

Year: 10 / 11

Term: 1b

Topic: Identities and diversity

Lesson Concepts

1. Identities, Diversity and Britishness
2. Contribution of ethnic minorities
3. Migration and asylum
4. Patterns of UK migration
5. Asylum
6. Migration Debate
7. Building cohesive communities
8. Revision
9. Key Assessment

Core Text:

Citizenship Studies OCR GCSE 9-1;
Steve Johnson & Graeme Roffe;
Hodder Education

Key Words:			
W1 Sense of Identity	Feelings of belonging and loyalty. People may identify with their religion, culture, place of birth, family or community.	W3 Colony	Land overseas governed and controlled by another country
Multiple identities	People who have more than one source of belonging or loyalty	British Empire	Countries governed and controlled by the UK
Migration	Moving from one place to another	Economic migration	Moving from one place to another to improve standards of living
Immigration	Arriving in a country	Political migration	Moving from one country to another to improve human rights
Emigration	Leaving a country	Deportation	Being returned to a country of origin
W2 Refugee	A person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.	W4 Prince's Trust	A national charity promoting community cohesion
Asylum	Granted refuge or protection from discrimination or violence	Asylum Seekers	People seeking refuge and protection from discrimination or violence.
British citizenship	The position or status of being a citizen of a Britain	British Values	Rules based on core values such as the rule of law, personal freedom, tolerance and respect for diversity and equal opportunity
Community cohesion	Neighbours living together with respect and cooperation	Diverse society	A range of different cultures, races and ethnic origins within the same society
Tolerance	The ability or willingness to tolerate the existence of opinions or behaviour that one dislikes or disagrees with	Multiculturalism	The presence of, or support for the presence of, several distinct cultural or ethnic groups within a society

W6 What contributes to our sense of identity?:

School Friends Work colleagues The media British Values Cultural or ethnic group Religion Family traditions

W5 Push Factors (the reasons for emigration):

Fear for their lives (war /terrorism / natural disasters)
Discrimination
No work or poorly paid
Famine
Disease or pollution
Lack of educational opportunities
High cost of living
Poor health care or lack of access to health care

W5 Pull Factors (reasons for immigration):

Peaceful place
Good record of human rights
Employment available
High standards of living
Other members of you family or ethnic group live there already
Good health care and educational provision

W6 Case Study:

Migration in Syria – one of the largest movements of people in history

- Violent civil war in 2011
- Nearly 5 million Syrians forced to leave
- Syrian refugees fled to Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon or Iraq
- The United Nations set up refugee camps.
- The camps provided food, shelter, health care and education
- Hundreds of thousands journeyed to Europe to find work and a new life
- European countries have found it hard to cope with the number of migrants

W7 Case Study:

The Prince's Trust – a national charity promoting community cohesion by supporting young people

- Supports thirteen to thirty year-olds who are unemployed, struggling at school and at risk of exclusion
- It gives young people the confidence, skills and practical and financial support to move into work.
- E.g. Donna's Dream House – young people united to rebuild a holiday house for terminally ill children.
- Since completing the project all the young people found work.

