



Year 8 History: Unit 2

Big Question: Why do we have different interpretations of the British Empire?

Ad Astra ★

How does this unit link to prior learning?

Year 7 Christopher Columbus and the Americas	Year 8 Struggle for power in the English Civil War
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What will you be learning about?

During this half term we will be learning the British Empire. You will focus particularly on the British Empire in India and Ireland and considering the differing interpretations of peoples' lives in the Empire. You will focus on what those countries were like before the Empire, how Britain took control of them and how Britain's involvement in them ended.

Key Focus

The key skill focus for this unit will be **interpretations**. This is a key skill that allows you to understand what point interpretations are making, and also consider why interpretations can be different.

We will develop our learning by studying the following each week:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ EQ 1: Why did Britian want an Empire? ➤ EQ 2: What was India like before the British? ➤ EQ 3: What was the East India Company? ➤ EQ 4: Why was the Battle of Plassey a turning point? ➤ EQ 5: Why are there different interpretations of Robert Clive? ➤ EQ 6: 1857 Rebellion or First War of Independence in India? ➤ EQ 7: What was it like living under the British Raj? <p>Depth mark – <i>How and why do these interpretations have different opinions on the British Raj?</i></p>	RAG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ EQ 8: How did Ghandhi spur Indian Independence? ➤ EQ 9: What was the impact of the Partition of India? ➤ EQ 10: Why was Ireland part of Britian? ➤ EQ 11: How did people react to the Act of Union? ➤ EQ 12: Did the British do enough to help the Irish during the Great Hunger? ➤ EQ 13: Easter Rising: Rebellion or war of Independence in Ireland? ➤ EQ 14: Why is Ireland now split in two? ➤ EQ 15: EQ: What was the impact of partition on Northern Ireland? ➤ EQ 16: How is there now peace in Ireland? 	RAG
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How will this unit help you in the future?

Year 8 You will study the Transatlantic Slave trade. This is a component of the British Empire. You will later study the Industrial Revolution. The British Empire was key to making the Industrial Revolution happen.	Year 8 You wall learn about how the collapse of the British Empire led to mass migration in Britan.	Year 9 You will explore how different soldiers in the Empire helped with the war effort in WWI and WWII.
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<p>EQ 1: Why did Britain want an Empire? Empire: A group of countries controlled by one powerful country. Trade: Buying and selling goods between countries. Colonies: Territories controlled by another country. Justification: Reason or explanation for doing something.</p>	<p>EQ 2: What was India like before the British? Diversity: Variety of different people or things. Mughal: Empire that ruled India before the British. Tolerance: Acceptance of different beliefs and people Emperor: Leader of an empire of colonies and territories.</p>
<p>EQ 3: What was the East India Company? + EQ 4: Why was the Battle of Plassey a turning point? Nawab: a governor of a part of the Mughal empire like a prince. Seven Years War: War between Britain and France over control of areas in India and the America's. Bengal: Area in north east India where the East India company were very powerful</p>	<p>EQ 5: Why are there different interpretations of Robert Clive? Imperial: Related to an empire. Famine: Extreme lack of food. Viceroy of India: British official who governed India.</p>
<p>EQ 6 : Rebellion or First War of Independence in India? Sepoys: Indian soldiers under British command. Missionaries: People spreading their religion to others. Religious and Racial Ignorance: Lack of understanding and respect for different races and religions.</p>	<p>EQ 7: What was it like to live under the British Raj? British Raj: British rule in India. Interpretations: Different ways of understanding history. Provenance: Origin or source of something.</p>
<p>EQ 8 : How did Gandhi spur Indian Independence? British Raj: British rule in India. Independence: Gaining freedom from foreign control. Divide and Rule: Keeping control by causing divisions among people. Swadeshi movement: Indian campaign to use local goods and reject British products.</p>	<p>EQ 9: What was the impact of Partition in India? Partition: Splitting a country into separate parts. Displacement: Forcing people to leave their homes. Tension: Strain or conflict between groups Jinnah: Leader of the Muslim League. Nehru: Leader of the Indian National Congress. Viceroy: person who ruled India on behalf of the British government- Lord Mountbatten.</p>
<p>EQ10 : Why was Ireland part of Britain? Confederate Wars: Wars involving Irish confederation against British rule. Williamite War: Conflict in Ireland between supporters of Catholic King James and Protestant King William. Discrimination: Unfair treatment of different people. Protestant: Branch of Christianity, often associated with British settlers in Ireland. Catholic: Branch of Christianity, majority religion in Ireland.</p>	<p>EQ 11: How did people feel about the Act of Union? Act; a written law passes by Parliament Nationalist: A group of people who have great pride in their country. They want their own strong government. Union: Join together. Public Office: Jobs in government. Republicans: People wanting Ireland to be a republic, free from British rule.</p>
<p>EQ 12: Did the potato blight really cause a famine? Landlords: People who own large areas of land. Exportation: Sending goods to other countries for sale. Blight: Plant disease causing crop failure.</p>	<p>EQ13 : Rebellion or war of Independence in Ireland? Prejudice: Prejudging people unfairly based on differences. Republicans: People wanting Ireland to be a republic, free from British rule. Suppression: Forcibly putting an end to something. Sinn Fein: Political group that wanted an independent Ireland. Easter Rising: 1916 attempt by republican nationalists to declare and independent Ireland.</p>
<p>EQ14 : Why is Ireland now split in two? Treaty: Formal agreement between countries. Republic: Country without a monarchy, governed by elected representatives. Sectarian: Relating to conflicts between different religious groups.</p>	<p>EQ 15: What was the impact of partition in Ireland? The Troubles: Period of conflict in Northern Ireland between Nationalists and Unionists. Reunification: Bringing divided parts of a country back together. Nationalists: People wanting Ireland to be independent from Britain. IRA: Irish Republican Army, group fighting for Irish independence. Unionists: People wanting Northern Ireland to stay part of the UK.</p>