



HODDER
EDUCATION

MY REVISION NOTES
Pearson Edexcel GCSE (9–1) History
MIGRANTS IN BRITAIN

Pearson Edexcel

GCSE (9–1) History

MIGRANTS IN BRITAIN

c800–PRESENT
& NOTTING HILL,
c1948–c1970



Sam Slater



- 04 An overview of migration from c.800
- 05 Factors in migration

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- 06 1.1 The context of English society
06 1.2 Reasons for migration and patterns of settlement

08 2.1 The experience of migrants in England
09 2.2 The impact of migrants in England

10 3.1 The city of York under the Vikings

1 The context for migration

- 12 1.1 The changing context of English society
12 1.2 Reasons for migration and patterns of settlement

2 The experience and impact of migrants

- 14 2.1 The experience of migrants in England
15 2.2 The impact of migrants in England

3 Case studies

- 16 3.1 Sandwich and Canterbury in the sixteenth centuries
- 16 3.2 The experience of Huguenots in seventeenth-century England

1 The context for migration

- 18 1.1 The changing context of British society
18 1.2 Reasons for migration and patterns of settlement

2 The experience and impact of migrants

- 20 2.1 Relations with the authorities, the existing population
and the role of the media
- 21 2.2 The impact of migrants in Britain

3 Case studies

- 22 3.1 Liverpool in the nineteenth century
- 22 3.2 The experience of Jewish migrants in the East End
of London in the late nineteenth century

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- 24 1.2 Reasons for migration and patterns of settlement

2 The experience and impact of migrants

- 26 2.1 Relations with the authorities and existing population and the role of the media
- 27 2.2 The impact of migrants in Britain

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TESTED

EXAM
READY

My revision planner

3. Case studies

3.1 Liverpool in the nineteenth century

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By the end of the nineteenth century, Liverpool was the second most profitable port in the world (after London).

- + Liverpool made huge profits from the transatlantic slave trade until the abolition of the trade in 1807.
- + Liverpool was a centre of trade with America, for example with cotton picked by enslaved African people, which was imported to Britain from the plantations, then exported to factories in cities.

Liverpool's trading links and job opportunities made it attractive to migrants.

Irish migrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Irish migrants settled in Liverpool because of the job opportunities at the docks and on ships. + Many male migrants found employment in poorly paid manual labour jobs that involved long hours and hard conditions. They eventually dominated jobs at the docks. + Many female migrants found work as maids. + Some Irish migrants set up successful businesses in Liverpool and participated in local politics. + As the Irish community grew in Liverpool, separate social areas appeared, including Irish pubs and businesses. + Irish migrants were often blamed for crime in the city. + The 'Scouse' accent originates from Irish speakers.
Indian migrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + It was common to see Indian sailors in Liverpool throughout the nineteenth century. + Some also worked as street sweepers or set up lodging houses for other sailors. + Many Indians who migrated to Liverpool married British women.
African sailors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + As trade with Africa increased, African sailors also migrated to Liverpool. + African sailors worked in hard conditions for lower pay.
Chinese migrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + From the 1850s, Chinese seamen migrated to Liverpool as silk, cotton and tea were imported from China. + In the late nineteenth century, Chinese shops and cafés increased in the city. + Liverpool has the most established 'Chinatown' in Europe.

3.2 The experience of Jewish migrants in the East End of London in the late nineteenth century

REVISED

Jewish migrants in the late nineteenth century settled in Whitechapel (and Spitalfields), in London's East End, as Jewish communities were already established there. The existing Jewish community worked hard to support the new migrants. The London Jewish Free School opened in 1822 and was important in helping integration while maintaining cultural and religious traditions. The Jewish Lads' Brigade was founded in 1895 with the aim of instilling British values in Jewish boys. The Russian Vapour Baths stood opposite the synagogue in Brick Lane in the East End. It was owned by a leader of the Jewish community, Benjamin Schewzik, and enabled Russian Jewish men to bathe before the Sabbath.

However, rising poverty and unemployment led to antisemitic hostility and attacks by the non-Jewish population towards the increasing numbers of Jewish migrants in Whitechapel:

- + Many English people believed Jewish people were taking their jobs.
- + Jewish people worked in illegal **sweatshops** for long hours and little pay despite trade unions' efforts to improve working conditions. This led to Jewish sweatshop owners being able to produce goods more cheaply than factories could.
- + Communication was difficult because some Jewish people only spoke Yiddish rather than English.

Key terms

Chinatown A part of a town or port where the population is mostly of Chinese heritage

Sweatshop A place where cheap clothes are made, often with workers forced to work in terrible conditions

Inquest A legal investigation into an incident, e.g. a death

Key group

Irish navvies Many of the new docks in Liverpool were built by the Irish navvies

Organising knowledge

Use the information on page 22 to complete the table below for the migrant groups in Liverpool and the East End of London during eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Britain.

