



TERMS

1. _____ Leave to Remain
2. _____ Migrant
3. _____ Nationalism
4. _____ Resettlement
5. _____ Discrimination
6. _____ Statelessness
7. _____ Xenophobia
8. _____ Direct Provision
9. _____ Asylum Seeker
10. _____ Populism
11. _____ Integration
12. _____ Dept. of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration & Youth
13. _____ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
14. _____ Reception Center
15. _____ Racism
16. _____ Relocation
17. _____ Far-Right
18. _____ Subsidiary Protection
19. _____ Temporary Protection Directive
20. _____ Unaccompanied Minor

DEFINITIONS

- A.** An individual who has applied for asylum in a country and is awaiting a decision on their refugee status.
- B.** Government department responsible for policies related to children, equality, disability, integration, and youth, including efforts to address the needs of refugees and immigrants.
- C.** System in Ireland, providing accommodation, food, and other basic necessities to asylum seekers while their applications are being processed.
- D.** Unfair or prejudicial treatment based on factors such as race, ethnicity, nationality, or immigration status.
- E.** Political ideology, characterised by extreme nationalism, often opposing immigration and promoting exclusive national identity.
- F.** The process of immigrants or refugees becoming actively involved in and accepted by the society they have moved to.
- G.** Permission granted to an individual to stay in a country for a specified period.
- H.** A person who chooses to move to another country, often for economic or personal reasons.
- I.** Strong identification with one's own nation, often involving a sense of superiority over other nations.
- J.** Political approach that appeals to the interests and sentiments of ordinary people, often characterized by anti-elitism.
- K.** Prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism directed against someone of a different race.
- L.** Facility where newly arrived asylum seekers are initially accommodated and provided with essential services.
- M.** The process of moving refugees or asylum seekers from one area or country to another.
- N.** The transfer of refugees from an asylum country to another country that has agreed to admit them.
- O.** The condition of not being considered a national by any country, leaving an individual without citizenship and legal rights.
- P.** A form of international protection granted to individuals who do not qualify as refugees but still face serious harm if returned to their home country.
- Q.** A legal framework in the EU that allows for the temporary protection of displaced persons in case of a mass influx.
- R.** A child who is under 18 years old and is not in the company of a parent, legal guardian, or responsible adult during their journey or stay in a foreign country.
- S.** A UN agency responsible for protecting and supporting refugees and displaced persons worldwide.
- T.** Dislike or prejudice against people from other countries. Types include, Cultural: Fear or prejudice against individuals from different cultural backgrounds. National: Hostility towards people from specific nations or nationalities. Racial: Discrimination based on race or ethnicity. Economic: Fear that immigrants or foreigners may pose a threat to local job markets, economic stability, or social services.