

Year 9 End of Year Assessment

- Who were the Native Americans?
- Mughal and Ottoman Empires - when? Who were the rulers? What impact did they have?
- The British Empire - Which countries? What was the impact?
- Partition of India - When? What happened? What did the British do?
- The Holocaust

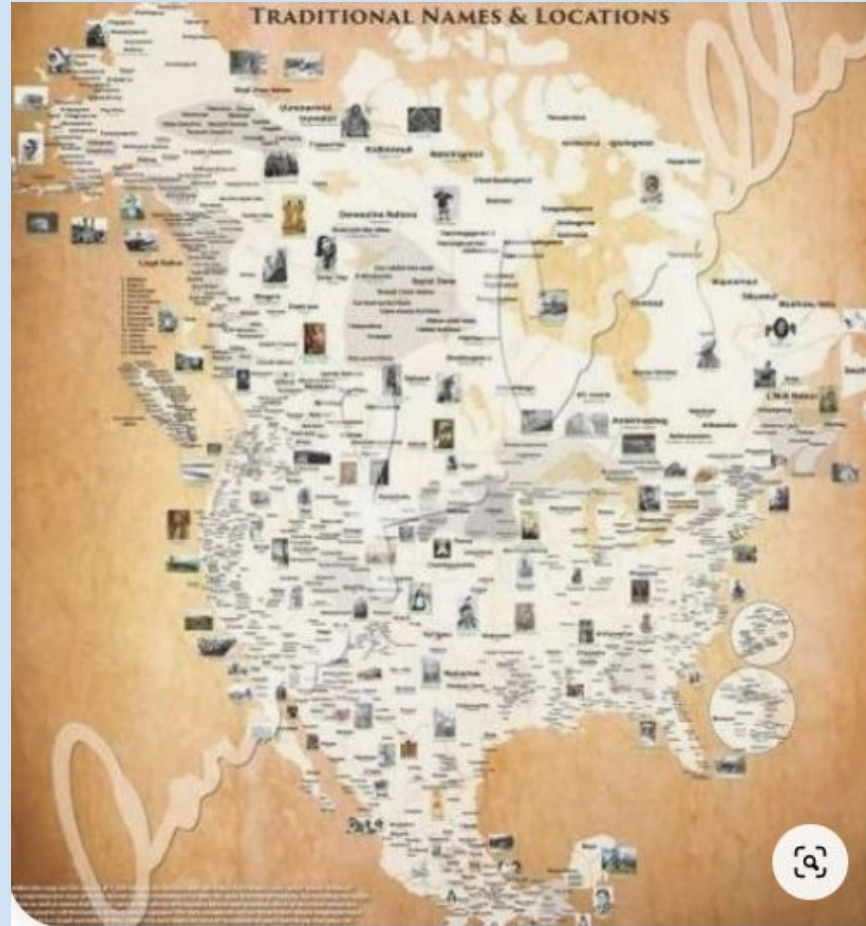
Native Americans 30,000 BC - AD 1900

Key People

Red Cloud
Chief Big Foot
Sitting Bull
George Caitlin
Geronimo
Chief Standing Bear
Little Six
Chief Powhatan
John Gast

