

Originating from a particular place

Reign of Queen Victoria 1837-1901

An aboriginal inhabitant of Australia

Forcible overthrowing of a government

A person sent on a religious mission

Empire in South Asia 1526-1857

Soldiers/Sailors rebellion

Extreme shortage of food

A plant (potato) disease

1620: Mayflower

sailed to Plymouth

A ruler in a colony acting on behalf of monarchy

A dangerous, difficult situation

A person found guilt of a crime

Public official announcement

Buying and selling

An area under the control of a settling country

A group of countries ruled over by a monarch

British Empire 1700-1900 - Knowledge Organiser

Positive Impact



- ✓ The Empire gave opportunities for the British to seek their fortune
- Britain exported its culture e.g. sport, arts, science and education
- Britain brought Christianity to large parts of the world
- Britain helped to build roads, railways, bridges and schools in the Empire



- Negative Impact X Britain grew rich from slavery from trading with the Empire and gaining cheap raw materials
- X Many of the British thought their way of life was best and ignored or destroyed native customs
- Britain tried to stop many other local religions that existed before they were there
- Britain's building projects cost huge amounts of money
- X Land was stolen from natives and violence and killing occurred during resistance

Why have an Empire?

- To compete with other European powers
- To spread the Christian faith
- To protect and expand trade
- To 'civilise' natives
- To control more people and increase British status
- To develop their economies
- To stop wars





1824: Aboriginal

Resistance in

Australia 🛦

India: The East India Company were prominent in India from 1600 and when the Mughal Empire ended in 1857 the

British

Mutiny

colonised and

1848: ½ million died

from famine in

Ireland

the Indian

occurred.

Australia: - In 1770 Captain-

Cook arrived on the Endeavour

and by 1787 Britain had made it

the Convict Colony. There was

mistreatment of the Aborigines

also much violence and

declared their independence

Feland: Britain ruled Ireland from 1801 but

when a potato

disease killed \$

British

failed to

government

million people the

intervene. Many

landlords even evicted peasants

from their

houses

America - From 1607 there was

British colonisation of America

policies and taxes such as the

Stamp Tax led to an American

Revolution in 1776 where they

- 13 colonies. The British

Africa: Britain had carried 3 million people into slavery from 1562-1807 and then as of the late 1870's the continent was under European control, Known as the 'Scramble for Africa', British missionary David Livingstone believed the only way to liberate Africa was through commerce, Christianity and civilisation

1885: Berlin Conference -Scramble for Africa

Indian soldier serving under British orders Movement of people to a new area/country









1807: Slave trade abolished in Britain

1801: Britain ruled

1820: Violence in Tasmania

1857: End of Mughal

1900: 90% continent of Africa colonised by European nations

Company formed

1600: East India

Key Words:

Native/ Indigenous

Imperialist

Colonisation/

Colony

Empire

Victorian

Aborigines

Plight

Convict

Revolution

Commerce

Missionary

Viceroy

Mughal

Sepoys

Mutiny

Famine

Blight

Migration

Proclamation

1607: Jamestown colony

1712: North and South 1773: Boston Tea Carolina division Party

1770: Captain Cook

sails to Australia

1775/76: War of

Independence

Proclamation of 1763

Ireland from London

disease

1845: Irish potato

Empire/Indian Mutiny