

AQA - GCSE (Grade 9-1)

STUDY GUIDE

Britain: Migration, Empires and the People, c790 to the Present Day



44

STUDY GUIDE

**Britain: Migration, Empires and the
People, c790 to the Present Day**

AQA - GCSE





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contact@cleverlili.com

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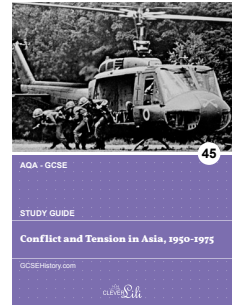
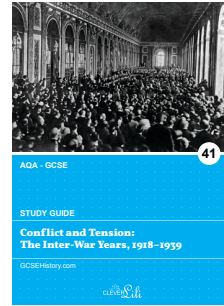
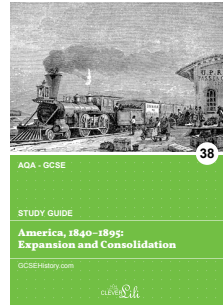
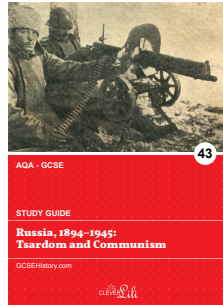
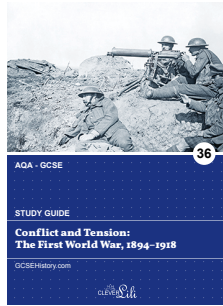
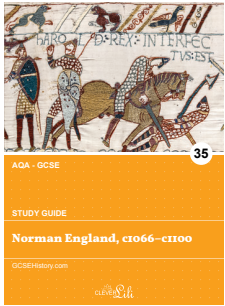
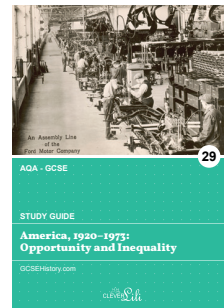
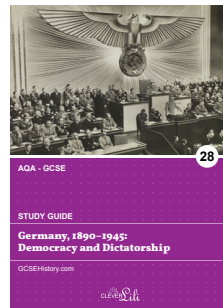
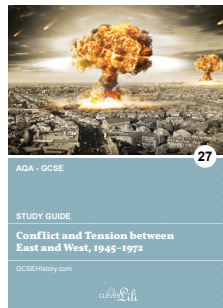
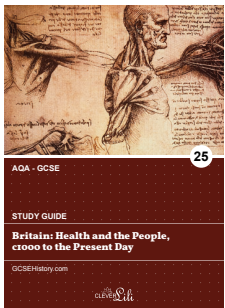
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HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

In this study guide, you will see a series of icons, highlighted words and page references. The key below will help you quickly establish what these mean and where to go for more information.

Icons

-  **WHAT** questions cover the key events and themes.
-  **WHO** questions cover the key people involved.
-  **WHEN** questions cover the timings of key events.
-  **WHERE** questions cover the locations of key moments.
-  **WHY** questions cover the reasons behind key events.
-  **HOW** questions take a closer look at the way in which events, situations and trends occur.
-  **IMPORTANCE** questions take a closer look at the significance of events, situations, and recurrent trends and themes.
-  **DECISIONS** questions take a closer look at choices made at events and situations during this era.

Highlighted words

Abdicate - occasionally, you will see certain words highlighted within an answer. This means that, if you need it, you'll find an explanation of the word or phrase in the glossary which starts on **page 18**.

Page references

Tudor (p. 7) - occasionally, a certain subject within an answer is covered in more depth on a different page. If you'd like to learn more about it, you can go directly to the page indicated.

WHAT IS THIS BOOK ABOUT?





Migration, empires and the people, c.790 to the present day, is a thematic study. The course focuses on key events in British history and how they have affected Britain's position in the world, and migration to and from Britain. You will study key events, key individuals, and the ideas that have contributed to the rise and fall of the Britain Empire, and shaped the Britain we know today.

