

Bell Work

Read through the package on Rudyard Kipling's poem, *The White Man's Burden* as well as the parody *The Brown Man's Burden* and answer the questions that follow.

From “The White Man’s Burden”

Many Europeans used the phrase “the White man’s burden” to describe their attitude toward imperialism. In this view, imperialism was a service that Europeans provided to non-European peoples, one that was often resented. As you read this excerpt from Kipling’s 1899 poem, consider how it reflects a Eurocentric view.

*Take up the White Man’s burden—
Send forth the best ye breed—
Go, bind your sons to exile
To serve your captives’ need;
To wait, in heavy harness,
On fluttered folk and wild—
Your new-caught, sullen peoples,
Half-devil and half-child. ...*

*Take up the White Man’s burden—
And reap his old reward:
The blame of those ye better,
The hate of those ye guard—
The cry of hosts ye humour
(Ah, slowly!) toward the light:—
“Why brought he us from bondage,
Our loved Egyptian night?” ...*

—Rudyard Kipling

IMPERIALIST POLICIES AND PRACTICES

Social Studies 10: Chapter 8

In Chapters 6 and 7 you read about industrialization and the rapid expansion of European powers. You saw that during periods of colonization, many European policies and practices were driven by a desire for economic and territorial expansion. What effects did these policies and practices have on Indigenous peoples? In this section, you will examine a few historical examples of European imperialist policies and practices.

Imperialism

An association between peoples that intentionally benefits one people over another, often by laying claim to territories inhabited by Indigenous or non-Indigenous peoples, seizing land and resources through conflict and warfare, and imposing political control

Motivations for Imperialistic Policies

- Religious
 - Example: North America. The British colonists, who were mostly Protestant, saw French Roman Catholic colonies as a threat to their way of life, and vice versa.
- Economic
 - Example: North America. Europeans exploiting First Nations groups for furs and other resources.

Motivations for Imperialistic Policies

Religious Motivation for Imperialist Policies and Practices

Religious rivalry between the British and French also contributed to imperialist policies and practices in North America. The British colonists, who were mostly Protestant, saw French Roman Catholic colonies as a threat to their way of life, and vice versa.

This hand-coloured woodcut depicts a Jesuit missionary preaching to First Nations people and European fur traders in the wilderness. Why did religion play a role in economic and territorial expansion?



Motivations for Imperialistic Policies

Imperial Economic Expansion in North America

The fur trade with Indigenous peoples of North America was important for European economic development and settlement. Both Britain and France sought to control the fur trade. The Hudson's Bay Company was created in the late 1600s, and the North West Company was created in 1783. These companies created an economic and social rivalry between France and Britain. Many First Nations peoples were drawn into the rivalry, which resulted in increased conflict among First Nations. For example, Haudenosaunee nations aligned with the British would attack Wendat traders who were bringing furs to the French in Québec.

Changing Policies, Changing Practices

Early contact between Indigenous peoples in these colonies and Europeans was often co-operative and mutually beneficial. Many colonial governments and Indigenous groups made treaties.

However, many treaties were misunderstood because of the language barrier. Translators and interpreters were responsible for conveying information to both parties of a treaty, but there was great chance for confusion.

For example, in Canada, the British expected First Nations peoples to give up land for colonial settlement and to protect it from foreign attack, but First Nations had no concept of giving up their land. Their cultures believed in sharing land, and this difference in understanding meant that what was written in the treaties did not necessarily represent what First Nations peoples believed they had agreed upon. As these differences became apparent, trust and good faith were lost.

Discussion Question

Can you think of any other examples of imperialism and imperialistic policies in history?

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British Rule in India, Apartheid in South Africa, The Indian Residential School System, etc. are all examples of these. We're going to focus on the Scramble for Africa and the resulting Apartheid in today's case study.

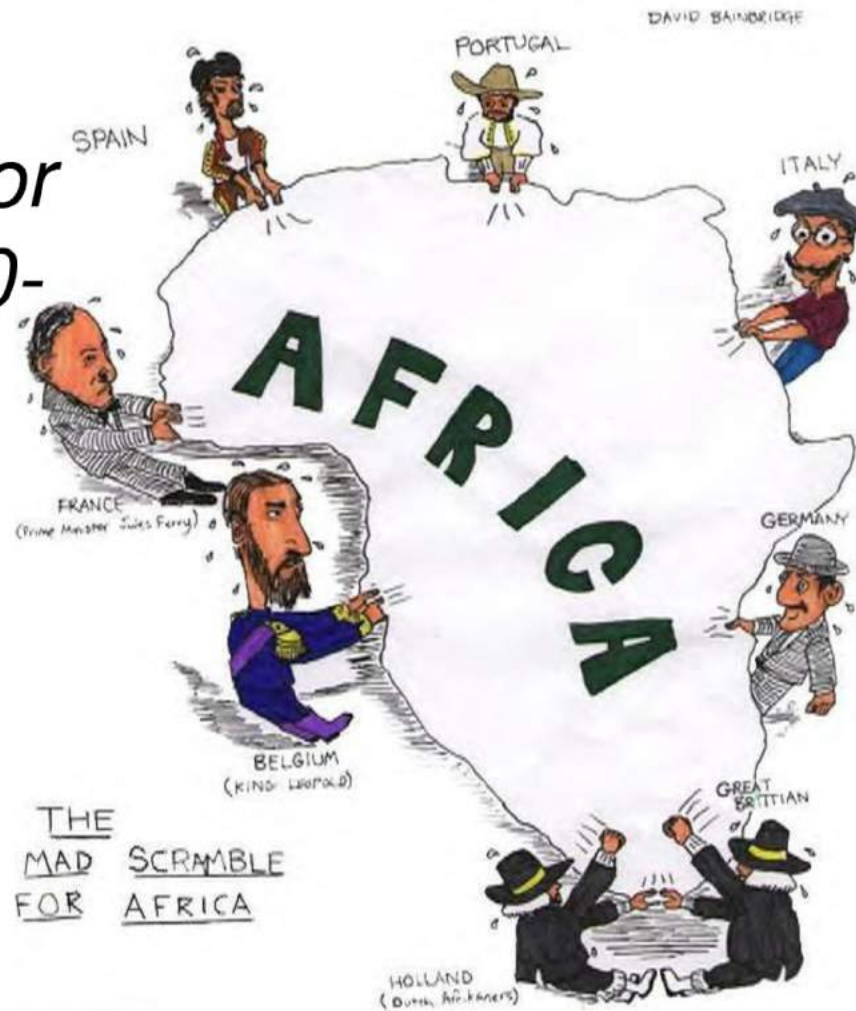
The Scramble for Africa

- The **Scramble for Africa** (1880 to 1900) was a period of rapid colonization of the **African** continent by European powers. But it wouldn't have happened except for the particular economic, social, and military evolution Europe was going through.
- Motivations
 - Religious
 - Economic (Resources)



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PzF88HBIAHY>

The Scramble for Africa 1880- 1914



Apartheid in South Africa

- Strategists in the National Party invented **apartheid** as a means to cement their control over the economic and social system. Initially, aim of the **apartheid** was to maintain white domination while extending racial separation. With the enactment of **apartheid** laws in 1948, racial discrimination was **institutionalized**
- This meant that the **government** made it **legal** to **separate** people **based on their skin color**.

Apartheid in South Africa

- **Afrikaners** are a Southern African ethnic group descended from predominantly Dutch settlers first arriving in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. They traditionally dominated South Africa's agriculture and politics prior and who were largely influenced by British Sentiments
- **Black South Africans** are the original inhabitants of South Africa

Apartheid in South Africa



FILM STUDY
