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Dybdegende noter inden for hvert fag. pr. mned Der trkkes 39 kr. Iver 30. dag 10 downloads pr. mned InspoAl Ingen binding Let at opsigse Fornyes automatisk pr. mned Der trkkes 49 kr. hver 30. dag 30 downloads pr. mned InspoAl Ingen binding Let at opsigse Fornyes automatisk Gymnasiet behver ikke at vre en maraton af dybe tallerken-opfindelser. Du skal udvikle dig og ire. Du skal n dine ml. Men processen m godt fles sjov, nem og enkel.Med inspo p sidelinen kommer du nemmere og hurtigere ind i kernen af de emneomrder, du mder i gymnasiet. P den mde skaber du bedre overblik, fjerner frustrationerne og genfinder gleden ved at ire nyt, s du i stedet kan fokusere p at udvikle dit vilde spektrum af viden.Sjovt, nemt og enkelt. Opgaver Noter +4.000 Noter til gymnasiet Online siden Egen redaktion Jump to ratings and reviews "Take up the White Man's burdenSend forth the best ye breedGo bind your sons to exileTo serve your captives' need;..."The White Man's Burden" is a poem by Rudyard Kipling first written in 1899 about the PhilippineAmerican War (18991902) that calls for the United States to assume colonial control of the Filipino people and their country. In recent years, it has garnered a reputation as controversial due to changing perspectives on colonialism and British imperialism. Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936) is often regarded as the unofficial Poet Laureate of the British Empire. Yet his cutting verse and prose reveals a ferociously independent figure, at times violently opposed to the dominant political and literary tendencies of his age. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1907 "in consideration of the power of observation, originality of imagination, virility of ideas and remarkable talent for narration which characterize the creations of this world-famous author." Joseph Rudyard Kipling was a journalist, short-story writer, poet, and novelist.Kipling's works of fiction include The Jungle Book (1894), Kim (1901), and many short stories, including The Man Who Would Be King (1888). His poems include Mandalay (1890), Gunga Din (1890), The Gods of the Copybook Headings (1919), The White Man's Burden (1899), and If (1910). He is regarded as a major innovator in the art of the short story; his children's books are classics of children's literature; and one critic described his work as exhibiting "a versatile and luminous narrative gift".Kipling was one of the most popular writers in the United Kingdom, in both prose and verse, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Henry James said: "Kipling strikes me personally as the most complete man of genius (as distinct from fine intelligence) that I have ever known." In 1907, at the age of 41, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature, making him the first English-language writer to receive the prize, and its youngest recipient to date. He was also sounded out for the British Poet Laureateship and on several occasions for a knighthood, both of which he declined.Awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1907 "in consideration of the power of observation, originality of imagination, virility of ideas and remarkable talent for narration which characterize the creations of this world-famous author." Kipling kept writing until the early 1930s, but at a slower pace and with much less success than before. On the night of 12 January 1936, Kipling suffered a haemorrhage in his small intestine. He underwent surgery, but died less than a week later on 18 January 1936 at the age of 70 of a perforated duodenal ulcer. Kipling's death had in fact previously been incorrectly announced in a magazine, to which he wrote, "I've just read that I am dead. Don't forget to delete me from your list of subscribers."Displaying 1 - 29 of 71 reviewsMay 10, 2017Kipling was a racist s.o.b. whether you like to believe it or not. It makes sense for him to be this way. He was an Englishman raised in the empire. This poem is not sarcastic. Many people watch Disney's version of The Jungle Book and think, "Oh, Kipling couldn't have been racist! Look at this cute story!" Wrong. "Oh, that poem is just sarcasm! You can tell by how ridiculous it is!" Wrong. Don't try to look at Kipling in a positive light. He is a part of history, a bad, awful history, but a history nonetheless. Accept that he was a shitty person who truly believed that white people had a moral obligation to help people of color because he thought they were too dumb to do anything for themselves. This poem is NOT sarcastic. It sounds ridiculous to us, but he wrote it with sincerity. Say it with me: Rudyard Kipling was a racist pig who made a profit off of being white and calling people of color savages. Booooo Kipling. January 9, 2023Super racist: :(while i understand the context for this poem, it was at a time where imperialism was glorified, it's still absolutely disgusting and it makes me sad that there was a time where this was socially acceptable!liked the rhyme scheme of the poem, but the message was a big no-noit was interesting analyzing this poem thoughJuly 3, 2020I remember when my