Purpose

This study enables you to study the importance of the following factors: war, religion, politics, the economy, ideas, technology, and the role of individuals. You will look at continuity and change over time, and significance. You will study how these factors have brought about developments in British history.







Enquiries

Migration, empires and the people, c.790 to the present day, is split into four different parts.

-  Part 1 looks at how England interacted with different parts of Europe in the medieval period, and the growth of English identity.
-  Part 2 looks at how England gained land in the Americas and the Caribbean, the role of the slave trade, and how Britain lost its American colonies.
-  Part 3 looks at how the British Empire developed in India and Africa, the different groups of people who migrated to and from Britain in the 17th to 19th Centuries, and the ideas that Britain had about its role in the world.
-  Part 4 considers the impact of the two world wars on the British Empire, the process of decolonisation, and Britain's role in the world since the Second World War.








Key Individuals

Some of the key individuals studied on this course include:

-  Alfred the Great.
-  Emma of Normandy.
-  Sir Walter Raleigh.
-  Sir Robert Clive.
-  Gandhi.
-  Claudia Jones.




Key Events


Some of the key events you will study on this course include:

-  The Hundred Years' War.
-  The colonisation and loss of America.
-  India in the British Empire.
-  Africa in the British Empire.
-  The impact of the First and Second World Wars.
-  Migration to Britain after the Second World War.
-  Britain in the European Union.

Assessment

Migration, empires and the people, c.790 to the present day, forms part of Paper 2, which you have a total of 2 hours to complete. You should spend 1 hour on this section of the paper. There will be 4 exam questions, which will assess what you have learned on the Migration, empires and the people course.

-  Question 1 is worth 8 marks. This question will require you to examine a source, and assesses your ability to analyse and evaluate, and make a judgement on the source's utility.
-  Question 2 is worth 8 marks. This question will require you to explain the significance of an event, a person, or a group of people. You will need to show your knowledge, understanding and analysis of the event, person, or group.
-  Question 3 is worth 8 marks. This question will require you to compare two key events, individuals, or groups. You will have to explain two similarities.

 Question 4 is worth 16 marks, plus 4 marks for spelling and grammar. This is an essay question which will require you to develop a substantiated judgement. You will be using your knowledge of the entire period to evaluate one given factor against other factors. You will need to show how factors have changed over time.

