

Y9 Knowledge Organiser – Race Relations Part One – Immigration:

“Ever since they’ve recently been allowed in, ‘foreigners’ have been a burden on British society”. Discuss



Key myths and misconceptions about immigration that will be disproven in this unit

Myth 1: “They’ve only starting come here recently, fifty years ago the country was free of them”

Myth 2: “They arrive here from uncivilized and underdeveloped places”

Myth 3: “Why don’t they just go back to where they come from?”

Myth 4: “Why are they here, stealing our jobs?”

Key Term	Definition
Alien	An immigrant is an alien who has been granted the right to reside permanently in the country and work without restrictions.
Alien immigration Act of 1905	For the first time, immigration controls were introduced by law to limit the amount of ‘aliens’ entering Britain.
Alien Immigration Act of 1962	In response to the concerns about the ‘influx’ of ‘coloured migrants’ this law limited the number of commonwealth citizens who were allowed to live and work in the United Kingdom.
Anti – Semitism	Hostility to or prejudice against Jewish people.
Bengal Famine	In 1943, up to four million Bengalis starved to death when Churchill diverted food reserves to British soldiers and countries such as Greece while a deadly famine swept through Bengal.
British Nationality Act (1948)	This law granted all 800 million people in the Commonwealth the right to claim British Citizenship, which included the right to work in the United Kingdom. Under this law, everybody in the commonwealth would have equal rights to citizens living in Britain.
CASO	‘The Coloured Alien Seamen Order passed in 1925’. This required documentary proof of British status, otherwise denying black seamen work unless they consented to be registered as ‘aliens’. These men had travelled to Britain years earlier to support the war effort and the government were aware many of them did not have their documents with them when the law was passed.
Ethnic Hierarchy	The theory that some ethnic groups are more accepted than others e.g. Australians and Canadians are more accepted as immigrants than people from Nigeria or Pakistan.
Ex Pat	An expatriate. A term used to describe British citizens living permanently in a foreign country. Note, it is the exact same meaning as the term immigrant.
Foreigner	A term used to describe a person who comes from a different country to ones own. It is neither a positive nor negative term but has negative connotations when used in the context of immigration.
Huguenots	French Protestants who were persecuted living under French Catholic Rule. Many migrated to Britain on the grounds of religious persecution.
Immigrant	. A person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country
Ivory Bangle Lady	Her remains were discovered in York in 1901. Archaeologists believe she was wealthy and of North African descent. Because of her wealthy status, historians believe she may have travelled to England for business trade.
John Blank	A black musician in London in the early 16th century. He worked as a royal trumpeter in the courts of Henry VII and Henry VIII.
Moors	Muslim Inhabitants of Spain who had arrived from Africa and lived in Spain during the Middle ages
Migration	A movement of people to a new area or country in order to find work and a better life
Partition	The Partition of India in August 1947 was one of the most violent episodes in Indian history . It involved the division of India into India and Pakistan, with Bangladesh separating later.
Pogroms	Organised killings of particular groups e.g. Jews were fleeing Pogroms in Eastern Europe and were allowed to enter Britain in the late 1880s – early 1900s
Potato Famine	When food was so scarce that people starved to death. This was caused by a potato crop failure in the 1840s.

Refugee	A person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.
Reformation	The Reformation was a period of major religious change and conflict across Europe in the 1500s. After this the relationship between Muslim Moors and Henry VIII strengthened because they both shared a common enemy, the Catholic Spanish Monarchy.
Sidney Street Siege	The Siege of Sidney Street of January 1911 was a gunfight in the East End of London between a combined police and army force and two Latvian revolutionaries. Because of the growing number of Jewish refugees in the area, Jews were blamed for the events and there was an immediate rise in anti Semitism and xenophobia towards the growing number of Jewish refugees.
Stone sarcophagus	A stone coffin/ casket/ coffin - box in which a corpse is buried or cremated. These were commissioned usually for the elite.
Unconscious bias	The underlying attitudes and stereotypes that people unconsciously attribute to another person or group of people that affect how they understand and engage with a person or group e.g. believing that all black boys from London are associated with gangs
Xenophobia	Dislike of or prejudice against people from other countries.

