

**Directions: Complete COWs for each of the following sources. Be sure to keep the map of imperialism in mind as you analyze each source. Why did the Europeans conquer so much of the world?**

**Document 1**

...none of the colonial undertakings was motivated by the quest for capitalist profits; they all originated in political ambitions... the nations' will to power...glory or national greatness.

*The Century of Total War*-Raymond Aron

**Document 2**

I contend that we Britons are the finest race in the world, and the more of the world we inhabit, the better it is for the human race... It is our duty to seize every opportunity of acquiring more territory and we should keep this one idea steadily before our eyes that more territory simply means more of the Anglo-Saxon race, more of the best, the most human, most honorable race the world possesses.

*Confession of Faith*- Cecil Rhodes

**Document 3**

The makers of cotton and iron goods have been very much interested in imperialism. This group of import interests has been greatly strengthened by the demand of giant industries for colonial raw materials...ship-owners demand coaling stations for their vessels and naval bases for protection. To these interests may be added the makers of armaments and of uniforms....Finally the most powerful business groups are the bankers. Banks make loans to colonies and backward countries for building railways and steamships.

*Imperialism and World Politics*- Parker T. Moon

**Document 4**

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

**Rudyard Kipling- The White Man's Burden**

**Document 5**

But the economic side...must not be allowed to obscure (hide) the other factors. Psychologically speaking....evolutionary teaching about the "survival of the fittest" was perhaps most crucial. It not only justified competition and struggle but introduced an element of ruthlessness.

*The Diplomacy of Imperialism*- William L. Langer

## Document 6

... First and foremost among the active imperialist groups come certain business interests. Not the whole so-called “capitalist class,” as many an earnest Socialist would have us believe, but only a minority of business interests are directly interested in imperialism. They are easily identified. To begin with, there are the exporters and manufacturers of certain goods used in colonies. The following figures of English exports to India tell the story:

### English Exports to India (Average 1920–1922)

Cotton goods and yarn . . . . .	£53,577,000
Iron and steel, tools, machinery, and locomotives . . . . .	37,423,000
Wagons, trucks, and automobiles . . . . .	4,274,000
Paper . . . . .	1,858,000
Brass goods. . . . .	1,813,000
Woolens . . . . .	1,600,000
Tobacco . . . . .	1,023,000
No other item over £1,000,000. . . .	

Source: Parker T. Moon, *Imperialism and World Politics*, Macmillan Co., 1926

## Document 7

... When the great scramble for Africa began in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, colonies had become a necessary appendage [extension] for European capitalism, which had by then reached the stage of industrial and financial monopoly that needed territorial expansion to provide spheres for capital investment, sources of raw materials, markets, and strategic points of imperial defence. Thus all the imperialists, without exception, evolved the means, their colonial policies, to satisfy the ends, the exploitation of the subject territories for the aggrandizement [enhancement] of the metropolitan [imperialistic] countries. They were all rapacious [greedy]; they all subserved the needs of the subject lands to their own demands; they all circumscribed [limited] human rights and liberties; they all repressed and despoiled [violated], degraded and oppressed. They took our lands, our lives, our resources, and our dignity. Without exception, they left us nothing but our resentment, and later, our determination to be free and rise once more to the level of men and women who walk with their heads held high. . . .

Source: Kwame Nkrumah, *Africa Must Unite*, International Publishers, 1970

## Document 8

.. The Chief business of the East India Company in its early period, the very object for which it was started, was to carry Indian manufactured goods—textiles, etc., as well as spices and the like—from the East to Europe, where there was a great demand for these articles. With the developments in industrial techniques in England a new class of industrial capitalists rose there demanding a change in this policy. The British market was to be closed to Indian products and the Indian market opened to British manufactures. The British parliament, influenced by this new class, began to take a greater interest in India and the working of the East India Company.

To begin with, Indian goods were excluded from Britain by legislation, and as the company held a monopoly in the Indian export business, this exclusion influenced other foreign markets also. This was followed by vigorous attempts to restrict and crush Indian manufactures by various measures and internal duties which prevented the flow of Indian goods within the country itself. British goods meanwhile had free entry...

Source: Jawaharlal Nehru, *The Discovery of India*, John Day Company, 1946

## Document 9

We must look this matter in the face, and must recognize that in order that we may have more employment to give we must create more demand. Give me the demand for more goods and then I will undertake to give plenty of employment in making the goods; and the only thing, in my opinion, that the Government can do in order to meet this great difficulty that we are considering, is so to arrange its policy that every inducement [encouragement] shall be given to the demand; that new markets shall be created, and that old markets shall be effectually developed. You are aware that some of my opponents please themselves occasionally by finding names for me—and among other names lately they have been calling me a Jingo [extreme nationalist]. I am no more a Jingo than you are. But for the reasons and arguments I have put before you tonight I am convinced that it is a necessity as well as a duty for us to uphold the dominion [power] and empire which we now possess. For these reasons, among others, I would never lose the hold which we now have over our great Indian dependency—by far the greatest and most valuable of all the customers we have or ever shall have in this country. For the same reasons I approve of the continued occupation of Egypt; and for the same reasons I have urged upon this Government, and upon previous Governments, the necessity for using every legitimate opportunity to extend our influence and control in that great African continent which is now being opened up to civilisation and to commerce; and, lastly, it is for the same reasons that I hold that our navy should be strengthened—until its supremacy is so assured that we cannot be shaken in any of the possessions which we hold or may hold hereafter. . . .

Source: Joseph Chamberlain, *Foreign and Colonial Speeches*, George Routledge & Sons, 1897

## Reasons for imperialism found in documents

[illegible]

## Analysis of Arguments & Evidence

The three reasons I THINK are MOST likely to be responsible for imperialism are:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

The evidence in the documents that supports, explains, or emphasizes these reasons is:

### Reason 1

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### Reason 2

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### Reason 3

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Analysis: Overall, imperialism in the late 1800s to early 1900s was due to \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

because \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_.