Use the readings to complete the imperialism organizer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Causes</th>
<th>Economic Causes</th>
<th>Political Causes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

completed for territories in

to obtain more colonies. This mostly occurred when European nations

begun a force to

influence the unification of Europe

This influenced the unification of Europe. Following their unification, European nations became

locations to

Additionally, following Napoleon, European nations became

surplus manufactured

New imperialist nations were also interested in finding

to purchase their

as a result of the

European nations needed more

to sell

establishing trade routes and obtaining natural resources but also sought to create

"New Imperialism" began in the mid 1800s and lasted until the mid 1900s. It was also concerned with

"New Imperialism" began in the mid 1800s and lasted until the mid 1900s. It was also concerned with

western

and the

North America, and the

These colonies were mostly established in the

acquiring land which they called their

and Portugal were interested in establishing

during this time period European nations of France, Holland, Britain,

"Old Imperialism" (you studied in 9th grade) lasted from about 1500 to 1800 as part of the Age of

"Old vs. New"

a powerful

nation over a weaker

Imperialism: The international control of political, social, economic, and

Causes of Imperialism
The following Pears' Soap advertisement, "Lightening the White Man's Burden," appeared in McClure's Magazine in Oc

The first step towards lightening The White Man's Burden
is through teaching the virtues of cleanliness.

Pears' Soap
is a potent factor in brightening the dark corners of the
earth as civilization advances while amongst the
protected all nations, it holds the brightest place - it is
the ideal toilet soap.

Take up the White Man's burden:

Send forth the best ye breed-
Go bind your sons to exile,
To serve in heavy harness,
On flotted ships, laden peoples,
Your new-cought, saloon people,
Half-devil and half-child.

In patience to abide,
To weal the threat of terror,
And check the show of pride;
By open speech and simple
An hundred times made plain.
To seek another's profit,
And work another's gain.

What is the meaning of the poem?

How does using Pears' Soap reflect the
"White Man's Burden"?

How does the advertisement exemplify the concept of ethnocentrism?
1. According to this cartoon, which European countries were fighting for a position in Africa?

2. How did the Berlin Conference lead to the situation shown in the cartoon?

Directions: Answer the following questions based on the cartoon.

Imperialism in Africa: Cartoon Response

---

Period

Name
Send forth the best ye breed—
Go bind your sons to exile—To serve your captives need—
On fluttered folk and wild—
Your new-caught, sullen peoples,
Half-child and half-child.

Take up the White Man's burden—
In patience to abide,
To wait the hour of crime,
And check the show of pride—
By open speech and simple—
An hundred times made plain.

And work another's gain.

Take up the White Man's burden—
The savage wars of Peace—
Fill full the mouth of Famine—
And bid the sickness cease;
And when your goal is nearest,
The end for others sought,
Watch sloth and heathen folly——Bring all your hope to naught.

Take up the White Man's burden—
No tawdry lie of kings—
But toil of serf and sweeper—
The tale of common things;
The roads ye shall not tread,
Go make them with your living—
And mark them with your dead.

Take up the White Man's burden—
The blame of those ye better—
The cry of hosts ye guard—
(Alas, slowly!) toward the light—
"Why brought ye us from bondage—
Our beloved Egyptian night—"

Take up the White Man's burden—
Ye dare not stoop to less—
Nor call too loud on Freedom—
By all ye leave or do—
The silent, sullen peoples.
8.

What does Khione say about non-Europeans?

7.

Does Khione believe that the non-Europeans are brutal for those benefits?

6.

What benefits does Khione say Westerns bring to non-Europeans?

5.

Why were some Europeans against imperialism?

4.

What is the difference between direct and indirect rule?

3.

What does the word captive mean?

2.

What was the exile of which he spoke?

1.

Rudyard Khione, The White Man's Burden. What is meant by the White Man's Burden?
1. What time period is represented by the cartoon?
2. What nation is involved in the action?
3. Where is it taking place?
4. Identify two symbols represented by this cartoon. Explain what each symbol means.
5. Create a title for the cartoon.
The Age of Imperialism

Africa

Religious Factors
- Balance of Power
- Becoming a Sea Power
- Control over the region
- European Conquerors: Military
- Limits and Issues between
- Was it an Empire of Mission or Colonization?
- Political Relationships for Colonists

National Pride
- France: A powerful nation
- Trade: Britain, India, (Africa) and
- New Territories
- Expanded Markets which led to seeking

Economic Motivation
- Cotton and Jute (India)
- Coal, Copper, Rubber, Tin (Africa)
- Need for raw materials and resources
- Desire for new markets for goods

Asia