

## Key Vocabulary...









## Key individuals



## Picture this

<b>Slave</b>	A person who is the legal property of another and is forced to obey them.
<b>Middle Passage</b>	The middle part of the trade triangle where slaves were transported from Africa to the New World (mainly America and the Caribbean)
<b>Auction</b>	Process of buying or selling goods, usually to the highest bidder.
<b>Plantation</b>	An estate on which crops such as coffee, sugar, and tobacco are grown
<b>Abolition</b>	The act of ending a system or practise for ever
<b>Petition</b>	A list of signatures to show how many people agree or disagree with something.
<b>Civil Rights</b>	The rights of all citizens to political and social freedom and equality
<b>Abolition</b>	The act of ending a system or practise
<b>Emancipation</b>	The process of giving people social or political freedom and rights
<b>NAACP</b>	National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People
<b>Jim Crow Laws</b>	The system of racial segregation in the South, separated blacks from whites in all aspects of public life

<b>William Wilberforce</b>		William Wilberforce was a British politician, philanthropist, and a leader of the movement to abolish the slave trade.
<b>Olaudah Equiano</b>		An enslaved man who bought his freedom and wrote compellingly about his experiences.
<b>Abraham Lincoln</b>		Lincoln was an American statesman and lawyer who served as the 16th president of the United States from 1861 until his assassination in April 1865.
<b>Martin Luther King Jnr</b>		Martin Luther King Jr. was an American Baptist minister and activist who became the most visible spokesperson and leader in the civil rights movement from 1955 until his assassination in 1968
<b>Rosa Parks</b>		Rosa Parks was an American activist in the civil rights movement best known for her pivotal role in the Montgomery bus boycott.
<b>Malcolm X</b>		African American leader and prominent figure in the Nation of Islam who articulated concepts of race pride and black nationalism in the early 1960s.

Liverpool Docks	
Cat o' nine tails	
Slave chains	
Plan of a slave ship	
USA Civil rights march	
Sign next to a drinking fountain	
Southern US Confederate flag	
Black students attending college in Little Rock 1957	

## Think!

What makes an individual significant in History?

## The Middle Passage

The voyage from Africa to the Americas was called the Middle Passage. Slave ships usually took between six and eleven weeks to complete the voyage. Slave ships made large profits by carrying as many slaves as possible across the Atlantic to sell at auction. There were two methods of loading the ship:

- Tight pack - this method involved packing as many slaves into the hold as possible. It was expected that some would die but a large number would survive the voyage
- Loose pack - fewer slaves were loaded, giving them more space to lie out. More slaves survived the voyage, so less money was lost.

## Deeper Learning

Southern and Northern states in the US disagreed about the role of slavery in society, which ultimately led to the civil war. As more people from both the North and the South were moving west, the issue of slavery started to create problems. Settlers from the South wanted to move to the West and take their slaves with them, whilst Northerners wanted to stop the spread of slavery.

### Did you know?

The Black Power movement argued they should focus on creating economic, social and political power of their own and did not discount the use of violence



## Life in Pre-Slavery Africa

White Europeans thought that Africa was 'uncivilised' and thought that African people were no better than animals. It was this very basic thinking that made them think Africans could be exploited and taken into slavery. The reality is that just because white Europeans didn't understand Africa and its people didn't mean they were uneducated. They had their own language, were able to build structures such as houses and canoes. They were excellent hunters and fishermen and had their own strong culture of art, textile and pottery. They also had a very strong trade with North Africa and what is today the Middle East.



## Early timeline for racial equality

1863	Emancipation Proclamation made by President Lincoln
1865	Civil Rights Act of 1866 guaranteed equal rights under law for all people who lived within the jurisdiction of the United States
1868	Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution granted citizenship to all people born or naturalized in the United States
1870	Fifteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution granted African American men the right to vote
1875	Civil Rights Act of 1875 guaranteed African Americans equal treatment in public accommodations, public transportation, and prohibited their exclusion from jury service



## Tasks

Red: What was the Little Rock Crisis of 1957?

Amber: Describe the experience of slaves during the Middle Passage

Green: Explain how the Montgomery Bus Boycott started and what impact it had?

Purple: Evaluate who had a bigger impact on the lives of African Americans; Abraham Lincoln or Martin Luther King?

Abraham Lincoln had an impact on the lives of African Americans because...

However, Martin Luther King also had a big impact on the lives of African Americans because...

Overall, I agree/disagree with the statement because...



