

	Key issue: How did Britain's Empire expand? : Key Words			Chronology
1	Enclosing	The process of excluding the common use of land and putting a boundary for larger farms, it meant many Scots migrated to Canada.	1765	Robert Clive obtains the right to collect tax in India from the Mughal Emperor.
2	Dunedin	The name of the ship which sailed from New Zealand with refrigerated Lamb carcasses.	1837	Dickens writes Oliver Twist using the anti-Semitic character Fagan.
3	Navvy	Word used to describe the Irish labourers (workers) who worked on canals, railways etc. After the Great Famine.	1845-52	The Great Famine, Potato shortage is made worse by English policies.
4	Home Rule	Many people wanted Ireland to have more freedom but still remain part of the UK this was called Home Rule.	1857	The Great Sepoy Rebellion in which Indian soldiers turn on each other and British colonists.
5	Anti-Semitic	Racism against the Jewish people this could often be daily discrimination but at its worst was violent attacks known as Pogrom, England was less anti-Semitic than most.	1867	Fenian Uprising a rebellion against British rule in Ireland with attacks in England.
6	Aliens Act	A law that introduced categories of people who could be refused entry to Britain, also set up the first border force.	1876	The British government buys share and control of the Suez Canal.
7	Nabob	A British East India Company official who made a lot of money in India but were seen as suspicious and strange in their habits by most British nobles.	1877	Cecil Rhodes diamond businessman say English speaking people should control the world. ????
8	Treaty of Allahabad	Given to Robert Clive by the Mughal Emperor of India this allowed the British to raise taxes in India.	1899-1902	Britain fights the disastrous Boer War.
9	Sepoys	Indian Soldiers who would fight for Britain, mainly Hindu or Muslims the rumour that new cartridges (bullets) had pig or beef grease caused a rebellion amongst them.	Key changes to British People	
10	Hind Swaraj	The title of Ghandi's book in which he demanded self-rule for Indians in the British Empire	Industrialisation. During the 17 th and 18 th Century Western economies developed, inventions helped Britain to produce material to trade with the entire world, this included instances such as the Slave Trade.	
11	'Survival of the Fittest'	A phrase used by the scientist Darwin, this was twisted to suggest white Europeans were better than other races and scientifically more evolved.		
12	Palm Oil	One of the most profitable materials in Africa after the trade of slaves had ended, it encouraged countries to take more territory in Africa.		
13	Imperial	Belonging to an empire.	White Man's Burden. The idea that White Europeans were superior and therefore had a duty to bring civilisation (reading, religion etc.) to the rest of the world. Colonial ambition could now be justified as a mission to help people.	
14	Suez Canal	A major reason for expansion into North-East Africa this was a shortcut to allow trade between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean.	Social Darwinism. Charles Darwin came up with the idea life changed and improved over time, some believed even though humans were one race some were seen as much better than others, this 'science' proved white superiority.	
15	Cecil Rhodes	An extremely rich businessman who dreamed of a Cape to Cairo Railway which would allow Britain to control all of Africa.		
16	Randlord	A British businessman who grew wealthy from the gold mines of South Africa.	Imperialism. By the second half of the nineteenth century European powers had ambitions to develop colonies in Asia and America. Colonies would give wealth and trade but also symbols of power.	
17	Boer.	Farmers living in South Africa with Dutch origins, they fought the Britain for control of the region between 1890-1902.		