

THE BRITISH EMPIRE



The First And Second British Empires

Discover : what lands made up the British Empire **Explore** : impact of the British Empire **Skill** : Knowledge.

Peace

Empire

Trading

Colony

Criminals

Period

Discovered

Age

Biggest

Saw

Eggs

Slaves

India

Civilisation

Mutiny

Africa

An (1) _____ is a group of countries ruled over by another. Britain began to get new lands or colonies when English seamen sailed and traded all over the globe. In, 1497 Italian explorer John Cabot, backed with by English money (2) _____ new lands in Canada. In 1607, Captain John Smith set up the first colony in Jamestown, America. By 1783, Britain had colonies in Canada, America and the West Indies and the British East India (3) _____ company had several trading posts in India. This 'first British Empire' came to end after the American Revolution in 1776.

However, the British built a second worldwide empire, based on British sea-power, India and conquests in Africa. This period is often called the (4) _____ of empire. In 1769, Captain James Cook claimed New Zealand for Britain while in 1787 Britain began sending British (5) _____ to Australia. In 1857, following a rebellion or (6) _____ in India, the British Government took over control of India away from the trading company and Queen Victoria was crowned 'Empress of India'. Britain gained more territory following the 'Scramble for (7) _____' that began in the 1880's and victory in the second Boer war gave Britain control over South Africa.

By 1914, Britain had the (8) _____ empire the world had ever known with lands that covered a fifth of the globe. It was the largest empire the world had ever known and contained one quarter of the entire population. Britain regarded itself as 'ruler of the waves' and the songs 'Rule Britannia' and 'Land of Hope and Glory' show this. Most British people believed they were helping the world by spreading (9) _____ and Christianity as well as ending slavery and bringing 'Pax Britannica', or 'British (10) _____'. British power and influence shaped the world in all manner of ways.

- 1: Explain either the meaning of a colony OR an empire.

- 2: Name two areas controlled by Britain during the 'First British Empire'.

- 3: Name two areas controlled Britain during the Age of Empires.

- 4: Name one factor that helped Britain grow its empire.

- 5: Why were many British people very proud or happy they had an empire?



Claiming Lands



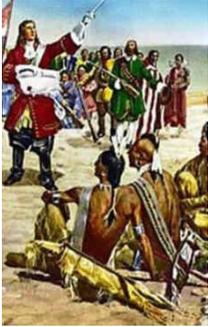
War and Conquest



Lasting Effects

The British Empire Basics

 **Task** : colour code each region on the map, and match areas with each profile and the information on the following page.



Country or colony : **Canada** (independent research needed)

Year it became part of the British Empire : _____

How it became part of the empire : _____

Key event : _____

Key character ? : _____

Country or colony : _____

Year it became part of the British Empire : _____

How it became part of the empire : _____

Key event : _____

Who was Pocahontas? : _____



Country or colony : _____

Year it became part of the British Empire : _____

How it became part of the empire : _____

Key event : _____

What does nationalised mean? : _____



Country or colony : _____

Year it became part of the British Empire : _____

How it became part of the empire : _____

Key event : _____

Why did Cook say that Australia was uninhabited? _____



Country or colony : _____

Year it became part of the British Empire : _____

How it became part of the empire : _____

Key event : _____

Who was Tupaia ? : _____



Country or colony : _____

Year it became part of the British Empire : _____

How it became part of the empire : _____

Key event : _____

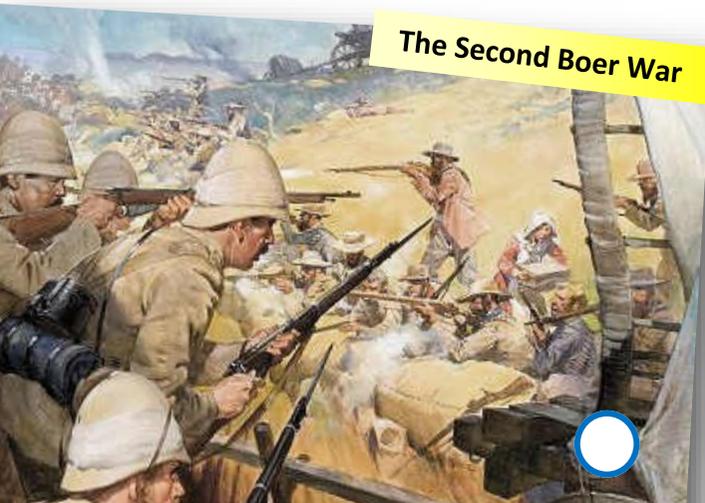
How many **Africans** died in the Second Boer War ? _____



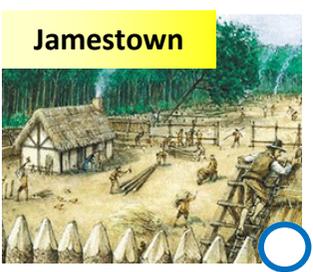
In terms of human life, the Second Boer War claimed nearly 100,000 lives, including those of more than 20,000 British troops and 14,000 Boer troops. Non-combatant deaths include the more than 26,000 Boer women and children estimated to have died in the concentration camps from malnutrition and disease; the total number of African deaths in the concentration camps was not recorded, but estimates range from 13,000 to 20,000.

