

Autumn Term Topic: Slums

Key Vocabulary	
Developers	People who make money by building houses or repairing older houses and selling them for a profit.
Drug trafficking	Selling drugs (that are not legal) on a large scale.
Extreme weather	Weather that is severe and unusual, for example hurricanes or intense droughts.
Land slide	Natural event when a big area of soil and/ or rock slides down a steep slope.
Quality of Life	Things that affect the way people live, such as access to clean water, reliable electricity and sanitation.
Residents	People who live in a place permanently.
Sanitation	Provision of clean water and sewage systems. and sewage systems
Sewage	Dirty water and human waste carried away from houses in pipes and drains.
Slums	Places in cities where living condition are very poor because of lack of services and overcrowding.
Working conditions	The environment that people work in: for example, how safe it is, and whether there is good ventilation and good lighting.

People don't own their homes or have a right to live in their homes. That means it is easy to force people out of their homes.

There often isn't enough living space, with whole families sharing one room.

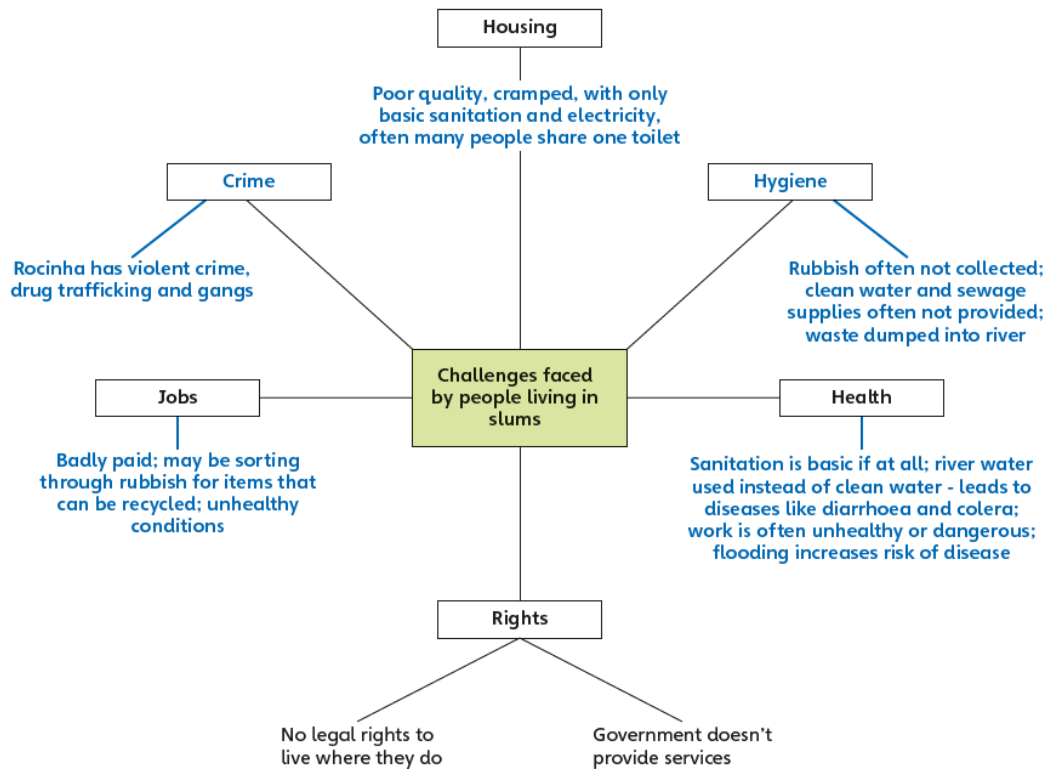
Houses are often shacks that don't protect people from bad weather such as storms.

There aren't enough toilets. Sometimes hundreds of people share the same public toilet, or people have to go to the toilet outside.



Water supplies are not clean or safe to drink. Getting clean water is very expensive.

