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# Theories Of Imperialism

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Capitalist Imperialism, Crisis and the State  
Theories of Imperialism (Routledge Revivals)  
Imperialism and the Developing World  
The Marxist Theories on Imperialism and Their Bourgeois Critics  
Marxist Theories of Imperialism and Underdevelopment  
Imperialism and Political Expansion  
A Critical Survey  
Studies in the Theory of Imperialism  
The Accumulation of Capital  
Theories of Imperialism  
Marxist Thought on Imperialism  
Marxist Theories of Imperialism  
The Highest Stage of Capitalism  
Imperialism  
The Political Economy of Imperialism  
Marxist Theories of Imperialism  
War, Conquest and Capital  
From Marx to the Theories of Imperialism and Dependency  
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Theories of Imperialism  
A Study of Capitalist Rule  
Theories of Imperialism (Routledge Revivals)  
John Stuart Mill's Theories of Imperialism and Colonialism  
The Pattern of Imperialism  
Critical Appraisals  
Testing Theories of Economic Imperialism

Marxist Theories of Imperialism  
A Study in the Theories of Power  
Theory, History, and the Present  
Karl Kautsky's Theories of Imperialism  
An Historical Introduction  
Essays and Letters on Economic Theory  
Capital and Imperialism  
Imperialism and Global Political Economy  
War, Conquest and Capital  
Lenin's Theory of Imperialism and Soviet Theories of Neocolonialism  
Theories of Imperialism  
Structural Theories of Imperialism  
Underdevelopment and Marxism  
Theories of Development

*Theories Of Imperialism*

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## **WHEELER CIERRA**

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Capitalist Imperialism, Crisis and the State  
Good Press

First published in 1984, this study examines closely the shifting attitudes towards, and theories concerning, imperialism, from the colonial wars of the late nineteenth century to America's involvement in Vietnam. This lucid investigation encompasses the World Wars, the disintegration of the Colonies

and the Cold War. It also gives fascinating insight into the theories of imperialism advocated by such diverse writers as Hobson, Wilshire, Angell, Brailsford, Luxemburg and Lenin. Throughout, the author objectively evaluates the theory that capitalism is a cause of aggression – a fundamental tenet of anti-imperialist writers. It is Norman Etherington's contention that further investigations into the sources, causes and effects of imperialism can only take place if the various theories concerning it are analysed. A fascinating and detailed study,

this reissue will be of particular value to students interested in the theories and history of imperialism.

*Theories of Imperialism (Routledge Revivals)* Monthly Review Press

A comprehensive survey of capitalism's colonialist roots and uncertain future. Those who control the world's commanding economic heights, buttressed by the theories of mainstream economists, presume that capitalism is a self-contained and self-generating system. Nothing could be further from the truth. In this pathbreaking book—winner of the Paul

A. Baran-Paul M. Sweezy Memorial Award—radical political economists Utsa Patnaik and Prabhat Patnaik argue that the accumulation of capital has always required the taking of land, raw materials, and bodies from noncapitalist modes of production. They begin with a thorough debunking of mainstream economics. Then, looking at the history of capitalism, from the beginnings of colonialism half a millennium ago to today’s neoliberal regimes, they discover that, over the long haul, capitalism, in order to exist, must metastasize itself in the practice of imperialism and the immiseration of countless people. A few hundred years ago, write the Patnaiks, colonialism began to ensure vast, virtually free, markets for new products in burgeoning cities in the West. But even after slavery was generally abolished, millions of people in the Global South still fell prey to the continuing lethal exigencies of the marketplace. Even after the Second World War, when decolonization led to the end of the so-called “Golden Age of Capitalism,” neoliberal economies stepped in to reclaim the Global South, imposing drastic “austerity” measures on working people.

But, say the Patnaiks, this neoliberal economy, which lives from bubble to bubble, is doomed to a protracted crisis. In its demise, we are beginning to see—finally—the transcendence of the capitalist system.

