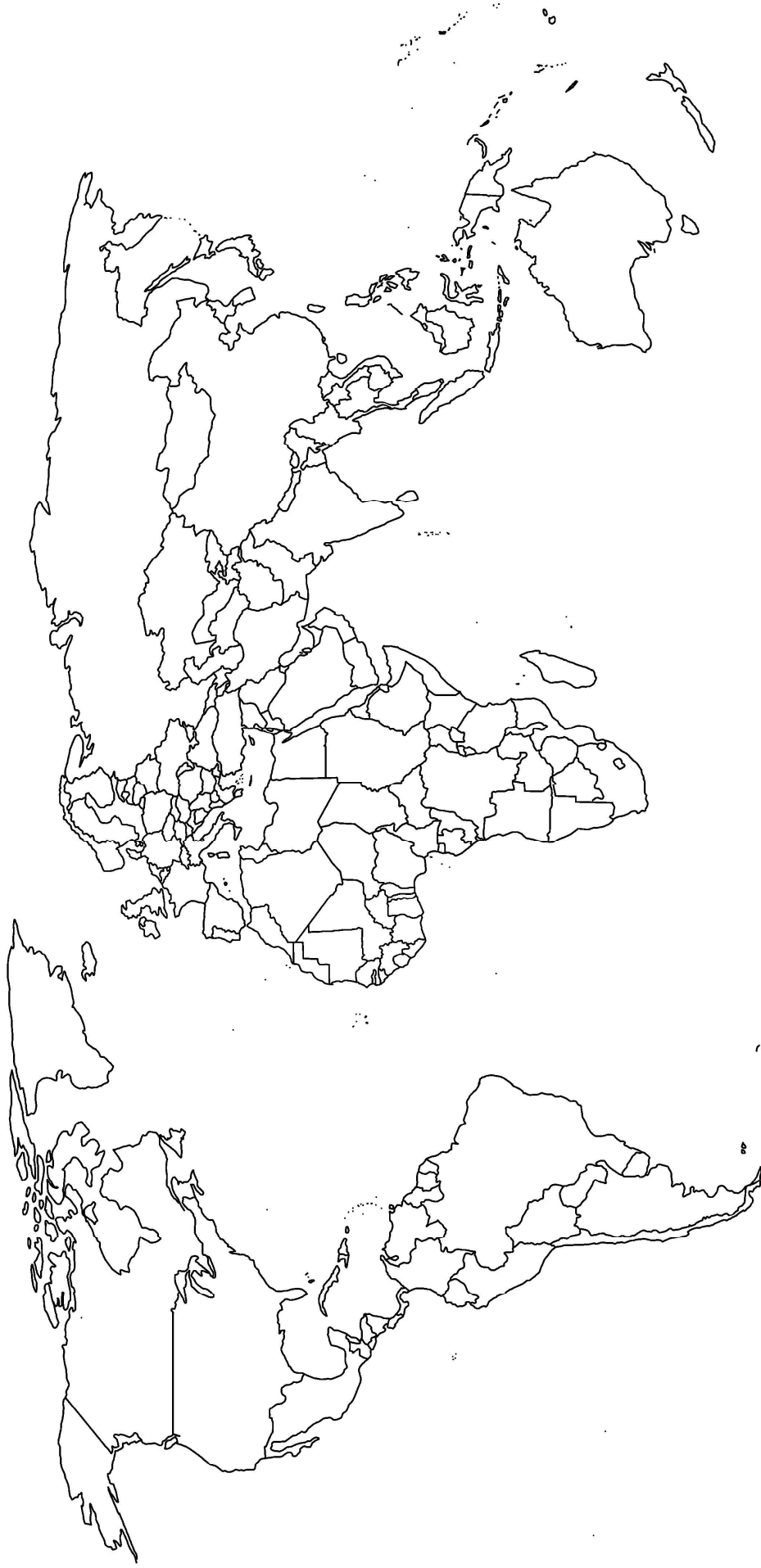


# 1. The extent of the British Empire

*Any country that was once a part of the British Empire, shade red or. These were the traditional colours for marking the British Empire. Then, neatly label each country with date that the country first became a part of the British Empire, and when it finally left.*



## 2. East India offering its riches to Britannia

Nation	From	Until
American Colonies	1607	1776
Australia	1788	1942
Burma	1824	1948
Canada	1763	1931
Egypt	1882	1954
Hong Kong	1842	1997
India (inc. Pakistan and Bangladesh)	1609	1947
Ireland	1600s	1922
Jamaica	1655	1962

Kenya	1888	1963
Malaysia	1786	1957
New Zealand	1769	1947
Nigeria	1901	1960
Sri Lanka	1815	1948
Somaliland	1884	1960
South Africa	1815	1931
Sudan	1898	1956
Uganda	1888	1962
Zimbabwe	1890	1965

### 3. Blessing or a Curse?

#### Blessing

Irrigation schemes were developed, to allow more crops to be farmed. Between 1880 and 1900, the amount of irrigated land in India doubled.

The British built 24,000 miles of railway track in India up to 1904, much of which is still used today.

The 300 million population of India was ruled by only 20,000 British troops and officials, suggesting there was little opposition to their presence.

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The British Empire opened India up to trade networks with the rest of the world, increasing the money that could be made for the country.

Indians were given significant roles. Indian princes kept power in their regions, and Indians could gain promotion in the army and government.

#### Curse

Although India's economy grew under British rule, it did not grow as quickly as Britain's. Much of its wealth was extracted by the British.

India was hit by numerous famines during British rule. During the Great Famine of 1876, around 10 million Indian people died.

During the Great Famine, the British continued to export Indian crops, instead of leaving them for the Indian people to eat.

The British ensured that they could rule India by setting off different parts of Indian society against each other, a policy known as 'divide and rule'.

Wealthy Indians approved of British rule, because the British gave them more power. However, the poor of India were kept poor and oppressed.

Britain used Indian soldiers to fight wars all over the world, such as the Boer war in South Africa from 1899-1902. 40% of India's wealth was spent on the army.