

Subject	History	Year Group	8	Sequence No.	3	Topic	Empire
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Retrieval	Core Knowledge	Student Thinking
What do teachers need retrieve from students before they start teaching new content ?	What specific ambitious knowledge do teachers need teach students in this sequence of learning?	What real life examples can be applied to this sequence of learning to development of our students thinking, encouraging them to see the inequalities around them and 'do something about them!'
<p>What kind of conditions did people live in Britain if they were poor?</p> <p>What did Britain want from the Caribbean that linked to slavery?</p> <p>Why did Britain want an Empire?</p> <p>What was the positives and negatives of British rule in India?</p> <p>Why was India the Jewel in the Crown of the British Empire?</p> <p>What was the Amritsar massacre? Was it a positive or negative and why?</p> <p>How did Ghandi make an impact in India?</p> <p>What were the positive and negatives of the British Empire?</p> <p>Why did there a Spion Kop in Mansfield?</p> <p>What was the legacy of the British Empire on the following countries?</p>	<p>What was the British Empire?</p> <p>The first reason for Britain's colonization of Australia was to provide a new location for the criminal population.</p> <p>Rather than resorting to the use of slavery to build the country up with roads, buildings, houses, shops etc convict labour was used as a cheap and economically viable alternative.</p> <p>The second reason for the British colonising Australia was to enable their citizens to start a new life. It also allowed people from Britain to escape poverty and gain wealth in Australia.</p> <p>Britain used the colonies to grow sugar cane and shipped in slaves from Africa to do the hard work.</p> <p>Gold coast (Ghana) - Gold, ivory and slaves would turn the coast into a magnet for traders eager to make their fortune.</p> <p>India became part of the British Empire in 1858. The British provided a single system of law and government, unifying India. They also introduced English as a unifying language. The British built roads, bridges, and railroads in India. Indians were looked down by the British and provided inexpensive labour.</p>	<p>Through the knowledge learnt in this topic students will understand how events in the past impact the way our current society looks. They will assess how Britain used it power to control others and will make links to the present day. They will do this through the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where else is forced labour happening in the world • Is it right to force others to work for your gain? • Is it right to buy products provided from inexpensive labour? • Does the British Empire deserve to be seen in a positive light? • Should we apologise to people native of colonies we owned? • Where are concentration camps still being used today and where have they also been used in history? Does Britain have the right to complain to others about the use of concentration camps? • What lessons can be learned from the British Empire and be applied to society in the 21st century?

<p>India</p> <p>Australia</p> <p>South Africa</p>	<p><u>Why did they want an Empire?</u></p> <p>Britain wanted an Empire because of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britain’s population was growing too fast. They needed more room to expand their growth. • Increase trade to British businesses. • To control the British slave and drug trades. • Britain needed raw materials to power its factories. Eg. Wood, Iron. • Racism – “Britain had the god given right to rule the world. • To help spread the Christian religion. • The main means of communication then was via the sea. Whoever ruled the waves ruled the world. <p><u>Britain and India</u></p> <p>In 1500 the whole of the Subcontinent (Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Bhutan) was known as “India”. In reality the whole region was made up of a lot of different kingdoms.</p> <p>When the British Empire colonised India it became known as British India.</p> <p>India was the jewel in the crown of the British Empire.</p> <p>As well as spices, jewels and textiles, India had a huge population. They regimented India's manpower as the backbone of their military power. Indian troops helped the British control their empire, and they played a key role in fighting for Britain right up to the 20th century.</p> <p>Britain left India officially in 1947.</p> <p>There are four main reasons for their departure.</p> <p>Amritsar Massacre -British troops fired on a large crowd of unarmed Indians in an open space known as the Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar. the officer commanding British troops at Amritsar, General Dyer, was simply allowed to resign his commission after an inquiry criticised his leadership during the riot. Many national Indians felt that he, and others in the army, had got away very lightly.</p>	
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World War II- India joined the war on the understanding that she would be given independence once the conflict was over.
 Ghandi's actions- The Salt March, was an act of nonviolent civil disobedience in colonial India led by Mahatma Gandhi.

Positives and negatives of the British Empire.

