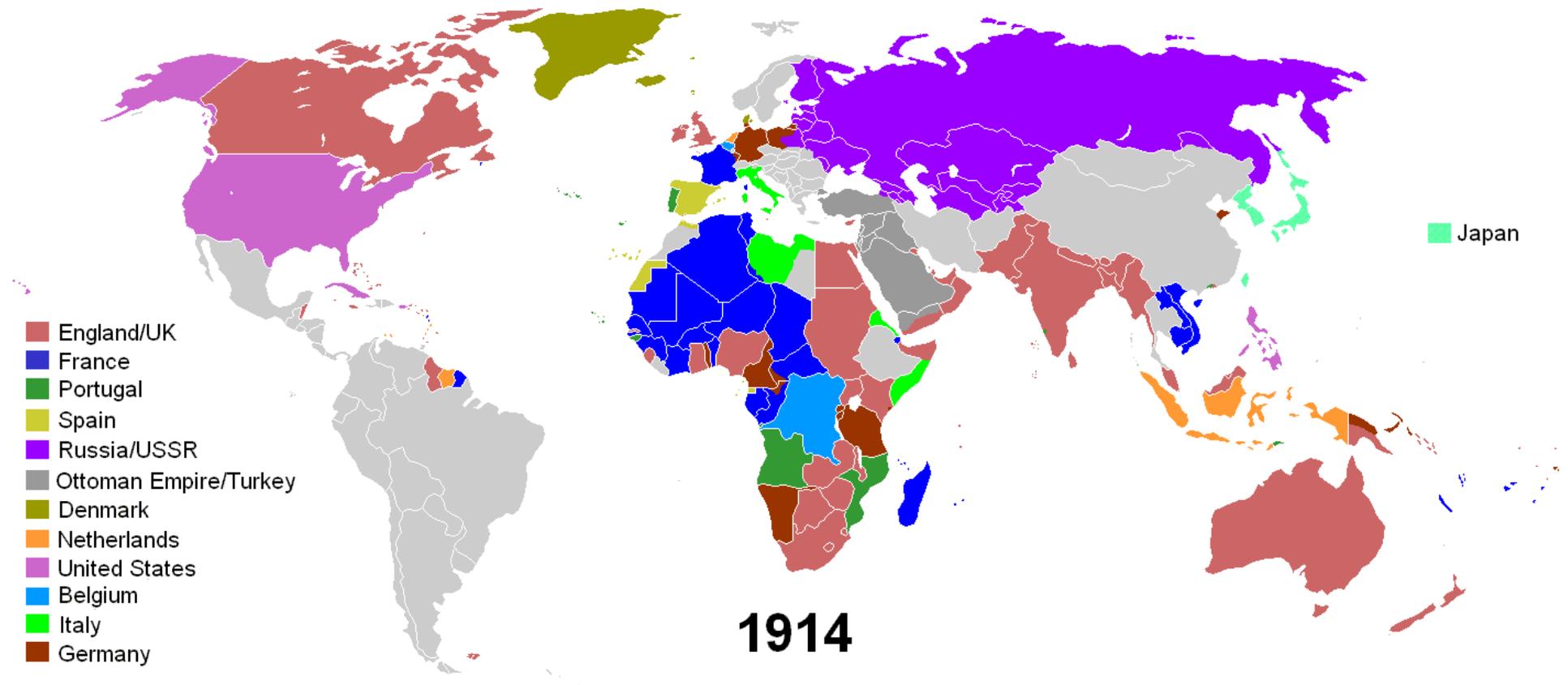


Colonialism

Show and discuss this map of how European Countries were still colonised in 1914 at the outbreak of a world war.



Which two countries have the most colonies across the world in 1914? *France and Britain*

Trade and Colonialism – Teachers Notes- Colonialism

Why are South America and North America appear to be free from Colonial rulers?

South America forced independence from Spain in the 19th Century

North America forced independence from Britain in the 18th Century.

What happens to people in a world colonised by European Countries?

The map doesn't show how many people in Europe fled to start new lives using the trading routes to the new world. These people were mostly poor and desperate to escape poverty or persecution in Europe/ Britain.

Some examples -

- 150 years ago 153 migrants from Wales settled in Patagonia in South America. Today in Patagonia there are about 50,000 people with Welsh heritage, 5,000 of whom are Welsh-speakers.

Why -

The Welsh people migrated to protect their native Welsh culture and language, which they considered to be threatened in their native Wales. The English had colonising the country and banned the Welsh language in schools and courtrooms. Children who failed to obey were labelled with a sign saying WN (Welsh Not) and beaten at the end of the day.

- Nearly two million Irish people left their country in 1848 and migrated to America. They settled in the cities that the ships landed at and in 1850 the Irish made up a quarter of the population in the major port cities of America including New York.

Why –

Rising rents and prices imposed by English landlords, poor harvests, suppression of their culture and language and a lack of jobs. The 'Great Famine' in Ireland in the 1840s was a result of a disease that destroyed the potato crops, their main source of food.

Trade and Colonialism – Teachers Notes- Colonialism

- About 12.8 million Africans were shipped across the Atlantic to the Americas over a span of 400 years.

