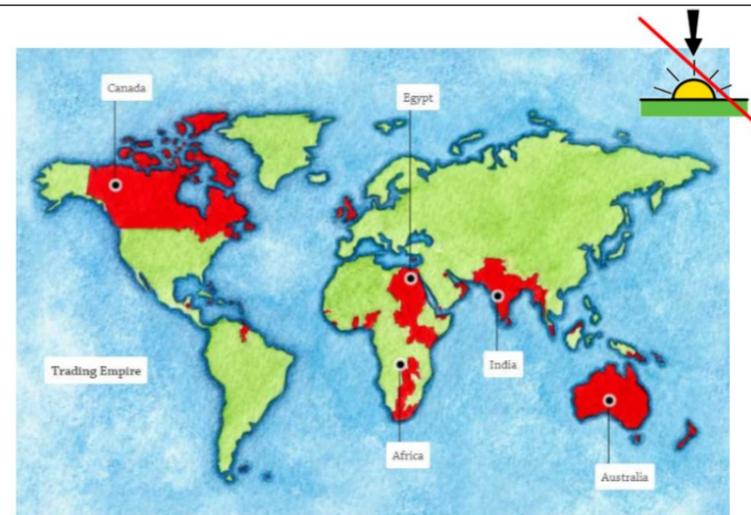
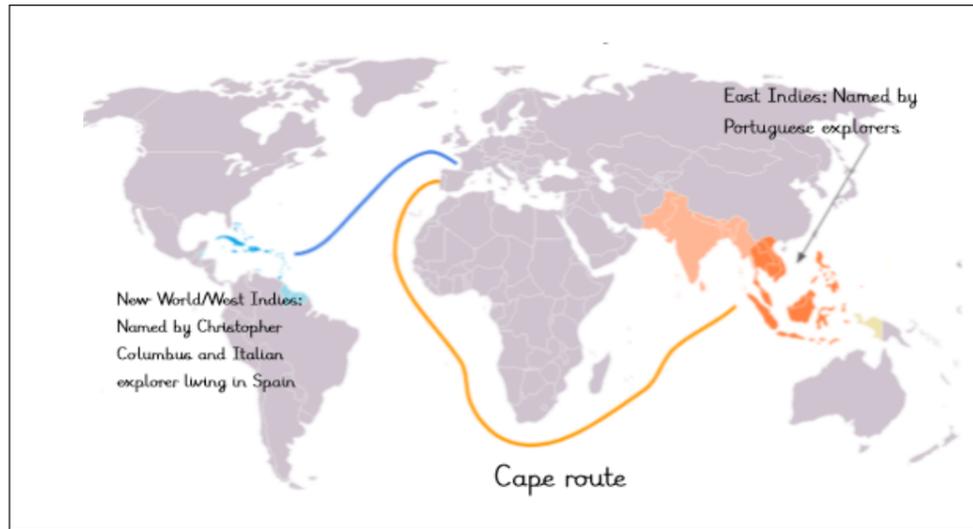


Tea, Sugar and Spice - Colonial Legacy and Expansion and Dissolution of Empires



HISTORY KNOWLEDGE MAT



Chronology
(timelines)



Historical
Enquiry



Historical
Interpretation



Organisation
& Communication



Knowledge
& Understanding

Key Learning

Questions to consider

<p>The British Empire is a term used to describe all the places around the world that were once ruled by Britain.</p>	<p>What are the different perspectives of the British Empire?</p>
<p>Between 1497 and 1763, English seamen reached places Europeans had not previously been. Britain then set up colonies and used them to trade all over the world. However the British used violence to take over these lands, many people were enslaved as a result of the expansion of the empire.</p>	<p>In your opinion, which British queen had the largest influence on the expansion of the British empire?</p>
<p>Lots of new trade routes across land and by sea led to rapid expansion including the cape route around Africa.</p>	<p>How did the trade routes established during the empire influence current British culture?</p>
<p>East India Trading company was established in Founded in 1600, a large group of merchants formed a trading company to trade with East Indies, India and Southeast Asia. Queen Elizabeth I gave the East India Company a royal charter, establishing it as one of the most powerful companies ever known.</p>	<p>Why was the creation of the East India charter in 1600 a significant turning point for Britain?</p>
<p>By 1783, Britain had formed an empire which was made up of colonies in North America, including the West Indies, and the Pacific including New Zealand, which became a British Colony following an expedition by James Cook in 1769 trading posts in India</p>	<p>What other countries were competing with Britain for more territories to colonise?</p>
<p>In the century 1815–1914, 10 million square miles of territory and 400 million people were added to the British Empire. By the British Empire Exhibition of 1924, Britain controlled a worldwide empire which covered a fifth of the land in the world.</p>	<p>What are the connections between the expansion of the British Empire and the transatlantic slave trade?</p>
<p>The scramble for Africa occurred between 1881 and 1914. Many European powers including Britain, Portugal and France raced to colonise Africa. By 1914, 90% was colonised by seven Western European powers.</p>	<p>How is the theme of imperialism linked between the period of the British Empire and the main causes for WWI?</p>
<p>The British Empire was dismantled and replaced by a voluntary organisation of former colonies called the Commonwealth . In the 1930s Mahatma Gandhi led a famous protest called the Salt March. Afterwards, he was arrested. In 1947, India and Pakistan were given independence.</p>	<p>Explain how Gandhi played a part in India's independence.</p>

Vocabulary

colony	A group of people from one country who build a settlement in another territory or land. They claim the new land for the original country, and the original country keeps some control over the colony.
colonise	To establish a settlement on a distant place and begin to rule.
empire	A term used to describe a group of countries / places ruled by one single ruler or state.
expedition	A journey or trip undertaken for a specific purpose.
navigation	Finding the way from place to place.
monarchy	A form of government that has a single person, known as a monarch, at its head.
perspectives	Someone's ability to consider a situation from a different point of view.
reign	The period of time that a monarch (a king, queen, emperor, etc.) rules over a country.
merchant	A buyer and seller of goods for profit.
trade	Buying and selling things.
charter	A charter is a formal document describing the rights, aims, or principles of an organization or group of people.
enslaved	The practice of people owning other people is called slavery. Enslaved people have to work for their owners, doing whatever the owners ask them to do.

PEOPLE	Queen Elizabeth I	East India Company	Queen Victoria I	The Raj	Mahatma Ghandi
					

China	→	Tea	
India and South-East Asia	→	Spices	
Caribbean – e.g. Jamaica and Barbados	→	Sugar	
West and Central Africa	→	Enslaved people	

 Historical Connections		
Year 6—World War One	Year 4– The Windrush	Expansion and dissolution of Empires
Year 5 – The Vikings	Year 4 —Roman Empire	Britain's influence
Year 5– Magna Carta	Year 3 – Kingdom of Benin	Monarchy