teacher of Literature posted on our group the lists of the newcomers' projects, and since I was a newcomer in the university, this poem was assigned for me. I was on my way home, returning from my grandmother's funeral on December 2019, and to stop thinking about her, I read the poem without much understanding. Now, in the year of the pandemic, and when we thought that the projects would be forgotten by the teacher, he posted informing that we are still obliged to do them, so I read the poem with different analyses and i really liked it! i liked the poem and the themes that would be great to be done as main topics for researches. I liked the poem and hated the concept of imperialism and the poisonous discrimination of the poet and his portrayal of the colonizer as a nice and good thing that would happen to a nation!March 2, 2017Kipling was Britain's great literary champion of imperialism, and this poem was his way of welcoming the United States to the club and explaining to them how the game is played. Mainly of interest because of its historical significance in my reading about the period when the United States began to pursue empire, american-imperialism poetry reviewedDecember 16, 2020What the fuck is this shitFebruary 23, 2024A poem that reflects the zeitgeist for the time in which it was written. It has the feeling of a kind of heart of darkness.November 21, 2022Victorian-popular-fictionDecember 2, 2018I don't care for poetry but this seems to hit all the marks of a good poem. The racism and imperialism is nauseating to my modern sensibilities but I don't think this makes Kipling a monster or evil. Tolerant, non-imperialists were the oddity of the times so it's a bit unfair to hold historical persons to modern morals. That being said I'm more of a Mark Twain fan.September 5, 2018-1 starsSo far, I've done a decent job at keeping the books I rate to the best of the best. This one, though, came back to haunt me from a mandatory history class, so I just have to review it. I've never had to go into the negatives before, so I'll use this to explain what it meansmy enjoyment of this book is about equal to that of a one-star book, but only in a joking way. Sometimes a bad poem is better than a boring poem, and making fun of the blatant racism here is much more entertaining than slogging through someone's rant on vaccines.December 26, 2019Imperialist racist drive! It is not sarcasm or satire, and any allusion to him not meaning it in a serious way is just trying to avoid the fact the author of the jungle book was a horrific racist, supporting racist ideology and structures.August 7, 2021I wish this asshole was alive so i could personally punch him in the face.August 21, 2020A poem about the duty every white man has to stay strong in his responsibility to lift up the lower races of the world while they slander him for it.August 6, 2016As a poem, no doubt it's brilliantly written. The debate is was Kipling being sarcastic or did he really mean what the poem says? It makes sense Kipling wasn't kidding, given the time it was written (1899) and the ideas of the social class he represented. Nowadays, of course, these ideas are completely outdated and crazy, which is why I can't give it a higher rating.The ironic thing for Kipling, if he really wrote the poem to be read literally, is how time has made it possible to read it as if it were meant to be sarcastic and to work better that way.March 1, 2022Ubiquity (Challenge) | Average NPS: 15.31 | Max NPS: 22Open Sort MenuFilter OptionsToggle Preview1.0xMusic20.53JumpstreamStreamTechnicalNotes: 1659Jumps: 362Hands: 134Holds: 79Mines: 6585.12% (1.0x) W3ClearMax Combo: 3102022-02-21 17:57:14BPM22001:49October 15, 2022had to read for a class...basically kipling (a brit) was telling the united states that they needed to flex their imperialism and colonize the philippines. 0/5 stars obviouslyJanuary 21, 2023I read this last year but it didn't really stick with me. So I read it again, and all I can say is!m thankful I now live in a world where work like this is frowned upon! March 7, 2025If we had a nickel for every time a Victorian poet or writer glorified Imperialism, we'd sadly have a lot of nickels.July 5, 2023Read the poem "The White Man's Burden" for several different classes. It was assigned for the express purpose of showing Europe's unrivaled racism at the time, and it certainly does a great job of that. The only thing I can think of off the top of my head that is as blatantly racist is "She" by H. Rider Haggard.February 3, 2024Sure its racist, but consider the times. Consider the upbringing of the author. The poem serves as a literary Time Capsule, while also touching in the politics of the day. There are many horrible things written and read, but still serve a purpose. Perhaps the closed-minded amongst us shall disagree.August 22, 2019I only read this because I saw it mentioned in a review of Apocalypse Now. I was pretty surprised to find that it's actually a racist pro-imperialist rant written in the form of laughably bad poetry. Not what I was expecting from the author of The Jungle Book. Yeeesh.August 27, 2018Although this was written in the late 