## Key Vocabulary

<b>Empire</b>	A group of countries ruled over by a single monarch or head of state.
<b>Imperialism</b>	Extending a country's power through taking land often done by military/armed force.
<b>Colony</b>	A country under the rule/control of another country.
<b>Colonialisation</b>	The process of settling among and taking control of native/indigenous people.
<b>Indigenous</b>	Originating from a certain place.
<b>Economic</b>	Relating to the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services.

**Key points**

- \*The British Empire began in the late 1500s under Queen Elizabeth I.
- \*By 1913 the empire had grown to rule over 400 million people, making it the largest empire in history.
- \*British government and society benefitted economically from the empire.
- \*The people colonised by the British had British laws and customs imposed upon them, lost their ability to rule themselves and were, in many cases, violently oppressed.

**Why did Britain build an empire?**

Britain decided to build an empire for several reasons. These included:

- \*To gain more money
- \*To gain more power
- \*To spread Christianity and British ways of life.

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Military</b>	The armed forces of a country.
<b>Trade</b>	Buying and selling of goods.
<b>Raw materials</b>	The basic/natural materials from which goods are made.
<b>Royal society</b>	The oldest and most prestigious scientific society in Britain. It was formed by followers of Francis Bacon to promote scientific discussion especially in the physical sciences and received its charter (official royal backing) from Charles II in 1662.
<b>Empirical</b>	Based on evidence, observation and experience rather than theory.
<b>Exploitation</b>	The action or fact of treating someone unfairly in order to benefit from their work.



The British Empire in the 1920's



## Picture This

**Jewel in the Crown:**

With a population over 300 million, raw materials such as tea which Britain could sell and a strong army India became the richest part of the Empire for Britain.

**East India Company:**







From 1757 onwards, the British East India Company began to control much of India. The money the British made by exploiting local rulers and workers funded the continuing progress of the Industrial Revolution. In 1858, India became an official colony of the British Empire.

**The Scramble for Africa:**

In the 1880s the 'Scramble for Africa' took place (a competition between powerful European countries to gain land in Africa) and Britain came to control 30 per cent of the African population, with several African kingdoms destroyed in the process.

Can you name any of the countries in red?

## Key individuals

Queen Victoria		Was queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (1837-1901) and empress of India (1876-1901).
Robert Clive		Robert Clive paved the way for British rule in India, fighting several key battles with the French for control of trade in India. This helped cement the economic power that allowed the British Empire to grow, as well as forging the strong connections between India and Britain that still exist today.
Mahatma Gandhi		Mahatma Gandhi has come to be known as the Father of Indian independence and a beacon of light in the last decades of British colonial rule, promoting non-violence, justice and harmony between people of all faiths.
Isaac Newton		Sir Isaac Newton was an English mathematician, physicist, astronomer, alchemist, theologian, and author widely recognised as one of the greatest mathematicians and physicists of all time and among the most influential scientists.
Charles Darwin		Charles Robert Darwin FRS FRGS FLS FZS was an English naturalist, geologist and biologist, best known for his theory of evolution.
Francis Bacon		Francis Bacon argued for the possibility of scientific knowledge based on reasoning and careful observation of events in nature. He was the inspiration for the Royal Society

## Deeper Learning

Consequences of the British Empire:Positive:

- Infrastructure - Britain gave its colonies developments such as roads and railways.
- Language - Through the Empire, the English language spread, allowing people to communicate using one language.
- Culture - The Empire made Britain more diverse.
- Democracy - Britain brought the idea of democracy to its colonies.
- Commonwealth - The Commonwealth provided the old colonies with help and support after the Empire ended.
- Law and Order - The Empire brought their legal system to the colonies.
- Education - The British Empire brought their education system to the colonies.
- Science - The Empire increased scientific knowledge through the resources gained from and communication with colonies.

Negative:

- Culture - British culture was forced on the colonists, while the original culture was eroded.
- Economics - The colonies' economy was falling because most of the profit went back to Britain.
- Soldiers - The colonies had to provide soldiers who fought and died for Britain, including WWI and WWII.
- Religion - The Empire forced Christianity onto the colonists, stopping the practice of other religions.
- Disease - The British brought with them new diseases which killed lots of people.
- Theft - The Empire took land and resources from the colonies.
- Slavery - African slaves were taken to America to be sold

## Tasks

Red:

State five countries which made up the British Empire.

State five items Britain gained from the Empire.

Amber:

What is meant by the term 'jewel in the crown'?

Green:

Explain how the empire led to the development of science.

Purple:

Spreading Christianity was the main reason for Britain wanting an empire. Evaluate.

Spreading Christianity was an important reason for the spread of the British Empire because...

However, there were other reasons why Britain wanted an empire such as...

Overall, I agree/disagree with the statement because...