Maoris in New Zealand lost lands to the British settlers.	Many Aboriginal people in Australia were killed by settlers and lost the right to live on their ancestors' lands because these lands were turned into cattle and sheep ranches.
Britain helped to irrigate many fields in India which meant that more land could be farmed. The land used for farming increased from 400,000 acres to 3.2million acres.	The number of hospitals increased in India from 0 to 65.
Britain provided some education to Indians. The education challenged many superstitious beliefs (e.g. about how to remain healthy).	The best jobs in India were reserved for the British.
The British in India had more luxurious lives than they had had at home and were often looked after by many servants	Indian workers were often exploited (not paid enough).
In Africa, missionaries such as David Livingstone spread Christianity and European ideas.	During famines in India, Britain provided relief.
Through most of the Empire, British sports like cricket, football and rugby were taken up.	Britain taxed its colonies and used some of the money in Britain (rather than within the colony itself).

Britain banned the practice of *sati* (this was the Hindu custom of widow burning, where a woman would have to jump on the funeral pyre of her dead husband). Britain also worked hard to end infanticide (the mass killing of unwanted children) in India.

For some the Empire became a way to escape unemployment and poor living conditions in Britain itself. Between 1800 and 1914 about 14 million people emigrated from Britain, mainly to Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

South Africa and Spion Kop

Over One Hundred years ago, on the evening of Tuesday 23rd January, 1900, 1,700 British troops prepared to attack a hill in South Africa known as Spionkop.

The Boers were African farmers. The word Boer, was also used to describe the people in southern Africa who traced their ancestry to Dutch, German and French Huguenot settlers who arrived in the Cape of Good Hope from 1652.

The arrival of the British in South Africa changed the lives of the people that were already living there. Initially the British Empire went to South Africa in order to protect the Atlantic Slave trade route to the East, however, the British soon realised the potential to develop the South Africa for their own needs. The British Empires aim was to encourage settlers to expand their settlements and encroach on the native lands of South Africa to expand their governance.

Slavery was ended in 1838 and slaves across South Africa were set free. The British Empire was still trying to take control however and they wanted South Africa under their control... Whilst some South Africans moved to other land in efforts not to upset the settlers; others joined the British way of life. However, didn't agree with the British invasion of

African lands, Afrikaner farmers, or Boers were the largest of this group. These people were determined to live independently of colonial rule and what they saw as unacceptable racism. This caused fighting between the Boers and the British.

The British used concentration camps to ensure the defeat of the Boers.

The area known as Spion Kop near Mansfield Woodhouse is named in honour of local hero Major General John Talbot Coke JP. The General along with his family had long associations with Mansfield and Mansfield Woodhouse. (His father was Colonel Edward Thomas Coke of Debdale Hall.)

Australia- Adventure or Invasion?

British landed on the East Coast and called it New South Wales.

The plan was to use prisoners to build the first city Sydney.

Wars began with aboriginals who were native to the land but it was smallpox that was far more deadly as they had no immunity.

Gold was discovered and many people began to arrive in the 1850's to find riches.

Canberra is the capital as Melbourne and Sydney could not agree and Canberra is half way between them.

The Australian government rounding up aboriginals and settled them into white families in a method to remove their native blood.

The legacy of the British Empire can be debated.

Britain introduced new farming techniques which allowed native people to grow more and different types of food.

The British Empire in some colonies used slaves to increase their profits, whilst in others they would exploit cheap labour from the native people in that colony.

The legacy of this today is that countries around the world still are able to trade food and products with each other.

Britain spread Christianity across the British Empire and stopped native people from worshiping their own religions.

The legacy of this today is that these nations still speak English today. A study in 2015 showed that out of 195 countries in the world 67 still spoke English as their primary language.

British colonists brought with them new diseases to colonies in the empire that native people didn't have resistance to as a result many of them died.

The British Empire in many of its colonies established the British system of law and order.

The legacy of this is that almost all of the countries Britain converted to democracy still use this system today.

Education in the colonies ensured that children could read and write and they were taught the English language.

Britain didn't let its colonies go easy.

Kenya no longer wanted to be part of the British empire and wanted their independence.

The British were scared that the Kenyans were going to rebel

and rounded up **1.5 million people and placed them into camps.**

These camps were **concentration camps.** This means they were forced to work until they died. They were not expected to survive.

India

In 1943, a deadly famine swept the Bengal region of modern East India and Bangladesh.

Between two and three million people died in a tragedy. It was caused by a lack of rainfall and British policies which included forcing Indians to pay high rents which they could not afford.

There has been some suggestions that the Prime

Minister, Winston **Churchill deliberately stopped the people of India getting food and supplies.**

South Africa became a British colony in 1909 and would remain so until 1961.

After 1948 Apartheid was introduced. **Apartheid was a policy of**

separateness, this meant the black South Africans and White South

Africans stopped white and black people being able to share and work in the same environments such as public transport, water

fountains, sporting events and others.

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