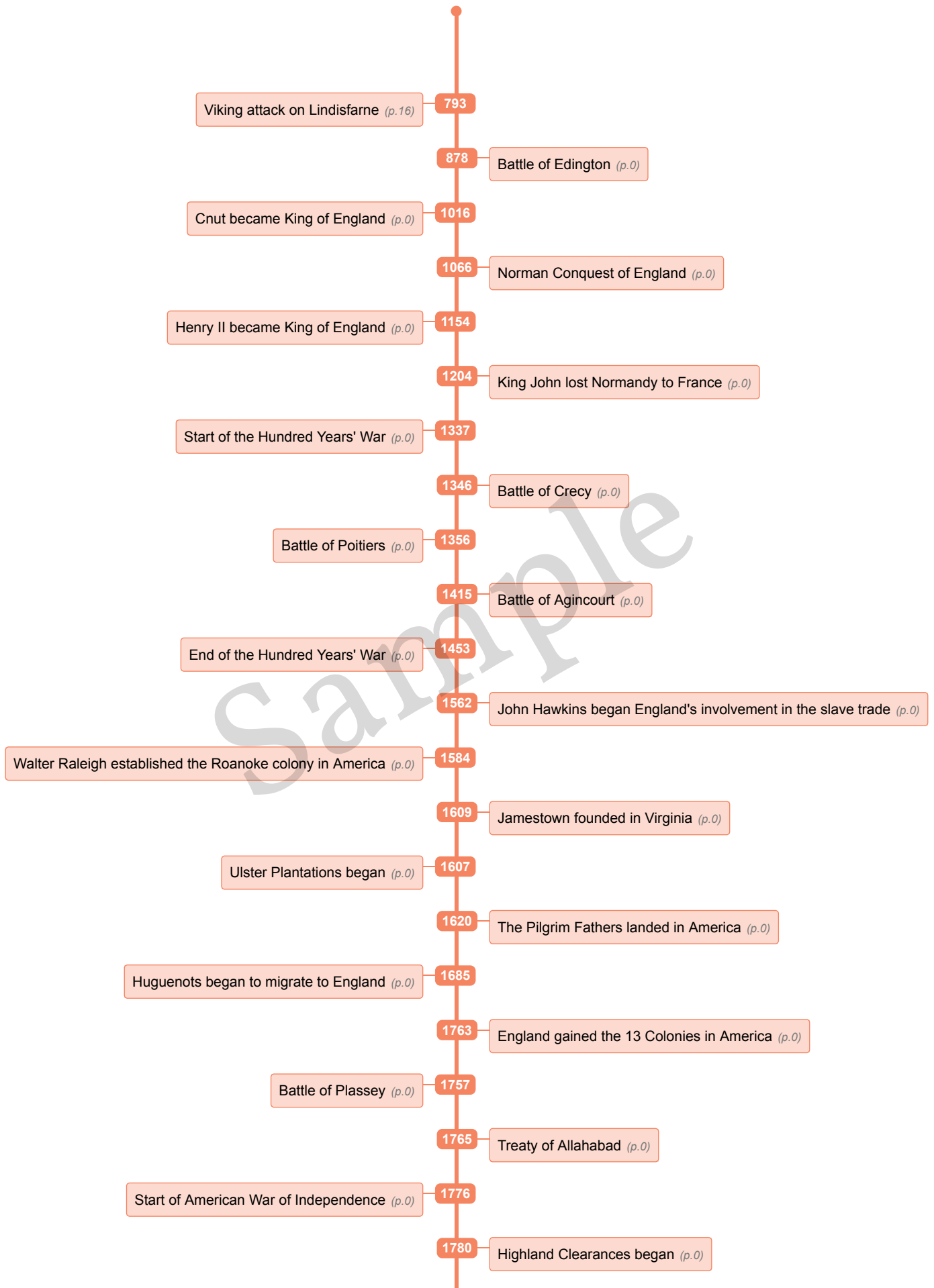
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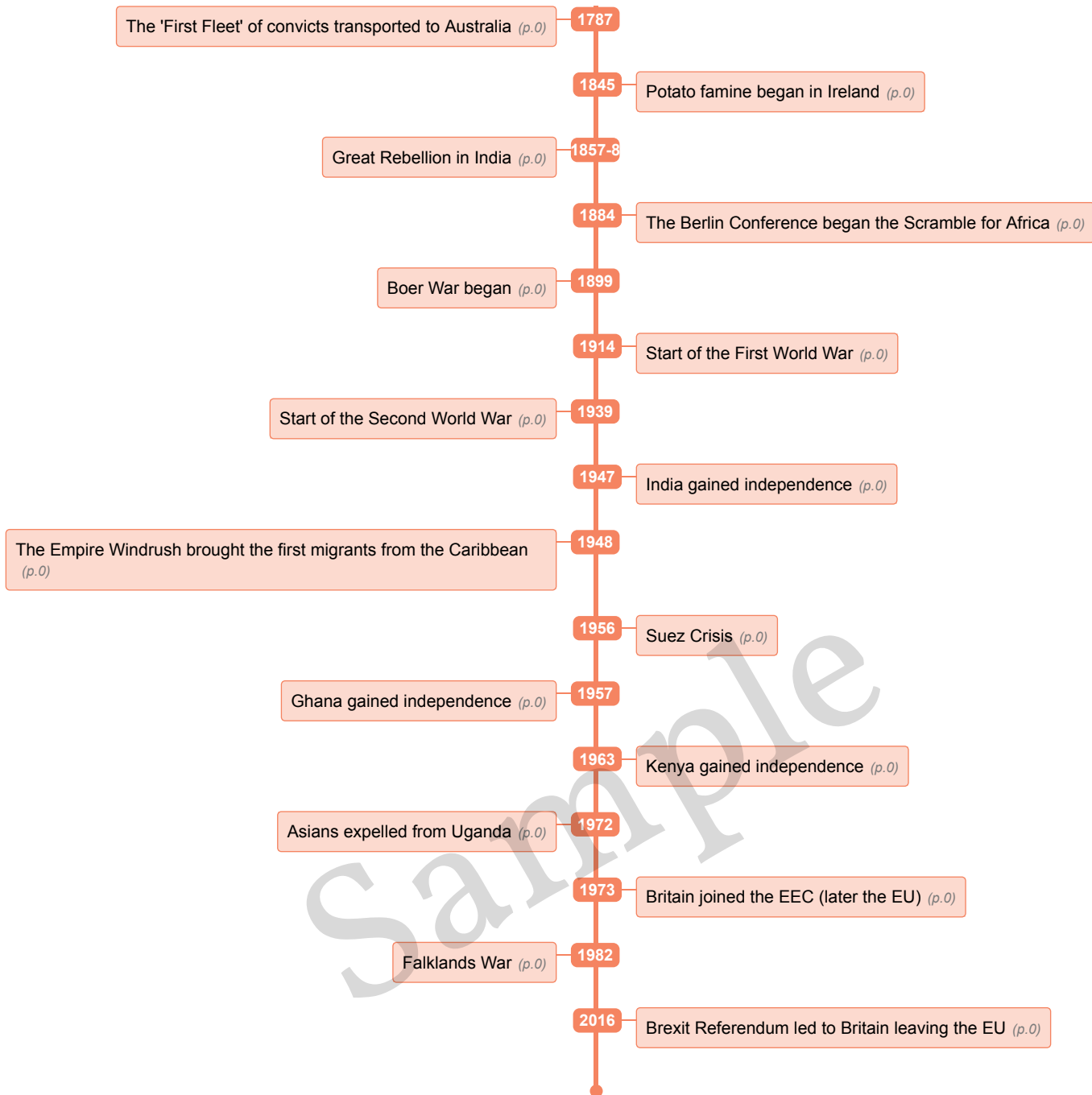