1890's, the white supremacist logic behind this poem still explains the foundational thought of supporters of U.S. imperialism today. October 28, 2019Pro-tip: If you want to better the lives of those foreign to you, maybe don't call them "Half-devil and half-child"Displaying 1 - 29 of 71 reviewsGet help and learn more about the design. Welcome to 19th Century, where we delve into the complexities of history. In this article, we explore the term white mans burden and its reflection of the prevailing ideology during the 19th century. Join us as we analyze the implications and discuss its impact on society. Understanding the Context of the 19th Century Term White Mans BurdenThe term White Mans Burden emerged in the 19th century as a concept that justified European colonialism and imperialism. It epitomized the belief held by many Europeans that it was their duty to bring civilization and progress to the so-called lesser races and territories they dominated. This phrase first appeared in a poem written by Rudyard Kipling in 1899, which called upon the United States to take up the burden of empire-building in the Philippines following the Spanish-American War. The poem presented the idea that it was the responsibility of the white race to uplift and guide non-white societies.At its core, the White Mans Burden was based on notions of racial superiority and a paternalistic attitude towards non-European cultures. It reflected the belief that Europeans were inherently more advanced and civilized, and that it was their moral obligation to bring progress, Christianity, and modernity to other parts of the world.The term gained widespread popularity and was embraced by imperialists to justify their colonial endeavors. It provided a moral justification for the exploitation of resources, forced labor, cultural assimilation, and political control over colonized nations and peoples.However, it is essential to understand the context in which this term was used. The 19th century was marked by intense competition among European powers for territorial acquisition and economic dominance. The industrial revolution had fueled an era of expansionism and imperialism, driven by economic interests and the desire for strategic advantage.The concept of the White Mans Burden was a product of this historical context, serving as a legitimizing ideology for the imperial ambitions of Western powers. It shaped colonial policies, perpetuated racial hierarchies, and had lasting consequences for the colonized societies, leading to cultural disruption, economic exploitation, and political subjugation.The White Mans Burden was a concept that emerged in the 19th century to rationalize European colonialism and imperialism. It reflected the belief in the duty of the white race to civilize and uplift non-European societies, but it also masked the exploitative and oppressive nature of colonial rule. This term underscores the racial attitudes, power dynamics, and historical context that shaped the era of European imperialism.The United States Colonial Empire If by Rudyard Kipling Inspirational Poetry What is the concept of the white mans burden?The concept of the white mans burden emerged during the 19th century as a justification for European colonialism and imperialism. It was a belief held primarily by Western powers, particularly Britain, France, and Belgium, that they had a moral obligation to civilize and modernize societies they perceived as backward or uncivilized. This notion was popularized by the British poet and writer Rudyard Kipling in his poem titled The White Mans Burden: The United States and The Philippine Islands, published in 1899. In the poem, Kipling urged the United States to take up the responsibility of governing the Philippines after it acquired the territory from Spain in the Spanish-American War.The term white mans burden encapsulated the idea that it was the duty of white Europeans to bring progress, Christianity, education, and modernity to non-white societies around the world. Proponents of this concept believed that they were helping to uplift and civilize societies that they considered primitive or underdeveloped.However, it is important to note that the notion of the white mans burden was deeply rooted in racism and paternalism. It justified the subjugation and exploitation of colonized peoples under the guise of benevolent guidance. Critics argue that it perpetuated and reinforced imperialistic attitudes and practices, leading to the oppression, cultural erasure, and economic exploitation of indigenous societies throughout the 19th century.Read More: Exploring the Treasures: 19th Century Books for SaleOverall, the concept of the white mans burden was a reflection of the prevailing colonial ideologies of the time, which rationalized European dominance over non-European territories based on notions of racial and cultural superiority. What is the meaning of the term white mans burden in the 19th century?The term white mans burden was a phrase coined in the late 19th century and popularized by the British poet Rudyard Kipling. It refers to the belief held by many Westerners, particularly Europeans, that it was