

EMPIRE



Who benefits from Empire?

Key terms

Empire, indigenous, monopoly, trade, sepoy, raj, viceroy, convict, aboriginal, colonise, scramble, scorched earth
Own key terms to add:

Key dates/people

Queen Victoria
Robert Clive
Captain James Cook
Mahatma Gandhi

1770 - Cook lands in Australia
1857 - Sepoy rebellion
1884 - Scramble for Africa ter coined
1930 - Salt march
1947 - Indian independence day

India

- Britain monopolised trade with India from the 1600s giving them access and power to control that area of the world.
- Robert Clive was heavily involved in the wrestling of control of India from the French, he is seen as a heroic soldier but died in shame.
- The East India trade company had controlled trade with India from the 1600s but in 1858, control was transferred to the government.
- Britain shared much of its technology and ideas with India but not many of these ideas led to positive treatment of the native indians.

What gives people the power to control others?

Gandhi and independence

- The fight for Indian independence began soon after it became a colony of the british empire.
- An example of attempts to resist and rebel against poor treatment by the British can be seen in the Sepoy rebellion.
- Gandhi became a pivotal figure in the fight for independence organising marches and peaceful protests to rebel against British imperialism.
- Gandhi was assassinated due to his beliefs that no person was better than any other.

How significant was Gandhi in the fight for freedom?

Can the bad of Empire be justified because of the good?

Australia

- Initially, James Cook landed in Australia in the late 1700s but no colony is established.
- Australia became known as the convict colony as Britain would send criminals such and thieves there on a long gruelling journey.
- There were nearly one millions aborigines living in Australia when Cook arrived but over the next century, that number had decreased by 90%.
- The British way of life such as farming methods conflicted with the nomadic and traditional way of life of the aboriginal people, this led to conflicts between the two cultures.

Which of Britain's changes to Australia had the largest effect on the people?

Scramble of Africa

- When raw materials of value were discovered in Africa in 1870, there began a mad dash from European powers to claim land.
- Britain believed the way to help bring African colonies forwards into the developed world was using the 3Cs. Commerce, christianity and civilisation.
- Cecil Rhodes was a key figure in the scramble for Africa believed strongly in British imperialism.
- The whole of Africa was divided among European powers who used technology and resources to rule.

Why do you think other nations disapproved of European involvement in Africa?

The Journey through History at KS3 2021/22