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TIMELINE





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THE THEMES OR FACTORS IN MIGRATION, EMPIRES AND THE PEOPLE

Migration, empires and the people is a thematic unit. This means that you have to be aware of a number of themes, or factors, that underpinned migration and the development of the British Empire.



What are the themes of the migration, empires and the people unit?

Migration, **empires** and the people is a thematic unit. There are a number of different themes, or factors, that you will need to be able to talk about, relating to migration, and the growth and fall of the British Empire.



What are the themes or factors in the migration, empires and the people unit?

There are seven key themes or factors. These represent the various reasons why people migrated to and from Britain; or they represent the reasons why the British Empire developed or decline.

- ✓ War. For example, when did war cause people to migrate, or when did war help the **empire** to develop?
- ✓ Religion. For example, when did people migrate for religious reasons, or when did religion help the British to grow and control its **empire**?
- ✓ Government. For example, when did government action, or laws, encourage people to migrate, or when did Government policy contribute to the development of the **empire**?
- ✓ **Economic** resources. For example, when did people's economic situation cause them to migrate, or when did the need for resources cause the British to extend the **empire**?
- ✓ Science and technology. For example, how did advances in navigation technology help the British to grow their **empire**, or how did these advances allow people to migrate around the world?
- ✓ Ideas, or **ideologies**. For example, what ideas made the British feel they had a right to build an **empire**?
- ✓ The role of significant individuals in migration or the rise and fall of the British Empire.



What links are there between the themes or factors in the migration, empires and the people unit?

It is worth remembering that these themes or factors are often linked - for example, people rarely migrated for only one reason. And the reasons for migration, or **empire-building**, often changed over time.