Key themes

Nations
Natural world
Trade
War
Culture
Spirits
Beliefs
Migration

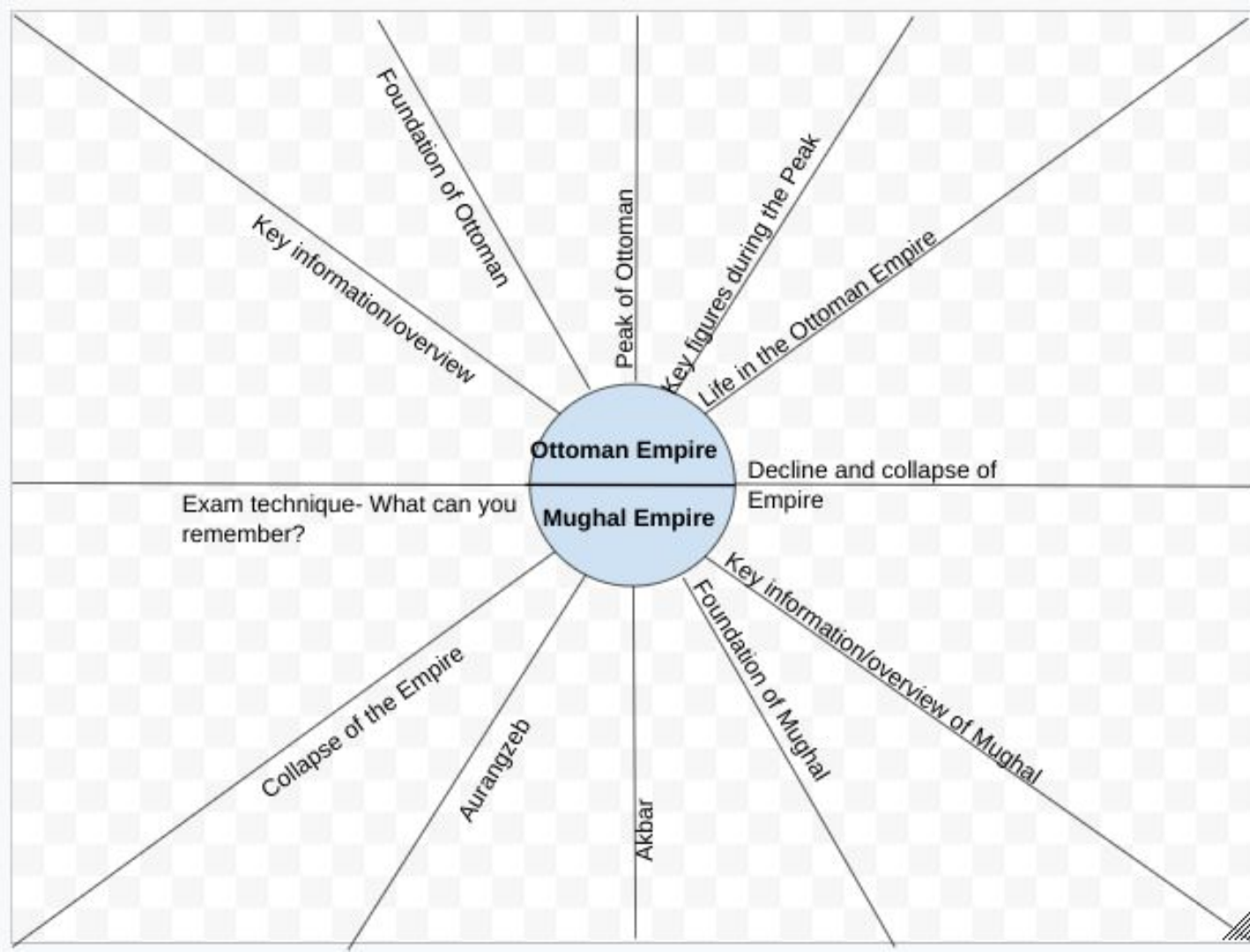


Nations

Apache
Arapaho
Blackfeet
Cherokee
Cheyenne
Comanche
Cree
Crow
Hopi
Huron
Inuit
Iroquois
Kansa
Natchez
Navajo
Nez Perce
Paiute
Pawnee
Pueblo
Shoshone
Sioux
Ute

Glossary

Buffalo	Large, grass eating wild animal, related to the cow. Herds of containing millions of buffalo once roamed the Great Plains of North America.
Canyons	Deep, steep valleys, formed by rivers which have cut their way through sandy rocks.
Civilisations	Peoples or nations who share similar beliefs, lifestyles, languages, arts and crafts, traditions and histories.
Idols	Objects that are worshipped
Kachina dolls	Small religious models used to teach the children from the Hopi nation about Kachinas (spirits)
Nomadic	With no fixed home, travelling in search of food, taking your living accommodation with you.
Prairies	The vast, grassland region of central North America.
Reservations	Land set aside by the US Government where Native Americans were forced to live.
Scalplocks	A piece of skin from the top of the head, with the hair still attached.
Shamans	People who claimed to have magical healing powers.
Tipi	A nomad house, like a tent, made of buffalo skin
Totem pole	Tall wooden posts, carved with faces of people and animals, often recording a family history.