	Migrants in Liverpool	Jewish migrants in the East End of London
Reasons for migration		
Experiences of migrants		
Impact of migrants		

Exam tip

When you revise the experiences of migrants in Liverpool and the East End of London, consider evidence that shows they had positive **and** negative experiences.

The comparison question

Look at the exam-style question below and the two answers. Which answer is better for comparing the experiences of the migrant groups? Why?

Explain one way in which the experiences of Walloon migrants in Canterbury in the sixteenth century were different to the experiences of Jewish migrants in the East End of London in the nineteenth century. (4 marks)

Answer 1

The Walloon migrants in Canterbury in the sixteenth century were welcomed by the existing population because they used their skills of spinning and weaving fine cloth and silk to increase trade. This created jobs for those people already living in Canterbury. However, the Jewish migrants in the East End of London in the nineteenth century experienced hostility from the existing population who believed they were trying to take their jobs. Jewish migrants worked in illegal sweatshops for longer hours and less pay, leading to the creation of cheaper goods than those made in local factories.

Answer 2

The Walloon migrants in Canterbury in the sixteenth century were welcomed by the existing population because they created jobs. However, the Jewish migrants in the East End of London in the nineteenth century experienced hostility from the existing population who believed they were trying to take their jobs.

4 Black activism in the Notting Hill area

4.1 Claudia Jones and the *West Indian Gazette*

REVISED

In 1958, Claudia Jones set up Britain's first major black-owned newspaper called the *West Indian Gazette*. This shared news, jobs and events with black people in London. Before this newspaper, there was no opportunity for the community to share information about issues that related to their lives.

4.2 The Caribbean Carnival (1959)

REVISED

Claudia Jones wanted to celebrate African-Caribbean culture and unite the community after the Notting Hill riots. The first carnival took place outside of Notting Hill in January 1959 and was sponsored by the *West Indian Gazette*. The carnival was televised by the BBC. Some of the money raised was used to help pay for the bail of black men wrongly arrested by the police. The carnival took place annually until Jones died in 1964.

From 1966, Rhaune Laslett (President of the London Free School) used the network of artists formed by Jones to develop the Notting Hill Carnival. This has continued to take place every summer into the twenty-first century and it has become the biggest street festival in Europe.

4.3 Frank Crichlow and the Mangrove restaurant

REVISED

The Mangrove restaurant served Caribbean food. Celebrities visited when in London, including Muhammad Ali, Bob Marley, Nina Simone and Marvin Gaye. The British Black Panthers frequently met here, and support was offered to black people in the community. The police frequently raided the restaurant claiming to look for drugs, but they never found any.

4.4 The British Black Panthers

REVISED

In 1968, the British Black Panthers (BBP) were founded. They campaigned for civil rights and against police brutality. Inspired by the American movement, they created pride within black people in the community by educating the people about their history and helping them to find better jobs, housing and healthcare. Their leaders included Darcus Howe and Altheia Jones-LeCointe.

4.5 The 'Mangrove Nine'

REVISED

In August 1970, a march was organised to protest about the police harassment of the Mangrove restaurant. The BBP helped to organise this march and over 150 people took part. The police arrested several people including Frank Crichlow, Darcus Howe and Altheia Jones-LeCointe, claiming that they were inciting racial violence.

- ✚ Nine of the marchers were charged with inciting a riot. They became known as the 'Mangrove Nine'.
- ✚ Their trial took place at the Old Bailey, the London court where the most serious crimes are heard. It attracted huge media coverage.
- ✚ During the trial, the defendants argued that the jury should be black 'as their peers'. However, only two black jurors were selected.
- ✚ Howe and Jones-LeCointe defended themselves.
- ✚ The trial focused on the police brutality and racism. It showed the Mangrove Nine as victims.
- ✚ All defendants were acquitted of the most serious charges. Four of the Mangrove Nine were given suspended sentences for minor offences.

Key individuals

Claudia Jones A black migrant from Trinidad who had been active in radical politics. She campaigned for black people to get promoted jobs, such as inspectors, in London Transport and in other organisations where there was a colour bar. She campaigned against the 1962 Commonwealth Immigrants Act (see page 27)

Frank Crichlow A migrant from Trinidad who opened the Mangrove restaurant on All Saints Road in Notting Hill

- + The judge stated that there was 'racial hatred on both sides', admitting that there was racism in the police. This made the trial a significant achievement in black British civil rights and inspired further activism.

Complete the answer

Describe two features of the British Black Panther Party. (4 marks)

Here is the first part of an answer to this question.

Feature 1:

The British Black Panther Party wanted to help black people in Notting Hill to feel pride in themselves. They did this by educating them about black history.

- 1 Highlight the following:
 - + Where the feature has been identified.
 - + Where supporting information has been added.
- 2 Now add a second feature.

Feature 2:

The follow-up question

Look at the source and exam-style question below. Select a detail from the source and write a follow-up question in the table.

How could you follow up Source B to find out more about the 1959 Caribbean Carnival?

SOURCE B

Extracts from the message published by Claudia Jones in the souvenir brochure for the Caribbean Carnival (1959).

