

TOPIC 1: MIGRATION

TASK 1 DISCUSSION. What do the pictures below have in common? What do they represent for you? How would you relate them to the topic of the unit?



<http://history-of-irish-scottish-in-america.weebly.com/hard-times-and-immigration-to-the-new-world.html>



<https://www.vanityfair.com/news/2017/03/angela-merkel-just-fact-shamed-donald-trump-about-the-one-thing-hes-supposed-to-know>

TASK 2A DEFINITIONS. Match the following terms with their definitions.

ASYLUM SEEKER, ECONOMIC MIGRANT, IMMIGRANT, REFUGEE

1 _____ = someone who leaves their country of origin in order to improve their quality of life (usually without a legal permission)

2 _____ = someone who leaves their home country and goes to live in another country

3 _____ = someone who is outside their country because they are afraid of persecution in their own country on the grounds of race, religion, a particular social group membership, etc.

4 _____ = someone who has made a claim that he is a refugee and is awaiting the determination of their status

??? What is the difference between a migrant (immigrant) and a refugee?

TASK 2B VIDEO + LISTENING. Answer the questions according to the listening:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pUnGCXpfSS8&feature=youtu.be> (retrieved on 12th September 2017)

1. What was the reaction of Hungarian Prime Minister to the decision of the court?
2. How many people passed through Hungary two years ago?
3. How many asylum seekers are registered in Hungary now?
4. Why is the timing of the issue important for the politicians?

TASK 3A READING. Read the text and prepare a set of 5 quiz questions based on it. Work in two groups and ask the quiz questions the other team. Pay attention to verb tenses in your questions.

Migration in Medieval and early modern Europe

The medieval period, although often presented as a time of limited human mobility and slow social change in the history of Europe, in fact saw widespread movement of peoples. The Vikings from Scandinavia raided all over Europe from the eighth century and settled in many places, including Normandy, the north of England, Scotland, and Ireland (most of whose urban centers were founded by the Vikings). The Normans later conquered the Saxon Kingdom of England, most of Ireland, southern Italy and Sicily—although the migration associated with these conquests was relatively limited—the Normans in most cases forming only a small ruling class. Iberia was invaded by Muslim Arabs, Berbers, and Moors in the eighth century, founding new Kingdoms such as al Andalus and bringing with them a wave of settlers from North Africa.

In the other direction, European Christian armies conquered Palestine for a time during the Crusades in the eleventh to thirteenth centuries, founding three Christian kingdoms and settling them with Christian Knights

and their families. This permanent migration was relatively small however and was one of the reasons why the Crusaders eventually lost their hold on the Holy Lands.

In the fourteenth century, German military colonists settled the Baltic region, becoming a ruling elite. At the end of the Middle Ages, the Roma arrived in Europe (to Iberia and the Balkans) from the Middle East, originating from the Indus river.

Internal European migration stepped up in the Early Modern Period. In this period, major migration within Europe included the recruiting by monarchs of landless laborers to settle depopulated or uncultivated regions and a series of forced migration caused by religious persecution. Notable examples of this phenomenon include mass migration of Protestants from the Spanish Netherlands to the Dutch Republic after the 1580s, the expelling of Jews and Moriscos from Spain in the 1590s, and the expulsion of the Huguenots from France in the 1680s.

Since the fourteenth century, the Serbs started leaving the areas of their medieval Kingdom and Empire that was overrun by the Ottoman Turks and migrated to the north, to the lands of today's Vojvodina (northern Serbia), which was ruled by the Kingdom of Hungary at that time. The Habsburg monarchs of Austria encouraged them to settle on their frontier with the Turks and provide military service by granting them free land and religious toleration. The two greatest migrations took place in 1690 and 1737. Other instances of labor recruitments include the Plantations of Ireland - the settling of Ireland with Protestant English colonists in the period 1560-1690 and the recruitment of Germans by Catherine the Great of Russia to settle the Volga region in the eighteenth century.

