



7.4 WHO ARE WE?



INTENT– Migration is an important issue in the UK. This unit helps students see how migration has shaped our population, and that migration continues to bring benefits as well as posing challenges. It will help you to debate and form your own opinion about a key issue. We will also look at how the UK economy works and how we are connected to the world.

Builds on – students knowledge of history such as Romans and the Norman Conquest. Also links to studies of local places

Feedforward – studies of rural-urban migration and globalisation in year 9. Connections in Year 8 – food and fashion.



KEY LOCATIONS



Global Scale

– cocoa production in Africa, population pyramids of Tanzania, India and Japan



National Scale

– The United Kingdom – key towns and cities

KEY KNOWLEDGE

- Many different groups of people have migrated to the UK over time. Migrants have come to the UK for a variety of different reasons.
- The population of the UK has increased over time due to changes in the Birth Rate and the Death Rate.
- Population pyramids can be used to show the structure of a population – which includes the number of people of different age groups. Populations can be divided into the young dependents, elderly dependents and the economically active population.
- Population structures are different in countries with different levels of wealth.
- Population density shows the distribution of people across the UK. Some places are densely populated (urban areas) and some places are sparsely populated (rural areas).
- People still migrate to the UK for a number of different reasons. These are called push and pull factors.
- People have different opinions about the advantages and disadvantages of migration to the UK.
- People in the UK work in different economic sectors – these have varied over time.
- The UK economy is connected to other parts of the world e.g. in the chocolate industry.

Key
Concepts:



Space



Scale



Demographer– study populations to help with decisions such as housing, transport and schools.

Curriculum Links

Population	The number of people in an area or country.
Birth rate	The number of live births per 1000 people.
Death rate	The number of deaths per 1000 people.
Population density	The number of people in 1km squared.
Sparsely populated	A low population density
Densely populated	A high population density
Rural	An area of countryside
Urban	A built up area for housing and industry.
Migration	The movement of people from one place to another
Push factors	Things which make someone want to leave an area.
Pull factors	Things which make someone want to go to a particular area.
Economic sectors	Dividing businesses and industries into different sectors; primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary.
Globalisation	The increasing links between countries around the world as a result of the movement of people, money, goods and services.