

# Knowledge Organiser – The British Empire



## Summary

1. By 1901, Britain ruled the largest empire the world had ever known. This included over 450 million and covered  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the surface of the world.

## Key Events

2.	1586 Sir Walter Raleigh organised a small settlement in America named Virginia in honour of Elizabeth I.
3.	1620: The Mayflower ship set sail for America taking the first English colonisers called the Pilgrim Fathers.
4.	1756-63: The Seven Years War resulted in England winning Canada from the French.
5.	1770: Captain Cook claimed Australia for Britain. It became a penal colony.
6.	1775-83: Britain was defeated in the American War of Independence and lost its 13 American colonies. Remembered in America on 4 <sup>th</sup> July.
7.	1845: The Irish Potato Famine began.
8.	1876: Queen Victoria was declared Empress of India.
9.	1919 The Amritsar massacre. The British massacre peaceful protestors who wanted Indian independence.
10	1921: Southern Ireland won its independence from Britain.
11	1947: India gained independence from Britain's Empire
12	1960's most of Britain's colonies become independent countries.



## **Key Facts:**

- Lasted during 1497 – 1997.
- Over 450 million people (more than a quarter of the world's population).
- 36,000,000 square miles of territory (more than a quarter of the world's area).
- The years 1815 to 1914 are referred to as Britain's imperial century.

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## Key places

<b>11. Australia</b>	Used as a location for criminals. Criminals would be shipped to Australia, where they would be used as a workforce
<b>12. Caribbean</b>	Sugar, cocoa and coffee were all grown and taken to Britain.
<b>13. Africa</b>	Britain used the people as slaves and made a lot of money selling them at auctions. The Gold Coast was important because it held lots of gold, ivory and silver, which were traded for fortunes.
<b>14. India</b>	Provided spices, jewels and silks that were traded for money across the Empire. The Kohinoor jewel – one of the biggest diamonds ever found- belonged to an Indian prince and is now amongst the crown jewels.



## Key Terms

<b>15.</b>	Empire	A group of countries, people or land ruled by one single country referred to as the “mother” country.
<b>16.</b>	Colony	A country that is part of an empire.
<b>19.</b>	Imperialism	The act of building an empire.
<b>20.</b>	Nationalism	Wanting your country to be the best or to be free from someone's empire
<b>21.</b>	Britannia	A female figure used to symbolise the British Empire
<b>22</b>	East India Company	Trading company that gradually took control of India
<b>23.</b>	Famine	A shortage of food.

## Year 8 Industrial Revolution knowledge organiser

Industrial revolution	A time of great change in Britain between 1750 to 1900
Population	The number of people living in a particular place
Invention	Something new which is created, can be an object or an idea
Economy	The system of how money is used within a particular country
Agriculture	The process of producing food, and fibres by farming of certain plants or raising animals
Poverty	The lack of basic human needs such as clean water, nutrition, healthcare, education and shelter
Sanitation	Sanitation is the system that disposes of human waste
Industry	The process of making products by using machines and factories
Mass production	The production of many products in one go e.g. textiles
Cholera	A disease which spreads through contaminated drinking water. It causes severe vomiting and diarrhoea. It can be fatal within hours

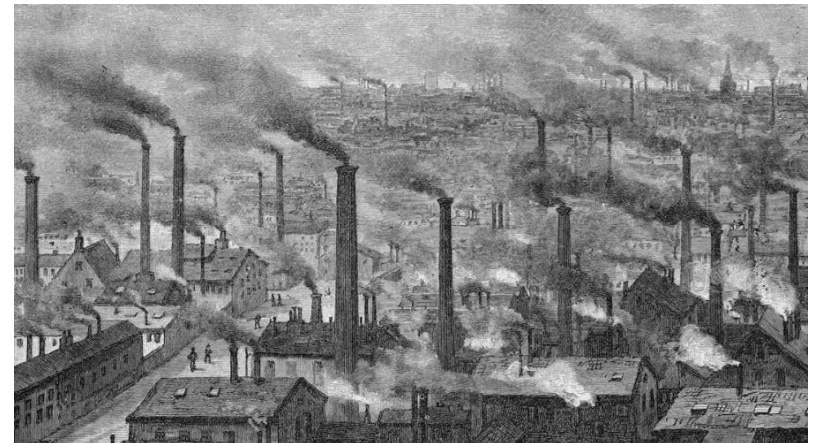
### Changes during the Industrial Revolution

Agriculture – New tools, fertilisers and harvesting techniques were introduced.

