



Empireland: How did colonialism in India make and break empires?

Historical Skills

We will be using sources and interpretations to develop our understanding of the past and make judgements on how life changed for ordinary people.

What words/phrases will help me use this skill?

In the source I can see... which tells us...

We can infer from the source that... because we can see...

The interpretation is accurate because it says... and I know that...

Words we will need to know

Empire – A collection of countries or areas controlled by one group or leader.

Indus – An early civilisation who populated modern day India.

Partition – The act of separation in India that split the country into India and Pakistan.

Migration – The movement from one area to another.

East India Company – A British trading company that established early connections in India.

Congress – A political group that campaigned for independence from Britain.

Pacifist – A belief in non-violence.

Decolonisation – The process in which a country becomes independent of an empire.

British Raj - The name of the governing powers that controlled India under British rule.

Where are we learning about?



Who are we learning about?

Ashoka the Great - Powerful leader of the Mauryan Empire. Ruled between 268 BCE – 232 BCE.

Rajaraja I – Chola King from 985-1014 who oversaw the beginning of the Chola Empire expansion.

Prince Babur - Descendant of Genghis Khan who founded the Mughal Empire in 1526.

Akbhar the Great - Third Mughal Emperor who expanded and unified the state.

Queen Victoria - Empress of India after the British Empire took control in 1858.

Mahatma Gandhi - Important leader of Indian independence movement who used peaceful protest.

Lord Mountbatten - Last Viceroy and first Governor-General of India.

Jawaharlal Nehru - Leader of India nationalist movement and India's first Prime Minister in 1947.

What was going on in the wider world?

Scramble for Africa – European countries were dividing Africa between themselves for resources.

Haitian Revolution – Enslaved people in Haiti threw off the influence of France during the biggest slave rebellion of the time.

Enlightenment – new ideas impact the world including the American and French Revolutions.

Colombia – The first South American country to gain its independence in 1810.



Which Catholic teachings does this link to?

Dignity of the Human Person – The belief that, as all humans are created in God's image, all people should be treated with dignity and respect

Rights and responsibility – All God's people have the right to food, work, clothes, a home, school, and medical care.

Solidarity – Understanding how different groups have worked in co-operation

How can we learn more at home?

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zx8sf82>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zmkb9ty>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z8jcdnb>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zn6496f>