

<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Norman Invaders</u></b></p> <p><b>When?</b> 1066 →</p> <p><b>Why?</b> Norman invaders took control of England.</p> <p><b>Experiences?</b> Took total control of the country Experienced resistance to their rule.</p> <p><b>Impact?</b> Changed language, culture, economics, politics of England.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Jews in the Middle Ages</u></b></p> <p><b>When?</b> 1066 →</p> <p><b>Why?</b> Invited by William I</p> <p><b>Experiences?</b> Some were wealthy money lenders. Many were poorer. Persecuted and discriminated against. Expelled 1290.</p> <p><b>Impact?</b> Skills/investment led to castles and cathedrals being built. Persecution in England e.g. Blood Libel spread across Europe</p> <p><b>Key individuals:</b> Aaron of Lincoln; Edward I (expelled the Jews)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Flemish migrants</u></b></p> <p><b>When?</b> 14th century →</p> <p><b>Why?</b> Some were refugees, some sought better wages.</p> <p><b>Experiences?</b> Very successful; welcomed by the English; some difficulties with hostile merchants in London but mostly positive.</p> <p><b>Impact?</b> Set up successful textiles businesses in towns such as Manchester and Worcester which went on to become economic powerhouses in the 19th century.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Hansa merchants</u></b></p> <p><b>When?</b> 13th century →</p> <p><b>Why?</b> Hanseatic League set up base in central London (Steelyard) to make money.</p> <p><b>Experiences?</b> Some were forced to lodge with others; some were more welcome. English people felt the Hansa merchants got special treatment. In 1598 Elizabeth I closed down the Steelyard.</p> <p><b>Impact?</b> Crown and bankers benefitted from the booming industries.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Huguenots</u></b></p> <p><b>When?</b> Late 17th century</p> <p><b>Why?</b> Religious persecution in France (Edict of Fontainebleu) forced protestants to leave.</p> <p><b>Experiences?</b> Church collections; soup kitchens; places of worship built; welcomed due to being protestants.</p> <p><b>Impact?</b> Skilled workers; helped move England to an industrial economy; invested heavily in the Bank of England and served on the board of directors.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Palatines</u></b></p> <p><b>When?</b> 1709</p> <p><b>Why?</b> Religious persecution; terrible winter of 1708 (no food).</p> <p><b>Experiences?</b> Housed as refugees in Blackheath; said to be a drain on resources; stoned by a mob in Kent; eventually deported to Ireland.</p> <p><b>Impact?</b> Repeal of the Foreign Protestants Naturalisation Act in 1712 stopped Britain's 'open border' policy for European migrants.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Gypsies</u></b></p> <p><b>When?</b> 16th and 17th centuries.</p> <p><b>Why?</b> Gypsies live <i>nomadic</i> lives—they came and went from England.</p> <p><b>Experiences?</b> Treated extremely badly. 1530: expelled by Henry VIII; 1554 it becomes a crime to be a gypsy, punishable by death; 1577 six people hanged in Aylesbury for being Gypsies; 1592 five gypsies hanged in Durham; 1596 nine women and men executed in York for being Gypsies; 1650s forced transportation of Gypsies to be slaves.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Jews (17th century)</u></b></p> <p><b>When?</b> 1656 →</p> <p><b>Why?</b> Oliver Cromwell readmitted the Jews in 1656 due to various influences—religious and economic.</p> <p><b>Experiences?</b> Able to settle fairly easily; attitudes had changed since the upheaval of the Reformation and Civil War.</p> <p><b>Impact?</b> Some families did well across cities e.g. London, Portsmouth, Liverpool</p> <p><b>Key individuals:</b> Menasseh Ben Israel; Oliver Cromwell</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Africans</u></b></p> <p><b>When?</b> 16th and 17th centuries</p> <p><b>Why?</b> Trade across Europe and North Africa brought Africans to Europe for a range of reasons Africans were technically free in England.</p> <p><b>Experiences?