European Colonialism from the sixteenth to the early twentieth centuries led to an imposition of European colonies in many regions of the world, particularly in the Americas, South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Australia, where European languages remain either prevalent or in frequent use as administrative languages. Major human migration before the eighteenth century was largely state directed. For instance, Spanish emigration to the New World was limited to settlers from Castile who were intended to acts as soldiers or administrators. Mass immigration was not encouraged due to a labor shortage in Europe (of which Spain was the worst affected by a depopulation of its core territories in the seventeenth century). Europeans also tended to die of tropical diseases in the New World in this period and for this reason, England, France, and Spain preferred using slaves to free labor in their American possessions.

This changed in the eighteenth century due to population increases in Europe. Spanish restrictions on emigration to Latin America were revoked and the English colonies in North America saw a major influx of settlers attracted by cheap or free land, economic opportunity, and religious toleration. By 1800, European emigration had transformed the demographic character of the American continent. Their influence elsewhere was less pronounced as in South Asia and Africa, European settlement in this period was limited to thin layer of administrators, traders, and soldiers.

http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Human_migration

TASK 3B READING. Think about which words can be derived from the following words (prefixes and suffixes will help).

founding	
originating	
uncultivated	
toleration	
shortage	
religious	

TASK 3C Say whether the following statements are true or false. Find justification for your answers in the text.

1. Normans usually created a large ruling class when conquering other parts of the world. T / F
2. The Crusaders managed to hold the Holy Land for centuries. T / F
3. Migration within Europe was directed by the monarchs and often had a religious background. T / F
4. Migrants from Germany settled in Russia because there was a need for workers in that time. T / F
5. North America attracted new settlers with cheap land and new crops. T / F

TASK 4A There are 3 questions below. Your task is to find a text and a visual aid that answer the individual questions.

- Which countries are migrants from?
- Where are migrants going?
- How has Europe responded?

A:

Tensions in the EU have been rising because of the disproportionate burden faced by some countries, particularly the countries where the majority of migrants have been arriving: Greece, Italy and Hungary. In September, EU ministers voted by a majority to relocate 160,000 refugees EU-wide, but for now the plan will only apply to those who are in Italy and Greece. Another 54,000 were to be moved from Hungary, but the Hungarian government rejected this plan and will instead receive more migrants from Italy and Greece as part of the relocation scheme.

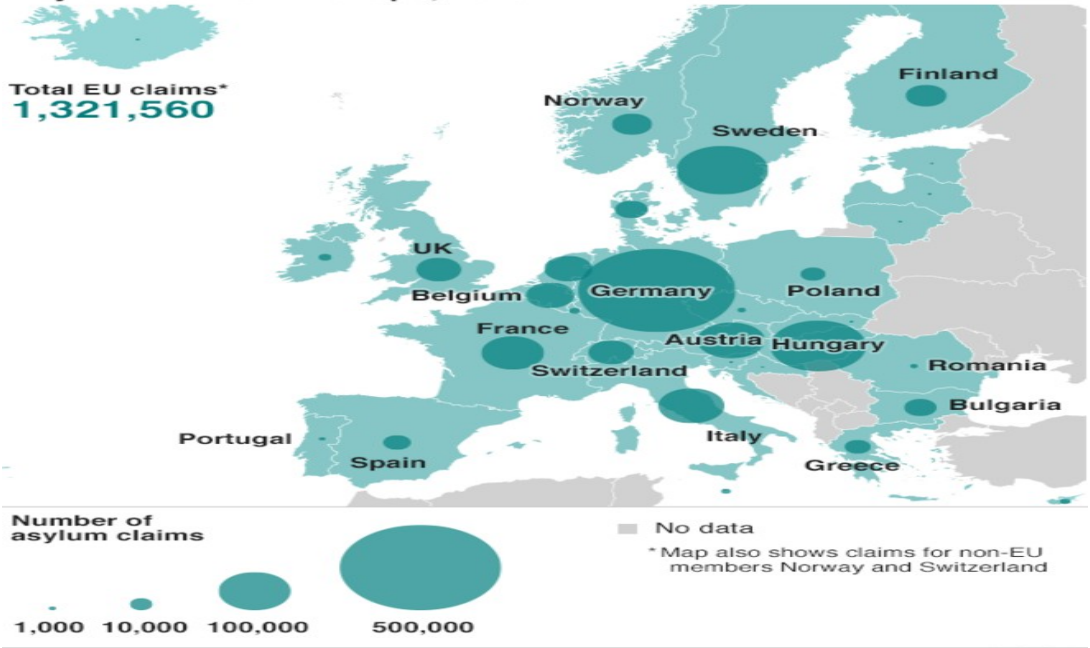
B:

Although not all of those arriving in Europe choose to claim asylum, many do. Germany received the highest number of new asylum applications in 2015, with more than 476,000. But far more people have arrived in the country - German officials said more than a million had been counted in Germany's "EASY" system for counting and distributing people before they make asylum claims. Hungary moved into second place for asylum applications, as more migrants made the journey overland through Greece and the Western Balkans. It had 177,130 applications by the end of December.

C:

The conflict in Syria continues to be by far the biggest driver of migration. But violence in Afghanistan and Iraq, abuses in Eritrea, as well as poverty in Kosovo, are also leading people to look for new lives elsewhere.

Asylum claims in Europe, 2015

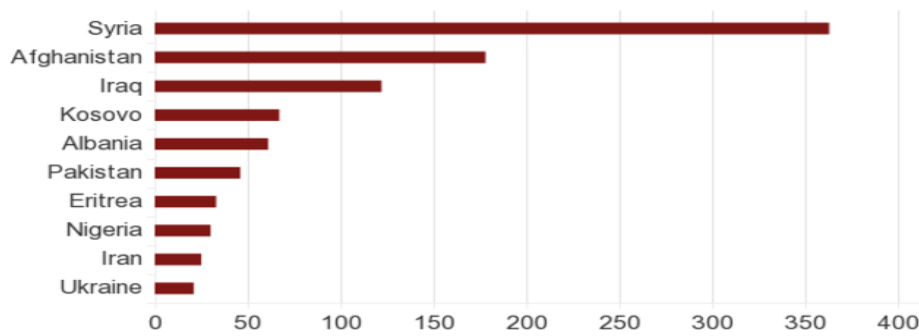


Source: Eurostat



Top 10 origins of people applying for asylum in the EU

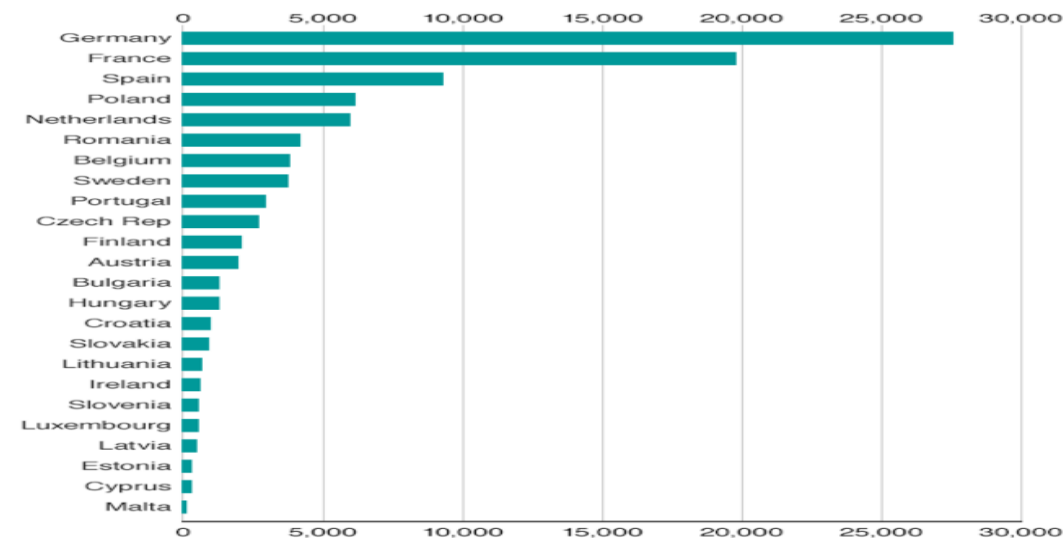
First-time applications in 2015, in thousands