- ✓ For example, various people migrated for religious reasons (such as the Huguenots and the Jews). However, they also were driven by **economic** reasons as, in some cases, **persecution** made it difficult to find work.
- ✓ For example, when the British first settled in India (*p.0*), it was purely for **economic** reasons. However, over time, the policies of the British government enabled them to increase the **empire's** control over India and it became, for some, a **moral** mission for the British.

DID YOU KNOW?

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another, with the aim of living in the new location.



THE VIKINGS AS MIGRANTS

From the end of the 8th century, the Vikings raided and then settled in England. For a while, it looked as if they would completely take over the Saxon kingdoms.



Who were the Vikings?

The Vikings were raiders from Scandinavia, who attacked, invaded and then settled in western Europe and the British Isles from the 8th century.



When did the Vikings attack England?

There were 5 stages of Viking involvement in England:

- ✓ The first major Viking attack on England was a **raid** on the Holy Island of Lindisfarne in 793. They followed this with more raids on **monasteries**, mostly those near the English coast.
- ✓ The Great Heathen Army (*p.16*) invaded England in 865. From this point the Vikings began to conquer and settle in England, and had their capital at York (which they called Jorvik).
- ✓ From 878 the Saxons fought back under Alfred the Great (*p.0*). They gradually re-gained control over the whole of England by the middle of the 10th century.
- ✓ However, descendents of the Viking settlers remained in England, especially in the Danelaw in eastern and northern England.
- ✓ A Viking king, Cnut (*p.0*), became king of England in 1016. He and his sons ruled England until 1042.



Where did the Vikings come from?

The Vikings came to England mainly from Denmark, although some came from Norway.



Why did the Vikings invade England?

There are 3 key reasons why the Vikings invaded England:

- ✓ England had many rich **monasteries**, but these tended not to be well defended. The Vikings were lured by the chance to plunder, and the monasteries were easy pickings.
- ✓ England was rich in resources, especially farmland. It is thought that the search for better land was a major reason for the Viking invasion.
- ✓ England was divided into seven kingdoms (the Heptarchy), which meant that the Saxons were not united. The Vikings could play them off against each other, and attack them one at a time.



Why were the Vikings significant?

There are 5 ways in which the Vikings are significant:

- ✓ The Vikings settled in large areas of eastern and northern England, bringing Scandinavian customs and laws with them.
- ✓ Because they still had links with their original homelands in Scandinavia, the Vikings promoted trade across the North Sea.
- ✓ The Vikings had great trade networks across Europe and the Mediterranean, which also led to England's increased trade links with these areas, as far away as North Africa and Constantinople.
- ✓ Even though they settled in England, the Vikings stimulated the Saxons to fight back, and eventually to unite all of England as one kingdom.
- ✓ Although England was eventually united as one Saxon kingdom, the Viking influence is still seen in many place names in England.



DID YOU KNOW?

The Vikings often used nicknames, some of which were strange. Examples include:

- ✓ Ragnar Hairy-breeches
- ✓ Ulf the Squinter
- ✓ Ivar the Boneless
- ✓ Eystein Fart
- ✓ An Twig-belly



THE VIKING ATTACK ON LINDISFARNE

'From the fury of the Northmen, Good Lord deliver us.' - said to come from a Saxon prayer



What was the Viking attack on Lindisfarne?

Lindisfarne is an island off the north-east coast of England. The **monastery** there was attacked by the Vikings (p. 15) in 793, starting a period of Viking **raids** on England.



When was the Viking attack on Lindisfarne?

The Viking attack on Lindisfarne took place in 793.



What happened in the Viking attack on Lindisfarne?

These are the main events of the Viking attack on Lindisfarne.

- ✓ The **monastery** at Lindisfarne was dedicated to St Cuthbert. People had donated gold and precious objects to the **monks**, in return for their prayers. The Vikings (p. 15) wanted to **raid** these treasures.
- ✓ It terrified the Saxons of England, who thought that the Vikings (p. 15) were a punishment sent by God.
- ✓ It was followed by many more **raids** on poorly-defended **monasteries** in England, especially those on the coast.



