Your notes

GCSE History: revision notes

Migrants in Britain, c800 to the present

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Migrants c800–c1500

- Vikings raided and then settled in the **Danelaw**. After 1066, Normans became the ruling class.
- Jewish people came after 1066 and worked as moneylenders; they faced violence and were expelled by Edward I in 1290. Flemish weavers came to work in the cloth trade.

Migrants c1500–c1700

- Africans lived in Tudor England, such as John Blanke, a royal trumpeter. Jewish people were allowed back in 1656, under Cromwell.
- **Huguenots** (French Protestants) fled persecution, especially after 1685. Many settled in Spitalfields as silk weavers.

Migrants c1700–c1900

- Many Irish people came, especially after the Great Famine (1845–49), working as labourers and living in poor areas.
- Jewish refugees fled **pogroms** in the Russian Empire from the 1880s and settled in London's East End; the Aliens Act (1905) later limited migration.

Migrants c1900 to the present

- The Empire **Windrush** (1948) brought people from the Caribbean, and the British Nationality Act (1948) let **Commonwealth** citizens settle. Many came to fill job shortages.

- The **Commonwealth** Immigrants Act (1962) restricted entry. **Race Relations Acts** (1965, 1968, 1976) made discrimination illegal. Ugandan Asians came in 1972, and many Eastern Europeans after the EU grew in 2004.

Notting Hill, c1948–c1970

- Caribbean migrants faced poor housing and exploitative landlords such as Peter Rachman, and racism in work and on the streets.
- Race riots broke out in Notting Hill in 1958, and Kelso Cochrane was murdered in 1959. Claudia Jones organised a Caribbean carnival in 1959, and the Notting Hill Carnival began in the 1960s. The Mangrove restaurant (1968) became a community centre.

Key terms

Danelaw	The part of England where Viking law applied.
Expulsion	Forcing a group out of the country, as Edward I did to the Jewish people in 1290.
Huguenots	French Protestants who fled persecution to England.
Pogrom	An organised attack on Jewish people.
Windrush	The ship that brought Caribbean migrants in 1948; also the generation who came.
Commonwealth	The group of countries that were once part of the British Empire.
Rachmanism	Exploiting tenants, named after the landlord Peter Rachman.
Race Relations Acts	Laws (1965, 1968, 1976) against racial discrimination.

Quick questions

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

1. Which king expelled Jewish people from England in 1290?
2. Who were the Huguenots?
3. What led many Irish people to come to Britain in the 1840s?
4. Why did Jewish refugees come to the East End from the 1880s?
5. What arrived in 1948 with migrants from the Caribbean?
6. What did the Commonwealth Immigrants Act (1962) do?
7. What happened in Notting Hill in 1958?
8. Who organised a Caribbean carnival in 1959?

Answers

1. Edward I
2. French Protestants who fled persecution

Your notes

3. The Great Famine
4. To escape pogroms in the Russian Empire
5. The Empire Windrush
6. Restricted entry to Britain
7. Race riots
8. Claudia Jones

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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