Sample Lesson Plan – History

Year/Stage: Year 9/Stage 5

Syllabus reference:

Depth Study 1, Topic 1b: *Movement of peoples (1750–1901)*

Key inquiry question**:** *What were the changing features of the movements of people from 1750 to 1918?*

Outcomes:

HT5–1 explains and assesses the historical forces and factors that shaped the modern world and Australia

HT5–4 explains and analyses the causes and effects of events and developments in the modern world and Australia

Text: *Oxford Big Ideas Australian Curriculum History 9,* Chapter 3, pp 116–119.

G Carrodu*s*, K McArthu*r* (2012)

Language focus: *Explaining historical factors, cause and effect, abstract expressions, organising information*

Preparing for reading (Stage 1)

Background knowledge: (review from previous lessons)

- *Industrial Revolution*
- *European empires*
- *First Fleet and settlement of Australia*

Summary of the text: (each section of the text is explained to the students before reading)

- *Some factors pushed people to migrate from their home country, and other factors pulled them towards new countries*
- *Focusing on push factors, in particular the Industrial Revolution*
- *Agricultural Revolution in 1700s – new farming methods forced people off the land into towns and cities, looking for work*
- *Industrial Revolution from 1750 – new methods of manufacturing using steam-powered machines – labour force needed in towns and cities – work and living conditions were terrible*
- *Population increased, due to better food production, medicine and hygiene – created pressure on jobs, housing and resources*
- *Natural disasters, such as the Irish potato famine in 1840s – one and a half million people died, and two million emigrated*
- *Religious and political persecution – Christian Puritans persecuted in Britain so migrated to America in 1600s – Jewish people persecuted in Europe so migrated in 19th century*
- *Forced emigration to provide labour in the colonies – millions of African people taken to America as slaves – South Sea Islanders taken to Queensland as a cheap labour – convicts transported to Australia as cheap labour*

<u>Detailed reading</u> (Stage 2)

Read each paragraph, discuss and have students mark key information. In this sample lesson plan, the information to mark is highlighted in the accompanying copy of the text.

Detailed reading may be performed on part of the text and/or may be set for students to complete individually or in groups.

Note: Discuss the illustrations that accompany the text as it is read.

<u>Note-making</u> from the text (Stage 3)

Students use their marked or highlighted key information to make notes. One student may write the notes on the board as others dictate.

This might be a whole-class activity or it could start with the whole class and then be completed individually or in groups, depending on the needs of the class and the time available.

The following are examples of notes from the information highlighted on the accompanying text.

What events influenced the movement of peoples around the world?
- *push factors:*
    - *poverty, famine, overcrowding, natural disasters, war and conflict, political or religious oppression*
- *pull factor:*
    - *personal choice (eg adventure); promise of a better life, better employment opportunities, more space, more fertile soil, greater personal freedom and the opportunity to shape the future*
- *Industrial Revolution:*
    - *1750–early 20th century*
    - *imperialism – European powers – control across the world*
    - *some migrated willingly, hoping for a new start*
    - *slaves and convicts were given no choice*
- *Indigenous peoples were dispossessed of their lands and exploited*

Push factors
- *1750: Europe's population – 163 million; North America – 2 million*
- *1900: Europe – 408 million, North America – 82 million*

Agricultural revolution
- *early 18th century – majority of people in Europe – rural areas – agriculture*
- *same families worked the same land – most peasants worked strips of land*
- *18th century new farming techniques and agricultural machines:*
    - *beneficial for the landowners*
    - *displacement of many peasants*
    - *landowners enclosed fields*
    - *new machines required fewer labourers*
- *wave of migration to towns and cities – people looking for work*

Industrial Revolution
- *new approaches to manufacturing and food processing – steam-powered machines*
- *vast unskilled or semi-skilled labour force was required*
    - *working conditions were terrible*
    - *no laws about child labour*
- *great migration of people from rural areas into the towns and cities*
    - *great overcrowding and unhealthy living conditions*
    - *great increase in crime and overcrowded jails*
    - *convicts sent to penal colonies in America and Australia*

Population growth
- *18th century improvements*
    - *food production*
    - *medicine and hygiene*

- — *significant increase in population*
- — *birth rate rising, fewer children dying, average adult was living longer*
- *emigration – reduced pressure on jobs, housing and resources*

Natural disasters: the Irish potato failure

- *majority of Irish people were tenant farmers on lands owned by English overlords*
- *1840s – potato crop failed several years in a row*
  - — *impoverished soils*
  - — *potato blight*
- *starvation in Ireland while tonnes of edible crops were shipped to England*
  - — *one and a half million deaths*
  - — *two million emigrants: Australia, New Zealand, North America*
- *ten years - population of Ireland decreased by one-third*

Discrimination

- *religious or political persecution*
  - — *eg American colonies – Puritans escaping religious persecution in Britain*
- *Jewish people suffered discrimination in Europe for centuries*
  - — *19th century – organised attacks on Jews*
  - — *many fled to countries like USA*

Joint construction from the notes (Stage 4)

This is an example of a text that could be written from the notes in Stage 3.

Between 1750 and 1900, Europe's population grew from 163 million to 408 million while North America's grew from 2 million to 82 million, mainly from immigration. During this time, the background of this migration was the Industrial Revolution and imperialism, in which European powers increased their control around the world. Some people migrated willingly for a better life while others were forced to migrate, such as slaves and convicts. Meanwhile, Indigenous peoples lost their lands and were exploited. Some factors pushed people to migrate from their home country and other factors pulled them towards new countries. Push factors included poverty, famine, overcrowding, natural disasters, war and conflict, and political or religious oppression.

Before the Industrial Revolution, most Europeans worked in agriculture in rural areas. They were peasants who worked small strips of land for generations. In the Agricultural Revolution of the 18th century, new farming methods and agricultural machines were invented. Landowners enclosed fields so the peasants could no longer use them, and fewer labourers were needed for the new machines. This forced many people to migrate to towns and cities, looking for work.

During the Industrial Revolution from 1750, new methods of manufacturing and food processing were invented using steam-powered machines. The factories needed a vast labour force of unskilled or semi-skilled workers. This contributed to the migration of people from rural areas into the towns and cities. Conditions in the towns and cities were very bad. There was no control over working conditions or child labour, and living conditions were overcrowded and unhealthy. This led to increased crime, so jails became overcrowded. One solution was to send convicts to penal colonies in North America and Australia.

Nevertheless, the European population increased significantly, due to better food production, medicine and hygiene. More children were born, fewer died, and adults lived longer. Increasing population created pressure on jobs, housing and resources, further pushing people to emigrate.

Another factor pushing emigration was natural disasters, such as the Irish potato famine. Most Irish people relied on potatoes for food, because they rented land owned by English overlords and most of their crops were used to pay rent. In the 1840s, potato crops were destroyed by a disease, so that Irish people starved while other crops were still being exported to England. Over ten years,

one and a half million people died, and two million emigrated, decreasing the population of Ireland by a third. Some migrated to Australia and New Zealand, but most went to North America.

Religious and political persecution was another factor pushing emigration. For example, the Puritans migrated to the American colonies because of religious persecution in Britain. Jewish people had been persecuted in Europe for centuries, and many lived in poverty. In the 19th century there were organised attacks against them, so that many emigrated to America and other countries.

Joint construction may be performed on part of the text and/or may be set for students to complete individually or in groups.