

# Arrival of Indians to the UK

- When Britain colonised India, more links were established and employment opportunities emerged as Indian soldiers travelled to the UK with some regularity. Indeed, seeking jobs on the merchant fleets, boatmen from some regions of north-western India began to assert 'a virtual monopoly as engine-room stokers on British ships sailing out of Bombay and Karachi'. After the Second World War and India's Independence, more people travelled to the UK to work, particularly in the 1960s. In Leicester, Indians settled mainly in the Spinney Hills and Belgrave areas, where affordable housing could still be found.

# East African Asians

- The arrival of East African Asians in Leicester in the 1970s was part of a longer history of migration that began at the time of colonial rule in India, when people were moved to other British colonial territories like Kenya and Uganda to support major infrastructure projects. Around 30,000 Indians were transported to East Africa from the 1860s onwards, working on the railways and other public constructions. Many Indians returned home at the end of their contract, but approximately 7000 stayed on in East Africa; meanwhile others from the Gujarat coast travelled to this part of Africa to take advantage of its increasing economic opportunities

# East African Asians

- When, however, during the 1970s–1980s the former British colonial territories in East Africa gained independence, they sought to create a strong sense of national identity for Africans. Kenya and Uganda implemented ‘Africanisation’ policies designed to ensure that government, business and other influential positions were filled by Africans, making life difficult for those Asians who had become successful, and thereby forcing many of them to leave. Asians (mainly Gujarati Indians) living in Uganda, Kenya, Malawi and Tanzania began to leave these countries, as the new government policies included restrictions on trade.

## East African Asians

Between 1965 and 1967, around 23,000 people of Indian origin were forced to leave Kenya following restrictions placed on them by Jomo Kenyatta, the leader of the newly independent Kenyan government. Concerns about the numbers of Kenyan Asians fleeing to Britain were legislated for in the Commonwealth Immigration Act of 1968, preventing those not directly descended from a British-born person from moving to the UK.

On 26 August 1972, the military leader of Uganda, Idi Amin, gave all Asians living there a deadline of 9 November for leaving the country. Many Asians who had become successful and wealthy while living in Uganda were forced to move away, leaving behind their homes and businesses. Around 30,000 chose to come first to England and between 1968 and 1978 Leicester received more than 20,000 displaced East African Asians.

## East African Asians

Before the migrants arrived there was a degree of panic in the city as to whether they could cope with such an influx of people all at once. One of the consequences of this panic was that Judgemeanow Community College in Leicester was forced to open its doors in 1972, earlier than planned. Originally designed as a girl's grammar, the school opened in a half-built state in order to cater for the number of Ugandan Asians who came to settle in Leicester. Local concern about the arrival of so many migrants from East Africa is also reflected in an advert Leicester City Council placed in the Ugandan Argus, urging those hoping to settle in Leicester not to do so: 'In your own interests and those of your family you should accept the advice of the Uganda Resettlement Board and not come to Leicester'

# East African Asians

However, those coming to Leicester did so to join relatives and friends among the Gujarati Hindu population already settled in parts of the city. Ugandan Asians have settled in the Rushey Mead, Melton Road and Belgrave areas in particular, making very successful lives for themselves, and turning what was once a declining part of the city into what is now known as the 'Golden Mile', a symbol of the achievements that diverse and multicultural settlement can bring about.

# What is so special about Leicester?

- The clear ethnic and religious diversity found among those living, working and studying in Leicester marks this city out as somewhere with a particularly interesting migration story. The journeys made by some of its largest minority ethnic groups, including those expelled from East Africa during the 1970s and their successful contributions to the identity of the city, are certainly worth noting, as are the stories of movement told by some of its newer arrivals, including those from parts of West and North Africa, from Eastern Europe and elsewhere. Many of these journeys are replicated in other parts of Britain, but certainly the identity of Highfields, Evington, Spinney Hills and Belgrave among other parts of Leicester are indelibly marked with the presence, the personalities and the experiences of the migrants who have journeyed and settled there.
- Festivals and celebrations once associated with particular ethnic or faith groups are now part of Leicester's calendar and the 'Golden Mile' of restaurants, jewellers and sari shops along the Belgrave Road is now a tourist destination.

# Year 1

- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3\\_Pc19cgg-d4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3_Pc19cgg-d4) - Leicester: Ugandan Asians - 40 years on (Part 1)
- Why did people from India decide to settle in Uganda?
- Why did they eventually leave? And where did they move to?



## Year 2

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eFVz295UWzU> - Leicester / Birmingham: Ugandan Asians - 40 years on (Part 2)
- When they arrived to the UK, where they taken? Were they welcome?
- What impact did the expulsion have on those who left everything behind?

## Year 3

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DVv0IRyu2TI> - Leicester: Ugandan Asians - 40 years on (Part 3)
- How did the expulsion of African Asians effect Uganda's economy.
- In recent years, what has the current president encouraged African Asians to do and why?

## Year 4

- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pnzsR4\\_v5R0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pnzsR4_v5R0) - Leicester: Ugandan Asians - 40 years on (Part 4)
- What treatment did the African Asians face at the hands of Idi Amin?

# Year 5

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zNTGqK5IcZU> - Leicester: Ugandan Asians - 40 years on (Part 5)
- What were people's experiences of arriving and settling in England?
- How safe is Uganda now?

# Year 6

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XyopnoeWMvg> – Don't Come to Leicester
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qNpzGus3i58> - Ugandan Asians in Leicester - Kampala to Leicester
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=37\\_Pe7cNbhQ](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=37_Pe7cNbhQ) - 'From Kampala to Leicester': The Story of a Community
- Consolidate the journey and experiences for East African Asian moving the UK – a mini project?

# End of unit mind map

## Migration

- The first Greek-speaking people migrated to Greece as early as 2000 B.C.
- During the 1100s B.C., more migrations occurred, as the Dorians, a people from northern Greece, moved into the southern part of the country.
- Later still, the Dorians and other Greeks migrated from the Greek mainland across the Aegean Sea.

Athens and Sparta were the two main city states that ruled much of ancient Greece. The cultures of the two cities were very different. Sparta was almost entirely focused on war and how to fight, while Athens focused on the arts and learning.



Statues of Greek gods and goddesses were placed inside temples, the most famous of which is the Parthenon. This temple in Athens was built for the goddess Athena, the protector of the city.

Events at the Greek's Olympics included wrestling, boxing, long jump, javelin, discus and chariot racing. But those taking part in the wrestling event had to be the toughest, as there were hardly any rules – and they had to compete naked.

Most Ancient Greeks wore a chiton, which was a long T-shirt made from one large piece of cotton. The poor slaves, however, had to make do with a loincloth (a small strip of cloth wrapped around the waist)