

Chapter 11 Section 1 Imperialists Divide Africa

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 The French Dimension
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KOCH MASON

A History of the Greater United States New Africa Books

There was racism in the ancient world, after all. This groundbreaking book refutes the common belief that the ancient Greeks and Romans harbored "ethnic and cultural," but not racial, prejudice. It does so by comprehensively tracing the intellectual origins of racism back to classical antiquity. Benjamin Isaac's systematic analysis of ancient social prejudices and stereotypes reveals that some of those represent prototypes of racism--or proto-racism--which in turn inspired the early modern authors who developed the more familiar racist ideas. He considers the literature from classical Greece to late antiquity in a quest for the various forms of the discriminatory stereotypes and social hatred that have played such an important role in recent history and continue to do so in modern society. Magisterial in scope and scholarship, and engagingly written, *The Invention of Racism in Classical Antiquity* further suggests that an understanding of ancient attitudes toward other peoples sheds light not only on Greco-Roman imperialism and the ideology of enslavement (and the concomitant integration or non-integration) of foreigners in those societies, but also on the disintegration of the Roman Empire and on more recent imperialism as well. The first part considers general themes in the history of discrimination; the second provides a detailed analysis of proto-racism and prejudices toward particular groups of foreigners in the Greco-Roman world. The last chapter

concerns Jews in the ancient world, thus placing anti-Semitism in a broader context.

The French Dimension Farrar, Straus and Giroux

China and other Third World societies cannot 'catch up' with the rich countries. The contemporary world system is permanently dominated by a small group of rich countries who maintain a vice-like grip over the key parts of the labour process - over the most technologically sophisticated and complex labour. Globalisation of production since the 1980s means much more of the world's work is now carried out in the poor countries, yet it is the rich, imperialist countries - through their domination of the labour process - that monopolise most of the benefits. Income levels in the First World remain five and ten times higher than Third World countries. The huge gulf between rich and poor worlds is getting bigger not smaller. Under capitalist imperialism, it is permanent. China has moved from being one of the poorest societies to a level now similar with other relatively developed Third World societies - like Mexico and Brazil. The dominant idea that it somehow threatens to 'catch up' economically, or overtake the rich countries paves the way for imperialist military and economic aggression against China. King's meticulous study punctures the rising-China myth. His empirical and theoretical analysis shows that, as long as the world economy continues to be run for private profit, it can no longer produce new imperialist powers. Rather it will continue to reproduce the monopoly of the same rich countries generation after generation. The giant social divide between rich and poor countries cannot be overcome.

The Colonial Past in History Textbooks Cornell University Press

"This book examines the evolving representations of the colonial past from the mid-19th century up to decolonisation in the 1960s and 70s - the so-called era of Modern Imperialism - in post-war history textbooks from across the world. The aim of the book is to examine the evolving outlook of colonial representations in history education and the underpinning explanations for the specific outlook in different - former colonizer and colonised - countries (to be found in collective memory, popular historical culture, social representations, identity-building processes, and the state of historical knowledge within academia). The approach of the book is novel and innovative in different ways. First of all, given the complexity of the research, an original interdisciplinary approach has been implemented, which brings together historians, history educators and social psychologists to examine representations of colonialism in history education in different countries around the world while drawing on different theoretical frameworks. Secondly, given the interest in the interplay between collective memory, popular historical culture, social representations, and the state of historical knowledge within academia, a diachronic approach is implemented, examining the evolving representations of the colonial past, and connecting them to developments within society at large and academia"--

The Significance of the Frontier in American History BRILL

This volume contains articles from the Cambridge University Research Seminar in Ancient History, examining the important aspects of imperialism in the Ancient world.

Historical and Social Psychological Perspectives John Wiley & Sons

Sanctions as War is the first critical analysis of economic sanctions from a global perspective. Featuring case studies from 11 sanctioned countries and theoretical essays, it will be of immediate interest to those interested in understanding how sanctions became the common sense of American foreign policy.

Empires and Colonies in the Modern World McDougal Littell/Houghton Mifflin

This hugely influential work marked a turning point in US history and culture, arguing that the nation's expansion into the Great West was directly linked to its unique spirit: a rugged individualism forged at the juncture between civilization and wilderness, which - for better or worse - lies at the heart of American identity today. Throughout history, some books have changed the world. They have transformed the way we see ourselves - and each other. They have inspired debate, dissent, war and revolution. They have enlightened, outraged, provoked and comforted. They have enriched lives - and destroyed them. Now Penguin brings you the works of the great thinkers, pioneers, radicals and visionaries whose ideas shook civilization and helped make us who we are.