### **Imperialism and the Developing World** Springer

Cover -- Half Title -- Title -- Dedication -- Copyright -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- 1 Marxist Foundations and the Theory of Imperialism -- 2 Early Marxist Theories of Imperialism -- 3 Monopoly Capital and Imperialism I: Surplus Absorption -- 4 Monopoly Capital and Imperialism II: Dependency Theory -- 5 The Theory of Imperialism and Unequal Exchange: Arghiri Emmanuel -- 6 Samir Amin: An Eclectic Synthesis -- 7 Recent Currents in Marxist Theory of Imperialism -- Appendix I A Critique of Baran and Sweezy -- Appendix II A Critique of Emmanuel's Theory of Unequal Exchange -- Notes  
*The Marxist Theories on Imperialism and Their Bourgeois Critics* BRILL  
 This book aims at presenting and assessing imperialism as a theoretical concept. It aims to provide a comprehensive evaluation, focusing

specifically on the tension between Marx's theoretical system of the Critique of Political Economy and the theories of capitalist expansion and domination. [Marxist Theories of Imperialism and Underdevelopment](#) Humanities Press International

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  
*Imperialism and Political Expansion* Oxford University Press

The tension and disparity between developed and underdeveloped nations will be a major challenge to world stability in the twenty-first century. In an era of international markets and global economy, it is thus important to understand the dynamic forces that have led to the development and expansion of capitalism, which continues to transform society at a galloping pace. The key essays in this valuable collection present different perspectives but they are all united by the fundamental premise that capitalism is at the root of both development and imperialism. Editor Ronald H. Chilcote has selected major contributors in the field of economic development and divided their articles into four thematic sections. The first section provides a conceptualization of imperialism in the context of capitalism and a definition of the limits of imperialism elaborated by Paul Sweezy. Classical theories of imperialism are then reviewed, including those of J. A. Hobson, Rudolf Hilferding, Nicolai Bukharin, V. I. Lenin, Rosa Luxemburg, and Joseph Schumpeter. The second set of selections focuses on the relationship of imperialist theory to contemporary views of development and

underdevelopment, taking into account both the legacy of Marx and of Lenin. The third section builds on the earlier theoretical contributions of the classical thinkers, links imperialism to the underdevelopmental literature, and traces the evolution of development-underdevelopment theory after the Second World War. The final section reminds us that some of these presumably dated theories and concerns remain current and relevant today. This well-designed anthology provides an excellent basis for a sophisticated understanding of current political and economic realities and the historical developments that went into their making.

*A Critical Survey* Ravenio Books  
Theories of Imperialism University of Chicago Press  
Studies in the Theory of Imperialism  
London : Dobson

The last two hundred years have seen a massive increase in the size of the world economy and equally massive inequalities of wealth and power between different parts of the world. They have also witnessed the rise to dominance of the capitalist mode of production. Marxists,

from Marx himself through to present day thinkers, have argued that these changes are profoundly interconnected. This book offers a unique account of Marxist theories of Imperialism. It has been fully updated and expanded to cover all the developments since its initial publication and will be essential reading for any student of Marxism.

The Accumulation of Capital Octagon Press, Limited

In *Imperialism and Global Political Economy* Alex Callinicos intervenes in one of the main political and intellectual debates of the day. The global policies of the United States in the past decade have encouraged the widespread belief that we live in a new era of imperialism. But is this belief true, and what does 'imperialism' mean? Callinicos explores these questions in this wide-ranging book. In the first part, he critically assesses the classical theories of imperialism developed in the era of the First World War by Marxists such as Lenin, Luxemburg, and Bukharin and by the Liberal economist J.A. Hobson. He then outlines a theory of the relationship between capitalism as an economic system and the international state system,

carving out a distinctive position compared to other contemporary theorists of empire and imperialism such as Antonio Negri, David Harvey, Giovanni Arrighi, and Ellen Wood. In the second half of *Imperialism and Global Political Economy* Callinicos traces the history of capitalist imperialism from the Dutch East India Company to the specific patterns of economic and geopolitical competition in the contemporary era of American decline and Chinese expansion. Imperialism, he concludes, is far from dead.

Theories of Imperialism Columbia University Press

In *A Theory of Imperialism*, economists Utsa Patnaik and Prabhat Patnaik present a new theory of the origins and mechanics of capitalism that sounds an alarm about its ongoing viability. Their theory centers on trade between the core economies of the global North and the tropical and subtropical countries of the global South and considers how the Northern demand for commodities (such as agricultural products and oil) from the South has perpetuated and solidified an imperialist relationship. The Patnaiks explore the dynamics of this process and discuss

innovations that could allow the economies of the South to achieve greater prosperity without damaging the economies of the North. The result is an original theory of imperialism that brings to light the crippling limitations of neoliberal capitalism. *A Theory of Imperialism* also includes a response by David Harvey, who interprets the agrarian system differently and sees other factors affecting trade between the North and the South. Their debate is one of the most provocative exchanges yet over the future of the global economy as resources grow thin, populations explode, and universal prosperity becomes ever more elusive.

