

Effects of Imperialism



Introduction

- # While imperialism certainly had an immediate impact, it had several powerful long-term effects which are still noticeable today.

Key Terminology

- # Developed Nation – A nation that is typically industrialized and has access to innovative technology and tools.
 - # Developing Nation – A nation that lacks industrialization and has limited access to innovative technology and tools.
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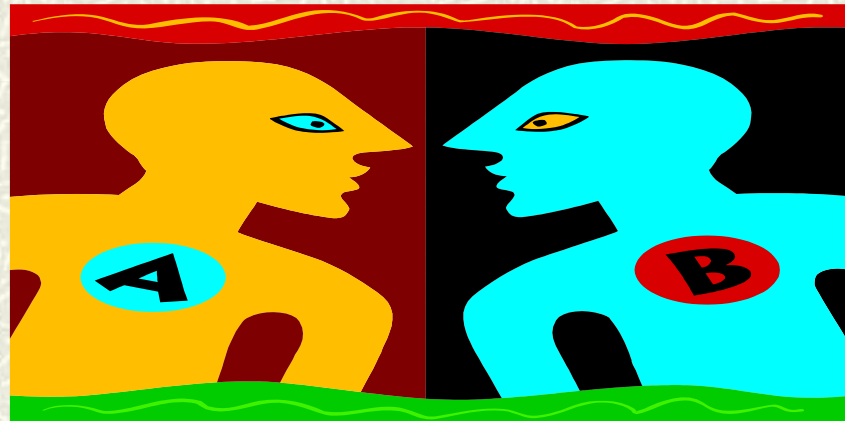
1. Income Gap

- # The rich got richer and the poor got poorer.
- # European nations took raw materials, labor, and taxes from their colonies.



2. Rivalry and Competition Between European Powers

- # This culminated in
World War I.



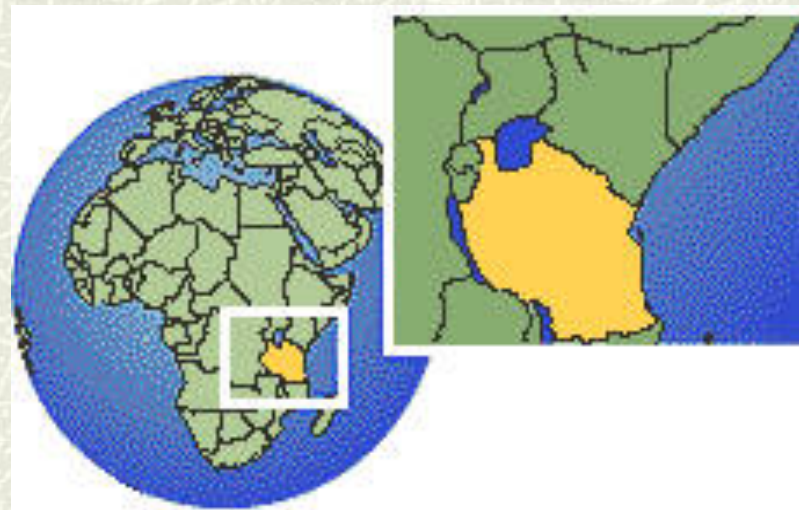
3. Destruction of Traditional Family and Village Life

- # Europeans often imposed their ways of life & culture on the people they imperialized.



4. Loss of Self-Rule

- # The developing nations government no longer had a say in how their country was run
- # Developed countries imposed their laws upon the developing nations.



5. Widespread Famine

- # Developed countries in some cases forced developing nations to focus on cash crops rather than focus on food crops.
 - # Why would a developed nation require a developing nation to make this change?
 - # What impact does it have on the population of the developing nation?
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5. Improved Education, Sanitation and Medicine

- # While most of the effects of imperialism were negative, many areas did benefit in these respects.
- # Europe brought many technological advances including medicine



6. Infrastructure

- # Under European direction, roads were built and various systems of transportation (railroad, etc.) and communication (mail, etc.) were put in place.



7. Cultural Exchange

- # The cultural traditions, values, and ideas were exchanged between both developed nations and developing nations.

