

**Combining**  
(synthesising)  
= paraphrasing/  
summarising across  
sources i.e. mixing  
them together

Identify information  
needed for your  
essay

Take notes?

Here are five mini essay titles, and below are three original sources/texts to help you write a short 'essay' (one paragraph, 200 words max.) on each of them;

- Give an analysis of multicultural London.
- What difficulties do immigrant communities have?
- Why do immigrants come to London?
- What is the cultural impact of different communities?
- Detail the history of multicultural London.

### **Bangladeshi London**

There are approximately 160 000 Bangladeshis living in England, in particular in the East End of the capital. Most are Muslim and have roots in the fertile Sylhet region. The country was founded after the end of British India, firstly becoming part of Pakistan, then winning independence in 1971. In the 1950s, many came to England for work, but in the 1970s, the conflict with Pakistan meant many also left because of political instability, plus were encouraged by changes in immigration laws. Initially, they worked in mostly poorly paid, unskilled jobs, for example in the textile industry, but slowly expanded into the service sector, in particular the restaurant business. The heart of their community is Brick Lane, which has become an extremely popular place for Londoners to go for a curry, plus the Baishaki Mela festival pulls in thousands of tourists each May.

### **Irish London**

In 2002, London held the first St Patrick's Day parade, an important Irish celebration, and 50 000 people turned up. Many Irish celebrities such as Bono and Graham Norton, are as well-known in England as they are in their own country. The Irish are one of the oldest immigrant communities in London. Largely Catholic, they arrived in the city looking for employment throughout the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and mostly worked in low paid, heavy manual jobs, building railways and canals. In the economic boom of the 1950s, more came to work in construction and nursing, but since then, numbers have dropped dramatically. One of the problems of the community is the welfare of those who came in the 1950s working in construction, as they were on casual contracts and now have no pensions in their old age and are beginning to suffer the effects of the heavy work that they did.

### **Arabic London**

The Arab community is a very diverse one, with roots in many countries, though most share a religion, Islam, and language, Arabic. Egyptians started arriving in the late 1940s, then Moroccans in the 1950s mostly to look for work, and they found it in the hotel and catering industry, so mostly low paid and unskilled work. However in the 1970s, the oil boom brought wealthier Gulf State Arabs to the UK, often to set up their own businesses. Hence, there are large Arab populations in some of the wealthiest parts of London, like Westminster and Knightsbridge, and London's most famous shop, Harrods, is owned by the Egyptian Mohammed al Fayed. The 1980s saw another change when wars in places like Lebanon and Iraq saw many political refugees coming to London. Edgware Road is now the focus of much Arab cultural life with a strong street cafe culture.

*(Total 449 words)*

Sample notes

Shorter

Language cut out, so plagiarism less likely

Makes you think about content / meaning, not just language

Easier to see links i.e. groups / themes

### Notes Bangladeshis

- 160 000, most in East End of London, Muslim, and from Sylhet area
- Country founded after end of Brit. India, and 1<sup>st</sup> part of Pakistan, then independent 1971
- 1950s came to work; 1970 – came as war with Pakistan + changes to immigration laws
- Typical work - low pay and unskilled, esp. in textiles; later, more in service industry e.g. restaurants
- Brick Lane = centre of community, popular for curries, + Baishaki Mela festival in May – attracts 1000s

### Notes Irish

- 2002, 1<sup>st</sup> St Pat's Day parade – 50 000 came; well-known celebs e.g. Bono and Graham Norton
- Oldest immigrant community
- Mostly Catholic, came for work through 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> centuries, in low paid, heavy manual work, e.g. railways/canals
- 1950 = economic boom, work in nursing/construction; numbers then fell
- Problem now health of 1950s workers = no pensions/effects of hard work

### Notes Arabs

- Diverse community, but share religion, Islam, and language, Arabic
- Egyptians 1940s } work, mostly in hotel/catering = low
- Moroccans 1950s } paid/unskilled
- Gulf State Arabs 1970s - came as result oil boom; set up own businesses
- Therefore many Arabs in wealthy parts London, e.g. Knightsbridge; famous Harrods shop owned by Egyptian, Mohammed al Fayed
- 1980s Lebanese/Iraqis – political refugees escaping wars
- Edgware Road = strong street cafe culture

(Total 223 words)

Identify groups / themes

Use  
- abstract nouns  
- plurals  
- phrases  
  
+ colour coding/  
numbering?

