

<p style="text-align: center;">Health and Welfare</p> <p>Partly to take care of their own settlers, the British built hospitals and provided some welfare for the colonies.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Mass Migration</p> <p>Large numbers of people moved to and from the colonies. Some moved for work, others moved for a change of scenery.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Anti-Slavery Campaign</p> <p>Britain led the anti-slavery campaign, and in 1807 it became illegal to buy and sell slaves, but people could still own them.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Capitalism</p> <p>People were able to make lots of money from the Empire – they ran businesses, were involved in trading, or owned plantations.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Markets for Manufactured Goods</p> <p>Colonies provided a place for the British to sell finished goods.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Exotic Foods</p> <p>People were able to regularly eat foods that used to be precious and expensive – like bananas, chocolate, and a variety of spices.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Transport</p> <p>Roads, railways, and ports were built to allow easier trading. This connected far-away places and made it easier for resources and goods to move.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Education</p> <p>The British set up schools in the colonies. They did this partly out of duty – because they felt they had a responsibility to educate the natives.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Missionary Work</p> <p>Religious people set up schools and missions to 'bring God' to the heathens and civilise them.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Infrastructure</p> <p>Government buildings, transport systems, bridges, and other structures were built. This made it easier to govern and carry on trade in the colonies.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Raw Materials</p> <p>Rubber, oil, cotton, and other materials were mined and harvested from the colonies, then sent back to England where they were turned into finished goods – and sold back to colonies!</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Parliamentary Democracy</p> <p>Britain was a democracy. This meant that voters could choose their government. This type of government spread. Since the end of Empire, this idea has spread to Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India, amongst others.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Expensive & Tax Burden</p> <p>The British government had to pay lots of money to keep the colonies running – they had to pay all the colonial governors, leaders, and soldiers. This meant that people had to pay more in taxes.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Loss of Voice of Subject Peoples</p> <p>The people who were colonised were treated as second-rate, and were usually not asked their opinions, even when the decision affected their lives.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Cultural Insensitivity</p> <p>Subjects of the Empire were treated carelessly, and their culture was not valued by the British. In some cases, people were punished for participating in cultural traditions.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Over-hunting</p> <p>Wildlife stock was depleted as the British sought to bring home the biggest lions and wild animals. Animal parts were used for many things, and people would pay good money for them.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Dependency</p> <p>The colonies became dependent on the British to provide jobs, goods, and infrastructure.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Cash Crop Economies</p> <p>Crops like tobacco, sugar cane, and cotton were meant to make money, not to sustain people. If land was devoted to these crops, people could not grow enough food.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">World Freedom</p> <p>Britain's empire allowed it to fight two world wars against countries that had poor records for respecting human rights and freedoms, especially in the case of Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan in WW2. Britain's victory helped preserve freedom & democracy around the world.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Slavery</p> <p>Slaves were used to provide free labour on plantations and in private homes. They were treated terribly and had no rights.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Stereotyping & Racism</p> <p>The British thought they were superior to the people they colonised, and this attitude affected how they treated their subjects.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Reliance on Force</p> <p>The British used force to maintain their Empire, and fought many wars to try to gain or keep their power in the colonies.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Tampering with Nature</p> <p>British scientists exported plants and animals back to Britain – either to put on display or to try to grow. Many plants and animals can't survive out of their native habitat.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Medical Challenges</p> <p>New diseases were carried to and from the colonies, and large numbers of people got sick and/or died as a result.</p>