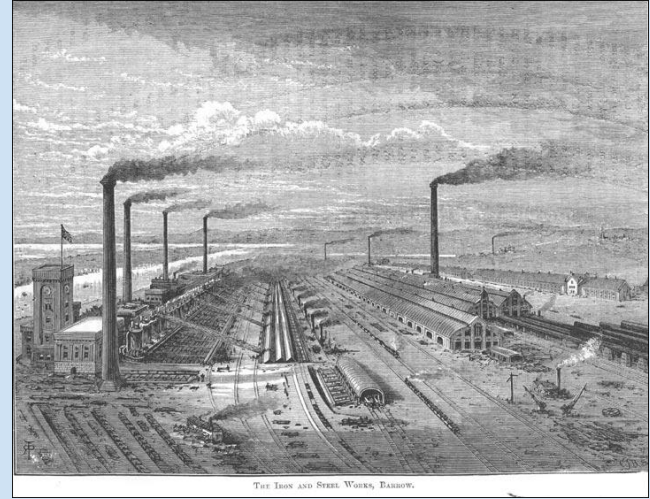
How effective is your Subject Knowledge Organiser?

How quick can you find this information

1. What the name of the person who founded the Mughal Empire
2. What years were the Ottomans Golden Age?
3. Name one reason why Akbar was a good Mughal leader?
4. Name one factor that contributed to the Ottomans golden age?
5. What year did the Ottoman Empire collapse?

Economic

Britain expanded its trading ports, fought to keep them and acquired an empire. The new countries in the empire provided good opportunities to sell British goods abroad and to buy raw materials, such as cotton and tea. If Britain owned more places, it would be easier to export goods there and raw materials could be bought more cheaply. The British Empire was the fuel which drove the Industrial Revolution. Britain was able to import goods such as sugar, tobacco, cotton, chocolate, bananas, oranges and pineapples. Some goods, such as cotton, were processed in British factories and sold on for a big profit.



Multiculturalism EG: Sport

A result of Britain's trade with the world is the migration of people from around the world to Britain. Britain is home to a wide range of different cultures. Over 300 languages are spoken in Britain. Around 25% of British people are not white. One example where this has benefited Britain is in its sports performance. Kelly Holmes and Marcus Rashford are famous British athletes of Jamaican descent. Nasser Hussain is of Indian descent. Mo Farah is of Somali descent.



Language

Today, English it is the primary language of up to 400 million people and is spoken by about one and a half billion people. The English language has also adopted words from its colonies. Words from

India- mouse. Pyjamas, bungalow, cot, bangle, loot, mugger, pundit, shampoo, sentry, cash,

Africa- Banjo, cola, coffee, jazz, zombie, trek, safari, banana, jukebox

Australia- Boomerang, kangaroo

Native Americans- Chocolate, shack, anorak, barbeque, jaguar, canoe, hurricane, chilli, potato

Food/ drink

Britain has been "borrowing" Indian dishes, and then creating Anglo-Indian cuisine to suit the British palate. More recently many varieties of Indian curry, of which chicken tikka masala and balti are the best known, have become popular. In fact chicken tikka masala is now considered one of Britain's most popular dishes. Imports of tea from India quadrupled in the 18th century.



POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE

English Miles 0 100 200

Imperial Gazetteer of India, Plate 20.

REFERENCE NOTE

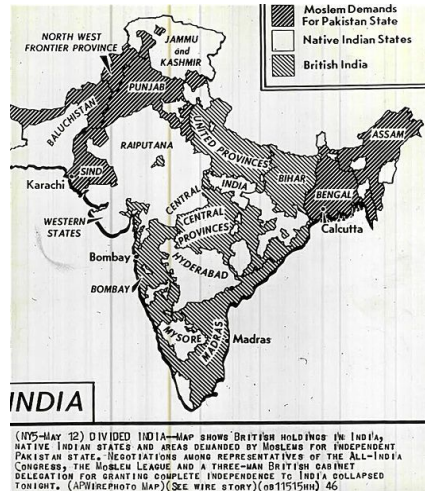
BRITISH INDIA (SHADES) PINK
 TERRITORIES ADMINISTERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA — PINK
 NATIVE STATES AND PRINCEDOMS — YELLOW
 BRITISH INDIA (SHADES) WHITE

Scale: 1 inch = 100 miles



Partition and Independence

The partition was overseen by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, a lawyer and former director-general of the British Ministry of Information. Despite his lack of professional training in cartography and demographics, Radcliffe was picked for the position despite his limited knowledge of India.



Contrary to a peaceful and orderly transition, a massive population of India became refugees at the time. An estimated 12-15 million Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs had to cross borders to live among other people of the same faith.

Map showing British India, native states and other territories demanded by Muslims for an independent Pakistan, 1946.



The four nations that gained independence in 1947 and 1948.

