

## Key Dates:

878	<b>Vikings</b> take over North Eastern Britain
1066	<b>Norman</b> invasion and Battle of Hastings
1337 - 1453	<b>Hundred Years War</b> Britain v France
1607	<b>Jamestown</b> First British settlement in N America
1670	<b>Huguenots</b> settlers arrive from France
1757	<b>Battle of Plassey</b> East India Company take over Bengal
1775 - 82	<b>War of Independence</b> British defeat and loss of US colonies
1845 - 1849	<b>Irish Potato famine</b> mass emigration of Irish around the world
1857-8	<b>Indian rebellion</b> Indian under control of the British government
1881	<b>Scramble for Africa</b> begins by Britain and European powers.
1899 - 1902	<b>Second Boer War</b> Dutch settlers and British in South Africa
1947	<b>Indian independence</b>
1948	<b>Empire Windrush</b> arrives from the Caribbean
1973	<b>European Union</b> Britain joins
1982	<b>Falklands War</b>
1999	<b>Euro</b> Adopted by 12 countries but not Britain

# Migration, Empires and the People, c.790 to the present day

Reasons for growth/decline of empire:	Examples:
<b>War/violence</b>	The 100 Years War:
	US Independence:
	7 Years War:
	Suez Crisis:
	The Boer War:
	Amritsar Massacre/WW2:
	Falklands War:
<b>Religion</b>	Indian Revolution:
<b>Government (and rulers)</b>	Danelaw (Alfred)
	Henry II:
	King John:
<b>Economic reasons/resources</b>	Australia:
	Jamestown:
	Slave trade:
	East India Company:
<b>Role of individuals</b>	Scramble for Africa:
	Walter Raleigh:
	John Hawkins:
	Francis Drake:
	Henry Morgan:
	Cecil Rhodes:
	Clive + Hastings:
	Gandhi:
	Kwame Nkrumah:
	Jomo Kenyatta:
<b>Science/technology</b>	Indian Revolution:
	Vikings:

Factors influencing migration to and from Britain	Examples:
<b>War/violence</b>	Windrush:
	Idi Amin:
<b>Religion</b>	Plymouth:
	Ulster Plantations:
	Huguenots:
	Jewish Migration:
<b>Government (and rulers)</b>	Partition of India:
	Australia:
<b>Economic reasons/resources</b>	EU Membership:
	Vikings:
	Jamestown:
<b>Role of individuals</b>	Irish Migration/Navvies:
	Highland Clearances:
<b>Science/technology</b>	Walter Raleigh:
	Idi Amin:
<b>Science/technology</b>	Vikings:

<b>Factors influencing migration to and from Britain</b>	<b>Examples:</b>	<b>Key Facts:</b>
<b>War/violence</b>	Windrush:	People from the Caribbean had fought in WW2 and saw Britain as the mother country and a place to start a new life after the war and rebuild Britain.
	Idi Amin:	Violent Ugandan leader - violence caused 29,000 to migrate to Britain.
<b>Religion</b>	Plymouth:	Pilgrims migrated to America to escape persecution.
	Ulster Plantations:	English Protestants migrated to Ireland to turn it Protestant
	Huguenots:	French Protestants fleeing persecution migrated to Britain
	Jewish Migration:	Russian pogroms (persecution) - fled to Britain (long-standing Jewish communities)
	Partition of India:	Asian migration as a result of violence from the partition (split of Hindus + Muslims)
<b>Government (and rulers)</b>	Australia:	British government needed somewhere to send convicts (after losing America). Transported (sent by ship) convicts to Australia.
	EU Membership:	Increased EU migration from Eastern Europe in 2004
<b>Economic reasons/resources</b>	Vikings:	Gold raids (e.g. Lindisfarne) - to Britain
	Jamestown:	Settlers moved to invest in the American colonies (e.g. in tobacco)
	Irish Migration/Navvies:	Lack of jobs in Ireland + starvation after Potato Famine. Migrated to Britain for work.
	Highland Clearances:	Scottish Highlands cleared of people to make room for sheep farming (for the Industrial Revolution - wool for factories). Eastern European migration: (from EU, from 2004) to find jobs, higher wages + unemployment at home
<b>Role of individuals</b>	Walter Raleigh:	Sent settlers out to the Virginia Colony (wanted to make a person fortune) - from Britain
	Idi Amin:	His violent rule in Uganda led to 29,000 people fleeing Uganda + coming to Britain.
<b>Science/technology</b>	Vikings:	New longboats allowed Vikings to travel further and more quickly than before.

