

## YEAR 6

## Why do people move?

## GEOGRAPHY

### KEY VOCABULARY

**Asylum:** the protection granted by a country to someone who has left their home country as a refugee.

**Colonists:** a settler of a colony.

**Colony:** a country or area under control of another country or a group of people from one nationality or race living in a foreign country.

**Demographic:** the demographics of a place are the statistics relating to the people that live there.

**Immigration:** moving permanently to another country.

**Inequality:** the difference in social status, wealth or opportunity between people or groups.

**Push Factor:** an area which encourages people to leave an area to another.

**Pull Factor:** a reason that attracts people to a new location to live.

**Refugee:** a person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution or natural disaster.

**United Nations:** an organisation that brings together the nations of the world to address common problems especially war, human rights and economic and social development.

### Patterns of settlement.



Houses and buildings in towns and cities are arranged in patterns. The structure and patterns of settlements can be seen in night time photographs. London is a built in a radial pattern with the river at its core whereas Los Angeles is based on a grid. Navi Mumbai is a linear structure. There are pros and cons of each pattern of settlement.

### STICKY KNOWLEDGE

1. Asia is the continent that has the most cities with the largest population.
2. Tokyo, New York, Delhi, Beijing, Shanghai and Mumbai are cities which have over 10 million people.
3. Many of the world's largest cities are located on the coast or navigable rivers.
4. Some migrants are voluntary whereas others are forced. People move for a range of reasons: political, economic and social.
5. People who seek protection outside of their country and successfully apply for asylum are granted refugee status. Many refugees flee conflict rather than direct persecution.
6. In the years ahead it seems likely the movement of people (either voluntary or forced) will continue to increase.

### LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE

A map of the major cities in the world.



### Emigration to Australia

Between 1945 and 2007 6.5 million people migrated to Australia, encouraged by the government policy of boosting the population by one percent per year. To begin with, Britons were especially favoured and were able to benefit from a scheme which meant they only had to pay a fair of £10 for their travel. Altogether around two million people left the UK and settled in Australia over this period.



### Push Factors for leaving the countryside



Isolation



Lack of housing



Lack of opportunities

### Pull Factors for moving to a city



Higher Wages



Opportunities for jobs



Good healthcare



Opportunities for studying