THE GREAT HEATHEN ARMY

The Great Heathen Army was the wholesale invasion of England by the Vikings. They came close to conquering the whole of England.



What was the Great Heathen Army?

In 865 the Vikings (p. 15) changed their **tactics**. Rather than simply **raiding**, they invaded England with the Great Heathen Army.



What happened when the Great Heathen Army invaded England?

There were 4 main events of the invasion of the Great Heathen Army:

- ✓ The Great Heathen Army landed in East Anglia, and conquered England all the way to York, which they turned into their capital (which they called Jorvik).



- ✓ A combined army of Saxons from East Anglia and Wessex halted the Viking army at Nottingham, but agreed to pay the Vikings (p.15) Danegeld to leave.
- ✓ The Vikings (p.15) continued to ravage England, and conquered the powerful Saxon kingdom of Mercia in 874.
- ✓ The Vikings (p.15) of the Great Heathen Army now settled the areas they had conquered, which became known as the Danelaw. They governed according to their laws, but allowed the Saxons to remain Christian.

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GLOSSARY

A

Abolish, Abolished - to stop something, or get rid of it.

Agriculture - an umbrella term to do with farming, growing crops or raising animals.

Allegiance - loyalty to a person, group or cause.

Allies - parties working together for a common objective, such as countries involved in a war. In both world wars, 'Allies' refers to those countries on the side of Great Britain.

Annex, Annexation, Annexed - to forcibly acquire territory and add it to a larger country.

Apprentice - an untrained person who works for a skilled employer, learning their trade.

Aristocracy - the highest social class, whose members gain their power from possessing land, property and money.

Artillery - large guns used in warfare.

Assassinate - to murder someone, usually an important figure, often for religious or political reasons.

Assassination - the act of murdering someone, usually an important person.

B

Boycott - a way of protesting or bringing about change by refusing to buy something or use services.

Burh, Burhs - a fortified town in Anglo-Saxon England. There was at least one in each shire. The law stated all trading over a certain amount had to take place in the burh so it could be taxed.

C

Campaign - a political movement to get something changed; in military terms, it refers to a series of operations to achieve a goal.

Catholic - a Christian who belongs to the Roman Catholic Church.

Charter - a legal written grant, issued by a monarch or country's legislative power, permitting certain rights or privileges.

Civil rights - the rights a citizen has to political or social freedoms, such as the right to vote or freedom of speech.

Civilian - a non-military person.

Claim - someone's assertion of their right to something - for example, a claim to the throne.

Colonialism - when a country seeks to bring other territories under its control, often with the aim of dominating its economy. Religion and cultural practices may also be imposed.

Colonies, Colony - a country or area controlled by another country and occupied by settlers.

Colonisation - when one country encourages the migration of its people to another, with a view to bringing the second country under its control.

Colonists - people who settle in or inhabit another country, such

as the British who went to America.

Commissions - the collective term for several organisations set up by the League of Nations to solve global issues.

Communism - the belief, based on the ideas of Karl Marx, that all people should be equal in society without government, money or private property. Everything is owned by the people, and each person receives according to need.

Communist - a believer in communism.

Concentration camp - a place where large numbers of people are imprisoned with inadequate facilities. Conditions are harsh and they are forced to work or kept there to await execution. The term is most frequently used in connection with the Nazis.

Conference - a formal meeting to discuss common issues of interest or concern.

Confidant, Confidante - someone with whom another person feels they can share secret and private thoughts.

Conservative - someone who dislikes change and prefers traditional values. It can also refer to a member of the Conservative Party.

Constitution - rules, laws or principles that set out how a country is governed.

Cooperate, Cooperation - to work together to achieve a common aim. Frequently used in relation to politics, economics or law.

Culture - the ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society.

D

Debt - when something, usually money, is owed by a person, organisation or institution to another.

Decree - an official order with the force of law behind it.

Democracy - a political system where a population votes for its government on a regular basis. The word is Greek for 'the rule of people' or 'people power'.

Democratic - relating to or supporting the principles of democracy.

