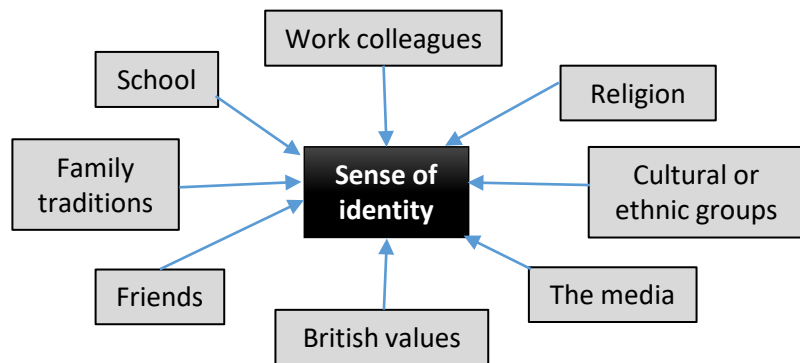




# YEAR 11 CITIZENSHIP TERM 3

## Identities & Diversity in UK Society



### PUSH FACTORS

(reasons why people might leave their home – emigration)

- Fear for their lives (war or terrorism)
- Fear for their lives (natural disasters)
- Discrimination
- No work or poorly paid work
- Famine
- Disease or pollution
- Lack of educational opportunities
- High cost of living

Emigration  
(moving out)

### PULL FACTORS

(reasons why other places might attract people – immigration)

- Peaceful place
- Good record of human rights
- Employment availability
- High standard of living
- Other members of your family or ethnic group live there
- Good health care and education

Immigration  
(moving in)

### Asylum seekers' rights in the UK

- Fair and lawful treatment regardless of race, gender, age, religion, sexual orientation or any disability
- Support and accommodation
- Free health care (NHS)
- Legal representation and financial support to pay for legal help if necessary

### Asylum seekers' responsibilities in the UK

- Co-operating with the UK Border Agency and telling the truth
  - Making regular contact with the board agency
  - Obeying the law
- Caring for children (an adult must always supervise children under 16; between 5-16 they must have full-time education.)
  - Leaving the UK if an asylum application is refused

### Key terms

<b>Sense of identity</b>	Feelings of belonging and loyalty. People may identify with their religion, culture, place of birth, family or community.
<b>Multiple identities</b>	People have a multiple identity when they identify with more than one source of belonging or loyalty. For example, a person may describe themselves as a 'British Muslim, originally from Sudan'.
<b>Migration</b>	Moving from one place to another.
<b>Colony</b>	Land overseas governed and controlled by another country.
<b>British Empire</b>	Countries governed and controlled by the UK.
<b>Emigration</b>	Leaving a country.
<b>Economic migration</b>	Moving from one place to another to improve standard of living.
<b>Political migration</b>	Moving from one country to another to improve human rights.
<b>Deportation</b>	Being returned to a country of origin.
<b>Community cohesion</b>	Neighbours living together with respect and co operation.

### Does the UK have more asylum seekers than most countries?

With an estimated 173,100 asylum applications, Germany was the largest recipient of new asylum claims in 2014. The USA was second with 121,200 asylum applications, followed by Turkey (87,800), Sweden (75,100), and Italy (63,700)

(Source: United Nations High Commissions on Refugees (UNHCR) 2014 Asylum Trends Report)

### Where do asylum seekers in the UK come from?

The top three countries of origin are: Eritrea (3,568), Pakistan (2,302), and Syria (2,204). The vast majority of refugees stay in their region of displacement. This means that 86 per cent of the worlds refugees are hosted by poorer countries. Turkey now hosts the highest number of refugees at 1.6 million, followed by Pakistan at 1.5 million. (Source: Office for National Statistics Migration Statistics Quarterly Report, August 2015, and UNHCR 2014 Global Trends Report)

**Try and find the above figures for 2018**

### Personal freedom

Everyone should be free to put forward their ideas, stand for election and criticise the government. Artists, playwrights and writers should be free to express new ideas and criticise established thinking. A free media should help to communicate ideas, expose any political corruption and hold elected representatives to account.

### Tolerance and respect for diversity

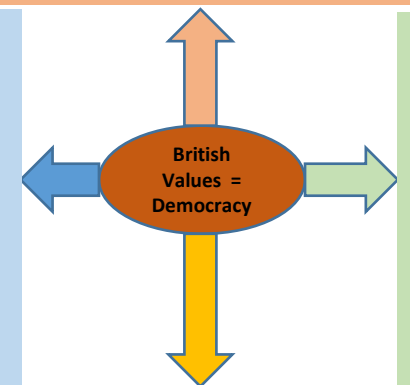
A person's race, gender, culture, religion, political beliefs and sexual orientation should be respected by everyone else. All people's opinions and ideas should be listened to as long as they don't encourage hatred or discrimination against others.

### The rule of law

Law should apply equally to everyone – even to politicians, judges, the police and the very wealthy.

### Equal opportunity

Everyone should have the same chances to participate in decision-making, to protest and to become representatives.



Assessment page

Complete the below mind map with 5 things that make up your identity

Sense of identity

Define the below key terms

Key terms	
Sense of identity	
Multiple identities	
Migration	
Colony	
British Empire	
Emigration	
Economic migration	
Political migration	
Deportation	
Community cohesion	

Explain the difference between immigration and emigration. Within your answer discuss 2 push and 2 pull factors.

Describe and explain the pattern of asylum seekers to the UK. Include figures in your answer.

What rights & responsibilities do asylum seekers have?

Complete each section of the values mind map

