



Year 5.6  
**British Empire**  
 Year A- Spring Term



<p><b>Block Rational:</b>          This investigation supports pupils to understand arguably the most influential and far-reaching dimensions of British History post 1066 – that of the establishment, expansions and ultimate decline of the largest empire the world has ever seen. The outcome of this investigation for pupils will be an appreciation of the concept of empire, together with the process that led to both the growth and demise.</p>	<p><b>Subject Links:</b>          English: The Jungle Book; Just so Stories, The Real Lonely Planet Guide, Tyger Tyger poetry unit.</p>
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<p><b>Key Texts:</b></p>	<p><b>Fieldwork/Practical Opportunities:</b></p>
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<p><b>Links to Prior Learning:</b>          KS1: Queen Victoria (Monarchy)          LKS2: Roman civilisation (Roman Empire)          UKS2: Windrush</p>	<p><b>Links to Future Learning:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secondary school</li> <li>• Windrush</li> </ul>
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<b>Steps to Learning</b>						<b>End Point:</b>
Can I explain why it is said the sun never set on the British Empire?	Can I explain why Britain built an empire around the world?	Can I explain what happened to the British Empire? (2 lessons) Look at Independence and the Commonwealth.	Can I explain what happened in Britain between 2 <sup>nd</sup> April and 14 <sup>th</sup> June 1982, and why?			Quiz  AND:  PPP for their understanding in step 3.

<p><b>Core Concepts:</b>          Change, Continuity and Development          Historical interpretation          Significance and Diversity</p>	<p><b>Substantive Concepts:</b>          Empire          Monarchy/Government          Politics          War</p>
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<p><b>Key Vocabulary:</b>  Empire, rule, colonies, produce, British Empire, Industrial Revolution, Christianity, missionaries, natives, slave labour, abolition, inhuman, British Overseas Territories, Commonwealth, governed, independence, usurped, war, politics</p>	<p><b>National Curriculum:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066.</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Change Continuity and Development:</b>  <b>Y5:</b> Identifies changes within and across historical periods.  <b>Y6:</b> Identify and compare changes within and across different periods. (Including rapid change compared to times of relatively little change)</p> <p><b>Significance and Diversity:</b>  <b>Y5:</b> Examine causes and results of great events and the impact on people.  Study different aspects of different people e.g. differences between men and women.  <b>Y6:</b> Find out beliefs, behaviour and characteristics of people, recognising that not everyone shares the same views and feelings  Compare beliefs and behaviour with another time studied.  Describe the main changes in a period of history</p> <p><b>Interpretations of History:</b>  <b>Y5:</b> Compare different accounts of events from different sources – fact or fiction.  Understand that no single source of evidence gives the full answer to questions about the past.  Offer some reasons for different versions of events.</p>
<p><b>Sticky Knowledge:</b></p> <p>Understand what an empire is. Britain took over the rule of countries.  Know that the British Empire was the largest and spread around the world  Understand the growth involved obtaining raw materials and minerals using slave labour.  Britain became a wealthier country.  It helped to expand the military (British to go unchallenged),  Spread of Christianity through the work of missionaries – wanted to convert the natives as they believed they would be better human beings  Britain gave independence back to many countries – too expensive to govern these countries after the cost of the First and Second World Wars; the navy was no longer powerful enough to protect all these countries; people argued that had a right to rule their country themselves  After gaining independence, 49 former colonies joined the Commonwealth – today constitutes 56 independent and equal countries. The countries governments have agreed to shared goals like development, democracy and peace.</p>	<p><b>Home Learning Opportunities:</b>  Personal research regarding the Commonwealth or the Falklands War</p>