Industry – factories sprung up all over the country creating more efficient ways to produce goods such as wool, cotton and coal. The increase in factories brought thousands of new jobs.

Transport and communications - There had previously been no very fast way of transporting goods and people around the country. Roads, canals and railways were built.

Technology - There were also many scientific discoveries and technological inventions that changed society and industry. For example, the ideas that germs caused diseases was discovered



### Factory working conditions

**Long working hours:** normal shifts were usually 12-14 hours a day, with extra time required during busy periods.

**Low wages:** a typical wage for male workers was about 15 shillings (75p) a week, but women and children were paid much less, with children three shillings (15p). For this reason, employers preferred to employ women and children.

**Accidents:** forcing children to crawl into dangerous, unguarded machinery led to many accidents and deaths.

**Health:** The air was full of dust, which led to chest and lung diseases and loud noise made by machines damaged workers' hearing.



### Living conditions

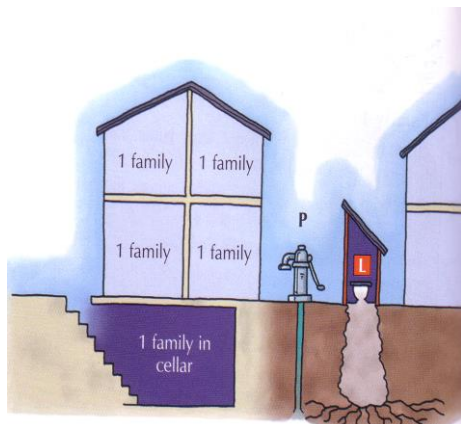
**Overcrowding:** due to large numbers of people moving to the cities, there were not enough houses for all these people to live in.

**Disease:** typhus, typhoid, tuberculosis and cholera all existed in the cities of England. Diseases spread quickly.

**Waste disposal:** gutters were filled with litter. Human waste went into the sewers and then flowed straight into rivers.

**Poor quality housing:** houses were built very close together so there was little light or fresh air inside them. They did not have running water and people found it difficult to keep clean.






**Lack of fresh water:** people could get water from a variety of places, such as streams, wells and stand pipes, but this water was often polluted by human waste.





# Year 8 Suffragettes knowledge organiser

Key vocabulary	Definition
Suffrage	The right to vote.
Electorate	The people who can vote in an election.
Democracy	A system of government where those in power are voted for by the people. The word 'democracy' comes from two Greek words which mean 'rule by the people'
Campaign	Where a group of people carry out actions to try and influence decisions made by the government and make a change.
Petition	A formal written request, usually signed by lots of people, asking the government or another important group to do something.
Anti-suffragism	People who believed that women should not be allowed to vote.
Hunger Strike	When people refuse to eat as a form of protest.
Suffragist	A member of the National Union for Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS) who campaigned peacefully for women's suffrage.
Suffragette	A member of the Women's Social and Political Union. A more radical group which sometimes used violence and broke the law.

Key People	Key information
John Stuart Mill 	Argued that some women should be given the vote as part of the Great Reform Act 1832.
Millicent Fawcett 	Leader of the National Union for Women's Suffrage Societies.
Emmeline Pankhurst 	Leader of the Women's Social and Political Union.
Frederick Pethick-Lawrence 	Male suffragette, who was arrested and went on hunger strike in prison.
David Lloyd George 	Prime Minister when the Representation of the People Act was passed



Before 1832 only 3% of the population could vote



1897: The NUWSS established



1908: The National Women's Anti-Suffrage League established



1918: The Representation of the People Act

1832: The Great Reform Act



1903: The WSPU established



1914: Outbreak of WW1



1928: The Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Act

