

Was the Victorian British Empire something 'great'?

Type of History



Golden Thread Concepts

Religion
Beliefs
Conflict
Power
Exploration
Invasion
Conquer

Economy
Trade
Trade routes
Leadership
Monarchy
Empire

Society
Peasantry
Class systems
Migration
Development of cities
Advancement
Exploration
Revolution

Secondary Concepts

★	Historical significance
→	Cause and consequence
●●● ○○○	Similarity and difference

Links to the Rights of the Child



Links to British Values



When?

9500-4000 BCE Human occupation of Britain began (Stone Age)	2300-800 BCE Bronze Age Britain	1200-323 BCE Ancient Greece	800 BCE - 50 CE Iron Age Britain	753 BCE - 476 CE Roman Empire	410 CE Anglo Saxon invasion	793 CE Viking invasion	1485-1603 CE The Tudor dynasty	1605 CE The Gunpowder Plot	1819-1901 CE Victorian England	1888 CE Port Sunlight Soap Works opened	1914-1918 CE WW1	1939-1945 CE WW2
--	------------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------------------------	--	---------------------	---------------------

Key Vocabulary

Colony	A group of people from one country who build a settlement in another territory or land
Empire	A group of territories rules by one single ruler or state
Industrial Revolution	A period of major changes in the way products are made
Migration	The movement of a person or people from one place to settle in another
Nation	A country and its people
Rural	An area of land that has few buildings and a low population density
Urban	An area where many people live and work
Urbanisation	More areas become cities and fewer are small towns or farmland

Where?



THE GREATEST EXTENT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE
 United Kingdom (red), British Empire 1901 (includes dominions) (pink), Left British Empire before 1939 (green), Additions to Empire 1901-1939 (purple)

Who?



Queen Victoria



Dr Duncan

What?



The British Empire refers to the places around the world that were once ruled by Britain. During the Victorian era, Britain expanded its territory throughout the world and became the largest, richest and most powerful empire in world history. A quarter of the world's population lived in the empire.



The Industrial Revolution caused many people to move from the countryside to the cities for work. This resulted in overcrowding, poor sanitation and the spread of disease. Liverpool expanded as a consequence.



The Roman Empire lasted for roughly 500 years. Alexander the Great's empire lasted for 13 years. The Victorian control of the British Empire lasted for nearly 70 years. Many inventions were created during this time and shaped the world that we know today.



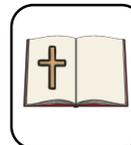
Trade was the main reason for the expansion of the empire. Goods were imported and exported across the empire. People in Britain were keen to purchase 'exotic' items from across the empire. Advancements were made in communication and transportation systems.



The rich and poor had very different life experiences in the Victorian era. Lots of poorer people flocked to cities looking for jobs. The growth of industry helped the rich get richer as they sold goods at high prices but paid the workers low wages.



Britain's cities, such as Liverpool, were not prepared for the influx in people migrating to cities in such a short period of time. The working class usually lived in very poor conditions. Dr Duncan's work showed the link between poor living conditions and the spread of diseases.



The Victorians were largely very religious and mostly followed different branches of Christianity. Many believed it was their duty to spread Christianity around the empire and 'civilize' colonial populations.



Historians remain divided on the British Empire but many view it as having a significant negative impact on people around the world. Historical interpretations have been shaped by different sources of evidence and these can change depending on new evidence being discovered.