Penal (prisoner) colonies were set up and convicts shipped overseas to this new country. British people were also encouraged to flock to Australia for the opportunities it provided and the different lifestyle. Starting a new life was important for some people. Often, the British government gave away free land for farms, to influence potential settlers to migrate .

On May 14, 1607, a group of roughly 100 members of a joint venture (business) called the Virginia Company founded the first permanent English settlement in North America on the banks of the James River. Famine, disease and conflict with local Native American tribes in the first two years brought Jamestown to the brink of failure before the arrival of a new group of settlers and supplies in 1610. Tobacco became Virginia's first profitable export, and a period of peace followed the marriage of colonist John Rolfe to Pocahontas, the daughter of a Native, Algonquian chief.



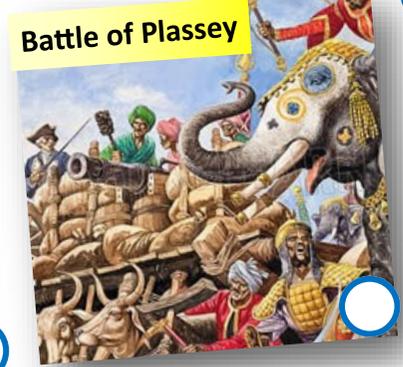
The Second Boer War



Jamestown

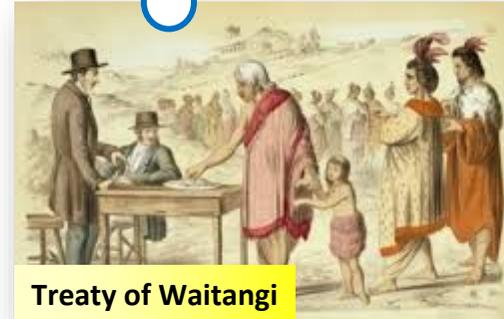
British and other European trading companies had begun to build factories in India. In 1756, the ruler of Bengal, believed that the British intended on colonising India. He took control of the British Fort William in Calcutta and began to shut down English factories and warehouses. The British sent Robert Clive with an army from Madras. This led to the very famous Battle of Plassey in 1757, which the English won.

Noticing smoke along the coast, a clue that people lived there, Captain Cook and a group of sailors went ashore in two small boats, hoping to make friends with the natives. Four sailors were left to guard the boats, but were surprised by the appearance of four Māori holding weapons. When one Māori lifted a lance to throw at the boat, he was shot and killed. Cook returned to his ship named the Endeavour, and the next day came ashore once again, accompanied by Tupaia. Some Māori were gathered on the river shore, and communication was made possible as Tupaia's language was similar to that of the Māori. Gifts were presented, but the killing of the day before had left the Māori hostile. When one Māori seized a small cutlass from one of the Europeans, he was shot. **An account of Captain Cook's arrival in 1769.**

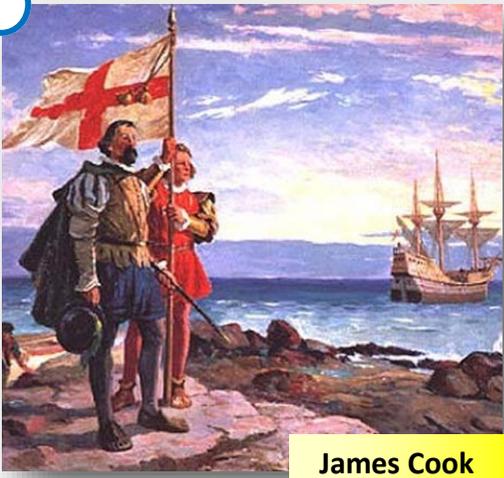


Battle of Plassey

Following the defeat of the Boers in the Second Boer War, **South Africa** was created as a dominion of the **British Empire** in terms of the **South Africa Act 1909.**



Treaty of Waitangi



James Cook

In 1788, the first fleet landed in Australia under Captain Arthur Phillip and Captain Cook. They declared the land uninhabited as Indigenous Australians were black and not counted as people.

The American Revolution also known as the War of Independence arose from growing anger between Britain's 13 North American colonies and the British government. Fights between British troops and colonial militia in Lexington and Concord in April 1775 started the war. France entered the American Revolution on the side of the colonists in 1778. After French assistance helped the colonial army force the British surrender at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1781, the Americans had effectively won their independence.

On May 3rd, 1841 New Zealand officially became a British colony. This followed the signing of a treaty of Waitangi—an agreement between the British Government and the Native New Zealand Maori. Th British governor said 'we are one people'. However, fights between the Maori and white settlers continued until 1870.

After the Battle of Plassey, the British realised that they could place Indian rulers in different area whom they could control and eventually remove. At first the British East India company brought over private mercenaries to help them keep control in India, even employing Indians to protect the company's property. When the Indian soldiers revolted in 1857, the British government sent in imperial troops. In 1858, the British monarchy took over the army in India and by 1874 the British East India Company was nationalised and absorbed by the government. In 1876, Queen Victoria was crowned Empress of India.