Deport - to expel someone from a country and, usually, return them to their homeland.

Deportation - the act of deporting someone.

Discriminate, Discrimination - to treat a person or group of people differently and in an unfair way.

Dispute - a disagreement or argument; often used to describe conflict between different countries.

Dissent, Dissenting - to hold or express views against an idea or policy, often in politics.

Dissenter, Dissenters - one who dissents.

Dominion - Nations in the British Empire.

E

Economic - relating to the economy; also used when justifying something in terms of profitability.

Economy - a country, state or region's position in terms of production and consumption of goods and services, and the supply of money.

Empire - a group of states or countries ruled over and controlled by a single monarch.

Eradicate, Eradication - to destroy something and completely wipe it out.

Evolution - a theory by Charles Darwin suggesting human beings developed slowly from other animals, such as apes.

Exile - to be banned from one's original country, usually as a punishment or for political reasons.

Export - to transport goods for sale to another country.

Extreme - furthest from the centre or any given point. If someone holds extreme views, they are not moderate and are considered radical.

F

Famine - a severe food shortage resulting in starvation and death, usually the result of bad harvests.

Fasting - to deliberately refrain from eating, and often drinking, for a period of time.

G

Guerrilla tactics, Guerrilla warfare - a way of fighting that typically involves hit-and-run style tactics.

H

Harvest - the process of gathering and collecting crops.

Heir - someone who is entitled to property or rank following the current owner or holder's death.

Hierarchies, Hierarchy - the ranking of people according to authority, for example a colonel in the army being higher than a corporal.

Homage - to demonstrate allegiance or respect to another in public.

I

Ideology - a set of ideas and ideals, particularly around political ideas or economic policy, often shared by a group of people.

Immigrant - someone who moves to another country.

Immigration - the act of coming to a foreign country with the intention of living there permanently.

Impeach, Impeachment - to charge someone, usually a high-ranking government official, with treason or a crime against the state.

Imperial, Imperialisation, Imperialism, Imperialist - is the

practice or policy of taking possession of, and extending political and economic control over other areas or territories. Imperialism always requires the use of military, political or economic power by a stronger nation over that of a weaker one. An imperialist is someone who supports or practices imperialism and imperial relates to a system of empire, for example the British Empire.

Import - to bring goods or services into a different country to sell.

Independence, Independent - to be free of control, often meaning by another country, allowing the people of a nation the ability to govern themselves.

Industrial - related to industry, manufacturing and/or production.

Industrialisation, Industrialise, Industrialised - the process of developing industry in a country or region where previously there was little or none.

Industry - the part of the economy concerned with turning raw materials into manufactured goods, for example making furniture from wood.

Intellectuals - people with a high intellect who engage in critical thinking and reading, research, writing, and self-reflection about society.

Investor - someone who puts money into something with the expectation of future profit.

L

Legislation - a term for laws when they are considered collectively, for example housing legislation.

Lord, Lords - a man of high status, wealth and authority.

M

MP - a member of parliament.

Massacre - the deliberate and brutal slaughter of many people.

Mercenary - someone who takes action in order to earn money, rather than out of principle.

Merchant, Merchants - someone who sells goods or services.

Military force - the use of armed forces.

Minister - a senior member of government, usually responsible for a particular area such as education or finance.

Monasteries, Monastery - a religious building occupied by monks.

Monk - a member of a religious community, often living a simple life of poverty, chastity and work.

Monopolies, Monopoly - to control trade in a certain service.

Morals - a person's set of rules about what they consider right and wrong, used to guide their actions and behaviour.

Mutiny - a rebellion or revolt, in particular by soldiers or sailors against their commanding officers.

N

Nabob - Men who made a lot of money in India, as employees of

the East India Company, who used their wealth to gain power and influence in Britain.

Nationalism, Nationalist, Nationalistic - identifying with your own nation and supporting its interests, often to the detriment or exclusion of other nations.

Navy - a labourer involved in building railways, roads or canals.

Nobility - the social class ranked directly below royalty.