</b> Difficult to know due to lack of sources, but there appear to have been African people across different communities in England. Evidence of many Black people in living similar lives to others in their class.</p> <p><b>Impact?</b> The limited sources we have suggest black Africans appear to have lived normally and were relatively accepted in English society.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Ayabs/Indian child servants</u></b></p> <p><b>When?</b> 16th century →</p> <p><b>Why?</b> Many came as the trade between England and India expanded.</p> <p><b>Experiences?</b> As servants, treatment varied widely; from kindness to abuse. Many servants were treated as 'property' and some were clearly used to allow the white upper classes to show off their wealth and 'exoticism'.</p> <p><b>Impact?</b> Diversified England's population; people became more aware of links with the wider world.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Black people</u></b></p> <p><b>When?</b> 1730-1833</p> <p><b>Why?</b> Slave trade was at its peak by this point which affects the lives of black people in Britain.</p> <p><b>Experiences?</b> Most lived ordinary lives as part of the working poor.</p> <p><b>Impact?</b> Writers and activists played a key role in abolition of slave trade. Many worked serving the wealthy allowing empire to grow.</p> <p><b>Key individuals:</b> Ignatius Sancho; Samuel Coleridge Taylor</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Lascars</u></b></p> <p><b>When?</b> 17th-19th centuries</p> <p><b>Why?</b> Asian seamen from all over India &amp; surrounding countries; worked for EIC</p> <p><b>Experiences?</b> Most lived in boarding houses and segregated hostels provided by EIC. Some married local women. Racism experienced by some.</p> <p><b>Impact?</b> Without them, British merchant shipping probably would have ground to a halt. Their culture, food, religion etc. helped multi-cultural communities to grow.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Irish</u></b></p> <p><b>When?</b> 19th century industrial age.</p> <p><b>Why?</b> Potato famine; job opportunities; not enough work in Ireland; poor harvests.</p> <p><b>Experiences?</b> So poor they came with nothing. Experienced persecution although they were supposed to have the same rights. Some were deported.</p> <p><b>Impact?</b> Revitalised Catholic church; involved in political movements; some success in business etc.</p> <p><b>Key individuals:</b> Feargus O'Connor; Oscar Wilde; George Bernard Shaw.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Scottish</u></b></p> <p><b>When?</b> 19th century industrial age.</p> <p><b>Why?</b> Highland Clearances; sent to work in factories; seeking work in England.</p> <p><b>Experiences?</b> Some worked in factories, some served in the armed forces across the British Empire. Some drifted to London seeking better lives and paid jobs.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Italians</u></b></p> <p><b>When?</b> 19th century.</p> <p><b>Why?</b> Fleeing war, typhus, and revolution in Italy.</p> <p><b>Experiences?</b> Contrasting views; some Britons saw Italians as 'idle people' and likened them to 'vermin'. Some regarded them as hard working, prosperous people who they welcomed.</p> <p><b>Impact?</b> 'Little Italy' area of London became vibrant with Italian culture, schools, churches and shops.</p> <p><b>Key individuals:</b> Carolina and Carlo Tiani (ice cream entrepreneurs)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>19th century Germans</u></b></p> <p><b>When?</b> 19th century</p> <p><b>Why?</b> A wide range of reasons; often to find work.</p> <p><b>Experiences?</b> Some set up top businesses and banks. Others were shopkeepers, waiters and some were working class and very poor.</p> <p><b>Impact?</b> German hospital set up in London. Businesses which exist today.</p> <p><b>Key individuals:</b> Owners of: Schweppes; Reuters...</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Eastern European Jews</u></b></p> <p><b>When?</b> Late 19th century</p> <p><b>Why?</b> Fleeing violent pogroms.</p> <p><b>Experiences?</b> Jews in Britain became more and more free across the 19th century. They were given equal civil rights in 1858. Some still faced persecution.</p> <p><b>Impact?</b> First fish &amp; chip shop -; Jewish MP in 1847; Jewish schools opened.</p> <p><b>Key individuals:</b> Baron Rothschild MP; Solomon Hirschell (first British chief Rabbi)</p>			

