

The origins of Empire, discovery and explorations		
1	Which countries had large Empires before Britain?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Ancient</b> - (BC) – <b>Egyptian</b> (Africa, Asia), <b>Persian</b> (Asia), <b>Roman</b> (Europe, N. Africa, W. Asia).</li> <li><b>Early Modern</b> (1500-1600) – <b>Spain</b> (Europe, N. and S. America), <b>Portugal</b> (S. America, S. Africa), <b>Ottoman</b> (Asia, E. Europe)</li> <li><b>Modern</b> (1750-1900) – <b>Britain</b> (Africa, America, Asia, Australasia), <b>France</b> (W. Africa)</li> </ol>
2	What were the key discoveries?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Spherical Earth theory</b> – Ancient Greeks idea (400BC). By the Middle ages most believed this.</li> <li>Sails, compasses and cartography (accurate maps)</li> <li>Steam ships and engines</li> </ol>
3	Who were the Early explorers?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Columbus</b> – Discovered America in 1492 – sponsored by the Spanish</li> <li><b>Da Gama</b> – Portuguese explorer – linked Europe &amp; India by sea</li> <li>English sailors – <b>Drake</b> (circumnavigated the globe), <b>Cabot</b> – discovered Newfoundland, <b>Hawkins &amp; Raleigh</b> – colonised America, <b>Cook</b> – discovered New Zealand &amp; Australia</li> </ol>

What was the British Empire?		
1	How big was the empire?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Size</b> – covered ¼ of the globe – 13,000,000 square miles</li> <li><b>Population</b> – 1900 = 458 million people</li> <li><b>Countries</b> under British control at some point during the empire – 70+</li> </ol>
2	Which countries were key British colonies?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Canada</b> – (1791-1931)</li> <li><b>Egypt</b> - (1801-1922)</li> <li><b>South Africa</b> – (1806-1961)</li> <li><b>India</b> – (1858-1947)</li> <li><b>Australasia</b> (1769-1947)</li> </ol>
3	Why did the empire get so big?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Discoveries</b> – Americas and Australasia – claimed for the monarch by explores and leading to emigration and settlers</li> <li><b>War</b> – British dominance following Napoleonic wars (1803-15) – British victories over natives (India, Africa)</li> <li><b>Trade</b> – Profit to be made from empire</li> <li>Imperialism – popular in the 1800s</li> </ol>

Consequences of the Empire		
1	Positives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Raw materials</b> – Gold, diamonds, cotton, sugar, tea, spices, dyes, coffee</li> <li><b>Trade</b> – Trade triangle (slave trade), trading companies e.g. East India Company - profit</li> <li><b>Culture</b> – shared language, sport (Cricket, Rugby), laws and customs</li> <li><b>Infrastructure</b> – roads, railways, schools, hospitals</li> </ol>
2	Negatives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Racism</b> – many natives were viewed and treated as inferior savages</li> <li><b>War</b> – countless deaths from wars to either take or keep control of colonies</li> <li><b>Famine</b> - Millions died (particularly in India) during British occupation</li> <li><b>Enslavement</b> – many sold into slavery</li> </ol>

Legacy of the Empire		
1	When did countries become independent?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>North American states fought the War of Independence (1775-83) leading to creation of the USA</li> <li>Most countries achieved independence following WW1 &amp; WW2</li> </ol>
2	The British empire today	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14 countries still belong to the British empire</li> <li>Examples include Gibraltar, Falkland Islands, Caribbean Islands and Channel Islands</li> <li>Huge migration took place after WW2 giving us a Multi-cultural Britain</li> </ol>
3	What is the commonwealth?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A collection of 54 countries – all former members of the empire</li> <li>The Queen is head of state in 16 of these countries</li> <li>The Commonwealth games is competed every 4 years</li> </ol>

Key Word	Definitions
<b>Colonies</b>	A country under the control of another country
<b>Commonwealth -th</b>	International group made up of the UK and countries that belonged to the British Empire.
<b>Economic</b>	Relating to money or trade
<b>Emigration</b>	To move to another country permanently
<b>Exploration</b>	The action of exploring an unfamiliar area.
<b>Exports</b>	Send goods to another country for sale
<b>Empire</b>	A collection of countries owned by one, more powerful country
<b>Imperialism</b>	The belief that large empires make countries more powerful
<b>Imports</b>	Bring goods into a country from abroad for sale.
<b>Independence</b>	When a country or group of people does not want to be controlled by another group or country
<b>Mutiny</b>	Refuse to obey the orders of a person in authority.
<b>Natives</b>	An original / local inhabitant
<b>Patriotic</b>	A love of your country or empire
<b>Penal colonies</b>	Prison colonies where criminals were sent to live in as punishment e.g. Australia
<b>Raw material</b>	The basic material from which a product is made – this often grows naturally
<b>Rebellions</b>	A group rising up against those who control them
<b>Trade</b>	The action of buying and selling goods and services
<b>Viceroy</b>	A ruler exercising authority in a colony on behalf the monarch.
<b>Voyages</b>	A long journey involving travel by sea