

**What is
Imperialism?**

Imperialism is...

When a nation takes over another nation to rule them and take their natural resources. Usually, the nation that does the "taking over" is called the "mother country". The nations that are "taken over" become a territory or colony of the mother country. All of the lands that the mother country rules including the mother country are called an empire.

How?

- Nations that had extremely advanced militaries were able to take over other nations *quite easily*.
- Sometimes imperialist nations could take over *simply by bullying*. They did this by parading their military and all of their advanced weapons, in front of the weaker nation. The weaker nation, realizing there was no hope, would give into the imperialist nation.



How?

Sometimes imperialist nations would bribe the leaders of smaller or weaker nations. The empire would promise the leader of the weaker or smaller nation a special status or position within the empire if he would give in to them. Other times empires gained colonies and territories by invading.



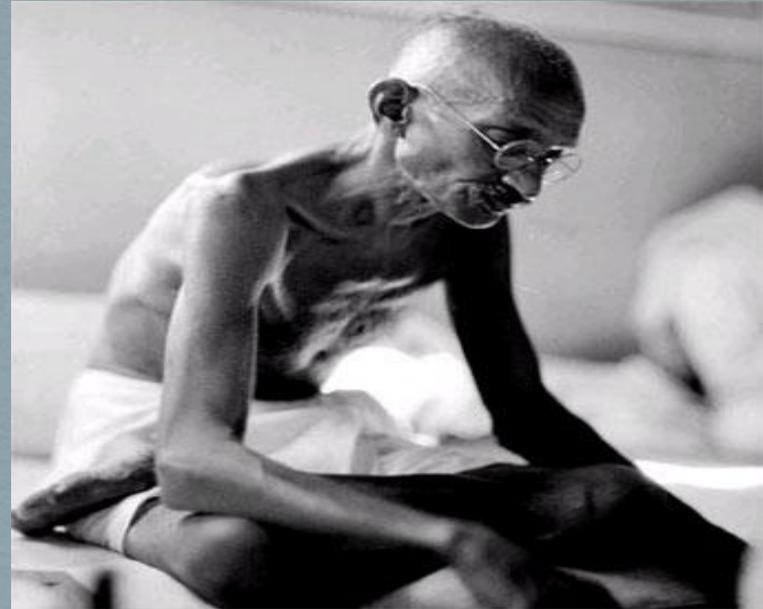
New beginnings

Colonies and territories had one major purpose - to provide resources to help the mother country.

- Some colonies provided natural resources such as minerals, lumber, and farm land. Other nations were taken for their precious metals and stones.
- The people living in the colonies were expected to provide cheap labor for the mother country.
- They were also expected to put aside their own national pride and show loyalty to the mother country.