Plan/regroup

- Group by dates i.e. chronology – start 18<sup>th</sup> century to 1980s
- Group by reason they came – work, escape war, immigration laws
- Group by types of jobs – unskilled/skilled; textiles, service, construction, nursing, own business
- Group by cultural influence – restaurants, festivals/parades, cafes, shops, celebrities
- Group by similarities/differences –
  - similarities = reasons came; difficulties; cultural influence
  - differences = religion; from one country or many; rich or poor

### • Give an analysis of multicultural London.

- Reasons came –
  1. 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards, Irish, 20<sup>th</sup> century – work;
  2. political upheavals, Bangls., some Arabs from 1970s
  3. immigration law changes – Bangls.
- Types of jobs –
  1. Low paid/unskilled e.g. Irish construction/nursing Bangls. – textiles; Bangls./Arab - service e.g. cafes/hotels
  2. Gulf Arabs, after oil boom, own businesses, wealthy
- Similarities –
  1. Came to work
  2. Religious – Irish = Catholic, Arabs/Bangls = Muslim
- Cultural influence - festivals , cafes, famous people e.g. Mohammed al Fayed, owner of Harrods

Write (then rewrite!)

5 examples of combining

- **Give an analysis of multicultural London.**

London is home to a range of communities for example Bangladeshis, Arabs and Irish. Most came to seek work, with the Irish coming first from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards and other communities throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Political upheaval has been another factor bringing immigrants to London, especially for the Bangladeshis and certain Arab nationalities from the 1970s onwards, though a change in immigration laws was also a factor for Bangladeshis. These immigrants have taken a range of jobs, often low paid and unskilled, the Irish mainly in construction and later nursing, and the Bangladeshis in textiles then the service sector where many Arabs also worked. However, the Gulf Arabs coming after the oil boom in the 1970s often set up their own businesses and were noticeably wealthier. All communities have in common then, a desire to work here, but also share a religious background, Catholic for the Irish, Muslim for the Arabs and Bangladeshis, plus are embedded in our culture. Hence, their festivals, restaurants and cafes are part of our streets, and figures such as the Harrods owner, Mohammed al Fayed, part of our national life. (186 words)

- **What difficulties do immigrant communities have?**

The main difficulty immigrants have faced is poverty, as the jobs they fill are often low paid and unskilled. The ageing Irish community who came in the 1950s also face health problems as a result of the heavy labour they did and given the casual nature of the work, often do not have pensions to help. One exception has been the Gulf State Arabs who came after the oil boom of the 1970s who were and remain a wealthy community. (80 words)

- **Why do immigrants come to London?**

Immigration has been driven by both 'pull' and 'push' factors. The main 'pull' factor has been employment, and this has often been connected to circumstances in England itself. The infrastructure projects of the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards brought the Irish, then the boom years of the 1950s brought in more, and other communities too, such as Bangladeshis and Arabs. In brief, when England needed workers, immigration supplied them. A further 'pull' factor has been changes to immigration laws, bringing in more Bangladeshis in the 1970s for example. A final reason, this time a 'push' factor, has been war, with many fleeing conflict in their homelands, such as Lebanese Arabs in the 1980s. (111 words)

- **What is the cultural impact of different communities?**

The cultural impact of various immigrant communities can be seen in British recreational life above all. Festivals such as the Bangladeshi Baishaki Mela and the Irish St Patrick's Day parade bring thousands onto the streets, while Arab cafes and Bangladeshi restaurants are very much part of the London experience. Lastly, people such as Irishman Bono and Egyptian Mohammed al Fayed, owner of Harrods, are now seen as part of UK cultural life. (72 words)

- **Detail the history of multicultural London.**

London has a long history of immigration. Starting in the 18<sup>th</sup> century with the Irish working on infrastructure projects, it continued throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, then saw a boom from the mid-twentieth century onwards. North Africans started arriving from the 1940s, then Bangladeshis and Irish a decade later, all seeking work, then Bangladeshis again in the 1970s, fleeing war and also encouraged by changes in immigration rules. They were joined by wealthy Gulf State Arabs looking for business opportunities, then later by Lebanese and Iraqi Arabs, also fleeing wars. (90 words)

Example of weaker paragraph

Writer paraphrases one source after other i.e. no combining

Hence sounds more repetitive/fragmented

- **Give an analysis of multicultural London.**

London is home to a range of communities for example Bangladeshis, Arabs and Irish. The Bangladeshis, usually Muslims, mostly live in east London and came from the 1950s onwards, first looking for work, then in the 1970s, fleeing war with Pakistan and encouraged by changes to immigration laws. They worked mainly in low paid jobs, such as textiles, then later in the restaurant trade. Well established in Britain through events such as the St Patrick's Day parade, Catholic Irish immigrants started arriving from the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards, working in poorly paid, manual jobs in construction, and much later in nursing. The Arab community comes from a variety of countries but shares a religion, Islam and a language, Arabic. Arriving from the 1940s onwards, they also came looking for work, and found it in similarly low paid, unskilled work such as in the hotel and catering industry. Gulf State Arabs however, coming after the oil boom of the 1970s, were often wealthy and set up their own businesses, while the last wave came in the 1980s, fleeing wars in Lebanon and Iraq. The Arab community is now firmly established, with well-known figures such as the Harrod's owner, Mohammed al Fayed. (199 words)