Your notes

GCSE Citizenship Studies: revision notes

Identity and diversity in the UK

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Identity

- **Identity** is how we see ourselves and how others see us. People have **multiple identities**: national, regional, ethnic, religious, and linked to family, age, gender and interests.
- Someone might feel Guernsey, British and European at the same time, as well as being a student and a footballer.

Migration and diversity

- The UK has a long history of migration: Huguenots in the 1600s, Irish migration in the 1800s, and the **Windrush generation** from the Caribbean from 1948.
- Commonwealth migration after the Second World War, EU free movement (until 2020) and refugees have all shaped modern Britain.
- Push factors (such as war or poverty) and pull factors (such as jobs or family) explain why people move. **Immigration** is when people move into a country; **emigration** is when they leave.
- Benefits of diversity: new skills, workers for public services, culture, food and ideas. Challenges: pressure on housing and services in some areas, and **prejudice**.

Community cohesion

- **Community cohesion** means people from different backgrounds getting on well together, with a shared sense of belonging.
- It is supported by shared values (democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, and mutual respect and tolerance), equality laws, and community events.
- **Prejudice** is a negative attitude towards a group; **discrimination** is treating people unfairly because of it.

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Key terms

Identity	How we see ourselves and how others see us.
Multiple identities	Having several identities at the same time.
Immigration	People moving into a country to live.
Emigration	People leaving a country to live elsewhere.
Windrush generation	Caribbean migrants who came to the UK from 1948.
Community cohesion	People from different backgrounds getting on well together.
Prejudice	A negative attitude towards a group of people.
Discrimination	Treating people unfairly because of a characteristic.

Quick questions

Cover the answers and test yourself: remembering is what makes it stick.

1. What is identity?
2. What are multiple identities?
3. When did the Windrush generation begin arriving in the UK?
4. What is immigration?
5. Which is a pull factor for migration?
6. Which is a push factor for migration?
7. What is community cohesion?
8. What is the difference between prejudice and discrimination?

Answers

1. How we see ourselves and how others see us
2. Having several identities at the same time
3. 1948
4. People moving into a country to live
5. Job opportunities
6. War
7. People from different backgrounds getting on well together
8. Prejudice is an attitude; discrimination is an action

What to do next

Practise 10 questions on this topic

Try 3 exam questions, with mark schemes

Read the lesson, one step at a time

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