Identifying Empire Source Types

Task : identify, classify and evaluate sources connected to the British Empire.

A source is anything that gives us information about history. It could be a letter, a picture, an audio clip a computer game, a book, a film, a diary or an object. There are three main types of historical source.

Primary (contemporary) , **Secondary** and **Tertiary**.

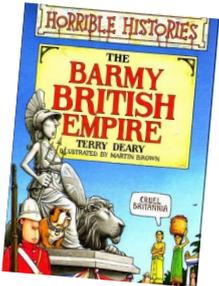
Original information that originates / c _ _ _ _ from that time in history.

Information created / m _ _ _ after that time in history , or, a copy.

Created later but includes some primary information .

For each of the sources below decide if they are: Primary (P) Secondary (S) or Tertiary (T)

1			3			5			7			9			11		
2			4			6			8			10			12		

			
1 : Painting c 1970	2: Francis Drake Cartoon	3: Hunt Photograph	4: HMS Victory
			
5 : Indian Street	6 : Jamestown Graves	7: Empire Map	8: Horrible History
		1	
9: Slave Fort	10 : HMS Endeavour	2	
		3	
		10	
		Rank reliability!	Rank usefulness!

Reasons for the British the Empire



 **Discover :** the reasons for or factors supporting the British Empire.



Explorers: Britain was blessed with adventurous and skilful sailors who helped open up new routes and explore new lands. For example **Francis Drake** helped with the settlement of the New World in the 17th century while **James Cook** helped further exploration of New Zealand and Australia in the 18th century.



Trade: The opportunity for trade was a significant reason why the British wanted an Empire. By owning other lands the British could buy and sell things throughout their Empire without having to pay taxes or tariffs to other countries.



To Civilise: Many people believed it was the 'white man's burden' or duty to bring British values, technology and ideas to more savage or backward people. For example, the British stopped the Hindu ritual of **Sati** in rural India (women had to throw themselves onto their dead husbands funeral pyre (fire) .



Protect Assets: Control over other lands was important to protect overseas property, resources or favourable trade agreements. For example, in India when the British East India Company came under threat after the Indian Mutiny in 1857, the British Army was sent over to protect its control of the tea trade.



Slavery: Britain was heavily involved with the trans Atlantic slave trade. This led to increasing reason for involvement in West Africa where slaves were captured and also in the Caribbean and North America , due to the growth of control and investment in the tobacco, sugar and cotton plantations.



Reputation: Nationalism grew throughout Europe especially during the 1800's. Songs such as 'Rule Britannia' and 'Land of Hope and Glory' show this. Starting and growing the empire was a source of great pride for many people in Britain.



Manpower: Conquering or settling new lands gave the British a greater source of manpower. These people could be used as workers in factories, sold as slaves or taken to fight in the British Imperial army. Much of the British army during WW1 was made up of soldiers taken from all over its Empire.



Religion: Britain was a Christian country and it was believed that non-Christians would go to hell unless they were converted to Christianity. Taking over their lands and their religion was a way to save their souls.



Rivalry: In the 16th and 17th centuries Britain faced competition from Spain and France, particularly in terms of exploration and discovery of new lands. During the 19th century Britain competed with Germany, Belgium and France in the 'Scramble for Africa'. Britain didn't want to get 'left behind' during these times.



Chance: Britain never had a fixed plan to build an Empire. It happened almost organically or in some places by accident.



Weak People: Britain built an Empire because it was an easy thing to do, Many of the people they conquered were technologically inferior, lacked weapons and or lived in tribal societies. They were not unified or strong enough to stand up to Britain so taking their land was natural and easy.



Greed: Britain was greedy. It started and continued to build its empire because people could make a lot of money from doing this. Slave traders, merchants, banks and companies all profited from exploiting overseas people and resources. In contrast, many native people did not understand the idea of owning land.



Resources : Britain could take resources (such as cotton from the American Colonies) and make it into clothes in English factories. Gold was found in South Africa, Canada had fish and wood and India had tea, spices and coffee.



Education: some people believed that building schools, universities and libraries would help educate people across the globe and this would help improve lives and develop stronger more forward thinking communities.



Navy: Britain is an island and a sea faring nation. Following the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588 Britain began to 'rule the waves'. Increasing naval growth and confidence encouraged exploration and conquest.



Task 1: Memory game .. can you remember the reasons for the British Empire?

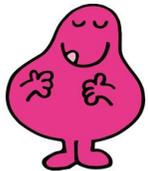
Task 2: Reduce the list to 9 by classifying or combining reasons or factors that are similar. Do this by numbering or colour coding the circles.





























Reasons for the Empire



Task 3 : rank your reasons below

My Rank Order

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

Reasons for the British Empire

 **Review:** the reasons for the British Empire **Skill :** making and explaining links between these factors.

Explorers



Trade

because : one explorers such as Drake and Cook opened up new land and routes it also opened up new trade opportunities.



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(Part 1)

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