



British Empire 1700-1900 - Knowledge Organiser

Key Words:

Imperialist	Extending the rule of an empire/nation
Colonisation/ Colony	An area under the control of a settling country
Native/ Indigenous	Originating from a particular place
Empire	A group of countries ruled over by a monarch
Victorian	Reign of Queen Victoria 1837-1901
Aborigines	An aboriginal inhabitant of Australia
Plight	A dangerous, difficult situation
Convict	A person found guilty of a crime
Revolution	Forcible overthrowing of a government
Proclamation	Public official announcement
Commerce	Buying and selling
Missionary	A person sent on a religious mission
Viceroy	A ruler in a colony acting on behalf of monarchy
Mughal	Empire in South Asia 1526-1857
Sepoys	Indian soldier serving under British orders
Mutiny	Soldiers/Sailors rebellion
Famine	Extreme shortage of food
Migration	Movement of people to a new area/country
Blight	A plant (potato) disease

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
- X Britain tried to stop many other local religions that existed before they were there
- X 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

