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WHO DID BRITAIN COLONIZE?

ELAINEA ALVARANGA
WHO DID BRITAIN COLONIZE?

AUSTRALIA:

Before the British discovered Australia there were more than five hundred groups of indigenous people that we call Aboriginals. When the British discovered Australia and started to settle Australia they used it as a way to alleviate overcrowding in British prisons, expand the empire, assert claim to Australia, and establish a British base in the south. The British, however, in their colonization of Australia had brought various diseases such as smallpox, measles, and influenza. These diseases had nearly decimated the Aboriginal population in the years following their arrival. Though it wasn’t just diseases that helped reduce around 90% of the Aboriginal population. The taking of indegeounous lands and the British’s violent clash with the indegenous people also aided in the near decimation of the Aboriginals. There was also the sexual abuse, explotation, and rampant transmition of sexually transmitted diseases. All of these events had impacted the health, stability, and population of the Aboriginal communities and nearly drove Aboriginals to extinction.
Before the British had discovered the islands of Aotearoa it had been home to the Māori people. The Māori people had been spread out all over the island and formed many tribes and clans. The Māori had mastered their way of life learning how to farm, fish, defend their lands masterfully, respect for each other, elders, and even a respect for their land. That all changed when the British had discovered the islands of Aotearoa. The British had brought with them an array of diseases such as smallpox, measles, and influenza. With these the Maori couldn’t compete and had fallen victim to the sicknesses, causing their population to dwindle. There was also waring between Māori and the British which had been another cause of the decimation of the Māori people. Once the fighting had ceased the Maori and the British had signed the Treaty of Waitangi which the British had used to cheat the Māori out of the land. The British had stated different points in their version of the treaty compared to the Māori version and were able to gain control of the island after the treaty had been signed. The signing of the treaty had been a way for the British to take authority of Aotearoa and using this the British settlers had flushed in and started buying land from the Māori people that hadn’t rightfully owned the land. Through this loophole the British were able to obtain much of native Māori land though not rightfully. It was through these ways that the British were able to take Māori land and diminish Māori population to a fraction of what it had once been silencing the people and pushing the culture to the brink of extinction.
02

WHY DID YOU COLONIZE OTHER COUNTRIES?

REDWAN NAYEEM
WHY DID YOU COLONIZE OTHER COUNTRIES?

Britain chose to trade outside Europe because the frequent, European wars closed the Continent to trade. Foreign rulers wanted European military technologies as well as protection, so were willing to enter into these exclusive trading contracts. Also because they had the largest Merchant navy and adventurers looking for other worlds to conquer and colonize for trade. The same as any other nation, to obtain wealth and spread their influence and culture. History is littered with empires, Persian, Roman, mongol, then in Europe, firstly Spain, Portugal, France, then Britain who took it to another level.
03

HOW DID IMPERIALISM IMPACT YOUR COUNTRY?

NATASHA BAPTIST
Britain as a result of imperialism, they became the most powerful and rich country. Most importantly, what factors promoted imperialism that resulted to Britain becoming successful? Well, during the industrial revolutions, countries were in need of raw materials and markets to sell their manufactured products and goods. Improvement of equipment was also vital to their success since it made production more efficient and less expensive when referring to the payment of the workers. At the end of the day, they were earning more money with the faster production as well. But in order to improve their equipment and overall products they were in need of money to do so. Selling their products to different parts of the world would do just that and it'll allow them to build their profit from there and so on. Raw materials were also needed to produce these goods in the first place so if their country didn’t provided these raw materials or wasn’t in condition to, they would imperialize other nations and take advantage of their resources. Social darwinism was a great impact on the way britain looked at other countries. Social darwinism suggested that the one that is fittest is more superior than the ones not fit for the powerful positions. Therefore people with money and power were more at advance and dominant than people with less power and less money. Now how did social darwinism impact Britain? They simply became very powerful and known for their colonization skills. They were also rich in money and resources since they were provided with resources from very broad places foriegn locations to benefit their profit gains. In the age of imperialism, really diverse countries and nations would exploit other nations for their own profit gain.

Natasha Baptist
WHAT WERE THE REACTIONS OF THE INDEGIOUNOUS PEOPLE YOU COLONIZED? 

George ortega
WHAT WERE THE REACTIONS OF THE INDEGEOUS PEOPLE YOU COLONIZED?

