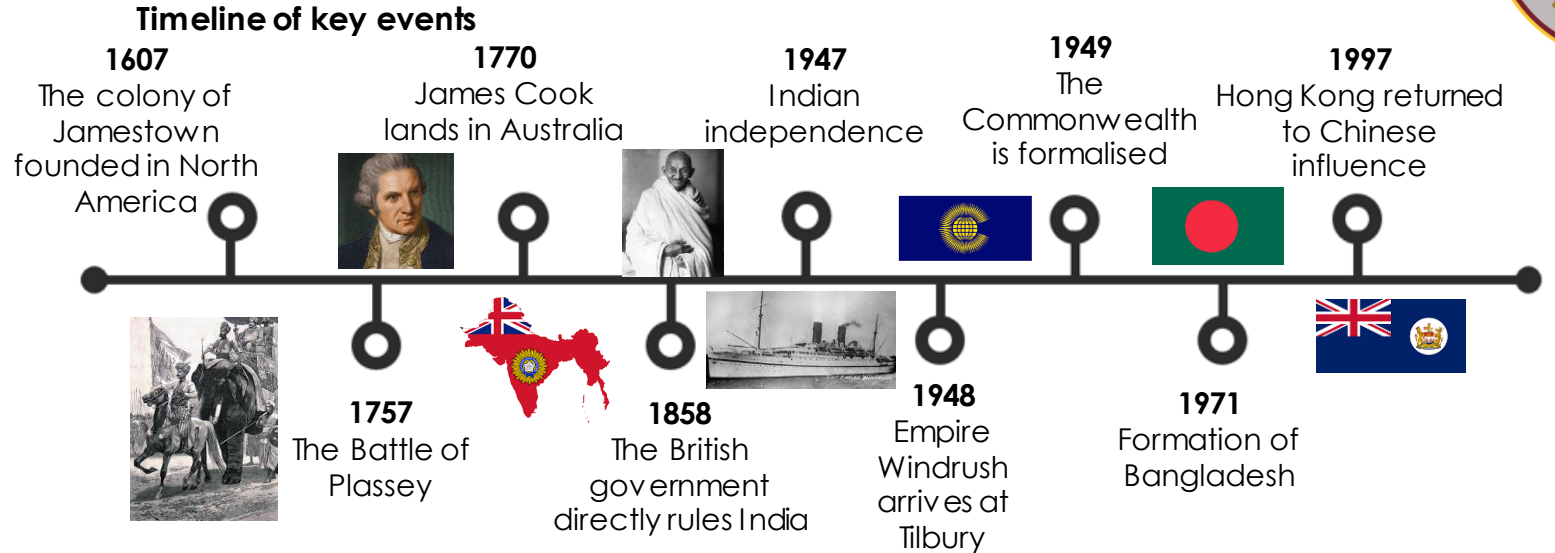


# Year 8 - History - Summer Term: Empire



## Key Vocabulary

Empire	A group of countries ruled over by a single monarch or country (example, the British Empire)
James Cook	British explorer famous for his three voyages between 1768 and 1779 across the Pacific Ocean
Indigenous Population	People who existed in a land from the earliest times (before colonisation)
Colonisation	When one country takes control of another country/region. This is to control the area and gain riches.
Mughal Empire	An early modern empire in South Asia. Its ancestry stems back to Genghis Khan.
British Raj	The rule of the British Crown in India (1858-1947). This ended with Indian Independence.
Immigration	The process of moving to another country.
The Windrush Generation	The Windrush Generation are the people who emigrated from the Caribbean to Britain (between 1948-1971)
The British Nationality Act	In 1948 the British Nationality Act allowed Citizens of other Commonwealth nations to become British subjects and their right to enter and reside in the United Kingdom was protected.
Commonwealth	An international association consisting of the UK together with states that were previously part of the British Empire



## Core knowledge

- The British Empire's origins stem back to the C.16 during the Age of Exploration. At its peak the British Empire covered 1/3 of the globe. After World War Two, the British Empire began to decline. As late as 1997 was its influence still existent, until Hong Kong returned to Chinese control.
- James Cook is credited as discovering Australia in 1770, despite the existence of indigenous populations in the region of New South Wales.
- The British controlled India through what is known as the British Raj. In 1876, Queen Victoria was titled the 'Empress of India'. The British influence in India is controversial, and there was Indian resistance (Sepoy Revolt of 1857). Indian independence was achieved in 1947, with the country being split to create Pakistan. Bangladesh was later formed in 1971.
- Immigration to Britain in the C.20 can be studied through the Windrush Generation. Arriving at Tilbury Docks in 1948, people immigrated from the Caribbean until 1971. This was originally due to the British Nationality Act of 1948 (see key vocab). The Windrush Generation have faced controversial treatment in recent years from the Government under the 'Hostile Environment' policies.
- The legacy of the British Empire can still be seen through the Commonwealth. At current the British Commonwealth has 56 member countries.

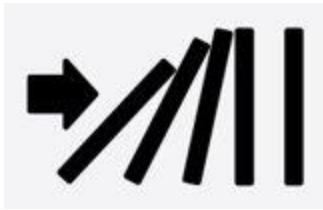
# Year 8 - History - Summer Term: Empire



## Key Skills



Chronology

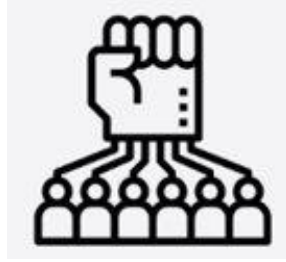


Cause and Consequence



Significance

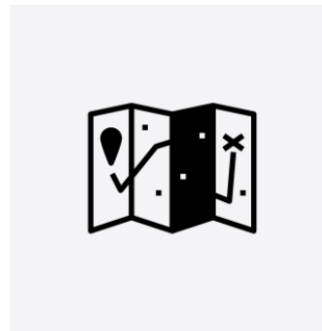
## Curriculum concepts



Power



Migration



Empire

## Taking it Further



Watch

How the British Empire Became the Largest in the World. [CLICK HERE.](#)



Listen

We Need to Talk About the British Empire (Afua Hirsch). [CLICK HERE](#)



Read

The Story of Windrush. [CLICK HERE](#)

## Learning Checklist

- I can accurately recall the chronology of the rise and fall of the British Empire
- I can understand the impact of colonisation on indigenous populations
- I can explain the impact that British Rule had on India
- I can discuss the effects of the Indian Partition
- I can evaluate the role of British policy on migration patterns – particularly when looking at Windrush
- I can make judgments about the legacy of the British Empire
- I can use historical sources and evidence to make judgments about the past.