









Revision Checklist – Moving Stories

	Revised for homework? (1)	Revised for homework? (2)	Revised in lesson?
Definition: migration, internal migrant, international migrant			
Definition: emigrant, immigrant, push factors, pull factors			
Definition: economic migrant, remittance, asylum seeker, refugee			
Migration trends			
Location of Syria			
Location of Germany			
The Syrian Emergency: push and pull factors			
Barriers to migration			
Effects of migration: host country			
Effects of migration: country of origin			
Effects of migration: migrants			
Geographical skills.			



Coordinates 	OS maps 	Grid references 	Distance 	Percentages 	Averages 	Writing tips 	Revision tips 
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Migration (1 / 2)

Core Knowledge

Migration = movement of people from one place to another.

- **Internal migrant** = a person who moves between places within a country.
- **International migrant** = a person who moves from one country to another country.
- **Emigrant** = a person who leaves a country.
- **Immigrant** = a person who moves into a country.

Causes of migration

- **Push factors** = negative things which encourage people to leave a place.
- For example, few job opportunities, food insecurity, or war.
- **Pull factors** = positive things which attract people to a place.
- For example, high quality healthcare, high paying jobs, or safety.

Economic migrants

- **Economic migrant** = a person who migrates to find a job and improve their standard of living.
- **Remittance** = money sent by economic migrants to their friends and family in their place of origin.

Revision Questions

What is migration?

What is the difference between an internal migrant and an international migrant?

What does emigration mean?
What does immigration mean?

What are push factors?
Give 3 examples of push factors?

What are pull factors?
Give 3 examples of pull factors?

Who are economic migrants?

What is a remittance?

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Migration (2 / 2)

Core Knowledge

Asylum seekers

- **Asylum seeker** = a person who migrates to find safety in another country because they are at risk of harm or discrimination.
- Someone could be at risk of harm because of war, the effects of climate change, or a natural disaster like an earthquake.
- **Refugee** = a person who was an asylum seeker but has now been offered safety by the government of a country.

Migration trends

- International migration trends change every year.
- Recently, most international migrants have moved from South Asia.
- Recently, most international migrants have moved to Europe.
- Recently, many international migrants in Africa have moved to neighbouring countries instead of leaving the continent.

Revision Questions

What is an asylum seeker?

Why might someone be at risk of harm in their country of origin?

What is the difference between an asylum seeker and a refugee?

Recently, where have most international migrants moved from?

Recently, where have most international migrants moved to?

The Syrian Migration Emergency (1 / 4)



Revision Questions

Is Syria in the northern or southern hemisphere?

Is Syria east or west of the Prime Meridian?

Which continent is Syria in?

What countries border Syria?

What sea borders Syria?

The Syrian Migration Emergency (2 / 4)



Revision Questions

- Is Turkey north or south of the Equator?
- Is Turkey east or west of the Prime Meridian?
- Which continents is Turkey in?
- What countries border Turkey?
- What seas border Turkey?

The Syrian Migration Emergency (3 / 4)



Revision Questions

Is Germany north or south of the Equator?

Is Germany east or west of the Prime Meridian?

Which continent is Germany in?

What countries border Germany?

What sea borders Germany?

The Syrian Migration Emergency (4 / 4)

Core Knowledge

Migration emergency = a very large number of people migrate either suddenly or for many years, which can put pressure on services that migrants need to use.

- In 2011, a civil war began in Syria. Many rebel groups are fighting the government. The government is a dictatorship. Some rebel groups want democracy.
- 11 million people have sought asylum because of the war since 2011.
- Some have been seeking asylum in countries near Syria, like Turkey.
- Others have been seeking asylum in European countries, like Germany and the UK.
- Some have successfully become refugees.

Push factors

- Risk of injury and death.
- Limited education and healthcare because teachers and doctors have emigrated.
- Food insecurity and water insecurity because infrastructure has been damaged.

Pull factors

- Safety.
- Opportunities for higher quality education and healthcare.
- Food security and a higher chance of being able to access other necessities.

Revision Questions

What is a migration emergency?

When did the Syrian Civil War begin?

How many people have sought asylum?

Which countries have the asylum seekers migrated to?

Give 3 reasons why people in Syria have been likely to leave since the war began.

Give 3 reasons why people from Syria have been seeking asylum nearby and in Europe.

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Barriers to Migration

Core Knowledge

- Migration is rarely smooth. Migrants encounter barriers that could stop them moving.
- Asylum seekers from Syria have encountered human and physical barriers.

