

## Part A:

Economic:

"The most powerful of all business groups are the bankers. Banks make loans to colonies and backward countries for building railways and steamship lines. They also make loans to colonial plantation owners, importers, and exporters." (document 1). This shows the economic effects caused by imperialism, showing the power of Banks of Western countries on these smaller colonies. This was achieved through giving loans to the colonies to build out their societies and infrastructure and making them financially dependent on the west.

"The colonial powers had assimilated each of their colonies into their own economy. Our continent possesses tremendous reserves of raw material and they, together with its potential sources of power, give it excellent conditions for industrialization..." (document 7). This quote describes how Western nations treated the resources of new colonies as a mere expansion containing valuable economic resources that could be quickly exported, instead of a new nation that would require fair trade for its resources.

Cultural:

"When the whites came to our country, we had the land and they had the Bible, now we have the Bible and they have the land." (document 2). This African proverb really shows how many native people of Africa reacted to imperialism brought about by western nations. They believe their land both in ownership and resources had been taken, without any fair compensation. While they were subjected to external beliefs that they didn't believe in through the bible.

"The White Man killed my father, My father was proud. The White Man seduced my mother, My mother was beautiful... And in the Conqueror's voice said, 'Boy! a chair, a napkin, a drink.'" (document 3). This quote shows how the native people believe that their feeling freedom had been lost through "the death of their father" and their dignity had been lost through "the seduction of their mother" due to the imperialism of western nations.

## Part B:

Document 1:

Economic: "Their business interests demand that colonial markets should be opened and developed and that foreign competitors should be shut out. Such aims require political control and imperialism." This quotation indicates that economic gains and market expansion were primary motives for imperialism.

Political: "Military and naval leaders believe strongly in extending the white man's rule over the 'inferior races'." This shows the political and ideological motive to expand territorial control and exert dominance.

#### Document 2:

Religious: "Missionaries went forth to preach a kingdom beyond this world. But they often found themselves the builders of very earthly empires." This highlights the missionary zeal to spread Christianity as a motive for imperialism.

Ideological Motive: The African proverb reflects the ideological justification of civilizing the so-called 'savage' races through religious conversion and Westernization.

#### Document 7:

Ideological: "Colonialism's greatest misdeed was to have tried to strip us of our responsibility in conducting our own affairs and convince us that our civilization was nothing less than savagery, thus giving us complexes which led to our being branded as irresponsible and lacking in self-confidence." This quotation highlights the ideological motive behind imperialism, which involved the belief in the superiority of the colonizers' culture and the perceived need to 'civilize' the native peoples. The imposition of this belief system aimed to undermine the native cultures and show the dominance of Western civilization.

Economic: "Our continent possesses tremendous reserves of raw material and they, together with its potential sources of power, give it excellent conditions for industrialization." This statement reflects the economic motive for imperialism, where the colonizers sought to use the natural resources of the colonized regions for their own industrial and economic gain. The extraction of raw materials and integration into the colonial powers' economies was a significant driver of imperialism.

## Part C (prompt 2):

European imperialism had impacts on the social, cultural and religious state of all of their colonies, and are still echoed in all former colonies today. One example of social change can be seen in document 3, where native populations faced exploitation and violence from western nations. Leading to breakdown in the social aspects of their original society. Culturally, the addition of Western values and norms as shown in document 2, lead to the erosion of cultural traditions and fundamental native identity. There was also a clear religious shift brought about by European missionaries who worked hard to convert native populations of the colonies into accepting christianity and christian ideals, in order to bring about a sort of unity to the new colony. These efforts were mostly successful at the cost of losing original native beliefs once again shown in document 2. Overall these changes to colonial nations were very significant as they not only affected the lives of the natives who experienced these rapid and violence shifts

throughout their lives but also still permeate throughout colonized nations throughout the world today.