



Subject: History

Term 2

Overarching Topic: Revolution and Empire

Why is this topic being studied at this time? How does it fit into the wider subject curriculum?	Revolution is the fruit of injustice the great French philosopher Voltaire would have us believe. The desire to be free and to set the direction of one's own life is perhaps a condition of the post-Enlightenment era. This term we will study the age of revolutions to identify where there were similarities and differences in the causes of such exciting upheavals as the American, Indian and Haitian revolutions. We will also consider how the cruelties and atrocities of empire that we studied in the autumn term had their reckoning when individuals and groups rose up to seize back the control of their own destinies.		
	Essential	Core	Ambitious
The Big Questions (What questions will students be able to answer upon mastery of the topic?)	What is a revolution? What is independence? What is a mutiny?	What are the differences between empire around the world (America v India v Haiti)? Causes and consequences of the three events: Haitian, Indian and American revolutions. Why did the Indian army mutiny? Why Simón Bolívar wanted to liberate S America, and how he went about it. Why Gandhi wanted to liberate India, and how he went about it Why was India partitioned and how has it affected the region?	When do revolutions start and finish? Why did different revolutions look different depending on their location? Identity issues Why did different countries achieve independence at different times? What are the long-term effects of empire?
The Key Skills/ Techniques	The sophistication and application of skills will become more advanced as students' progress through the essential, core and ambitious knowledge		
	Skill/Technique	How will this skill be developed?	
	Chronological understanding Categorisation Causation Explanation of significance	Time scale of revolutions- what is happening at the same time around the world? What were the similarities and differences between revolutions? Causes of revolutions- long term, short term and trigger causes What are the different interpretations of the Indian mutiny? Significance of Gandhi in Indian independence	

	Evaluation or reliability + utility of evidence Interpretations	
	Key words	Abolition – ending something, especially slavery Archbishop – a very important leader in the Church Astrolabe – a tool sailors used to find their position Auction – a sale where people bid for something Bishop – a Church leader in charge of a large area Calvinist – a type of Protestant belief Catholic – a Christian who follows the Pope Colony – a place controlled by another country Conquest – taking control of a place by force Crusades – wars where Europeans fought in the Middle East Democracy – when people help choose how a country is run Devout – very serious about religious belief Diplomacy – solving problems between countries by talking Empire – many countries ruled by one power Episcopal – relating to bishops and Church leadership Exile – being forced to leave your home Exploration – travelling to find new places Exploitation – treating people unfairly for gain Factory (trading) – a place where Europeans traded goods overseas Gunboat diplomacy – using warships to scare another country Heresy – having beliefs the Church says are wrong Heretic – someone accused of heresy Immigration – moving into a new country Imperialism – gaining control of other countries Independence – being free from another country's control

		Inference – working something out from clues Liturgy – the way Church services are carried out Middle Passage – the journey enslaved Africans were forced on Migration – moving from one place to another Missionary – someone who spreads religious beliefs Monastery – a place where monks live Mutiny – when soldiers or sailors refuse to obey Non-violence – protesting without hurting anyone Partition – splitting a country into parts Piracy – attacking ships at sea to steal Plantation – a large farm worked by enslaved people Pope – the leader of the Catholic Church Privateering – piracy supported by a government Protestant – a Christian who is not Catholic Provenance – where a source comes from Rebellion – fighting against a ruler Reformation – changes to the Church in the 1500s Reform – making changes to improve something Revolution – when people overthrow a government Sectarianism – conflict between different religious groups Settlement – a place where people live Slave trade – buying and selling enslaved people Supremacy – having the most power Triangular trade – trade routes between Europe, Africa and America