their moral duty and responsibility to civilize and uplift non-Western societies and cultures. This concept was based on the idea of racial superiority, with white Europeans considering themselves as more advanced and enlightened compared to other races. The phrase encapsulated the belief that it was the burden of the white race to bring progress and civilization to the rest of the world. This perspective justified colonialism and imperialism, as European powers sought to expand their influence and control over territories in Africa, Asia, and other parts of the world. The phrase has since become synonymous with the paternalistic and self-righteous attitudes that characterized European imperialism during the 19th and early 20th centuries. What was the meaning of the term white mans burden on Quizlet?The term white mans burden refers to the belief held by many Europeans during the 19th century that it was the duty and responsibility of the white race to spread their civilization, culture, and values to other parts of the world, particularly to non-white populations. This concept was often used to justify colonialism and imperialism, as well as the notion of a racial hierarchy with white Europeans at the top. The idea behind the term was that it was the burden or obligation of the white race to uplift and civilize other cultures deemed inferior. The phrase gained prominence through the poem of the same name written by Rudyard Kipling in 1899, which widely popularized this perspective. However, it is important to note that the term is now widely criticized for its association with Western imperialism and racial superiority. What is the meaning of the phrase the white mans burden on Quizizz?The white mans burden is a phrase coined by the British poet and writer Rudyard Kipling in his poem of the same name, published in 1899. In the context of the 19th century, it refers to the belief held by many Europeans and Americans that they had a moral obligation to colonize and civilize other parts of the world, particularly non-Western countries.The phrase implies that it was the duty of white colonizers to bring their superior culture, religion, and governance systems to distant lands and peoples who were considered less developed or savage. It was essentially a justification for imperialism and colonization, asserting that it was the responsibility of the white race to uplift and educate those they deemed inferior.This concept reflected the dominant colonial attitudes and ideologies of the time, perpetuating notions of racial superiority and the idea that European civilization was more advanced and superior to other cultures. The phrase the white mans burden encapsulates the paternalistic and ethnocentric mindset that underpinned much of the imperial expansion during the 19th century. Frequently Asked Questions How did the concept of white mans burden contribute to the justification of colonialism in the 19th century?The concept of white mans burden played a significant role in justifying colonialism during the 19th century. The phrase itself was popularized by the British poet and writer Rudyard Kipling in his famous poem of the same name. The idea behind the white mans burden was that it was the duty of the white, Western nations to bring civilization, progress, and Christianity to the uncivilized and backward peoples of the world. This notion was rooted in the belief that European culture and values were superior to those of non-European peoples.The use of this concept in colonial discourse helped create a moral justification for the imperial powers to intervene in other countries and assert their dominance. It gave them a sense of purpose and responsibility in their colonial ventures, framing them as benevolent missions to uplift and educate the native populations.Furthermore, the notion of the white mans burden was used to portray colonialism as a noble enterprise that aimed to improve the lives of the colonized peoples. This narrative was often propagated through educational materials, literature, and other forms of media, shaping public opinion and garnering support for colonial expansion.However, it is important to note that the concept of the white mans burden was deeply rooted in racism and a sense of cultural superiority. It served to perpetuate notions of racial hierarchy and the power dynamics between the colonizers and the colonized. It disregarded the agency and autonomy of the native peoples, viewing them as passive beneficiaries of European civilization. The concept of white mans burden played a crucial role in justifying colonialism in the 19th century. It helped legitimize the actions of imperial powers, presenting colonial endeavors as moral obligations and portraying non-European peoples as dependent on Western guidance and control. What were some of the arguments used by proponents of the white mans burden theory in the 19th century?Proponents of the white mans burden theory in the 19th century made several arguments to support their viewpoint. This theory, popularized by British poet Rudyard Kipling, asserted that it was the duty and responsibility of white Europeans to bring civilization and progress to non-white societies. 