



Year 5 Knowledge organiser
Spring 2—Migration

Vocabulary

Migration	Seasonal movement of animals from one place to another. Human migration —Movement of people from one place to another with the intention of
Cuckoo	A long-tailed, medium sized bird, typically with a grey or brown back and barred or pale underparts.
Emigrant	A person who leaves their own country in order to settle permanently in another.
Immigrant	A person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country.
Refugee	A person who is forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution or
Asylum	The protection granted by a state to a person who has left their home country as a
Asylum seeker	A person who has left their home country as a political refugee and is seeking asy-

What we know about cuckoo migration

Cuckoos have a crafty breeding strategy. Instead of building their own nest, they use the nests of 'host' birds, such as dunnocks and meadow pipits. When a female cuckoo finds a suitable nest, and the hosts aren't looking, she removes one of their eggs and lays her own egg in its place.

The young cuckoo hatches after only 12 days and quickly pushes the hosts' eggs or babies out of the nest. After 19 days it leaves the nest, but the hosts continue to feed it for two more weeks, by which time it has grown much bigger than them.

Adult cuckoos are among the earliest of our summer visitors to leave. They have no need to help rear their young, so they are free to go. Most leave the UK during June. Young cuckoos leave later, when they are fully fledged. They never see their parents.

Windrush Day takes place on 22 June, remembering the day when around 500 migrants from the Caribbean arrived at Tilbury Docks in Essex in 1948.

Britain was just starting to recover from World War Two back then. Thousands of buildings had been bombed, lots of houses had been destroyed and it all needed to be rebuilt.

In the Caribbean, lots of young men and women had served in the British armed forces because at the time, many Caribbean countries were still under British rule and not yet independent.

After the war, some of these people answered an advert to come to Britain where there were lots of different jobs to do.

Other people just wanted to see Britain, which they had heard so much about.



Push and Pull Factors of Migration

Push Factors

These are the factors that force people to leave their own country.

- poverty
- war or conflict
- lack of opportunity
- poor education
- lack of medical care
- corrupt governments
- persecution
- lack of religious freedom

Pull Factors

These are the factors that pull migrants towards their new country.

- economic opportunity and jobs
- safety and security
- higher standard of living
- fair government
- climate
- good quality education
- family and love

living medical

lom or freedom in general



twinkl
www.twinkl.com