Timeline	
54 – 55 BC	First evidence of Roman immigration to Britain
AD 73	Era of Viking Immigration to Britain
AD 711	North African Moor conquest of Spain – Spain is ruled by the Moors until 1492 AD. Many Moors migrate to England bringing with them the advancements in education, literature, and architecture.
1517	Protestant Reformation began in Europe.
1685	Huguenots (French Catholics) fleeing persecution from France began migrating to England.
1700	Slaves from Africa and Asia were bought over to England via their links in the British Empire to benefit the nobility in England.
1840s	Irish Potato Famine resulting in 1.5 million Irish farmers and their families immigrating to England permanently.
1880s- 1900s	30 000 Jewish migrants arrived from Eastern Europe to settle into England.
1901	Ivory Bangle Lady ruins discovered in York.
1914	First World war begins – Over 3 million soldiers from across the empire contribute to the war effort to support Britain.
1905	First Alien Immigration Act introduced in Britain putting limits on the number of people allowed into the country.
1911	Sidney Street Siege – anti Semitism and xenophobia increases after Jewish groups were blamed for the attacks.
1945	Second World War ends – labour shortages and war costs leave the British economy in ruins. The country turns to it’s commonwealth subjects to help fix these problems.
1947	Partition of India.
1948	British Nationality Act – Law granting British citizenship to every person from the commonwealth.
1962	Alien Immigration Act of 1962 passed to limit ‘ coloured migration’ to Britain. Those who fought for Britain in two world war now faced difficulty entering the country

Y9 Knowledge Organiser – Race Relations Part Two – Civil Rights in the UK:



To what extent was the Race Relations Act in 1965 necessary in Britain?

Enquiry 1: What were the causes and consequences of the Seaport riots in 1919?	Enquiry 2: What is the history of the Notting Hill Carnival?	Enquiry 3: Why were there bus boycotts in Bristol?	Enquiry 4: What were the consequences of the Commonwealth Immigration Act of 1962?	Enquiry 5: What did the Black Panther movement in Britain stand for?	Enquiry 6: What happened to Yvonne Ruddock and Stephen Lawrence?
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Key Term	Definition
Abolish	To bring something to an end
Abolition	The Slave Trade Act 1807, officially An Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom prohibiting the slave trade in the British Empire. Although it did not abolish the practice of slavery, it did encourage British action to press other nation states to abolish their slave trades
Apprentice	Despite compensating slave owners for the economic loss, England decided to double compensate slave owners by giving them free slave labour for a further six years after the official end of slavery on 1 August 1834.. Slaves over the age of six were now called 'apprentices'.
Aristocracy	A class of people who hold high social rank often called ' nobility'. It is evident that many former slave trade owners were able to build houses and set up businesses in Britain after the abolition using the compensation they were awarded for loss of their ' property.
Black Power Movement UK	The British Black Power movement emerged in London in the sixties in unity with the American movement overseas. The regular discrimination experienced by non white communities at the time and the desire to united as a single community were just some of the reasons for the movement emerging in Britain at this time.
Boycott	To refuse to buy a product or take part in an activity as a way of expressing strong disapproval.
Bristol Bus Boycott	The Bristol Bus Boycott of 1963 arose from the refusal of the Bristol Omnibus Company to employ Black or Asian bus crews in the city of Bristol, (the colour bar policy). for four months the West Indian Development Council (WIDC) encouraged people to not use buses and eventually the company backed down and overturned their discriminative colour bar policy.
British Nationality Act	This law was passed in 1948 and meant that every single person who lived in colonies of the British Empire had the right of citizenship. They had the same rights as every single person born in Britain.
Brixton Riots 1981	These were the first serious riots of the 20th century and were the first large scale racial confrontations between black British youth and white British police. The rioting was sparked by antagonism between black youths and the police following the deaths of thirteen young people in a house fire suspected to have been a racist attack by the National Front.
Charles Wotten	During the Seaport Riots in 1919 , he jumped out of a back window of his home to avoid the police who were rounding up black people in the vicinity. He was then chased by officers and a large crowd down to Queens Dock where he drowned.
Civil Rights	The rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality.
Claudia Jones	A Trinidad and Tobago-born journalist and activist who moved to Britain in 1955. She founded Britain's first major black newspaper the <i>West Indian Gazette</i> (WIG) in 1958, and played a central role in founding the Notting Hill Carnival.
Colonies	Countries within an empire, that are ruled by another country
Colour Bar 1909	The colour bar was a policy that employers could deploy to stop black and Asian people were from entering pubs, bars, restaurants and landlords could refuse to rent to particular immigrants. It could also be used to stop non white people from applying to particular jobs.
Commonwealth Immigration Act 1962	The 1962 Commonwealth Immigrants Act, which aimed to restrict numbers, was specifically aimed at limiting ' coloured immigration'. A set up a voucher system for those entering the UK to work was also set up.
Compensation	Money or other benefits given to make up for injury or other damage caused.
Darcus Howe	A member of the Black Panther movement in the UK. He was also one of the Mangrove Nine on trial following demonstrations about police harassment.
Empire Windrush	In 1948. the Windrush went to Australia to pick up immigrants and then went on to Jamaica, Mexico, Cuba and Bermuda, collecting almost 500 citizens who answered the call to help rebuild the country. The passengers were bound for England. Aboard were experienced cleaners, labourers, nurses and many other skilled professionals all ready to start a new life in England.

