Learning Outcomes. You will be able to:

• Assess the impact of the British Empire for those involved in it
The impact of the British Empire on Scotland: positive effects

• New ideas and religions
• Enhanced sport and recreation – Rangers & Celtic football teams!
• New styles of architecture
• Increased industry and wealth of cities like Glasgow – ‘second city of the Empire’
• Money from trade (including the slave trade up to 1707!) allowed Glasgow to build huge public buildings – eg Kelvingrove Museum
How did the British Empire have an effect on Scotland?

• Read chapter 4 of textbook, pages 18 – 23
• Copy out the heading above into your jotter
• Stick your map of the British Empire in the 1920s into your jotter below it.
• Make sure you understand all the new vocabulary
• Using a ruler, draw a line down the middle of your page with the headings on either side: Positive effects and negative effects
Positive effects

- Immigrants provided a cheap workforce – helped in the development of Scotland’s industries.
- Empire provided raw materials such as jute and cotton for mills/factories – jute and other textiles in Dundee.
- Empire = jobs for Scots abroad – jobs in private companies or soldiers and civil servants running colonies of British Empire.
- Market for Scottish goods eg. whisky and emigrants.
- Export market for Scottish ships and steam engines - Glasgow.
Negative effects

• Poorer immigrants from 1840s make health and housing problems worse
• Immigrants’ religions and ideas sometimes caused problems – eg sectarian rivalry of Catholics and Protestants – unequal education
• Scottish emigrants to other countries were often well-educated and therefore lost to Scottish industry and economy
• Depopulation of the Highlands – severe effect on economy – still felt today
• Competition for Scottish goods & products in longer term – eg sheep farming in New Zealand and Australia/ linen and jute industry in India.
British Empire: positive effects

• New ideas