1. Civilizing mission: Supporters argued that Western civilization was superior to other cultures and that it was their moral obligation to spread their values, technology, and governance systems to less developed parts of the world.2. Social Darwinism: Some proponents believed in the concept of social Darwinism, which suggested that certain races were more evolved and therefore better suited to leading and guiding other races towards progress.3. Economic benefits: Supporters claimed that the colonization and exploitation of resources in non-European territories would bring economic prosperity and trading opportunities for European powers.4. Religion: Many proponents argued that spreading Christianity was an essential part of the white mans burden. They believed that bringing Christianity to non-Christian societies would save souls and provide spiritual enlightenment.5. Ignorance and savagery: Supporters often portrayed non-European societies as primitive, backward, and in need of guidance. They argued that it was the duty of the white man to educate and uplift these societies.Overall, the arguments made by proponents of the white mans burden theory in the 19th century were rooted in notions of racial superiority, cultural superiority, and a sense of moral obligation to civilize and uplift other societies. How did the belief in the white mans burden impact Western attitudes towards non-Western cultures and societies during the 19th century?The belief in the white mans burden had a significant impact on Western attitudes towards non-Western cultures and societies during the 19th century. The concept, popularized by British poet and writer Rudyard Kipling, suggested that it was the duty of white Europeans to civilize and uplift non-white peoples with a strong hand, and he never doubts that the greater part of this obligation rests at present upon England—a theory, certainly, to which history lends much support.Once the Viet Minh forces, under the leadership of the legendary general Vo Nguyen Giap, had dealt a death blow to the French colonial forces at Dien Bien Phu in 1954, the Eisenhower administration in Washington effectively decided to take on the white man's burden. Vietnam was divided, but that very year's Geneva agreement proposed reunification elections.The white man's burden of colonialism still continues to create inequality, poverty and intergenerational grief in the lands that were supposedly civilised. That Prithvi Narayan was a local chieftain that resisted the white man's burden to colonize and civilize the east is being taken up as a cause by none less than Nepalis.Civilising the people around the world was "The White Man's Burden".They exhibited signs of being totally enervated bearing the 'white man's burden' through those days of strife and fearful odds. scoresideos A Teaching Tool for High School English Language Arts or Global History Teachersby Evan MantykBackground of Kipling and British IndiaRudyard KiplingThe poet, Rudyard Kipling, was born in British India in 1865 and spent much of his life there. He produced many works of fiction and prose set there, the most famous being the Jungle Book.The British Empire is generally recognized as having been a force for good in India through the 19th century and arguably beyond. When India was given independence from the British Empire and partitioned in 1947, the devastation that the British had warned of came to fruition: around 1 million died when Muslims fought against Hindus and other groups. The law and order brought by British rule, known as the British Raj, were no more. There were, of course, at least two sides to how people viewed the British Raj. Introduce students to the complexities of the situation with Dadabhai Naoroji's piece on the benefits and detriments of British rule. Naoroji was a founding member of the Indian National Congress and the first Asian to serve as a Member of Parliament of the United Kingdom, 1892-1895. Background of the PoemThe White Mans Burden was written in 1899, at a time when imperialism was still a perfectly normal and healthy way of ensuring the survival and prosperity of ones nation or empire. Particularly, this was before World War II and the Holocaust, which was enabled by the rise of Nazi German imperialism. (It is important to note here that Nazi German imperialism was ideologically driven by social Darwinism, part of the underpinnings of communism.) Kipling wrote White Mans Burden as a response to the American takeover of the Philippines after the Spanish-American War in 1898. The phrase that forms the poems title and refrain, White Mans burden, is a metaphor for the tremendous hardship and responsibility of carrying out effective and positive imperialism. Representing imperialist Britain, the narrator is speaking like an older, wiser brother to his new imperialist younger brother, America, explaining what difficulties lie ahead on this path. The White Mans Burden by Rudyard Kipling, 1899Take up the White Mans burden [burden: heavy weight, a responsibility] Send forth the best ye breed [ye: you / breed: give birth to]Go bind your sons to