

Silvernus they
conquered. the men
who worked hard

[Life](#), [Friendship](#)



Sylvernus R. Osagu Kelly Webtser 12/31/17 LESSON 05 ACTIVITY: KIPLING: ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON Literal Interpretive Evaluative "The White Man's Burden" Why is this in the poem? What is the message about the British Empire? Description of characters/speakers represented in the poem: U. S. Soldiers: The U.

S. soldiers are fighting to make a civilized and well polished nation. Kipling is telling us about the courageous actions.

The soldiers were treated poorly to shows one of the burdens that white men must face. The message in "The White Man's Burden" about the british empire is that they have the right to continue with its imperialistic motives. He believes in that because it will benefit all of the people in the end.

Plot/Topic of Each Stanza: Stanza 1: "Send forth the best ye breed" Stanza 2: "On fluttered folk and wild" Stanza 3: "Take up the White Man's burden- The savage wars of peace" Stanza 4: "The ports ye shall not enter, The roads ye shall not tread" Stanza 5: "The blame of those ye better," Stanza 6: "Nor call too loud on Freedom To cloak your weariness;" Stanza 7: "Have done with childish days- The lightly proffered laurel," The speaker wants the best soldiers. The speaker is calls the natives wild animals. The speaker wants the white men to be peaceful with the places they conquered. The men who worked hard can't enjoy the fruit of their labor.

Not only will the hard working white not get paid , but they will be blamed and hated. The speaker is telling his men they can't leave. Stop being so childish and looking for dumb rewards!! The speaker believes the best men are white men. The speaker talks about the natives as if the animals. Making

peace with places you conquered is a paradox. The men who worked on the ports of happiness shall not enter or tread. The white are going to be blamed if this plan goes bad.

The white men shall not leave to find a easy way out. The speaker was telling they should be more mature and think of their nation as award instead of materialistic. Theme: Based on the evidence in this chart for “ The White Man’s Burden,” what is the author’s message about the British Empire? The author’s message is that white men are the best and the British Empire control over other countries shall increase for their betterment.

Complete this portion of the chart with evidence from The Man Who Would Be King. Literal Interpretive Evaluative What happens in the text? Why is this in the story? What is the message about the British Empire? Character Action: Dravot and Carnehan make a contract with one another to become kings of Kafiristan. Additional Character Action: When Dravot said he will make an empire. Additional Character Action: Dravot tells Carnehan that he wants a wife.

Additional Character Action: Carnehan gets jealous and mad at Dravot because he acts like he became the king by himself without Carnahan’s help. Their contract is important because it sets the story in motion. It shows the business-like approach the two men have toward their goal of being kings.

This represents how Dravot is foolishly trying to create an empire by himself. This shows that Dravot no longer cares or respect the agreement This

creates dangerous tension between the two. The contract shows that the two characters are attempting to mimic the formal operations of the Empire.

He wants to turn the natives land into an empire so he can hold power.

Dravots shows how kings can easily be distracted from their main goal. This tension and Dravot's pride brought on many problems that lead to them both dying. Character Statement: Carnehan says, " We have been boiler-fitters, engine-drivers, petty contractors, and all that, and we have decided that India isn't big enough for such as us." Additional Character Statement: it's a big country, and somehow you can't help me, Peachey, in the way I want to be helped.' Additional Character Statement: " be you man or god or devil, I'll stick by you to-day.

" Additional Character Statement: " I won't make a Nation,' says he. ' I'll make an Empire!" This quote provides a backstory for the two characters. Dravot is starting to tell Carnehan he is not needed. Billy Fish is telling the two white men that he will always stay by their side forever.

Dravot is starting to get greedy. Also when he used words like " I" or " I'll" it shows that he wants to do this on his own. This quote shows how the two characters attempted to work within the limitations of the Empire and how they were dissatisfied with the outcomes. This quote show the tension that is starting between the two. This quote shows how loyal Billy Fish is.

This quote is showing that Dravot is starting to become more jealous and greedy. Theme: Based on the evidence in this chart for "The Man Who Would Be King," what is the author's message about the British Empire? The

author's message from "The Man Who Would Be King" was unchecked power leads to corruption. Response Questions Use textual support from your reading of pages 25-37 to answer the questions below in complete sentences. 1. Describe the change in Dravot and Carnehan relationship from the beginning to the end of the story. What is the catalyst for the change and what is the result? Use evidence from the text to support your response.

In the beginning of the story, Dravot and Carnehan were so close they could be mistaken as brothers, instead of friends. Their main goal was to conquer and control a small piece of land and turn it into an empire. But as they started to get closer and closer to their goal Dravot starts to slowly disrespect Carnehan due to his greed. For example, when Dravot says, "it's a big country, and somehow you can't help me, Peachey, in the way I want to be helped." he is disrespecting Carnehan and telling him he is no longer needed. Close to the end of the story Dravot and Carnehan have more forgiving friendship.

This is shown when Dravot says, "I've brought you to this, Peachey," says he. "Brought you out of your happy life to be killed in Kafiristan, where you was late Commander-in-Chief of the Emperor's forces. Say you forgive me, Peachey." "I do," says Peachey. "Fully and freely do I forgive you, Dan." 2. How do the narrator, Dravot, and Carnehan each represent an aspect of the British Empire? Use evidence from the text to support your response. Dravot represents the bad part of the British Empire because he doesn't follow rules, instead he makes his own rules and then destroys them.

On the other hand, Carnehan represent the good side of Britain because he's fair and follows the rules. In eight to 10 sentences, answer the questions below based on your reading of *The Man Who Would Be King* and study of the British Empire. 3. How is Dravot and Carnehan's adventure representative of the British Empire? Discuss at least three specific parallels using support from the text.

Dravot and Carnehan's adventure to power clearly represents the British Empire and its love for imperialism. They traveled to India, where they meet the newspaper editor. After mating and getting all the supplies they needed they traveled to Kafiristan. They knew that Kafiristan was a place that was so primitive that they could easily overrule and control. The first thing they when they get there is show their amazing guns during a war between two tribes. Afterwards they started to lie and use tricks to climb their way to the top. One of the lies Dravot tells the natives is that he is the Grandmaster of Freemasonry. This lie makes them seen as gods to the natives, but this lie also gets them killed and destroys their new empire.

4. Was Kipling using his novella *The Man Who Would Be King* as support of the concept of "noblesse oblige"? Discuss specific evidence from the text, Kipling's "The White Man's Burden," and the context of Kipling's life. "Noblesse oblige" is showing kindness and helping those who are less privileged than you. This was basically Dravot and Carnehan's goal. They believed that if they went over to Kafiristan and took supreme control the villagers would be happy.

But, the main technique Dravot and Carnehan used was deception and manipulating. Carnehan's main goal was to help both the natives and himself, while Dravot only wanted to help himself. Being a noblesse oblige means you must take care of people that are in lower classes than you. Dravot stopped the two men from being the noblesse oblige by manipulating all of the natives into building an Empire for his own reasons. Even though it seemed as if he didn't care about the natives he still helped them come together and create a strong government.