Positive Effects India

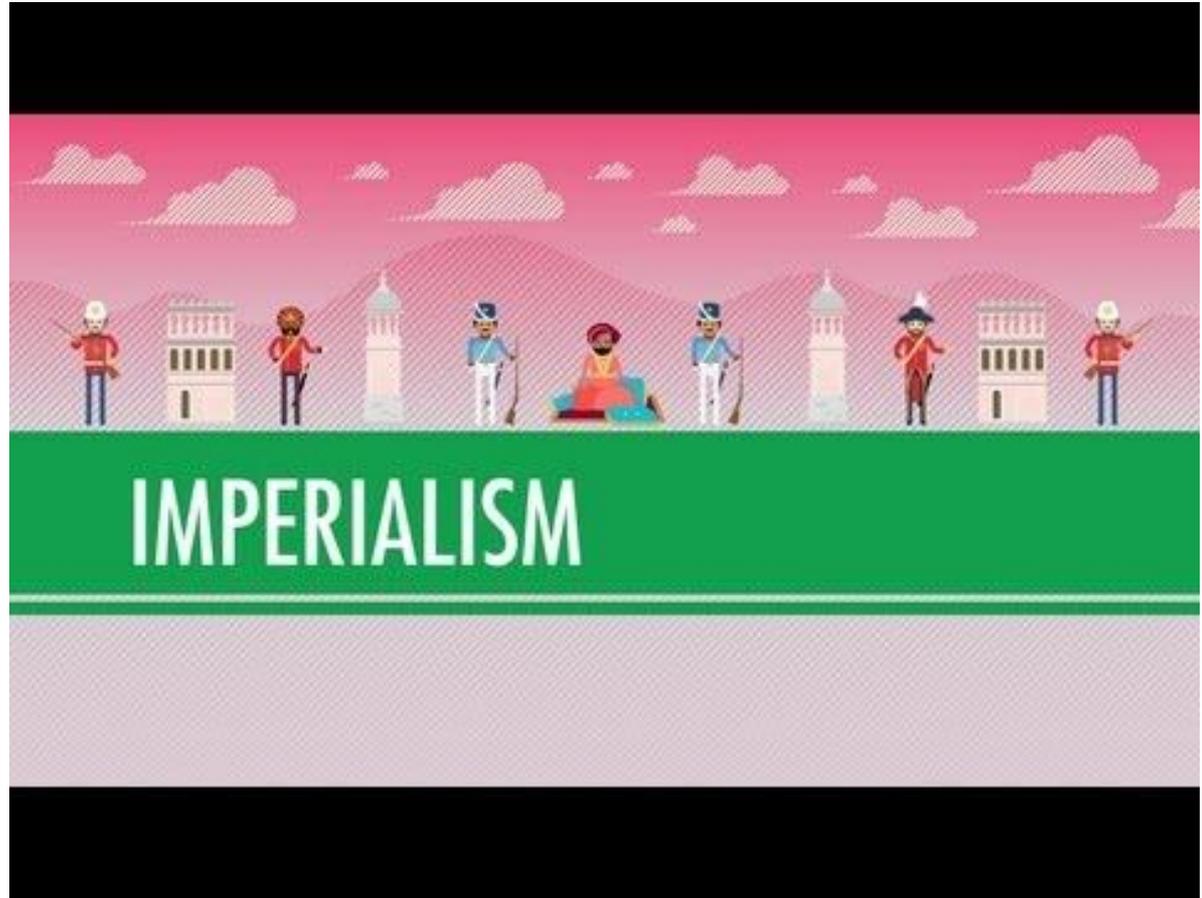
- The British set up **Schools**
- The British improved **Transportation** by building **Roads & Railroads**
- Gave India new **Technology**
- Increase in **Trade**
- Improved **Health Care**
- Stop **Infanticide**
- Ended the **Slave Trade**
- Stopped **Human Sacrifice (Hinduism)**
- Created a **Safe** nation by creating **Law and Order**



Negative Effects India

- Loss of **Independence**
- The British **Exploited** the people
- The British took away **Raw Materials**
- Local **Industries** were destroyed
- Unemployment **Increased**
- Poverty **Increased**
- Land was damaged
- Indians lost **Rights**
- Those who resisted were **Imprisoned**
- **Disrespect** for Indian **Traditions** and **Religion**

JOHN GREENE ON IMPERIALISM



Rudyard Kipling Poems on Imperialism

In 1899, British writer Rudyard Kipling was inspired by events during the Spanish American War and composed a poem titled “The White Man’s Burden.” The poem became a focal point for the debate about **imperialism** and prompted both positive and negative responses, including parodies of the original poem.

Much can be learned about the way people thought at the turn of the 20th century by examining literature of this type. In this lesson, you will read both “The White Man’s Burden” and a takeoff of the poem titled “The Brown Man’s Burden.”

Hunting-Song of the Seeonee Pack

As the dawn was breaking the Sambhur belled
Once, twice and again!
And a doe leaped up, and a doe leaped up
From the pond in the wood where the wild deer
sup.
This I, scouting alone, beheld,
Once, twice and again!

As the dawn was breaking the Sambhur belled
Once, twice and again!
And a wolf stole back, and a wolf stole back
To carry the word to the waiting pack,
And we sought and we found and we bayed on
his track
Once, twice and again!

As the dawn was breaking the Wolf Pack
yelled
Once, twice and again!
Feet in the jungle that leave no mark!

Eyes that can see in the dark--the dark!
Tongue--give tongue to it! Hark! O hark!
Once, twice and again!