exile To serve your captives need;To wait in heavy harness, _ On fluttered folk and wild [fluttered folk: irregular people|Your new-caught, sullen peoples, [sullen: gloomy, sad] Half-devil and half-child.Take up the White Mans burden _ In patience to abide, [abide: wait]To veil the threat of terror [veil: hide] _ And check the show of pride; [check: stop]By open speech and smile, _ A hundred times made plainTo seek anothers profit, _ And work anothers gain.Take up the White Mans burden _ The savage wars of peaceFill full the mouth of Famine [Famine: widespread lack of food] _ And bid the sickness cease; [cease: end]And when your goal is nearest _ The end for others sought,Watch sloth and heathen Folly [sloth: laziness / heathen: non-Christian / Folly: mistakes] _ Bring all your hopes to naught. [naught: nothing]Take up the White Mans Burden _ No tawdry rule of kings, [tawdry: showy but cheap and of poor quality,|But toil of serf and sweeper [toil: hard work / serf: a type of slave-worker] _ The tale of common things. The ports ye shall not enter, _ The roads ye shall not tread,Go mark them with your living, _ And mark them with your dead.Take up the White Mans Burden _ And reap his old reward:The blame of those ye better, _ The hate of those ye guardThe cry of hosts ye humor _ (Ah, slowly!) toward the light;Why brought he us from bondage, [bondage: slavery] _ Our loved Egyptian night?"Take up the White Mans burden _ Ye dare not stoop to lessNor call too loud on Freedom _ To cloak your weariness;By all ye cry or whisper, _ By all ye leave or doThe silent, sullen peoples _ Shall weigh your gods and you.Take up the White Mans Burden _ Have done with childish days!The lightly proffered laurel, [lightly proffered laurel: easily won achievement] _ The easy, ungrudging praise.Comes now, to search your manhood _ Through all the thankless yearsCold, edged with dear-bought wisdom, _ The judgment of your peers! [peers: those of ones same age or generation]","quote: reference to Moses bringing Jews out of slavery in Egypt. The fictitious quote seems to suggest that the Jewish slaves are angry at Moses for leading them out of more comfort in Egypt into the wild desert, where they are free but suffer through 40 years of wandering.A printable version of the poem with line numbers can be obtained here: White Mans Burden Rudyard Kipling,Question for StudentsWhat are three ways that the British had to suffer while ruling over the natives of India, according to the poem? You may quote, but make sure to also write in your own words for each of the three ways.Answers will vary. Sample answers:Send forth the best ye breed / Go bind your sons to exile / To serve your captives need (lines2-4): Many of the best and brightest young men of England were sent to run the Empire in various locations around the world, including faraway places like India, which was the Jewel in the Crown of the British Empire. Back then, before air travel that would mean weeks or months of travel by boat and had a similar feeling to exile from ones home. These men might go to India for years at a time without returning.The blame of those ye better, / The hate of those ye guard (lines 35-36): Although the British did much good in India, as discussed in the Naoroji reading, they naturally took much criticism based on the fact that they were a minority ruling a majority. Such criticism should, ideally, be based on the merit and character of ones rule rather than categorically applied. It is good to note here that some Indians have praised the British for ruling better than the Mughals (who were invading Muslim Persians and also a ruling minority in Hindi-dominated India.Fill full the mouth of Famine / And bid the sickness cease (lines 11-12): This may seem confusing. Did not the British cause famine in India? Indeed, there is some blame to be had for the inevitable failures of a command economy the size of the British Empire (the sun never sets on the British Empire), but such blame should again not be categorical. We cannot observe all of the famines or epidemics that did not happen and that very likely could have happened. The British were in charge and it was their responsibility, day and night, to look out for the best interests of India and the Indian people, to protect India, and to make sure its people are healthy, strong, and, to a degree, happy. Consider for a moment too that India was likely the second most populous nation on earth at that time. Such was the weighty yokeThe White Mans burdenof the British imperialist..Additional Resources . NOTE TO READERS: If you enjoyed this poem or other content, please consider making a donation to the Society of Classical Poets.The Society of Classical Poets does not endorse any views expressed in individual poems or commentary. ***Read Our Comments Policy Here*** Definition of the white man's burden from the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary The alleged duty of the white peoples to bring their civilization to other peoples regarded as backward.

White man's burden def. White man's burden definition. Define white man's burden. White man's burden meaning. White man's burden.