

Research Papers European Imperialism

An original and groundbreaking look at the encounter between British imperialism and Indian nationalism.

Essaouira was founded in 1764 by Sultan Sidi Muhammad b. Abdullah as his port for developing trade with Europe. Through a group of Jewish middlemen, it served as a link between Europe, Morocco and sub-Saharan Africa. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries its fame rivalled Tripoli, Tunis and Algiers. Based on extensive untapped archive in Morocco, papers of Jewish merchant houses and consular records of Britain, France and the United States, this book gives an account of the city in its heyday. Essaouira was an opening to foreign penetration, but it was also important to the Moroccan government, because potentially dissident regions became tied to its commercial and political activities. The control of the sultans was undermined as foreign powers imposed liberal trade and intervened in Moroccan affairs. This study of a specific city and region throws light on the problems of traditional societies in the age of European economic imperialism.

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Provides readers with articles and essays on the subject of European expansion.

Essay from the year 2011 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: Globalization, Political Economics, grade: 1,3, language: English, abstract: This paper analyzes the historical phenomenon of colonialism and globalization and the similarities in their ideologies. In addition, using examples of nations and multinational corporations, this paper tries to find economic and social connections between colonialism and globalization in the behavior of suppressor and oppressor. Furthermore, the term neo-colonialism is going to be researched and some recent examples of expansion and discrimination in different countries are shown. The reinvigorated debate on imperialism in the last two decades focuses on the means by which Euro-American capital is currently spread around the globe and the different ways it pillages the wealth of the developing countries. The Economic Partnership Agreements being foisted on the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific countries by the European Union, however, has been under the radar of the debate on imperialism. This book draws on the experiences of the Caribbean Forum-EU EPA to fill that void by bringing into focus the economic partnership agreement as a conduit of European imperialism. Dennis C. Canterbury, Ph.D. (2000) in Sociology, Binghamton University (State University of New York), is Associate Professor of Sociology at Eastern Connecticut State University. He has published extensively on development issues including "Neoliberal Democratization and New Authoritarianism" (Ashgate 2005).

This is the first book to study representations of the non-Western world in European modernist cinema. In offering new perspectives on the history of Soviet montage cinema and on the British documentary movement, it connects with the growing body of work analysing manifestations of orientalism, Eurocentrism and colonial discourse in the cinema. The book integrates theoretical discussion and textual analysis with primary source historical research, particularly into film

reception. The case studies question received understandings of European film history, and offer new insights into canonical films already familiar to many readers. It is the first book length study of the subject and includes new insights into Fritz Lang's *Metropolis*, Eisenstein's *October* and the Griersonian Documentary as well as 'forgotten' films of the period. It is a useful teaching aid, with detailed analyses of films taught on most film studies courses

An extraordinarily wide-ranging book which brings within a single view the wars which created Europe's empires. Beginning with the post-Napoleonic era, it presents all the major episodes of an often dramatic story in which the military agents of European imperialism met the peoples of the rest of the world in armed conflict. Brilliant sketches of far-off battles and campaigns are interwoven with the changing balance of economic and political power, until the colonial liberation movements turned the tables in the aftermath of the Second World War.

Winner of the 2006 NSW Prize for Literary Scholarship. The work of Joseph Conrad has been read so disparately that it is tempting to talk of many different Conrads. One lasting impression however, is that his colonial novels, which record encounters between Europe and Europe's 'Other', are highly significant for the field of post-colonial studies. Drawing on many years of research and a rich body of criticism, *Postcolonial Conrad* not only presents fresh readings of his novels of imperialism, but also maps and analyzes the interpretative tradition they have generated. Terry Collits first examines the reception of the author's work in terms of the history of ideas, literary criticism, traditions of 'Englishness', Marxism and post-colonialism, before re-reading *Heart of Darkness*, *Lord Jim*, *Nostromo* and *Victory* in greater depth. Collits' incisive and wide-ranging volume provides a much needed reconsideration of more than a century of criticism, discussing the many different perspectives born of constantly shifting contexts. Most importantly though, the book encourages and equips us for twenty-first criticism, where we must ask anew how we might read and understand these crucial and fascinating novels.

There is no overarching master narrative in understanding the history of German colonialism, and over the past decade, the study of Germany's colonial past has experienced a dramatic transformation in its scope of inquiry. Influenced by new theoretical and methodological approaches to the study of race, nationalism, and globalization, these new studies initiate a process of reevaluating and redefining the parameters within which German Colonialism is understood. The role of visual materials, in particular, is ideal for exploring the porousness of disciplinary boundaries, though visual culture studies pertaining to German history and especially German colonialism have previously been almost completely neglected. Investigating visual communication and mass culture, print culture and suggestive racial politics, racial aesthetics, racial politics and early German film, racial continuity and German film, and photography, *German Colonialism, Visual Culture, and Modern Memory* offers compelling evidence of a German society between 1884 and

1919 that produced vibrant and heterogeneous and at times contradictory cultures of colonialism. This collection of new essays illustrates the dramatic changes and vast array of perspectives that have recently emerged in the study of German colonialism. In documenting the latest cutting-edge research of German colonial history, the contributors to this volume prove wrong the persistent assumptions that the creation of Germany's colonial empire did not have any lasting impact on German political and cultural life. Their essays document how colonialism in its various forms was entwined with the inner workings of modern German life and society, especially through the cultural and technical innovations of its time. In contrast to existing research, these studies show that colonial Germany played a significant role in shaping German perceptions of racial difference, influenced German support for World War I, and facilitated the construction of German nationalism. *German Colonialism, Visual Culture, and Modern Memory* uniquely demonstrates that the visual culture of colonialism is closely linked to the fascination with new modes of seeing and the enigma of visual experience that have become trademarks of modernity.