<p align="center"><b><u>German 'enemy aliens'</u></b></p> <p><b>When?</b> Germans already living in Britain during WWI and WWII</p> <p><b>Experiences?</b> <u>WWI:</u> Propaganda turned many British people against them. British army sent to protect German families from attacks on their shops, homes, and families. <u>WWII:</u> Any Germans (and Italians) deemed a threat to security sent to internment camps. 7000 were deported. Some were sent to Canada. German Jews were interned alongside Nazi sympathisers.</p>	<p align="center"><b><u>Lascars</u></b></p> <p><b>When?</b> WWI &amp; WWII</p> <p><b>Why?</b> Many Lascars were involved in both world wars as part of British merchant navy.</p> <p><b>Experiences?</b> WWI: White pay was 14 times higher than Lascar pay. WWII: the Lascars went on strike demanding a pay rise. Some were fired, but a pay rise was achieved.</p> <p><b>Impact?</b> Raised wages, but did not make them equal. Lascars were relied upon for transporting food, resources and troops.</p>	<p align="center"><b><u>Jewish refugees</u></b></p> <p><b>When?</b> WWII</p> <p><b>Why?</b> Fleeing persecution in Nazi occupied Europe.</p> <p><b>Experiences?</b> <i>Kindertransport</i> allowed 10,000 Jewish children to escape Nazi Germany (500,000 had applied). These children were only given temporary visas. Britain accepted some Jewish adults, but not a huge proportion of those who sought asylum. Many eventually died in the Holocaust.</p>	<p align="center"><b><u>Polish WWII</u></b></p> <p><b>When?</b> WWII</p> <p><b>Why?</b> Many were pilots in the RAF.</p> <p><b>Experiences?</b> 1 in 7 planes shot down in the Battle of Britain were by Polish airmen. Resettlement Act 1947 invited Poles to stay and help rebuild war torn Britain. Most became British citizens. There was still some opposition, but most mixed into the community.</p> <p><b>Impact?</b> By 1950 there were hundreds of Polish shops, businesses, pubs and schools.</p>	<p align="center"><b><u>Black people and the war effort</u></b></p> <p><b>When?</b> WWII</p> <p><b>Why?</b> Black people already living in Britain.</p> <p><b>Experiences?</b> Black British residents served on the home front as firemen, factory workers and nurses. Many served in the British army too. Black children were evacuated from cities along with other children. Some described their time with new families as happy, but there are stories of black children being left 'unwanted' by the houses taking in evacuees.</p>
<p align="center"><b><u>'New Commonwealth' migrants</u></b></p> <p><b>When?</b> After WWII: end of British Empire.</p> <p><b>Why?</b> Escaping bad conditions/ better life on offer in UK/ 'returning to motherland'.</p> <p><b>Experiences?</b> People settled from Asia, Africa and West Indies. Racial discrimination and violence was common. National Front (racist group) met anti-racists and immigrants in the street—riots and fights commenced.</p> <p><b>Impact?</b> Helped rebuild after WWII. Social and cultural change:</p>	<p align="center"><b><u>EU migrants</u></b></p> <p><b>When?</b> 1985-2010</p> <p><b>Why?</b> To find employment, made easier by EU freedom of movement scheme.</p> <p><b>Experiences?</b> Anti-immigration feeling grew after the economic crisis of 2008. Steep rise in immigration after 2000 led to some public unrest. Highly skilled migrants welcomed; those less fortunate exploited as cheap labour.</p> <p><b>Impact?</b> Travelled to all parts of UK not just cities. Helped with booming economy in 2000s; large numbers of migrants causes debate after 2008.</p>	<p align="center"><b><u>Refugees and Asylum Seekers</u></b></p> <p><b>When?</b> 1985-2010</p> <p><b>Why?</b> Wars in Bosnia, Afghanistan, Syria caused refugees to flee.</p> <p><b>Experiences?</b> Groups such as the BNP and some newspapers spread anti-refugee propaganda. Referred to 'invasion' of migrants. No access to benefits system despite what some newspapers reported. Some held in detention centres. No choice in where to live. Some tensions in working class areas due to competition for jobs.</p>		

