**Topic**

Economic Benefits of colonialism

**Colony**

A country or area that is ruled by other country.

**Colonialism**

The policy of a nation seeking to extend or retain its authority over other people or territories, generally with aim of economic dominance.

Europeans were the beginners of colonialism. They started it in fifteenth century when Spanish and Portuguese began exploring the Americas and, the coasts of Africa, the Middle East, India, and East Asia.

**Europe’s 3G’s of Colonialism**

Europe started colonialism on basis of 3G’s

* **God:**

Missionaries established colonies to promote Christianity.

* **Gold:**

Colonies provided resources that helped the economy of European states.

* **Glory:**

Colonies were sign of power.

**Beginnings ofColonialism**

1. 1400, explorers sailed westward for Asia and reached western hemisphere instead.
2. Started colonizing the territories.
3. In 1776 US declared independence.
4. In 1800-1824 Latin American states declared independence.

**Top Colonizers**

1. United Kingdom
2. France
3. Portugal
4. Spain
5. Germany
6. Italy
7. Denmark
8. Netherlands

**French colonial practices**

* Tried to assimilate into French culture.
* Educated an elite group to provide administrative leadership.

**British Colonial practices**

* Created different government structures and policies for various territories.
* This helped to protect diverse cultures, local customs and educational systems.

**End of Colonialism**

Most African and Asian countries become independent after World War 2.

Boundaries of the new states coincided with the former colonial boundaries (but not always)

**Political Legacy of Colonialism**

Law and order was a primary objective of colonial governments, more money spent on police force and army than spent on education, housing and healthcare. Colonial government system able to go beyond maintaining law and order\_ unable to provide basic infrastructure (roads or communication network) or social services (education, healthcare, housing).

**Economic legacy of Colonialism**

High demand for labor\_ mass migration of Africans to labor in poor working conditions for long hours and inadequate pay.

**Social legacy of Colonialism**

Movement of People\_ resulted in dislocation of peoples that impacted society and culture (beliefs and practices were challenged in these migrations).

Dislocation of families\_ men recruited to work in mines/plantations, leavening women and adolescents to take on new roles. Extended family structure changed to nuclear families.

Urbanization\_ occurred rapidly and resulted in changes to economic activities, and the way people lived.

Religious changes\_ Prior to colonialism less than 5% were Christians, now almost 50% of Africans identify themselves as Christians.

French and British discourage mission work in Muslim areas\_ Islam able to consolidate in certain African colonies.

Education\_ koranic schools became widespread and students learned Arabic (to read quran) in Islamic areas.