

WHICH PHRASES WILL BE USEFUL FOR THIS UNIT?

- Presided:** To exercise authority or control.
- Tolerant:** If you describe someone as tolerant, you approve of the fact they allow other people to say or do as they like, even if they do not agree or like it.
- Pilgrimage:** A journey that someone makes to a place that is very important to them.
- Squalid:** A place which is dirty, untidy and in bad condition.
- Atrocity:** A very cruel, or shocking, action.
- Comrades:** Your friends, especially friends that you share a difficult or dangerous situation with.
- Missionary:** A Christian who has been sent to a foreign country to teach people about Christianity.

WHO ARE THE KEY INDIVIDUALS I NEED TO KNOW ABOUT?

- Akbar:** The third Mughal emperor, who reigned from 1556-1605. Is referred to as 'Akbar the Great'.
- Aurangzeb:** The sixth Mughal emperor, who ruled for a period of 49 years.
- Jahangir:** The fourth Mughal emperor, who ruled from 1605-1627. His name means 'world conqueror'.
- Bahadur Shah:** The final Mughal emperor, whose authority was limited to the city walls of Old Delhi.
- Robert Clive:** The first British Governor of the Bengal Presidency.
- Sir Thomas Roe:** An English diplomat of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods.

WHAT ARE THE KEY IDEAS FROM THE UNIT?

When did the Mughal Empire start and end?

The Mughal Empire began to rule parts of India from 1526, and by 1700 ruled most of the sub-continent. After that, they declined rapidly, but still ruled territories until the 1850s.

What did the Mughals care about?

It depended on who was in power. Some wanted power, some wanted wealth, and some wanted to improve culture.

Why did the British go to India?

The initial purpose was for trade, especially in spices.

WHAT KEY HISTORICAL VOCABULARY SHOULD I USE IN MY WRITING?

- Raj:** A period of British rule in India.
- Sepoys:** Indian soldiers in the service of the British.
- Jesuit:** A Catholic Priest.
- Monopoly:** Sole control of a company, meaning no-one else can become involved in it.
- Merchant:** A person who buys or sells goods in large quantities.
- Mutiny:** A refusal by people, usually soldiers or sailors, to continue obeying a person in authority.
- Dynasty:** A series of rulers of a country who all belong to the same family.
- Peasant:** A poor person of low social status.
- Rebellion:** A violent organised action by a large group of people who are trying to enact change.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

1526	The Mughal Empire is founded.
1556	Akbar, aged 13, becomes emperor.
1560s-70s	Akbar expands his rule in India.
1613	East India Company establishes first warehouse.
1615	Britain sends its first ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, to the Mughal Court.
1632	The Taj Mahal starts to be built.
1658	Aurangzeb imprisons his father in the Red Fort at Agra.
1660s-90s	Aurangzeb expands Mughal rule to more than 3.2 million square KM.
1707	Death of Aurangzeb marks the end of the Mughal golden era.
1756	The Black Hole of Calcutta.
1857	Sepoy Mutiny/Indian Revolt.
1858	British use the Indian Rebellion to exile the last Mughal emperor.

MUGHAL EMPIRE

JESUITS AT AKBAR'S COURT



SENTENCE STEMS

- These should be the primary cause of...
- The most important factor...
- There are numerous...
- As evidenced by...
- This suggests that...
- This led to...
- This event brought about significant change because...
- This event was inconsequential because...
- Overall, it would seem that...
- The things that mattered were...

WHICH PHRASES WILL BE USEFUL FOR THIS UNIT?

Abolition- the act of putting an end to something.
Auction- a public sale in which goods or property are sold to the highest bidder.
Rebellion- an act of armed resistance to an established government or leader.
Exploitation- the action or fact of treating someone unfairly in order to benefit from their work.
Human Rights- a right which is believed to belong to every person.
Insubordination- defiance of others; refusal to obey orders.
Unhygienic- not clean or sanitary.
Emancipation: Freedom, for example from slavery.

WHO ARE THE KEY INDIVIDUALS OR ORGANISATIONS I NEED TO KNOW ABOUT?

Thomas Clarkson- leading campaigner against slavery in the British Empire.
Olaudah Equiano- an African writer whose experiences as a slave prompted him to become involved in the British Abolition Movement.
William Wilberforce- a deeply religious English MP and social reformer who was very influential in the abolition movement.
Anti-Slavery Society- founded in 1823 and was committed to the abolition of slavery in the British Empire.
Josiah Wedgwood- an innovative designer, a manufacturer of pottery and a campaigner for social reform. Actively participated in the Abolition Movement.
John Hawkins- thought to be the first English slave trader.

WHAT ARE THE KEY IDEAS FROM THE UNIT?

What was Africa like prior to the Slave Trade?
Africa made a large contribution to the world, through trade for instance.

What was the Triangular Trade?
The trading of slaves and goods between Europe, Africa and America.

What were conditions like on the Middle Passage?
Extremely tough, unhygienic and dangerous.

How did the slave trade come to an end?
Through the actions of abolitionists, former slaves and campaigns to Parliament.

WHAT KEY HISTORICAL VOCABULARY SHOULD I USE IN MY WRITING?

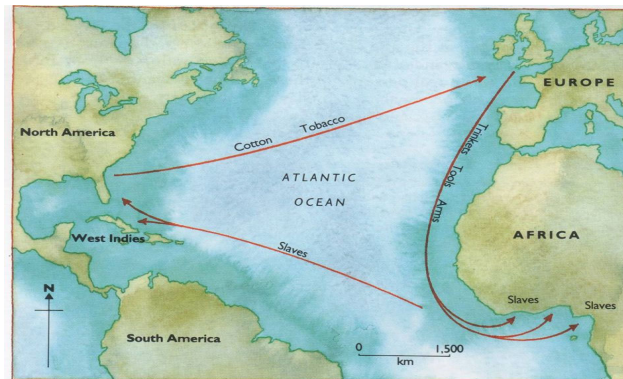
Middle Passage- the journey of slaves on ships from Africa to America.
Transatlantic- going across the Atlantic Ocean.
Abolitionist- someone who campaigned to end the Slave Trade.
Triangular Trade- the name for the system for trading slaves across the world.
Plantation- a large farm that slaves worked on to produce cotton, tobacco and sugar.
Resistance- Enslaved African Americans resisted slavery in a variety of active and passive ways. "Day-to-day resistance" was the most common form of opposition to slavery.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

1562	First English slaving expedition by John Hawkins
1564-65	Hawkins leads a second slaving expedition, which is partly sponsored by Elizabeth I
1630s	British interest in the slave trade grows as plantations are established in the Americas
1700s	Britain becomes the dominant slave trading nation
1787	Thomas Clarkson set up the Abolition of Slavery Committee
1789	Equiano's autobiography published
1791	Slave rebellion on the island of St Domingue
1804	Slave rebellion on the island of St Domingue successful and the first independent black state outside Africa - Haiti - is established.
1807	British law passed declaring buying, selling and transporting slaves illegal (ownership continues)
1823	Anti-Slavery Society is set up in Britain
1833	Slavery abolished in the British Empire

THE SLAVE TRADE

THE TRIANGULAR TRADE



SENTENCE STEMS

The primary cause of...
 The most important factor...
 From the source, I can infer...
 As evidenced by...
 This suggests that...
 This led to...
 The source can be seen as reliable because...
 I can support detail from the source with my own knowledge...
 Overall, it would seem that...
 The provenance of the source...