Rarely have the energies of a people indigenous to another homeland been so quickly and spontaneously generated to such purpose as witness the work of the Caribbean Carnival Committee 1959, ... A pride in being West Indian is undoubtedly at the root of this unity: a pride that has its origin in the drama of nascent [emerging] nationhood, and that pride encompasses not only the creativeness, uniqueness and originality of West Indian mime, song and dance – but is the genesis of the nation itself ... We have a determination to make the *WIG* Caribbean Carnival an annual event.

Detail in Source B that I would follow up:	
Question I would ask:	

Make a list of additional questions that you could ask from this source to find out more about Frank Crichlow and the Mangrove restaurant.

Exam tip

Check that the detail you choose to follow up and the question that you ask will provide more information about the focus of the enquiry.

Question 2(a): Utility

Below is an example of a utility question which is worth 8 marks. The sources will be labelled Source A and Source B.

Study Sources A and B. How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into the problems of housing in Notting Hill? Explain your answer, using Sources A and B and your own knowledge of the historical context. (8 marks)

- a) What does Stead suggest had happened in Rachman's Notting Hill properties after he died?
b) How does Stead present Peter Rachman's legacy?

SOURCE A

A photograph of Silchester Road, Notting Hill, 1967.



SOURCE B

An article in *The Guardian* newspaper by Jean Stead published on 6 August 1963.

The new committee say the same men with their heavy-glove accomplices are still collecting the rents today, even though Rachman has gone, and the landlords' names have changed. The rent agents' methods remain the same. Families are still put forcibly onto the street, tenants are still terrorised out by a variety of legal and illegal methods ... The choice for the tenants is always overcrowding and high rents or the streets. In these circumstances, the human choice is to settle for the evil you know.

How to answer

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- Write two paragraphs, one for each source.
- Explain how the content of each source is useful for the enquiry.
- Explain how the **provenance** of each source is useful for the enquiry. Think: nature, origin OR purpose.
- Add some contextual knowledge to develop your points about content and/or provenance.

Provenance Who wrote or created the source, when and for what purpose. This can have a big impact on what the source tells us

Below is part of a sample Level 3 answer to this question in which is explained the utility of Source A. Read it and the comments around it.

Source A is useful because it shows the poor housing conditions in Notting Hill. In the photo we can see that the house has been neglected because the windows are smashed and there is lots of waste outside the front of the house. Landlords struggled to rent out these houses and so accepted Caribbean migrants as tenants. The migrants had no choice but to rent these properties because most landlords would not rent their properties to them because of the colour of their skin. The Caribbean migrants were taken advantage of and charged high rents for the poor housing. The usefulness of Source A is further enhanced by its provenance. This source is a photograph and this makes it useful for the enquiry because it is a snapshot in time and will show the reality of the conditions of the housing in Notting Hill.

A judgement is made on the value of the content of the source.

Own knowledge is used to support this judgement.

The provenance of the source is taken into account when making a judgement on its utility.

Analysing utility

Now write your own Level 3 answer on Source B. Remember to take into account how the provenance affects the usefulness of the source content.

Question 2(b): Framing a historical question

Below is an example of a source question requiring you to frame an enquiry. This is worth 4 marks.

How could you follow up Source B to find out more about the problems of housing in Notting Hill? In your answer, you must give the question you would ask and the type of source you could use.

How to answer

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You have to identify a follow-up enquiry and explain how you would carry this out. For each of the questions you are given space to write. Below is a sample answer to this question with comments around it.

Detail in Source B that I would follow up:

"The choice for the tenants is always overcrowding and high rents or the streets."

The follow-up enquiry is identified.

Question I would ask:

On average, how many families lived in one rental property in Notting Hill?

The linked question is asked.

What type of source I could use:

1961 census data of Notting Hill.

An appropriate source is identified.

How this might help answer my question:

The 1961 census data will tell us how many families, and people, were recorded living in the rental properties in Notting Hill.

An explanation of how the source would help with the follow-up enquiry.

Question 3: Similarity or difference

Below is an example of a key features question which is worth 4 marks.

Explain **one** way in which the impact of migrants in England was similar in the years c.1500–c.1700 to the impact of migrants in Britain in the years c.1700–c.1900.

How to answer

✚ Explain the similarity between the two time periods.

✚ Use specific information from both time periods to support the comparison, showing good knowledge and understanding.

Below is a sample answer to this with comments around it.

In the years c.1500–c.1700 migrants in England had a large impact on trade. The cloth trade benefited from the skills of the Huguenots as England's silk production increased and was exported overseas. Similarly, in the years c.1700–c.1900 migrants in Britain had an impact on trade. The canals and railways built by Irish and Italian navvies led to the movement of raw materials and finished goods around Britain and to ports to be transported overseas.

The impact of migrants in the years c.1500–c.1700 is identified.

Own knowledge is used to support this.

The similar impact of migrants in the years c.1700–c.1900 is identified.

Own knowledge is used to support this.

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& NOTTING HILL, c1948–c1970

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