



## 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.  
**Akbar 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>  
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