Source: Eurostat

EU member state migrant quotas

Number of people countries have agreed to relocate from Greece and Italy



Note: the UK and Denmark are not taking part in the relocation scheme

Source: European Commission



Taken from: <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-34131911>

TASK 4B WRITING. Select one of the questions and answer it in more details that are shown in a respective graph / map. Try to use transition words such as: *in contrast to*, *on the other hand*, *similarly to*, *whereas...* to show the relations between the countries.

HOMEWORK WORDFORMATION. The following text describes the difference between migrants and refugees. Complete the gaps with words created from the words in brackets.

The word migrant is defined in the Oxford English Dictionary as "one who moves, either temporarily or 1 _____ (**PERMANENT**), from one place, area, or country of 2 _____ (**RESIDE**) to another".

A refugee is, according to the 1951 Refugee Convention, any person who "owing to a well-founded fear" of 3 _____ (**PERSECUTE**) is outside their country of nationality and "unable" or "unwilling" to seek the protection of that country. To gain the status, one has to go through the legal process of claiming asylum.

The word migrant has 4 _____ (**TRADITION**) been considered a neutral term, but some criticise the BBC and other media for using a word they say implies something 5 _____ (**VOLUNTEER**), and should not be applied to people fleeing danger.

Adapted from <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-34142512> (3/9/2015)

VOCABULARY

(to) abuse	/ə' bju: s/ /ə' bju: z/	zneužívání, zneužívat
applicant	/' æpli kənt/	žadatel
application for sth	/, æpli ' kei ʃ (ə)n/	žádost o
to apply for	/ə' plai /	žádat o
appropriate	/ə' prəʊ priət/	patřičný, vhodný
approval	/ə' prɜ: v(ə)l/	schválení
to approve of	/ə' prɜ: v/	schválit
asylum	/ə' saɪ ləm/	azyl
attitude to	/' æti , tju: d/	postoj
authority	/ɔ : ' θɒ rəti/	žde: úřad
border	/' bɔ : (r)də(r)/	hranice (státní)
to break out	/breɪ k/ /aʊt/	vypuknout, propuknout
Chancellor	/' tʃ ɑ : nsələ(r)/	kancléř, kancléřka
to compare sth	/kəm' peə(r)/	srovnat
consequence	/' kɒ nsɪ kwəns/	důsledek
crisis, crises	/' kraɪ si s/ /' kraɪ si :z/	krize (sg.), krize (pl.)
currency	/' kʌ rənsi/	měna
to deny	/di ' nai /	žde: upřít, nepovolit
to deport	/di ' pɔ : (r)t/	deportovat
determination	/di , tɜ : (r)mɪ ' nei ʃ (ə)n/	určení, stanovení
to determine	/di , tɜ : (r)mɪ ' n/	určit, stanovit
*disproportionate	/, di sprə' pɔ : (r)ʃ (ə)nət/	nerovnoměrný, neúměrný
to discourage sb from (doing) sth	/di s' kʌ ri dʒ /	odradit, bránit
to distribute sth	/di ' stri bju: t/	distribuuovat, rozdělovat
economic	/, i: kə' nɒ mi k/ /, ekə' nɒ mi k/	ekonomický, hospodářský
to encourage sb to do sth	/i n' kʌ ri dʒ /	povzbuzovat, podporovat
entitled to	/i n' tai t(ə)l(ə)d/	mající nárok na
to force sb to do sth	/fɔ : (r)s/	nutit, přimět
freedom	/' fri: dəm/	svoboda
immigrant	/' i mi g rənt/	imigrant
immigration	/, i mi ' g rei ʃ (ə)n/	imigrace
imprisonment	/i m' pri z(ə)nmənt/	uvěznění, odnětí svobody
to introduce sth	/, i ntrə' dju: s/	uvést, zavést
jobseeker	/' dʒ ɒ bsi: kə/	žadatel o práci
left-wing		pravicový
member	/' membə(r)/	člen
membership	/' membə(r)ʃ i p/	členství
to migrate	/maɪ ' g rei t/	migrovat
migrant, migration	/maɪ ' g rei ʃ (ə)n/	migrace, migrant
to monitor	/' mɒ ni tə(r)/	monitorovat
movement	/' mu: vmənt/	hnutí
permanent	/' pɜ : (r)mənənt/	trvalý
permanently	/' pɜ : (r)mənəntli/	trvale
to persecute	/' pɜ : (r)sɪ , kju: t/	pronásledovat, perzekuovat
persecution	/pɜ : (r)sɪ ' kju: ʃ (ə)n/	pronásledování, perzekuce
to prevent sb from (doing) sth	/pri ' vent/	zabraňovat, bránit
to propose	/prə' pəʊ z/	navrhnout
quota	/' kwəʊ tə/	kvóta
poverty	/' pɒ və(r)ti/	chudoba
refugee	/, refju ' dʒ i: /	uprchlík
regulation	/, reg ju ' lei ʃ (ə)n/	regulace, regulační
religion	/ri ' li dʒ (ə)n/	náboženství
resistance	/ri ' zi st(ə)ns/	odpor