<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>LEGISLATION:</u></b></p> <p><b>What?</b> Aliens Act</p> <p><b>When?</b> 1905</p> <p><b>Why?</b> Rising resentment and suspicion of immigrants in 19th century led to stopping 'open door' immigration policy.</p> <p><b>Impact?</b> Immigrants had to: - Have enough money to support themselves - Be able to earn a living - Be mentally and physically healthy</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>LEGISLATION:</u></b></p> <p><b>What?</b> Polish Resettlement Act</p> <p><b>When?</b> 1947</p> <p><b>Why?</b> Polish contribution to WWII + desire for workers to rebuild Britain.</p> <p><b>Impact?</b> - 120,000 Polish people stayed in Britain after WWII - More than 40,000 went on to become British citizens.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>LEGISLATION:</u></b></p> <p><b>What?</b> Commonwealth Immigrants Act</p> <p><b>When?</b> 1962</p> <p><b>Why?</b> Restricted number of Commonwealth migrants to Britain using a voucher system (vouchers normally went to professionally skilled workers).</p> <p><b>Impact?</b> Huge surge in applications just before the ban.  Many families brought to Britain in 1961 to 'beat the ban' meaning immigrants 'put down roots'.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>LEGISLATION:</u></b></p> <p><b>What?</b> Race Relations Act</p> <p><b>When?</b> 1965 + 1968 + 1976</p> <p><b>Why?</b> To combat racism and help integration into societies.</p> <p><b>Impact?</b> 1965: Some racial discrimination made illegal.  1968: Extended to promote integration in employment and housing.  1976: Set up Commission for Racial Equality to raise public awareness of racial prejudice.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>LEGISLATION:</u></b></p> <p><b>What?</b> Immigration and Asylum Act</p> <p><b>When?</b> 1993 + 1996 + 1999 (2002: 'Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act')</p> <p><b>Why?</b> To make immigration from the outside of the EU harder.</p> <p><b>Impact?</b> 1993: Definition of refugee made narrower  1996: Criminal offence to hire migrants without work permit  1999: No benefits for asylum seekers—vouchers instead.  2002: 'Life in the UK' test introduced.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>LEGISLATION:</u></b></p> <p><b>What?</b> Expulsion of the Jews</p> <p><b>When?</b> 1290</p> <p><b>Why?</b> After years of persecution, Edward I chooses to expel the 3000 remaining Jews in England.</p> <p><b>Impact?</b> Edward I profited handsomely from the expulsion; he seized their homes and gave them to his friends. He took their money and spent it on his father's tomb and windows for Westminster Abbey.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>LEGISLATION:</u></b></p> <p><b>What?</b> Expulsion of the Gypsies</p> <p><b>When?</b> 1530</p> <p><b>Why?</b> After years of coming and going to England, Henry VIII decided to ban gypsies from England. Later Mary I made being a gypsy a crime punishable by death.</p> <p><b>Impact?</b> Suffered extreme prejudice, and later executions.  The community still survived and have had a significant cultural impact on Britain ever since.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>LEGISLATION:</u></b></p> <p><b>What?</b> Foreign Protestants Naturalisation Act</p> <p><b>When?</b> 1709</p> <p><b>Why?</b> To attract wealthy entrepreneurs from Europe.</p> <p><b>Impact?</b> Palatines migrated as a result and faced persecution and eventually got deported. Act repealed in 1712.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>LEGISLATION:</u></b></p> <p><b>What?</b> Merchant Shipping Act</p> <p><b>When?</b> 1823 + 1894</p> <p><b>Why?</b> 1823: Made the EIC responsible for the 'upkeep' of Lascars.  1894: required ship owners to remove Lascars to stop them settling in Britain.</p> <p><b>Impact?</b> The demand for cheap labour just meant the number of Lascars coming to Britain increased despite the law.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>LEGISLATION:</u></b></p> <p><b>What?</b> Naturalisation Act</p> <p><b>When?</b> 1870</p> <p><b>Why?</b> To firm up citizenship laws.</p> <p><b>Impact?</b> Meant British citizenship could now be removed (no longer permanent)  Change from denization to process of naturalisation.</p>