Europe and the Transformation of the Tropical World BRILL

'An authoritative analysis of the role of communication in contemporary capitalism and an important contribution to debates about the forms of domination and potentials for liberation in today's capitalist society.' — Professor Michael Hardt, Duke University, co-author of the tetralogy *Empire*, *Commonwealth*, *Multitude*, and *Assembly* 'A comprehensive approach to understanding and transcending the deepening crisis of communicative capitalism. It is a major work of synthesis and essential reading for anyone wanting to know what critical analysis is and why we need it now more than ever.' — Professor Graham Murdock, Emeritus Professor, University of Loughborough and co-editor of *The Handbook of Political Economy of Communications* Communication and Capitalism outlines foundations of a critical theory of communication. Going beyond Jürgen Habermas' theory of communicative action, Christian Fuchs outlines a communicative materialism that is a critical, dialectical, humanist approach to theorising communication in society and in capitalism. The book renews Marxist Humanism as a critical theory perspective on communication and society. The author theorises communication and society by engaging with the dialectic, materialism, society, work, labour, technology, the means of communication as means of production, capitalism, class, the public sphere, alienation, ideology, nationalism, racism, authoritarianism, fascism, patriarchy, globalisation, the new imperialism, the commons, love, death, metaphysics, religion, critique, social and class struggles, praxis, and socialism. Fuchs renews the engagement with the questions of what it means to be a human and a humanist today and what dangers humanity faces today.

Imperialism in the Ancient World Routledge

This book examines the economic and business history of Sudan, placing Sudan into the wider context of the impact of imperialism on economic development in sub-Saharan Africa. From the 1870s onwards British interest(s) in Sudan began to intensify, a consequence of the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 and the overseas expansion of British business activities associated with the Scramble for Africa and the renewal of imperial impulses in the second half of the nineteenth century. Mollan shows the gradual economic embrace of imperialism in the years before 1899; the impact of imperialism on the economic development of colonial Sudan to 1956; and then the post-colonial economic legacy of imperialism into the 1970s. This text highlights how state-centred economic activity was developed in cooperation with British international business. Founded on an economic model that was debt-driven, capital intensive, and cash-crop oriented—the colonial economy of Sudan was centred on cotton growing. This model locked Sudan into a particular developmental path that, in turn, contributed to the nature and timing of decolonization, and the consequent structures of dependency in the post-colonial era.

Ecology and Power in the Age of Empire Springer Nature

Named one of the ten best books of the year by the Chicago Tribune A Publishers Weekly best book of 2019 | A 2019 NPR Staff Pick A pathbreaking history of the United States' overseas possessions and the true meaning of its empire We are familiar with maps that outline all fifty states. And we are also familiar with the idea that the United States is an "empire," exercising power around the world. But what about the actual territories—the islands, atolls, and archipelagos—this country has governed and inhabited? In *How to Hide an Empire*, Daniel Immerwahr tells the fascinating story of the United States outside the United States. In crackling, fast-paced prose, he reveals forgotten episodes that cast American history in a new light. We travel to the Guano Islands, where prospectors collected one of the nineteenth century's most valuable commodities, and the Philippines, site of the most destructive event on U.S. soil. In Puerto Rico, Immerwahr shows how U.S. doctors conducted grisly experiments they would never have conducted on the mainland and charts the emergence of independence fighters who would shoot up the U.S. Congress. In the years after World War II, Immerwahr notes, the United States moved away from colonialism. Instead, it put innovations in electronics, transportation, and culture to use,

devising a new sort of influence that did not require the control of colonies. Rich with absorbing vignettes, full of surprises, and driven by an original conception of what empire and globalization mean today, *How to Hide an Empire* is a major and compulsively readable work of history.

Imperialism: the Highest Stage of Capitalism Vintage

Postcolonial theory is one of the key issues of scholarly debates worldwide; debates, so the author argues, which are rather sterile and characterized by a repetitive reworking of old hackneyed issues, focussing on cultural questions of language and identity in particular. She explores the divergent responses to the debates on globalization.

The Invention of Racism in Classical Antiquity Oxford University Press

This seminal work—now available in a 15th anniversary edition with a new preface—is a thorough introduction to the historical and theoretical origins of postcolonial theory. Provides a clearly written and wide-ranging account of postcolonialism, empire, imperialism, and colonialism, written by one of the leading scholars on the topic Details the history of anti-colonial movements and their leaders around the world, from Europe and Latin America to Africa and Asia Analyzes the ways in which freedom struggles contributed to postcolonial discourse by producing fundamental ideas about the relationship between non-western and western societies and cultures Offers an engaging yet accessible style that will appeal to scholars as well as introductory students

Anti-Imperialism in the United States The Black Man's Burden

A fascinating study of the important role of biology in European expansion, from 900 to 1900.

