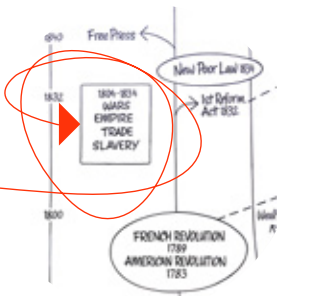


**Migration:  
a human  
story**



The reduction of the complex histories of wars, empire, trade and slavery, as represented on the mind map in the foyer, no longer reflects the approach of People's History Museum (PHM). These histories are important parts of our history.

Work to create a new timeline exploring these histories and their legacies began with the Community Programme Team in 2019.

This is just a starting point and the timeline is by no means complete. You can help shape our continued learning and representation of history by sharing your thoughts and stories on the comment cards below.

**Migration**

- Decolonisation**  
Resistance and anti-colonial struggle  
1947 – Indian independence & Partition  
1957 – Ghana  
1962 – Jamaica
- Commonwealth migration**  
1948 – The ship Empire Windrush docks at the Port of Tilbury with Caribbean settlers  
1949 – Modern Commonwealth of Nations  
1972 – Ugandan Asians resettle in the UK
- Anti-racism**  
Protests  
Strikes  
Race Relation Acts
- Immigration Acts**  
1905 – Aliens Act  
1962 – Commonwealth Immigrants Act  
1968 – Commonwealth Immigrants Act  
1971 – Immigration Act  
1981 – British Nationality Act  
1990 – British Nationality (Hong Kong) Act  
2006 – The Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Act  
2016 – Immigration Act

**World War II**  
1939 – 1945, involving over 2.8 million colonial forces

**Decolonisation**  
In this section we are referring to the process of one country or territory becoming independent.

**Commonwealth**  
The Commonwealth of Nations is a political grouping of 54 member states, all of which have formerly been part of the British Empire. Members share the values of democracy, human rights and the rule of law, committed to the principles of equality, justice, freedom and respect for human rights.

**Trade**  
In August 1602 British trade to the East Indies was granted a monopoly to the East India Company. The company was the first to trade with the East Indies, and it was the first to trade with the East Indies.

**Migration**

- 1919**  
The League of Nations
- 1926**  
Early Commonwealth of Nations

**World War I**  
1914 – 1918 involving 2.5 million colonial forces

**Transportation**  
Transportation was a form of forced labour that was used to transport convicts to the colonies. Convicts were transported to the colonies on ships, and they were used as a source of labour in the colonies.

**Migration**

- Huguenots 1685**
- Lascars**  
1919 – Race Riots
- Irish migration**  
Dockers  
Anti-colonial  
1922 – Irish Independence
- Radicals**  
Transportation from Britain to colonies of 'criminals' 1717 – 1868  
European radicals to Britain – 1848, 1871
- Jewish migration**  
Karl Marx  
Anti-fascism

**Industrial Revolution**

- Slavery**  
1562 – First English slaving expedition  
Britain enslaved 3.1 million Africans (2.7 million survived transportation to the colonies)  
Triangular trade  
1807 – Abolition of the Slave Trade Act  
1833 – Slavery Abolition Act
- War & conflict**  
**Slave revolts**  
1760 – Tacky's Revolt, Jamaica  
1791-1804 – Haitian Revolution  
The 'Maroons' of Jamaica  
**Slave revolts**  
1780 – Colonial Massacres  
1839-1842 – Opium Wars  
1876-78 – Indian Famine
- Trade**  
1600 – East India Company  
1660 – Royal African Company  
1711 – South Seas Trading Company  
1888 – Imperial British East Africa Company (Cotton/ Tea/ Spices/ Sugar/ Tobacco/ Opium)

**East India Company**  
Created in 1600, the East India Company was the first British trading company to be established in India. It was the first to trade with the East Indies, and it was the first to trade with the East Indies.

**Settlement**  
Settlement is the process of people moving to a new area to live. It can be voluntary or forced. Settlement can be a result of migration, or it can be a result of other factors such as war or natural disasters.

**1533**  
'The Realm of England is an Empire'

- 1500s**  
Settlement of Ireland
- 1600s**  
Settlement of Caribbean Islands
- 1600s**  
Settlement of North America
- 1700s**  
Settlement of North Australia

**Origins of the British Empire**

**Wars, trade, slavery & the British Empire**



'Wars, trade and slavery were the foundations of the British Empire. They brought glory, wealth and power from its beginnings in the 1500s.'

Colonisation brought wealth in resources and trade; raw materials from the plantations and cheap labour provided by enslaved people transported from Africa to the British Caribbean and North American colonies.

The Industrial Revolution enabled the manufacturing of fast sailing ships, compasses for navigation and successes in trade due to ready made markets for manufactured goods in the colonies.

During World Wars I and II, the ranks of the British Army were swelled by fighting men from the colonies who were recruited to fight for the 'mother country'.

Could it be that migration to the UK is a direct result of its past colonial links?

My research revealed numerous and exciting historical events within the British Empire, worthy of note. Working with PHM's Researcher, Dr Shirin Hirsch and young people from Greater Manchester, we are proud to present the timeline you see here.'

**2000s —**

**— 1900s —**

**— 1800s —**

**— 1700s —**

**— 1600s —**

**— 1500s**