Dharavi, India-

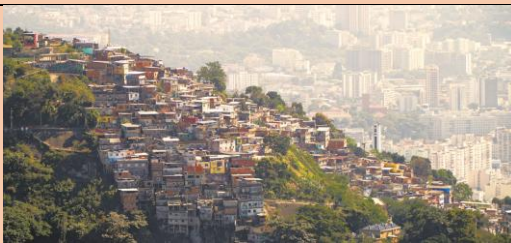


Case studies & Examples



Dharavi, India-

Most people in Dharavi have low-paid, unhealthy jobs like sorting rubbish for recycling. Due to Mumbai's high housing costs, many poor people live in Dharavi, where housing is cheaper but illegal. There are no government services, so waste is dumped in the river, which is also used for drinking and cleaning, causing diseases. Annual monsoon rains also lead to flooding.



Rocinha, Brazil-

Rocinha is Brazil's largest favela, built on steep slopes prone to floods and landslides. Though once illegal, many homes now have sanitation and electricity. Houses are stacked due to limited space. Residents face low wages, and the area struggles with gang violence and crime.

Summer Term Topic: Migration

Key Vocabulary	
Host country	The country that a migrant goes to
Illegal immigrant	Someone who has migrated to a new country without permission
Immigration	Coming to live permanently in a new country
Migrant	A person who moves from one place to another, often to find work or a better place to live
Migration	The movement of people from one place to another place
Pull factor	A factor that attracts a migrant to come to a new place
Push factor	A factor that pushes a migrant away from a place
Refugee	A person who has been forced to leave their home due to war, persecution (cruel treatment) or a natural disaster
Source country	The country that a migrant comes from
United Nations	An organisation that tries to prevent wars or conflict and helps countries be friendly to each other

Food migration

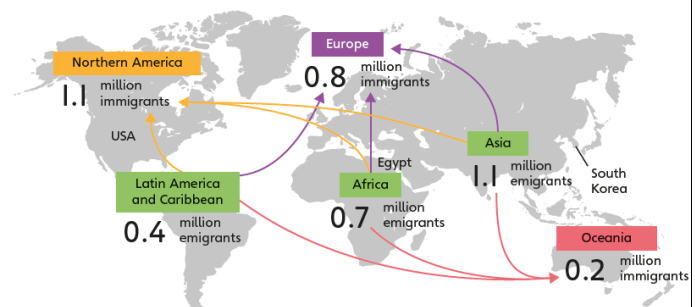


When people migrate, they bring their cooking and ingredients with them. Many popular foods, like pizza or chow mein, come from other countries, showing the influence of migrants on global cuisine.

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. Migrants may move voluntarily or be forced to migrate. Migration can be **permanent** (planning to stay forever) or **temporary** (planning to return later). A person leaving their country is called an **emigrant**, while someone arriving in a new country is called an **immigrant**.

Global migration

Some countries have more emigrants than immigrants. Some countries have more immigrants than emigrants.



Immigration is when people move into a new country.

Advantages:

- More workers for jobs
- New ideas and cultures

Disadvantages:

- Some wages may go down
- Changes in culture not welcomed by everyone

Push factors v Pull factors



Push Factor Examples

- War
- Famine
- Racism
- Bad weather
- Poor job opportunities

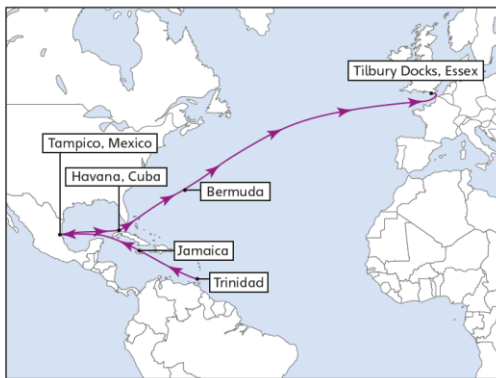


Pull Factor Examples

- Safety
- Good education
- Open culture
- Good weather
- Good job opportunities

Case studies & Examples

The Windrush's journey May–June 1948



The route taken by the *Empire Windrush* from the Caribbean to the UK

The Empire Windrush-

In 1948, the Empire Windrush brought 500 Jamaicans to Britain to find work and a better life. They were allowed to come because Jamaica was part of the British Empire.



This photo from June 1948 shows some of the passengers on the *Empire Windrush*

The Windrush Generation-

The **Windrush generation** includes Caribbean people who came to Britain after 1948. They worked in important jobs but faced **racism**. Later, the government wrongly treated some as illegal immigrants and had to **apologise**.