The Great Debate, 1890-1920 Manchester University Press

Chapter 8: William James Ashley and William Cunningham: English Economic Historians -- William James Ashley: -- (1) Introduction -- (2) England's Commercial Legislation and the American Colonies -- (3) The Tariff Problem and the 1903 Fiscal Controversy -- (4) Tariff Reform, 1903-1914 -- (5) The Political Unification of the Empire -- (6) Conclusion -- William Cunningham: -- (1) Introduction -- (2) Empire: Conception, Evolution, Colonisation and Imperialism -- (3) The Economic and Political Unification of the Empire -- (4) Civilisation, Religious Duty and the Empire -- (5) Conclusion -- Notes -- Chapter 9: W A S Hewins: The Self-Acclaimed Imperialist -- (1) Introduction -- (2) Always a Protectionist? -- (3) The 'Anonymous Economist' and the 1903 Fiscal Controversy -- (4) Tariff Reform, 1903-1914 -- (5) Conclusion -- Notes -- Chapter 10: J A Hobson: The Self-Confessed Heretic -- (1) Introduction -- (2) The 'Economic Heretic' -- (a) Economics -- (b) Philosophy -- (3) The Economic Theory of Imperialism: -- (a) Origins -- (b) Disutility of Empire: -- (i) Population -- (ii) Trade -- (iii) Solutions to Imperialism -- (iv) Reactions to Imperialism: A Study -- (4) Costs and Benefits of Empire: -- (a) Threat to World Peace -- (b) Absorption of Lower Races -- (c) General Benefits -- (5) The Political and Economic Unification of the Empire: -- (a) Imperial Federation -- (b) Imperial Preference -- (6) Conclusion -- Notes -- SECTION FIVE: CONCLUSION -- Chapter 11: Conclusion -- Notes -- SELECT

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Berghahn Books

The Black Man's BurdenMonthly Review PressBritish Economists and the EmpireRoutledge

An Historical Introduction Princeton University Press

This book examines in a basically chronological context the interesting issues, events, ideas, and organizations that were a part of American anti-imperialism and stresses the thought of the leading anti-imperialists in relation to changing incidents and circumstances.

Postcoloniality Eldorado Publishing Company

This edited volume on religious dynamics features source texts from all over Asia, the Middle East, and Europe, which show original authors' thoughts on religion as they the shared challenges of an age dominated by imperialism and colonialism.

The Cambridge University Research Seminar in Ancient History Broadview Press

"Empires and Colonies in the Modern World takes on world history 1450-present through the sweeping events and human experiences of empires, imperialism, and colonialism. More than just a history of one or more empires, this volume ties together all of the modern empires, and also considers the development of global commerce, shared ideas about race and gender, and the political development of the international system in which we live. It is more than just a narrative of events. Rather, it is a guide to major debates in the field: What is an empire? What were the global origins of sixteenth century European overseas empires? How and why did the 'new imperialism' happen? Are there empires in the world today? In exploring the answers to these questions, the book focuses not only on political and economic history but also on cultural and social history, with a particular eye to the lasting legacies of colonialism to be found in migration patterns, intellectual thought, ecology, consumption, and belief. An intellectual volume engaged with cutting-edge research, it is also an accessible chronicle that connects English Puritans, the Ottoman Empire, and the Qing Dynasty with American politics, struggles in the modern Middle East, and Chinese foreign policy today"--Provided by publisher.

How rich countries dominate in the twenty-first century Routledge

This book explores the wide-ranging consequences of Germany's short-lived colonial project for the nation, and European and global history.

A Global Perspective GENERAL PRESS

As author of *Citizen Power* in 1971, Senator Mike Gravel determined that much of what he wrote then is apropos in America today; hence, the release of *Citizen Power: A Mandate for Change* that reflects the accuracy of his evaluation of problems then, his current position on a number of issues facing America now, and the process that Americans can undertake to become empowered as lawmakers in partnership with their elected officials. Most chapters of *Citizen Power: A Mandate for Change* present material from the original book, as well as new information and revised positions. The exceptions are Chapter 2: The National Initiative, and Chapter 7: The War on Drugs. All other chapters cover similar topics in both books, but with the senator's fresh insights for today's world. Each chapter ends with how the National Initiative, once enacted, could help solve the problems presented in that chapter. The Table of Contents is as follows: Chapter 1 Now It's the Citizen's Turn Chapter 2 The National Initiative Chapter 3 America's Failure in Education Chapter 4 Tax Reform The Fair Tax Chapter 5 The Health Security System Chapter 6 National Environmental & Energy Policy Chapter 7 The War on Drugs Chapter 8 Crime & Punishment Chapter 9 The Shroud of Secrecy Chapter 10 American Imperialism Chapter 11 Global Governance Chapter 12 Who Stole the American Dream?

In Hawthorn Park University of Pennsylvania Press

Ecology and Power in the Age of Empire provides the first wide-ranging environmental history of the heyday of European imperialism, from the late nineteenth century to the end of the colonial era. It focuses on the ecological dimensions of the explosive growth of tropical commodity production, global trade, and modern resource management-transformations that still visibly shape our world today-and how they were related to broader social, cultural, and political developments in Europe's colonies. Covering the overseas empires of all the major European powers, Corey Ross argues that tropical environments were not merely a stage on which conquest and subjugation took place, but were an essential part of the colonial project,

profoundly shaping the imperial enterprise even as they were shaped by it. The story he tells is not only about the complexities of human experience, but also about people's relationship with the ecosystems in which they were themselves embedded: the soil, water, plants, and animals that were likewise a part of Europe's empire. Although it shows that imperial conquest rarely represented a sudden bout of ecological devastation, it nonetheless demonstrates that modern imperialism marked a decisive and largely negative milestone for the natural environment. By relating the expansion of modern empire, global trade, and mass consumption to the momentous ecological shifts that they entailed, this book provides a historical perspective on the vital nexus of social, political, and environmental issues that we face in the twenty-first-century world.