

How did the British empire change Britain and the world?

	India	Australia	The Caribbean	Britain
Political power, control, laws, government	India was ruled by the Mughal Empire until Robert Clive led the East India Company army to take over the rule in 1757. Overtime, The British East India Company turned into unfair rulers, so the British Raj took over.	Before the British arrived in Australia, there wasn't really a ruler, there was just Aboriginals who had been there for 50,000 years and were one of the oldest living cultures.	They were sailing around the world looking for things to take back to Britain.	Britain took over many counties and the Empire expanded, they also took the people on and added them into the British army.
Economic jobs, money, taxation, living standards, transport, trade	Trade improved with British East India Company transporting spices, cotton and tea. Taxes rose to 50% and went to the East India Company who took the money back to England.	When the British took over, it was very hostile and they pushed the Aboriginals into the bush and took over the land to use for farming and housing.	The slave trade made Britain rich. They traded sugar cane, tea, silk, paintings, art, jewels, sugar, cotton, perfumes and tobacco.	The British Empire grew the British economy, it traded their goods and all profits were sent to Britain.
Social status and relationships between different groups and humanitarian basic welfare, health	At first, they learnt the Indian language, wore Indian clothes, and were part of the community. but were always kept suppressed, never given well paid jobs and failed to help in times of famine.	When the British arrived, they brought disease, cut down trees, drove their animals away and built on trackways. The relationship between the British and the Aboriginals was not good, the British took over without any agreement from them.	People were brought to Britain from the Caribbean to help rebuild Britain after the loss of many soldiers.	Taking over the colonies empowered Britain and Britain's leaders. I don't think any other groups came to Britain apart from the slaves, who were brought over in unhygienic boats.
Cultural religion, education, traditions, art and architecture	The British East India Company abolished sati. They also tried to convert Indians to Christianity and whereas initially they embraced the Indian culture, overtime they tried to convert it to British.	I don't think the Aboriginals changed their religion, I think that even though they were pushed out, they kept their faith.	British laws and customs were introduced. Schools and hospitals were built.	Britain has the largest variety of different cultures, this has made Britain the most diverse country because we took over many colonies and a lot have come to live in Britain.

Choose **two** of the following statements. Write a paragraph for each one, to explain whether you agree with the statement or would change it, and why.

The British Empire was designed for trade, and had mainly economic consequences for the colonies and the people living in them.

Apart from bringing in money through trade, the empire didn't really change Britain.

I disagree with this statement because Britain evolved and learnt new things whilst taking over the colonies and changed Britain which gave us the diverse nationalities and cultures that we see in Britain today. Britain would not be such a powerful country without their goods to trade to empower our economy and their people to build our army and rebuild our country after the war.

The effect of the British Empire was quite similar in all the various different countries the British ruled.

I agree with this statement as the British took complete reign for the greater good of Britain only, although roads and building, etc were improved they were only to help the British and the trade and economy of Britain. Britain ensured that the people never held positions of power and were never allowed to improve themselves.