Why -

They were transported to be sold to Europeans and put to work as slaves on coffee, tobacco, cocoa, sugar, and cotton plantations, gold and silver mines, rice fields, the construction industry and cutting timber to make ships to transport the produce from slave labour back to Europe.

165,000 British and Irish people were sent to Australia between 1788- 1868

Why -

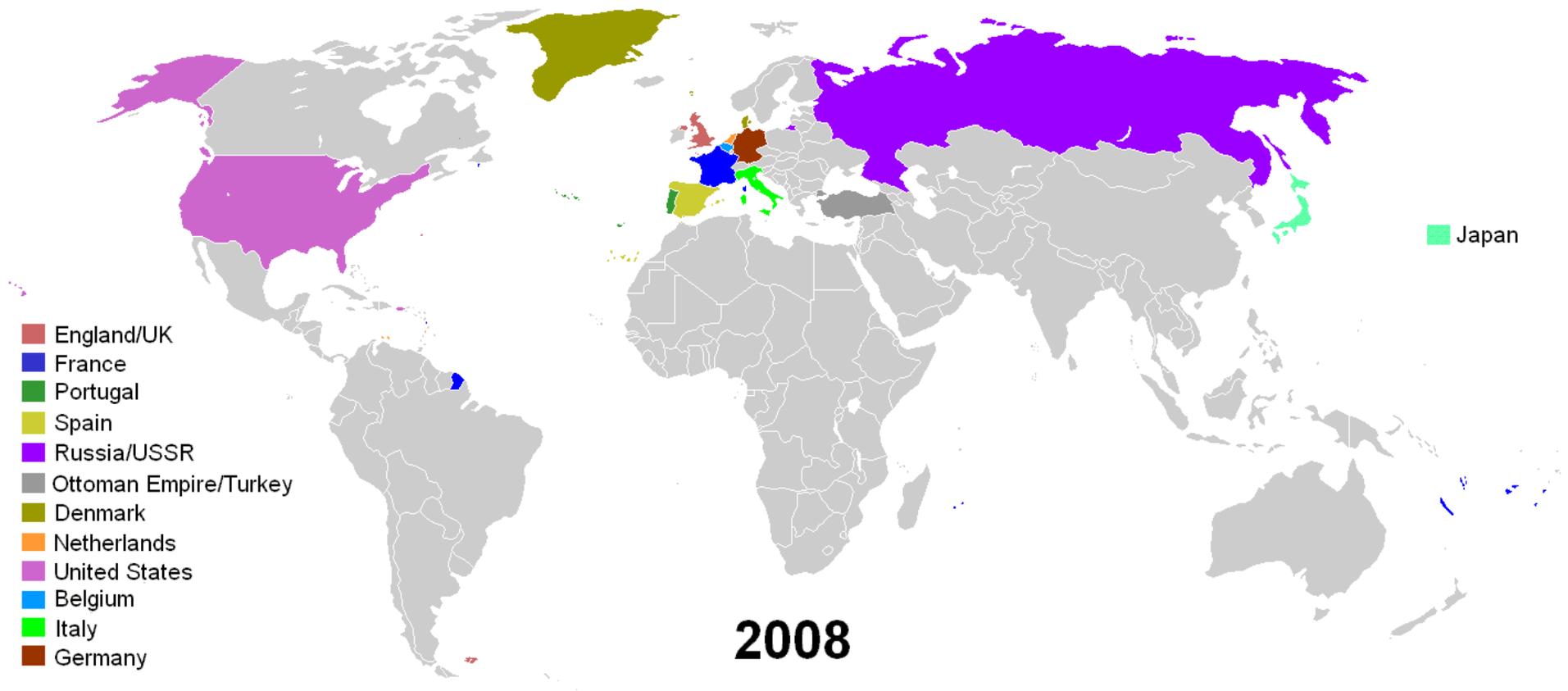
Rising crime and over-crowding in cities like London.

Executing people for petty crimes like stealing was becoming unacceptable.

The British set up a penal colony in Australia to stop the French from expanding their colonial empire into Australia.

Trade and Colonialism – Teachers Notes- Colonialism

The map of the colonised world looks very different in 2008 - Now most people around the world live in independent countries that were previously colonised by Europeans.



Many of the indigenous peoples (those who lived there originally) still live in circumstances that deny them life chances compared to the people from those countries that colonised them.

Trade and Colonialism – Teachers Notes- Colonialism

Migration to Europe

What the 2008 map doesn't show are the many people who have moved from the colonies to European Countries.

Why -

By the end of the Second World War most British colonies had become independent but all remained part of a group of nations called the Commonwealth. This meant that people living in the colonies remained British Citizens with the right to live and work in Britain.

European countries and their work forces were devastated by the war and they needed people to help them rebuild.

The Windrush Pioneers

After the Second World War, pioneering migrants from the West Indies and India came to Britain to help rebuild what they saw as their 'Mother Country'. The first ship to dock in England with migrants from Jamaica was the 'HMT Empire Windrush'. These pioneers became known as the Windrush Generation. See short animation from 8th Sense Media.

<https://youtu.be/J3PNCBPqJ7o>