<b>Reasons for growth/decline of empire:</b>	<b>Examples:</b>	<b>Key Facts:</b>
<b>War/violence</b>	The 100 Years War:	Lost the battle with the French; affected spirit/identity of empire.
	US Independence:	Britain lost America and its goods
	7 Years War:	Beat France and gained land in North America, India and the Caribbean (but led to taxes which caused the Americans to rebel and leave the empire)
	Suez Crisis:	General Nasser took control of the Canal - Britain lost it - demonstrated decline of empire
	The Boer War:	(In S.Africa) British won - gained control over land in S.Africa (the Transvaal) but lost reputation (camps)
	Amritsar Massacre/WW2:	Violence against the local people increased calls for independence and WW2 meant Britain had less money to secure control.
	Falklands War:	(With Argentina) Reinforcement of Empire.
<b>Religion</b>	Indian Revolution:	Sepoys forced to convert to Christianity. Offensive new Enfield rifle cartridge. Sparked rebellion. EIC removed.
<b>Government (and rulers)</b>	Danelaw (Alfred)	Set up by Alfred the Great. Defined boundaries of the kingdom + defeated the Vikings.
	Henry II:	Invasion of Ireland (1171) - new land.
	King John:	Decline of empire - lost the Angevin empire
	Australia:	British government sent convicts and free settlers followed - Australia became a colony.
<b>Economic reasons/resources</b>	Jamestown:	New settlement in America; gained wealth (tobacco)
	Slave trade:	Slave labour for plantations allowed British economy (+ empire) to boom.
	East India Company:	Took over India for silks, spices and raw materials.
	Scramble for Africa:	Took over Africa to gain gold, diamonds.
<b>Role of individuals</b>	Walter Raleigh:	Set up the colony of Virginia, expanding British Empire to America.
	John Hawkins:	Started the slave trade - wealth for British Empire
	Francis Drake:	Gained land in South America for the Empire.
	Henry Morgan:	Raided Spanish colonies (e.g. Panama)
	Cecil Rhodes:	Control of Africa (esp. South Africa)
	Clive + Hastings:	Robert Clive + Warren Hastings. As part of the East India Company, took over India.
	Gandhi:	Led Indian Independence through the Salt Marches and peaceful protests
	Kwame Nkrumah:	Led independence for Ghana and symbolised African independence - decline.
Jomo Kenyatta:	Independence for Kenya	
<b>Science/technology</b>	Indian Revolution:	Conflict over the new Lee Enfield Rifle caused Indian Sepoys to rebel - end of the East India Company.
	Vikings:	New longboats allowed Vikings to travel further and more quickly than before. (Vikings then expand the empire, uniting parts of Britain after the Danelaw)

# Significance

<b>Viking raids + Danelaw:</b> gold raided (Lindisfarne), language changed, boundaries defined.	<b>Alfred the Great (848-899):</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> united king of England, defeated Vikings + Danelaw, books, navy.	<b>King Cnut (1017-35):</b> brought peace + order (paid Danish nobles to stay), North Sea Empire	<b>Emma of Normandy: 2</b> sons - fought for them to be king (inc. Edward); committed to the Church	<b>Henry II: invasion of Ireland:</b> built Angevin Empire; reformed English justice system.
<b>King John:</b> Magna Carta; lost Angevin Empire (to France).	<b>100 Years War:</b> Agincourt remembered; changed identity; weapon changes	<b>Walter Raleigh:</b> (Elizabeth I) expansion of empire - Roanoke; Spanish gold.	<b>John Hawkins:</b> developed navy + defeated Spanish Armada; started + pioneer slave trade.	<b>Francis Drake:</b> founded New England in S.America; 1 <sup>st</sup> Englishman to circumnavigate the globe
<b>Henry Morgan:</b> helped defeat Spanish in the Caribbean; conquered parts of Venezuela.	<b>Jamestown:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> economic boom in America; truce with Native Americans; cheap tobacco for Europe.	<b>Plymouth:</b> good relations with Natives; signed Mayflower Compact (right to vote - birth of America democracy).	<b>The Slave Trade:</b> broken families + lives; economic success from plantations; later problems in America (e.g. segregation).	<b>Barbados Colony:</b> sugar became popular in Europe; increase in slave trade; Irish people went there.
<b>7 Years War:</b> won land in America, India + Caribbean; British debt - taxed Americans - War of Independence.	<b>Huguenots:</b> became weavers + traded - developed silk industry; set up Bank of England; set up churches.	<b>American War of Independence:</b> lost America; greater independence to Canada; sent prisoners to Australia	<b>Ulster Plantations:</b> Irish Catholics moved; N.Ireland became Protestant; North and South still different countries.	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> British Empire:</b> more Canadian freedom to rule self; prisoners to Australia; new colonies established.
<b>Abolition of slavery:</b> slave trade banned; took 25 years for full abolition across the Empire.	<b>Highland Clearances:</b> internal migration; tribes destroyed; moved to Canada.	<b>Indian Rebellion:</b> EIC abolished; Indians allowed promotions; British govt took over control.	<b>Scramble for Africa:</b> affected land borders up to today; wealth for Britain.	<b>Cecil Rhodes:</b> economic success (wealth + diamonds) in S.Africa; expanded empire.
<b>Robert Clive:</b> important for EIC - won Battle of Plassey + established dominance.	<b>Warren Hastings:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> governor of Bengal; dominance of EIC; growth of empire.	<b>Boer War (1899-1902):</b> scorched earth policy + concentration camps - won land but humiliated.	<b>Irish Migration/Navvies:</b> helped build railways + canals; faced racism; moved to cities (Liverpool)	<b>Jewish migration:</b> racism; set up Jewish free school (oldest Jewish school in the world)
<b>Australia:</b> 80% of Aborigines exterminated; still in the Commonwealth	<b>Windrush:</b> racism; started businesses; Notting Hill Carnival.	<b>Suez Crisis:</b> humiliation; showed Britain needed support.	<b>Indian Independence:</b> India gained independence; Britain declining power.	<b>Gandhi:</b> led Indian Independence (Salt Marches); decline of British Empire.
<b>Kwame Nkrumah:</b> Ghanaian independence - decline of empire; managed economy badly.	<b>Jomo Kenyatta:</b> independence for Kenya; crushed Kenyan independence.	<b>Claudia Jones:</b> set up the Notting Hill Carnival; started the West Indian Gazette.	<b>Idi Amin (Uganda):</b> brutality led to 29,000 people migrating to Britain.	<b>Falklands War:</b> Britain won + Thatcher won next election; Falklanders given British citizenship.
<b>EU Membership:</b> increased EU migration from Eastern Europe in 2004; Eastern European migrants moved for jobs and better pay.			<b>Asian migration (partition):</b> partition of India in 1947 led to violence over religious divide (Hindus and Muslims). Displaced 10-12 million people; immigration.	