

Why do people choose to move to another country to live and work?

Think of as many reasons as possible

Push and pull reasons for immigration

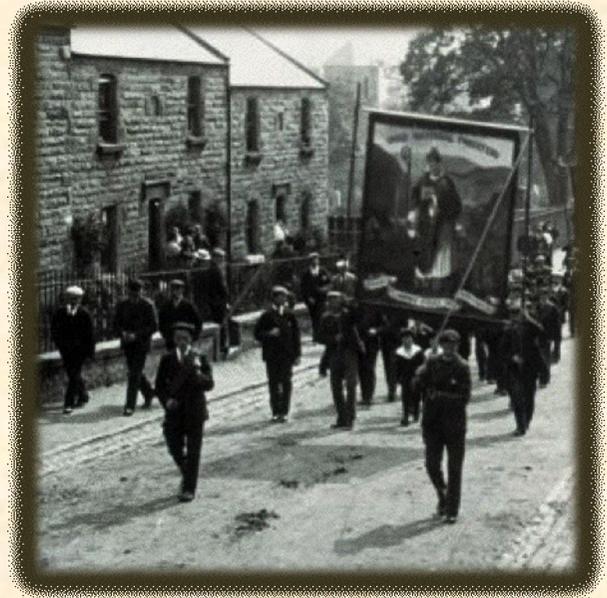
Copy down the definition for both of these.

Push factor: a reason that forces people to move abroad (*PUSHES them away from their own country*)

Pull factor: an opportunity or reason that encourages people to move abroad (*PULLS them to the new country*)

PUSH OR pull? Decide if each one is a **push** or **pull** reason and record this by making a colour key and underlining or highlighting each reason with a coloured line.

- Better climate
- Job opportunities
- Better/cheaper land for farming
- Friends and family recommendation – already there
- Escape oppressive governments
- To convert people to Christianity -
- Better education
- Better pay
- War in own country
- New life/adventure/change
- Persecution in own country
- Poverty
- Unemployment
- Lifestyle – better schools, healthcare, housing



Migration and Empire 1830- 1939

1. Immigration to Scotland, 1830s-
1939

Copy this heading.

You need to be able to:

1. Explain **why** different groups of immigrants decided to settle in Scotland
2. Describe **where** different groups of immigrants settled in Scotland

Copy this paragraph in your jotters.

*Between the 1830s and 1930s Scotland became home to immigrants from various parts of the world. The **four** largest groups to settle in Scotland during this period were **Irish, Jews, Italians and Lithuanians**. Other groups were the English and people from Asia.*

What is immigration and emigration?

- Immigration (immigrants)
- *Immigrants are people from another country who enter our country to live here*

- Emigration (emigrants)
- *People from our country going to a different country to live*

In your groups:
Now try to come up with a simple way to remember how to spell these words and what they mean!
In = Immigration
Exit = Emigration

Think!
Pair – Share
What is migration?

You have thought of general reasons why people emigrate

- Now start again and think about why people – might have wanted to come and live in Scotland in such numbers in the 19th and early 20th century?
- Again, in your groups, on the BACK of the sheet, try to come up with as many reasons as you can.
- Can you decide which are push and pull?

Number 1 group and biggest group: The Irish!

- Emigration to Scotland from Ireland was common. Tickets aboard ships were cheap and many came to work temporarily around harvest time when there was work available in the fields. This is called seasonal employment.
- In the 1840s there was a Great Famine when potato blight decimated the crop. Much of Ireland's best pasture land had been given over to rearing cows for beef to sell to Britain. The native Irish population depended on the potato crop for their survival and now faced starvation.



http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QD46UoU8_7Q

Learning about the reasons why the Irish immigrated to

Scotland:

Read the information on pages 2 -7. Then take a whole page of your jotter and draw and complete the following table.

1. Poverty	
2. Lack of opportunities in Ireland	
3. Famine	
4. Cheap transport	
5. Opportunities in Scotland	

Learning about the reasons why the Irish migrated to

Scotland:

Read the information on pages 2 -7. Then take a whole page of your jotter and draw and complete the following table.