Human barriers

- People need passports to leave and enter countries.
- Some people do not have a passport so struggle to leave and enter countries.
- People need documents called 'visas' to stay in a country.
- Some people are not given visas so struggle to stay in a country.
- Migrants without passports and visas are called 'undocumented migrants'.
- Migration costs money. Bus, train, and airplane journeys are expensive.
- People with a low income and limited savings might not be able to afford to migrate.

Physical barriers

- Seas, deserts, and mountains are difficult to travel across.
- Some asylum seekers from Syria have paid smugglers to help them across the Mediterranean Sea. The boats are often small, full of people, and dangerous.

Revision Questions

Name 2 human barriers to migration.

What is an undocumented migrant?

Why might someone with a low income and limited savings not be able to migrate?

Name 1 physical barrier to migration.

How are some asylum seekers from Syria travelling to Europe?

Effects of Migration: Host Country

Core Knowledge

A country that a person immigrates to is called a '**host country**'.

- For example, Turkey, the UK, and Germany are host countries for Syrian refugees.
- Migration has effects on a host country. Some are positive. Some are negative.
- They can be categorised as social, economic, or environmental effects.
- **Social effects:**
 - A more diverse culture. People are exposed to new music, food, and fashion.
 - More people using hospitals and schools, possibly worsening their quality.
 - Possibly more tension between ethnic groups and segregation.
- **Economic effects:**
 - More skilled workers that the host country needs for specific jobs.
 - More workers who are willing to be paid less and do undesirable jobs.
 - More workers to earn income and pay tax to the government.
 - More competition for jobs, possibly causing people to feel resentful.
- **Environmental effects:**
 - Deforestation to build houses for the larger population, destroying habitats.
 - More demand for energy, more fossil fuels burned, releasing carbon dioxide.
 - More demand for food, more fertilisers used, more dead zones.

Revision Questions

What is a host country? Give an example of a host country for Syrian refugees.

All the effects of migration on the host country are negative. True or false?

Give 1 social effect of migration*.
Explain 1 social effect of migration*.

Give 1 economic effect of migration*.
Explain 1 economic effect of migration*.

Give 1 environmental effect of migration*.
Explain 1 environmental effect of migration*.

* **On the host country.**

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Effects of Migration: Country of Origin

Core Knowledge

- A country that a person emigrates from is called a '**country of origin**'.
- For example, Syria is the country of origin for Syrian refugees.
 - Migration affects the country of origin. Some are positive. Some are negative.
 - The effects can be categorised as social, economic, or environmental effects.
 - **Social effects:**
 - Traditional culture is lost / forgotten.
 - Families split up. Men often migrate before or instead of women and children.
 - Reduced pressure on hospitals and schools, possibly improving their quality.
 - **Economic effects:**
 - Fewer workers with skills / qualifications. If they leave, there is a 'brain drain'.
 - Businesses earn less profit as there are fewer workers and people to sell to.
 - Families depend on remittances to afford necessities.
 - **Environmental effects:**
 - Less demand for energy, less fossil fuels burned.
 - Less demand for food, less fertilisers used, reduced runoff of chemicals.
 - Parts of towns and cities become abandoned and start to collapse.

Revision Questions

What is a country of origin? What is the country of origin for Syrian refugees in the UK?

All the effects of migration on the country of origin are positive. True or false?

Give 1 social effect of migration*.
Explain 1 social effect of migration*.

Give 1 economic effect of migration*.
Explain 1 economic effect of migration*.

Give 1 environmental effect of migration*.
Explain 1 environmental effect of migration*.

* On the country of origin.

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Effects of Migration: Migrants

Core Knowledge

- Migration affects the people who migrate.
- For example, Syrian asylum seekers and refugees.
- Many of the effects are positive.
- For example, safety and job opportunities.
- However, migrants experience challenges.

Challenges

- Migrants might not be able to speak the language of their host country. This could stop them getting a visa or a job.
- Migrants might struggle to adjust to the culture of their host country. This could cause them to feel unsettled.
- Migrants might experience racism. Some political groups argue that immigration puts too much pressure on healthcare, education. They suggest that tax money would be better spent on the population already in a country. Sometimes these political groups can target migrants with racist comments or violence.
- Migrants might be exploited. For example, businesses often pay undocumented migrants less than the minimum wage.

Revision Questions

Explain a challenge that migrants experience.