

How did migration impact on early modern England?

Multiple choice questions: /5

1: Diego the Circumnavigator went with which English sailor on his voyage around the world?

- A) John Hawkins
- B) Francis Drake
- C) Henry VIII

2: What was special about Ignatius Sancho?

- A) He was a diver who collected guns from the sunken ship, the *Mary Rose*.
- B) He was the king's trumpeter.
- C) He was the first British African man to vote in an election.

3: Where did Roma people originally come from?

- A) India
- B) West Africa
- C) The Caribbean

4: What kind of work were Roma people often associated with?

- A) Silk-weaving
- B) Fortune-telling
- C) Working as nannies for British families

5: In which part of England did many Huguenots make their home?

- A) Edinburgh, Scotland
- B) Spitalfields (in London)
- C) Port cities like Liverpool

Put the key events in chronological order: /5

The 'Egyptians Act' was passed.

The first Roma migrant arrived in England.

England became more involved in the slave trade (worsening black people's experiences in England).

Huguenots began to arrive in large numbers.

The British set up more and more trading posts in India.

Match up the key terms with their definitions: /5

Migrant	The movement to end something (like slavery).
Discrimination	When people were captured, sold and forced to work for free.
Slave trade	Many migrants faced this poor treatment in England.
British Empire	A group of countries/areas ruled over by Britain.
Abolition	Someone who moves from one place to another.

Answer these questions in brief sentences: /5

1: Describe one push and one pull factor that caused migration to England:

2: Describe how black people's experiences in England changed:

3: Describe the experiences of Roma migrants in England:

4: Name some of the opportunities and the challenges faced by Indian migrants:

5: Describe some of the ways the Huguenots impacted on life in England:

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Put the key events in chronological order: /5

The 'Egyptians Act' was passed.	2 (1530)
The first Roma migrant arrived in England.	1 (early 1500s)
England became more involved in the slave trade (worsening black people's experiences in England).	5 (after 1700)
Huguenots began to arrive in large numbers.	4 (1685)
The British set up more and more trading posts in India.	3 (1600s)

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Migrant	The movement to end something (like slavery).
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Answer these questions in brief sentences: /5

1: Describe one push and one pull factor that caused migration to England:	<i>Push: the Huguenots faced religious discrimination in France/Belgium, and the Roma people were forced out of other European countries. Pull: there were job opportunities for Huguenots and lascars and ayahs in England.</i>
2: Describe how black people's experiences in England changed:	<i>In the 1500s, many black people were accepted into society and had important jobs. After England became more involved in the slave trade in the 1700s, black people's experiences worsened, and many faced discrimination.</i>
3: Describe the experiences of Roma migrants in England:	<i>They faced harsh laws, like Henry VIII's 'Egyptians Act', and many were accused of being criminals. People like Jamie Macpherson probably faced harsher punishment due to his Roma background.</i>
4: Name some of the opportunities and the challenges faced by Indian migrants:	<i>Opportunities: there were jobs to be found as sailors working for the British, or as ayahs/nannies. Challenges: many faced discrimination - and they were seen as exotic/different rather than being able to 'fit in' easily in England.</i>
5: Describe some of the ways the Huguenots impacted on life in England:	<i>They contributed to the economy through their silk-weaving; they built townhouses which still survive today; new Protestant churches were built; there were also Huguenot churches and schools built.</i>