### **Marxist Thought on Imperialism**

Routledge

How did Western imperialism shape the developing world? Atul Kohli tackles that question by analyzing British and American influence on Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America from the age of the British East India Company to the most recent U.S. war in Iraq. How did Western imperialism shape the developing world? In *Imperialism and the Developing World*, Atul Kohli tackles this question by analyzing British and American influence

on Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America from the age of the British East India Company to the most recent U.S. war in Iraq. He argues that both Britain and the U.S. expanded to enhance their national economic prosperity, and shows how Anglo-American expansionism hurt economic development in poor parts of the world. To clarify the causes and consequences of modern imperialism, Kohli first explains that there are two kinds of empires and analyzes the dynamics of both. Imperialism can refer to a formal, colonial empire such as Britain in the 19th century or an informal empire, wielding significant influence but not territorial control, such as the U.S. in the 20th century. Kohli contends that both have repeatedly undermined the prospects of steady economic progress in the global periphery, though to different degrees. Time and again, the pursuit of their own national economic prosperity led Britain and the U.S. to expand into peripheral areas of the world. Limiting the sovereignty of other states—and poor and weak states on the periphery in particular—was the main method of imperialism. For the British and American empires, this

tactic ensured that peripheral economies would stay open and accessible to Anglo-American economic interests. Loss of sovereignty, however, greatly hurt the life chances of people living in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America. As Kohli lays bare, sovereignty is an economic asset; it is a precondition for the emergence of states that can foster prosperous and inclusive industrial societies.

**Marxist Theories of Imperialism** John Wiley & Sons

This book brings together important essays by distinguished scholars who have devoted past attention to the study of imperialism and development. It complements an anthology of previously published essays that brings together important theoretical perspectives around the issues and debates on these themes; this volume will be published by Humanity Press (forthcoming). Both projects relate to a lengthy chapter "Theories of Imperialism," which will be published in my book *Theories of Comparative Political Economy* (Forthcoming). These projects represent a culmination of many years of teaching in both economics and political

science. During that time I taught two political science courses on development and under development, but I was unable to convince my colleagues of the usefulness of a course on imperialism that linked historical issues and debates with the more recent developmental literature. When in 1990 I was welcomed into economics, my colleagues endorsed a graduate seminar on the political economy of imperialism. Thus, this volume evolved out of that experience in an effort to encourage new analysis that reflects retrospectively on past contributions as well as the prospects for imperialism and development in the contemporary world. *The Highest Stage of Capitalism* [London] : Longman

People around the world are confused and concerned. Is it a sign of strength or of weakness that the US has suddenly shifted from a politics of consensus to one of coercion on the world stage? What was really at stake in the war on Iraq? Was it all about oil and, if not, what else was involved? What role has a sagging economy played in pushing the US into foreign adventurism and what difference does it make that neo-conservatives

rather than neo-liberals are now in power? What exactly is the relationship between US militarism abroad and domestic politics? These are the questions taken up in this compelling and original book. Closely argued but clearly written, 'The New Imperialism' builds a conceptual framework to expose the underlying forces at work behind these momentous shifts in US policies and politics. The compulsions behind the projection of US power on the world as a 'new imperialism' are here, for the first time, laid bare for all to see. This new paperback edition contains an Afterword written to coincide with the result of the 2004 American presidential election.

*Imperialism* Psychology Press

"In recent years the discussion of imperialism has become so compartmentalized that it is difficult for somebody who is not directly involved to put the often polemical discussion and the various scientific and political positions forward into a relevant context. Mommsen's survey is an excellent guide."—German Studies, on the German edition. "Theories of Imperialism is the most succinct, fairest, and most

sophisticated statement I have seen of the range of theories of imperialism. Each set of theorists is come at in their own terms, described fairly, and summarized fully.

The book is objective, readable, and short."—Robin W. Winks, Yale University  
The Political Economy of Imperialism  
 Bloomsbury Publishing

The last two hundred years have seen a massive increase in the size of the world economy and equally massive inequalities of wealth and power between different parts of the world. They have also witnessed the rise to dominance of the capitalist mode of production. Marxists, from Marx himself through to present day thinkers, have argued that these changes are profoundly interconnected. This book offers a unique account of Marxist theories of Imperialism. It has been fully updated and expanded to cover all the developments since its initial publication and will be essential reading for any student of Marxism.