1. Poverty	<p>If anyone was too poor to pay their rent, they could be evicted by their landlords and have nowhere to live</p> <p>The growing population that doubled between 1791 and 1841 meant that there was less agriculture and fewer jobs in industry to go round.</p>
2. Lack of opportunities in Ireland	<p>There were not enough jobs in Irish industries because they were not growing very fast</p> <p>Textile industries in Ireland were badly hit by competition from English factories and many Irish people left to earn more money in Scotland</p>
3. Famine	<p>The famine caused by the potato blight lasted for several years from 1845- to the late 40s – many people were starving</p>

Where did the immigrants settle?

- Stick your map of Scotland into your jotter and, using the map of Scotland on page 3 of textbook, make a key and record the areas where the Irish settled by shading and labelling
- Make sure your map has a heading: “Immigration to Scotland 1830s-1939”
- Leave a space on your key for the other three main immigrant groups

Exam question practise

- You are going to learn how to do two types of exam question
- A **COMPARISON QUESTION** (4 marks) and
- An **EXPLAIN** question (5 marks)

Question 1:

Explain the reasons why so many Irish people immigrated to Scotland between the 1830s and 1939.

- 5 marks
- 5 sentences/ mini paragraphs
- In each sentence you write a key (important) reason and explain why it is a reason
- Always incorporate the question into the beginning of your answer as a mini- introduction
“There were several reasons why so many Irish people immigrated to Scotland between the 1830s and 1939.”
- For each reason, make it clear that it is a reason – ie *“One reason why the Irish immigrated to Scotland is ... because ... ”*

Comparison question

- This is when you are given 2 sources of information and you have to decide and explain the differences OR similarities between the two sources.
- Use the textbook page 9 and sources B and C.

Question 2

Compare the views in Sources B and C about the reasons why Irish people immigrated to Scotland.

Source A is evidence given to a government enquiry in 1836 by a Catholic priest in Aberdeen.

The number of cotton and linen factories in Aberdeen has continued to grow since the Irish people were encouraged to come to us. Finding work is easy and fairly good wages are offered to them in these factories. A considerable number of Irish people have come to the city and have brought their families with them.

1. Evaluate the usefulness of **Source A** as evidence of the reasons Irish people came to Scotland after 1830.

(You may want to comment on who wrote it, when they wrote it, why they wrote it, what they say or what has been missed out.)

Jews



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RIKJKCpE-0w>

GLOSSARY

Pogrom = an organised attack on Jews in order to make them leave a country
Usually organised by the local authority

- Came from Russia and Poland
- Most were poor and had run away from **pogroms**.
- Some also wanted to train to become skilled craftsmen or professionals: prejudice and religious persecution in their home countries meant that they were not able to do so there.

Lithuanians

- Around 7,000 settled in Scotland between 1860s and 1914.
- Taxes were very high in Lithuania and farming income had fallen, so poverty was a reason.
- Many farmers also moved because farmland was becoming scarcer because of the increase in population.
- Many settled in Lanarkshire and Ayrshire.
- They often took jobs in coal, iron and steel industries

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D2e_MbNuxls&list=PL255C320ADF6AA0A6

Italians

- Settled in large numbers after 1880.
- They settled all over Scotland.
- At first they sold ice-cream or fish and chips, which they sold from barrows that were pushed along the streets
- Hard working families were then able to open cafes and shops.
- Some Italian shops opened on Sundays and there were complaints!
- Shops and cafes attracted young Scots
- Popular because they did not sell alcohol and it was a good place to meet

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hfondNlKI9M>

Do a similar 5 point mind map for each of the other groups

- Don't forget to decide which are push or pull reasons!
- You have 12 minutes to complete ALL THREE

Where did they all settle?

- Watch each video clip again and make a note of where each group settled; Irish, Lithuanians, Poles and Jews.
- Use the map of Scotland and the atlases to record each of the locations/areas where they settled
- Make a colour key for each group
- Give your map a title (including dates)
- You may wish to stick your map to a larger piece of coloured paper for clarity.
- Small prize for the best and clearest

Italian settlement

- OK – it does not mention this in the you tube clip – SO
- Mainly in Glasgow
- West Coast of Scotland – Largs
- Edinburgh (Grassmarket)
- Highlands and Islands
- By 1939 most regions of Scotland had Italian cafes. Including Kirkwall and Stromness!!