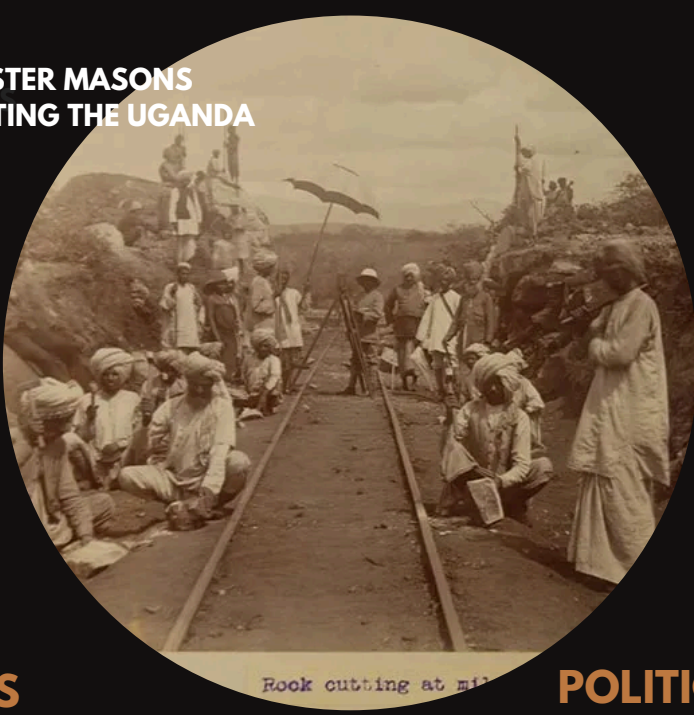


## INDIAN MASTER MASONS CONSTRUCTING THE UGANDA RAILWAY



Rock cutting at mi

## SOCIAL IMPACTS

Schools improved literacy and equipped Africans with skills for modern jobs and leadership. Hospitals, schools, and transport systems provided better healthcare, education, and mobility. Christian teachings contributed to abolishing practices like slavery and promoting equality and human dignity. Colonizers took natural resources for their own gain. They cut down large areas of forests to use the wood for building and to fuel steam engines and railroads. Many communities were forced to move to less fertile land to make space for white settlers and large farms. They also brought new diseases, like Rinderpest, which killed livestock and affected the local people's way of life.

**“FREEDOM IS NOT SOMETHING THAT ONE PEOPLE CAN BESTOW ON ANOTHER AS A GIFT. THEY CLAIM IT AS THEIR OWN AND NONE CAN KEEP IT FROM THEM.”**

Kwame Nkrumah, First president of Ghana.

## POLITICAL IMPACTS

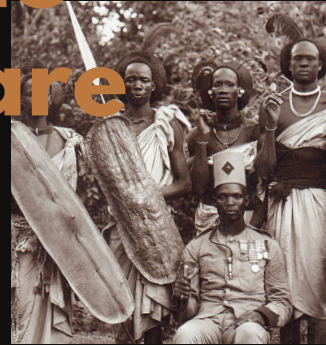
British reforms like parliaments, written constitutions, and elections helped African countries adopt democratic systems after independence. Schools and universities were built, enabling Africans to learn, govern, and lead their nations. Also, English became the official language, making it easier for different communities to communicate and connect internationally. But many African countries now face instability, which affects development and triggers conflicts. Weak institutions and poor economic conditions have made African politics heavily reliant on foreign support, leading to crises.

## ECONOMICAL IMPACTS

Railways, roads, and ports were built, improving trade within Africa and globally. The introduction of cash crops like cocoa and coffee allowed farmers to earn money and join the global economy. Advances in tools and techniques helped farmers grow more efficiently. However, natural resources like gold, oil, and rubber were taken for British profits, leaving African economies at a disadvantage. European division of African lands disrupted local systems and cultures, with lasting effects on governance, education, and languages.



Who  
we are



## WHY THIS PROJECT?

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This pamphlet was created by us... a 10th-grade DNL group at the French high school Liberté in Bamako, Mali. With this pamphlet, we want to show the impact of the British Empire on African societies, both good and bad. We also want to recognize the strength and culture of African societies.

For us, learning about this history is important because it helps us understand how Africa has grown and stayed strong despite many challenges. Africa's diversity and traditions are a big part of what makes it special, and we are proud of its history.

## BY...

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# IMPACTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE ON AFRICAN SOCIETIES

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