Key Term	Definition
Enoch Powell	Conservative politician who made the infamous "Rivers of Blood" speech was on 20 th April 1968. His speech strongly criticised mass immigration, especially Commonwealth immigration to the United Kingdom.
Fascist	A political idea linked with support for authoritarian rule, nationalist support and extreme xenophobia at its core. The Nazi party is an example of a fascist party.
Institutional Racism	Racial discrimination that has become established as normal behaviour within a society or organization.
Macpherson report	The Macpherson Report, published on 24 February 1999, concluded that the investigation into the murder of Stephen Lawrence was "marred by a combination of professional incompetence, institutional racism and a failure of leadership".
Mangrove Trial	The Mangrove trial focused on the police harassment of the Mangrove restaurant in west London's Notting Hill area in 1970.
National Front	A political party whp in the 1970s, ruthlessly exploited working-class fears over immigration.
New Cross Fire	The New Cross house fire was a fire that occurred during a party at a house in New Cross, south-east London, in the early hours of Sunday, 18 January 1981. fire suspected to have been a racist attack by the National Front, but no one has ever been charged in connection with the incident.
Oswald Mosely	A British politician who rose to fame in the 1920s as a Member of Parliament and later in the 1930s, when he became the leader of the British Union of Fascists (BUF).
Pan African consciousness / Black Consciousness	Intellect based on empowering black people to take pride in their identity, their heritage and their culture. At it's core it is an idea about ' decolonizing' one's mind and supporting black struggles everywhere to create unity.
Paul Stevenson	A political activist who helped to organise the Bristol Bus Boycotts in 1963.
Racism	Believing that a particular race of people are superior (better than) t other races
Race Relations Act 1965	For the first ever time in British History it was illegal to discriminate against someone because of their ethnicity, their background or the colour of their skin. It didn't apply to jobs or housing which were two clear areas of discrimination.
Race Relations Act 1968.	This act widened anti-discrimination to include housing, employment and service provision. However the act still didn't apply to the police force in its duties.
Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000	This Act brought the police into the scope of race relations legislation. It placed a duty on public authorities to actively promote race equality.
Rhaune laslett O' Brian	She was a community activist and the principal organiser of the Notting Hill Fayre or Festival, that evolved into the Notting Hill Carnival.
Reparations	The action of making amends for a wrong one has done, this can be via apology or compensation.
Rivers of Blood	The "Rivers of Blood" speech was made by Enoch Powell on 20 April 1968.His speech strongly criticised mass immigration, especially Commonwealth immigration to the United Kingdom
Repatriation	.The return of someone to their own country.
SUS Laws	The law that formerly empowered the police to arrest any <u>suspected</u> person found loitering with intent to commit an arrest able offence. This law caused much public concern and was abolished by the Criminal Attempts Act 1981.
Teddy Boys	They dated back to the late 1940s and early 1950s, when, following the war, a generation of youngsters appropriated Edwardian (Teddy) clothing style. In Notting hill and other more 'mixed' areas of the country they were also associated with violence against non white communities.