Marxist Theories of Imperialism Routledge  
 How valid is the Marxian theory of imperialism? This book traces the historical development of the theory of imperialism, the internationalisation of

capital and theories of capitalist nation-state formation

**War, Conquest and Capital** John Wiley & Sons

The pamphlet here presented to the reader was written in the spring of 1916, in Zurich. In the conditions in which I was obliged to work there I naturally suffered somewhat from a shortage of French and English literature and from a serious dearth of Russian literature. However, I made use of the principal English work on imperialism, the book by J. A. Hobson, with all the care that, in my opinion, work deserves. This pamphlet was written with an eye to the tsarist censorship. Hence, I was not only forced to confine myself strictly to an exclusively theoretical, specifically economic analysis of facts, but to formulate the few necessary observations on politics with extreme caution, by hints, in an allegorical language—in that accursed Aesopian language—to which tsarism compelled all revolutionaries to have recourse whenever they took up the pen to write a “legal” work. It is painful, in these days of liberty, to re-read the passages of the pamphlet which have been distorted, cramped,

compressed in an iron vice on account of the censor. That the period of imperialism is the eve of the socialist revolution; that social-chauvinism (socialism in words, chauvinism in deeds) is the utter betrayal of socialism, complete desertion to the side of the bourgeoisie; that this split in the working-class movement is bound up with the objective conditions of imperialism, etc.—on these matters I had to speak in a “slavish” tongue, and I must refer the reader who is interested in the subject to the articles I wrote abroad in 1914-17, a new edition of which is soon to appear. In order to show the reader, in a guise acceptable to the censors, how shamelessly untruthful the capitalists and the social-chauvinists who have deserted to their side (and whom Kautsky opposes so inconsistently) are on the question of annexations; in order to show how shamelessly they screen the annexations of their capitalists, I was forced to quote as an example—Japan! The careful reader will easily substitute Russia for Japan, and Finland, Poland, Courland, the Ukraine, Khiva, Bokhara, Estonia or other regions peopled by non-Great Russians, for Korea. I trust that this pamphlet will help the

reader to understand the fundamental economic question, that of the economic essence of imperialism, for unless this is studied, it will be impossible to understand and appraise modern war and modern politics.

*From Marx to the Theories of Imperialism and Dependency* Routledge

As Great Britain and other Western nations built empires--both formal and informal--writers on economic and social questions developed theories to explain why and how advanced industrial states exercised control over colonial regions. Different schools of thought emerged: some anticipated the growth of a cosmopolitan economic order, others believed in a brutal imperialism necessary for an expanding capitalism, still others saw evil precapitalist forces at work. In *The Liberal Ideal and the Demons of Empire*, noted historian Bernard Semmel traces the evolution of the ideas about imperialism and discusses four major schools of thought: the classical economists, the social theorists, the national economists, and the Marxists. From Adam Smith to Lenin, the subject of colonialism--and then imperialism--

remained controversial. Although classical economists offered visions of a prosperous world economy based on free trade, and liberal idealists argued that rational self-interest would eliminate aggressive mercantilism and wars of conquest, such "utopian" ideals proved elusive. Even defenders of capitalism noted contradictions between the harsh realities of the emerging industrial system and the optimistic economic theories that attempted to describe it. In the end the critics--including liberal sociologists, national economists, and Marxists--would win the day by defining imperialism in terms of historic demons: feudal aristocrats, medieval usurers, and evil empires. These ideas, Semmel concludes, became props of the liberal, socialist, and fascist ideologies of our time. "A generation ago, Richard Koebner traced the changing meanings of the word imperialism from its rather surprising Napoleonic beginnings. Now, building on a succession of books with which he has enriched the literature, Bernard Semmel addresses the wider question of the evolution in thought to which the evolution of the word was, so to

speak, an index. Semmel's book will be unquestionably useful to historians--particularly those outside the confines of European expansion--and will be valuable as supplemental reading in college courses. One wonders if it will have the effect one would most like to see--on politicians, publicists, and praters who continue to use the word imperialism so inappropriately."--Robert K. Webb, University of Maryland, Baltimore County Bernard Semmel is Distinguished Professor of History at the Graduate School of the City University of New York. His studies of imperialism include *Imperialism and Social Reform*, *Jamaican Blood and Victorian Conscience*, and *The Rise of Free Trade Imperialism*. He has also written on Methodism, John Stuart Mill, and naval strategy.

Imperialism John Wiley & Sons  
First published in 1984, this study examines closely the shifting attitudes towards, and theories concerning, imperialism, from the colonial wars of the late nineteenth century to America's involvement in Vietnam. This lucid investigation encompasses the World Wars, the disintegration of the Colonies



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[Theories of Imperialism](#) University of Chicago Press  
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