Noble, Nobles - another word for aristocrat - a member of the highest and richest class in society.

O

Oath - a solemn promise with special significance, often relating to future behaviour or actions.

Occupation - the action, state or period when somewhere is taken over and occupied by a military force.

Offensive - another way of saying an attack or campaign.

Ordained - to be made a priest or minister.

P

POW, Prisoner of war, Prisoners of war - somebody who has been captured and taken prisoner by enemy forces.

Passive resistance - to resist something without using violence but by not cooperating.

Patriotic - a strong love of and support for one's country.

Peasant - a poor farmer.

Persecute - to treat someone unfairly because of their race, religion or political beliefs.

Persecution - hostility towards or harassment of someone, usually due to their race, religion or political beliefs.

Pogrom - an organised attack on a certain group such as Jews in Eastern Europe.

Poll - a vote or survey.

Pope - the head of the Roman Catholic Church.

Population - the number of people who live in a specified place.

Poverty - the state of being extremely poor.

Predecessor - the person who came before; the previous person to fill a role or position.

President - the elected head of state of a republic.

Prevent, Preventative, Preventive - steps taken to stop something from happening.

Privateer, Privateers - a private individual who owned an armed boat and was authorised by the monarch to attack enemy treasure ships.

Proclamation - a public or official announcement of great importance.

Profit - generally refers to financial gain; the amount of money made after deducting buying, operating or production costs.

Propaganda - biased information aimed at persuading people to think a certain way.

Protestant - someone belonging to the branch of the Christian Church that separated from the Roman Catholic Church in the 16th century.

Province, Provinces - part of an empire or a country denoting areas that have been divided for administrative purposes.

R

Radical, Radicalism - people who want complete or extensive change, usually politically or socially.

Raid - a quick surprise attack on the enemy.

Rebellion - armed resistance against a government or leader, or resistance to other authority or control.

Rebels - people who rise in opposition or armed resistance against an established government or leader.

Refugee, Refugees - a person who has been forced to leave where they live due to war, disaster or persecution.

Reign - a period of power, usually by a monarch.

Repeal - to revoke or annul a law.

Republic - a state or country run by elected representatives and an elected/nominated president. There is no monarch.

Restoration - to return something to its former owner, place or condition; this includes returning a monarch to the throne or a head of state to government.

Rig, Rigged - politically, to interfere in or fix an election to determine the winner.

Right wing - a political view with beliefs centred around nationalism and a desire for an authoritarian government opposed to communism.

Riots - violent disturbances involving a crowd of people.

S

Satyagraha - a Hindi word meaning 'truth-force'.

Scandal, Scandalous - something that angers or shocks people because rules or accepted standards of behaviour have been broken.

Self-determination, Self-determined - in politics, the process where a nation decides its own statehood and whether it will rule itself rather than be part of a larger empire.

Siege - action by enemy forces to surround a place or building, cutting off access and supplies, with the aim of either destroying it, gaining entry, or starving the inhabitants out.

Smallpox - a contagious and potentially fatal disease that causes a high fever, rashes and blisters.

State, States - an area of land or a territory ruled by one government.

Successor - someone who succeeds the previous person, such as a leader who takes over the role from the previous holder.

Superior - better or higher in rank, status or quality.

Suttee - a cultural practice in India, where the wife (or wives) of a dead man were burned on his funeral pyre. The British outlawed the practice.

T

Tactic - a strategy or method of achieving a goal.

Territorial - relating to land or territory.

Territories, Territory - an area of land under the control of a ruler/country.

The crown, The throne - phrases used to represent royal power. For example, if someone 'seizes the throne' it means they have taken control. Can also refer to physical objects.

Treason - the crime of betraying one's country, often involving an attempt to overthrow the government or kill the monarch.

Treaty - a formal agreement, signed and ratified by two or more parties.

V

Veteran, Veterans - an ex-soldier.

Voyage - a long journey involving travel by sea or in space.

W

Welfare - wellbeing; often refers to money and services given to the poorest people.

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