Who Gained Control?

Trace motives and effects across three regions

7.H.11 "Explain the reasons for European colonization of Africa, Asia, and the Southwest Pacific and analyze the impact that colonization, imperialism, and slavery had on the social, political..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Circle one European reason for colonization in each paragraph, and underline one effect on local people. Write E beside a European viewpoint and I beside an Indigenous viewpoint.

Colonization Across Three Regions

1. In the 1800s, British officials wanted India's cotton and a large market for factory goods. They built railways to move raw cotton to ports and bring imported cloth inland. Some British leaders called these changes progress because trade grew. Yet many Indian cloth makers struggled to sell their work when cheaper imported cloth filled shops. British authorities also made major laws without giving most Indians a vote. Indian groups began organizing meetings and newspapers to demand a greater voice in government.

2. Along Africa's west coast, European traders once bought enslaved Africans and shipped them across the Atlantic. This trade tore families apart and strengthened some states that captured and sold people while weakening others. Later, European powers sought land, rubber, and political control in Africa. In the Congo, King Leopold II of Belgium claimed the land as his private possession in the late 1800s. His agents forced many Congolese people to gather rubber under brutal threats. Europeans profited, while Congolese communities lost lives, freedom, and control over their land.

3. In Australia, in the Southwest Pacific, Britain established a colony in 1788. British officials wanted a place to send people convicted of crimes, and settlers later sought land for farms and sheep. To settlers, fenced fields could mean food and income. For Aboriginal peoples, those fields often blocked access to places where their families had gathered food for generations. Violence and introduced diseases caused many deaths, and colonial governments denied Aboriginal people power over decisions about their land. Some Aboriginal communities resisted by defending their lands and keeping cultural practices alive.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. Compare one British reason for colonizing India with one British reason for colonizing Australia.

2. How did India's railways serve British trade, and why did many Indian cloth makers struggle?

3. How did the Atlantic slave trade affect African societies in two different ways? How did Leopold's rule later affect Congolese control over land?

4. Why might settlers and Aboriginal peoples have viewed fenced fields differently? Name one political effect of colonization on Aboriginal peoples.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Choose one region from the passage. In five sentences, propose a response local people could make to a colonial policy, then explain a European goal and predict one social, one political, and one economic result for local people. Use the passage to support your predictions, but create your own plan.

ANSWER KEY

Who Gained Control?

GRADE 7 · 7.H.11

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Circle one European reason for colonization in each paragraph, and underline one effect on local people. Write E beside a European viewpoint and I beside an Indigenous viewpoint. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Compare one British reason for colonizing India with one British reason for colonizing Australia.	**British officials wanted India's cotton and a market for factory goods. Britain first wanted to send convicted people to Australia, and settlers later sought farmland.**
2	How did India's railways serve British trade, and why did many Indian cloth makers struggle?	**Railways moved raw cotton to ports and imported cloth inland. Many Indian cloth makers struggled to sell their work because cheaper imported cloth filled shops.**
3	How did the Atlantic slave trade affect African societies in two different ways? How did Leopold's rule later affect Congolese control over land?	**The trade tore families apart and strengthened some states that sold people while weakening others. Later, Leopold claimed the Congo as his possession, and Congolese communities lost control over their land.**
4	Why might settlers and Aboriginal peoples have viewed fenced fields differently? Name one political effect of colonization on Aboriginal peoples.	**Settlers could gain food and income from fenced fields, but the fields blocked Aboriginal peoples' access to places where their families gathered food. Colonial governments denied Aboriginal people power over decisions about their land.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

In the Congo, our council could record forced rubber work and send the records to people outside the colony. Leopold's agents want rubber because Europeans profit from it. Working together on the records might help families support one another despite threats. If outsiders demand change, Congolese people might gain a stronger voice over local decisions. Less forced rubber gathering could give families more time to grow food and trade.

Accept plans for any of the three regions if the response connects a European goal to distinct social, political, and economic predictions for local people. Predictions may be uncertain but should fit the passage.