

Box 1: British Empire

Colony	A country or area which is controlled by a more powerful country
400 million	The number of people ruled over by the British Empire in 1922 (when it was at its largest)
Imperialism	Imperialism is the policy of building up and strengthening an empire by taking over more countries
Industrial Period	1750-1900 when the British Empire expanded the most

Box 2: British Empire in India

East India Company	British trading company which ruled India until 1858
Indian Rebellion	A major uprising against East India Company rule which broke out in 1857
Battle of Plassey	Battle between the East India Company and the Nawab of Bengal in 1757
Tiger of Mysore	The nickname given to Tipu Sultan, the ruler of the kingdom of Mysore who allied with other empires against the British
Indian National Congress	A Hindu organisation that campaigns for independence for India
Muslim League	An Muslim organisation that campaigns for independence for India

Box 3: British Empire in Africa

Nehanda Nyakasikana	A spiritual leader who inspired a rebellion against British rule in Shona lands in Africa in 1893
The Hausa	People who supported the British to defeat the Sokoto Caliphate (modern day Nigeria) in 1903
Zulu Kingdom	Zulus fought against British rule and were defeated in 1879
Benin Kingdom	Kingdom in Africa that was invaded and added to the British colony of Nigeria in 1897

Box 4: British campaign for votes

Peterloo Massacre	When 400 peaceful protestors were wounded and 11 were killed in 1819 at St Peter's Field, Manchester
1819	When 60,000 people gathered at St Peter's Field, Manchester to protest for voting reform
1831	Riots broke out across the UK to demand voting reform and the government passed a law to end rotten boroughs
Chartist Demands	Chartists wanted all men over 21 to be allowed to vote , voting in secret, MPs to be paid and all areas to have an MP
Chartist petitions	In 1840, 1842 and 1848 Chartists presented petitions to the government asking for reform of the voting system
MP	A member of parliament
Rotten boroughs	An area with a tiny population but with an MP to represent their views. Manchester had 60,000 people but no MP!

Box 5: Women's rights in the 19th century

Suffrage	The right to vote in elections
Property Rights	When a woman married she became the property of her husband and everything she owned became the property of her husband
Domestic Rights	Women had little rights . They were not protected from domestic abuse and when a woman divorced she had no rights over her children
Work and Education	Most women had no education and for wealthy girls was focused around domestic duties . Women could be paid less than men
Freedom or Death	Speech made by Emmeline Pankhurst in 1913 saying why women wanted better rights

Box 6: Suffragist Campaigns

NUWSS	National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. They used peaceful tactics to campaign for suffrage
Millicent Fawcett	Founded the NUWSS in 1897 to campaign for votes for women
NUWSS tactics	Leaflets, speeches, rallies , marches, petitions , lobbying politicians
World War I	Both NUWSS and WSPU stopped their campaigns for votes when WW1 broke out
Suffragists	People who campaigned peacefully for the right to vote

Box 7: Suffragette Campaigns

WSPU	Women's Social and Political Union. Founded by Emmeline Pankhurst in 1903 to campaign for the vote using militant tactics
Emmeline Pankhurst	Founder of the WSPU in 1903
WSPU tactics	They used militant tactics such as arson , cutting phone lines, smashing windows, hunger strikes and chaining themselves to railings
Kitty Marion	Went on hunger strike and was force fed 232 times
Sophia Duleep Singh	Goddaughter of Queen Victoria. In 1910, joined Pankhurst to meet the Prime Minister but he refused
Annie Kenney	Working class suffragette who became deputy leader of the WSPU
Suffragettes	Members of the WSPU who campaigned for the vote using militant tactics
Representation of the People Act	A law passed in 1918 that gave women over 30 the vote