right-wing		pravicový
riot	/' raɪ ət/	nepokoj, výtržnost
route	/ruː t/	trasa
sacrifice	/' sækri faɪ s/	oběť
sceptical	/' skeptɪ k(ə)l/	skeptický
to sentence sb to	/' sentəns/	odsoudit k (výkonu trestu)
sexual	/' sekʃ uəl/	sexuální, sexuálně motivovaný
solidarity	/' sɒ li ' dærəti/	solidarita
target	/' tɑ : (r)g I t/	zde: kvantifikovatelný cíl
temporary, temporarily	/' temp(ə)rəri/	přechodný, přechodně
to threaten	/' θret(ə)n/	hrozit, vyhrožovat, ohrožovat
to tighten	/' taɪ t(ə)/	zde: zpřísnovat
violence	/' vaɪ ələns/	násilí
voluntary	/' vɒ lənt(ə)ri/	dobrovolný
to weaken	/' wi : kən/	oslabit
to withdraw (sth)	/wɪ ð' drɔ : /	stáhnout se, stáhnout něco

SELECTED PHRASES

to approve an asylum claim/application	– schválit žádost o azyl
asylum application / claim	- žádost o azyl
asylum applicant / seeker	– žadatel o azyl
to be entitled to asylum	– mít nárok na azyl
to build fences along the borders	– stavět na hranicích ploty
to carry out/commit a sexual attack	– spáchat sexuálně motivovaný útok
country of origin	– země původu
country of residence	- země pobytu
to deny the right of asylum	– odeprít právo na azyl
determination of status	– určení statutu
to discourage Muslims from seeking asylum	– odrazovat muslimské žadatele o azyl
EU joint policy on asylum seekers	– společný postup EU v otázce žadatelů o azyl
migrants entering the EU	– migranti vstupující do EU
entry to the EU	– vstup do EU
to identify refugees in a centre	– identifikovat uprchlíky v centru
to process the application	– zpracovat žádost
to propose changes	– navrhnout změny
to submit an application	– podat žádost
EU member states	– členské státy EU
refugee camp	– uprchlický tábor
relocation scheme	- plán, schéma, systém relokace
open door migrant policy	– migrační politika otevřených dveří
riot police in riot gear	– pořádková policie v zásahové výstroji
sexual attack	- sexuálně motivovaný útok
sharp disagreement over sth	- ostrý nesouhlas / neshoda kvůli
to sentence sb to imprisonment	- odsoudit někoho k odejmutí svobody
tension	- tenze, napětí
to tighten the law on	– zpřísnit zákon týkající se
under current German laws	– za stávajících německých zákonů
UN Special Representative for Migration	– zvláštní vyslanec OSN pro migraci
under a quota system	– v rámci systému kvót