Empire's Lasting Effects

Trace changes in work, land, resistance, and culture

MWH.C.5.3.B "Describe the consequences of imperialism in Asia, Africa, and the Americas, i ncluding settler colonies, exploitation of natural resources, and reshaping of colonial economies, resistance movements, and cultural exchange."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline one change to land, resources, or work in each region, and circle one act of resistance in each region.

Three Regions Under Imperial Rule

1. In British-ruled India, cotton fields linked villages to factories across the sea. British mills bought Indian raw cotton and sold finished cloth back to Indian customers. This trade favored British manufacturers and hurt many Indian handweavers, who faced cheaper factory-made cloth. Indians resisted in several ways. During the swadeshi movement, some people boycotted British goods and wore locally made cloth. English, spread through colonial schools, also became a language some Indian activists used to argue against British rule.

2. In Kenya, British settlers took large areas of fertile land for farms. Many African families lost access to land they had used for farming or grazing. Colonial taxes also pushed people to earn wages on settler farms, so the economy increasingly served settlers rather than local communities. In the 1950s, the Mau Mau rebellion challenged colonial rule and land seizures. British authorities responded with military force and detention camps. The conflict showed that settlers' gains came with dispossession and determined resistance.

3. In the Spanish-ruled Andes, silver from mines such as Potosí flowed to markets across the Atlantic. Spanish officials used the mita, a forced labor draft adapted from an earlier Andean system, to supply miners. Mining drew workers and supplies away from other activities and tied the colonial economy to silver exports. In 1780, Túpac Amaru II led a rebellion against Spanish rule and abuses, including forced labor. Meanwhile, Catholic practices mixed with Andean traditions, creating forms of worship shaped by both cultures.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did the cotton trade change work in India, and how did some Indians resist British control?

2. How did British settlement change land use and work in Kenya, and what resistance followed?

3. How did silver mining reshape the Andean economy, and how did people resist Spanish rule?

4. Compare one cultural effect of imperial rule in India with one in the Spanish-ruled Andes.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Imagine an empire takes control of a coastal region not named in the passage. In 4 to 5 sentences, explain a likely change to land or resources, an effect on work or trade, an act of resistance, and a cultural exchange. Show how at least two of these changes are connected.

ANSWER KEY

Empire's Lasting Effects

HIGH SCHOOL · MWH.C.5.3.B

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline one change to land, resources, or work in each region, and circle one act of resistance in each region. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did the cotton trade change work in India, and how did some Indians resist British control?	**Cheap British cloth hurt Indian handweavers. Some Indians boycotted British goods and wore locally made cloth.**
2	How did British settlement change land use and work in Kenya, and what resistance followed?	**Settlers took fertile land, and land loss and taxes pushed Africans toward wage work on settler farms. The Mau Mau rebellion challenged colonial rule and land seizures.**
3	How did silver mining reshape the Andean economy, and how did people resist Spanish rule?	**Forced labor supplied mines, and workers and supplies shifted toward silver exports. Túpac Amaru II led a rebellion against Spanish rule and abuses.**
4	Compare one cultural effect of imperial rule in India with one in the Spanish-ruled Andes.	**Some Indian activists used English learned through colonial schools to oppose British rule. In the Andes, Catholic practices mixed with Andean traditions.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

An empire might claim the best coastal farmland to grow a crop for export. Families who once grew food could have to work for wages because their fields are gone, while local markets become more dependent on imported food. Some residents might organize a boycott of the empire's products or demand their land back. New languages and local traditions could also mix in schools and public life.

Accept other passage-supported cause-and-effect explanations. For Your Turn, accept plausible imagined examples that connect imperial control to economic change, resistance, and cultural exchange.