The reactions of the places were trying to stop Britain from controlling them/taking control of them because India wanted to be a self government and if they were under Britain's wing that would not be possible. But what ended up happening was both making a deal to have something in return. After that was taken care of, they were able to work on other stuff that they wanted control. Such as the part that connects them to the sea to trade and other stuff. So many things were possible for them to accomplish.
05 HOW DID YOUR NATION IMPACT LIFE IN AFRICA AND ASIA?

George Ortega
The causes that it ended up having were taking control of establishment over the seas. So they were able to trade with other places. Another good outcome out of it was getting control of a lot more land that could be used for many things. They finally got good control over the new places in Africa and Asia. Having them under their wing was really good for them knowing they can't go anywhere. There was a war because of it, but it ended with some type of peaceful way. And ended up just teaming up to be stronger than they already were.
WHAT DOES NATIONALISM MEAN?

ELAINEA ALVARANGA
Nationalism is a loyalty and devotion to a nation. It is a conscious love and absolute devotion where a people place their nation, its needs, and well being above all other nations. When an absolute emphasis is placed on promoting a culture and its interests above that of other nations it is Nationalism.

An example of Nationalism throughout history is Indian nationalism. The push for nationalism in India had been for Indians to convince their fellow citizens to revoke British rule in their country and turn to self-rule. Self-rule would allow Indians to care about Indian economy, trade, commerce, and anything else that pertains to the well being of India and its citizens. Self-rule would put Indians back in control of their country and the need for self-rule pushed this idea of nationalism amongst many Indians. Another factor that had pushed nationalism was the increase of Western educated Indians throughout India. This new class of people had become more involved in the freedom of India and Indian nationalism due to an exposure in Western ideologies of freedom, democracy, and equality. Which had pushed them to yearn harder for self-rule and the greater good of India. This had caused them to establish a national congress focused on bringing a greater democracy and more power to Indians such as themselves.
This picture is propaganda from the nationalist movement in India. The left reads When (we) were slaves of the British, hanger and death reigned. While the right side says After achieving independence, happiness and peace reign. (The translations above may not be completely correct but are close).

The prospect of self-rule connects to the left side of the propaganda displayed because under the British the Indians had been made as slaves of the British. They had not been working for themselves and Indian gain like the British preached, Indian citizens were instead working against themselves and Indian progress. Leaving India hungry, death-stricken, and riddled by famine. It is problems mentioned above and the prospect of freedom and working for the greater good of India like the right depicts that made the Indian nationalist movement ever stronger.

Elainea Alvaranga
WHAT DOES NATIONALISM MEAN TO YOUR COUNTRY?

NATASHA BAPTIST
Nationalism is a huge part to the development of power in Britain and also the main improvement they have enacted in history. Nationalism was not the only reason why they succeed so much but it’s one of the factors that really drove Britain towards their success. During industrial time, raw material and money was essential but nationalism really gave them a push to being better than the rest and rising over them. Being dominant was very detrimental to their image towards the rest of the world. Think of nationalism as a fuel for the British people. Nationalism made people believe that their country was superior to the rest of the countries and in order to really express that dominance they conquered many, colonized or imperialized, expanded their territory, etc… Nationalism meant dedicating to Britain and doing anything to make Britain look impressive to other countries, raise their reputation and dedicate themselves for their country’s culture, nature pride and interests. Nationalism may seem as a bad thing since I am mentioning how nationalism cause people to be sort of selfish. However, it really depends on the person. At the same time though, having huge pride over something can drive individuals protect and be really attach to that certain thing. As a result, this can cause people to build up emotions when things don’t go correctly for them or when things seem out of place. Possession is very dominant since they think so high of their thing, in this case the country Britain. That’s why it’s said how nationalism means dedication.
HOW DID NATIONALISM IMPACT YOUR COUNTRY?

REDWAN NAYEEM
Nationalism impacted Great Britain in two different ways. First, it was having allies with three different colonies so if they ever needed help, they could always ask for a hand. Which leads to them starting a war defending off Belgium against Germany. They didn't want to let go of that piece of land, as it would be a threat to them. They would lose what connects them to the British coast. So they ended up taking the fight, losing around 850,000 people, which as they said was not a smart move to do. The cause of having allies is even if you lose men, you still gotta help the allies you got in a war the need help in. In Britain, the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. It was the result of a long-drawn-out process. There was no British nation prior to the eighteenth century.


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THANKS

Do you have any question?

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