This is the first book to describe and analyse this whole process of colonization in a comprehensive and comparative manner. The unique aspect of this book is that it combines the general and long term aspects of European expansion (demography, economy, power, conquest, administration, culture, education) with a detailed description and analysis of all the European colonies, and that it deals both with the period before and after 1880, thus placing European imperialism in a comparative and long term perspective.

This book argues that the colonial confrontation was central to the formation of international law and, in particular, its founding concept, sovereignty. Traditional histories of the discipline present colonialism and non-European peoples as peripheral concerns. By contrast, Anghie argues that international law has always been animated by the 'civilizing mission' - the project of governing non-European peoples, and that the economic exploitation and cultural subordination that resulted were constitutively significant for the discipline. In developing these arguments, the book examines different phases of the colonial encounter, ranging from the sixteenth century to the League of Nations period and the current 'war on terror'. Anghie provides a new approach to the history of international law, illuminating the enduring imperial character of the discipline and its continuing importance for peoples of the Third World. This book will be of interest to students of international law and relations, history, post-colonial studies and development studies.

Since the rediscovery of the Canary Islands in the early 14th century, Europeans and Canarians alike have been trying to solve the question of the early colonisation of the islands. Various theories and controversies ensued, notably in the late 19th century when French and German scholars in particular took up the debate and, in the spirit of imperialist archaeology, created theories based on social and political issues rather than empirical data. This study examines theories on the colonisation of the islands both

before and in the aftermath of imperialist archaeology and focuses on the impact of the latter on Canarian archaeological and anthropological research, institutions and scientific production.

Updated and expanded throughout with new illustrations and new material, this is the long-awaited second edition of a highly acclaimed and interdisciplinary book which quickly established itself as a seminal text in its field.

"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

This is a small book on a very large subject. It is written for the general reader and for students who want an overview of modern European imperialism and an indication of some of the major issues with which historians of imperialism are currently concerned. Obviously, such a book cannot go into detail on any aspect of the subject. I have attempted wherever possible to use particular cases of imperialism to represent larger phenomena that occurred in many different places and at different times. I have also included references to important works on the subjects discussed in each section of the book; preference has been given to recently published studies and to those in English which are most likely to be available to the reader. Although the book is not purely a narrative and is organized around a number of theses, the presentation of the theses is necessarily abbreviated and the support for them incomplete. They should be considered as means of structuring the material; fuller exposition must await future publications. - Preface.

This ebook is a selective guide designed to help scholars and students of Islamic studies find reliable sources of information by directing them to the best available scholarly materials in whatever form or format they appear from books, chapters, and journal articles to online archives, electronic data sets, and blogs. Written by a leading international authority on the subject, the ebook provides bibliographic information supported by direct recommendations about which sources to consult and editorial commentary to make it clear how the cited sources are interrelated. A reader will discover, for instance, the most reliable introductions and overviews to the topic, and the most important publications on various areas of scholarly interest within this topic. In Islamic studies, as in other disciplines, researchers at all levels are drowning in potentially useful scholarly information, and this guide has been created as a tool for cutting through that material to find the exact source you need. This ebook is a static version of an article from Oxford Bibliographies Online: Islamic Studies, a dynamic, continuously updated, online resource designed to provide authoritative guidance through scholarship and other materials relevant to the study of the Islamic religion and Muslim cultures. Oxford Bibliographies Online covers most subject disciplines within the social science and humanities, for more information visit www.aboutobo.com.

First published in 1973. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

This unique reference work on the history of European imperialism is designed to provide a ready reference tool for students and scholars. Its major focus is the Spanish, Portuguese, British, Dutch, French, German, Belgian, and Italian empires during the past 500 years. The dictionary offers brief descriptive essays on a variety of topics--colonies, prominent individuals, legislation, treaties, conferences, wars, revolutions, and technologies. References at the end of each entry provide sources of additional information for those interested in further research. Cross-references within the text help the reader to find related items.

This study surveys the growth of European intervention outside Europe between 1860 and 1914. It treats its subject, 'imperialism', as a process of increasing contact, influence and control, rather than as the nature and consequences of colonial rule. The problems of defining 'imperialism' are considered alongside various analytical approaches to the term. In examining the controversial historiographical literature surrounding this subject, the book criticises particular explanations, and introduces readers to some of the new directions in research and inquiry currently being explored by historians.

As academics in postcolonial Caribbean countries, we have been trained to believe that research should be objective: a measurable benefit to the public good and quantifiable in nature so as to generalize findings to develop knowledge societies for economic growth. What happens, however when the very word “research” connotes a derogatory term or semblance of distrust? Smith (1999) speaks towards the distrustful nature of the term as a legacy of European imperialism and colonialism. Against this backdrop, how do Caribbean researchers leverage recognized and valued (indigenous) methods of knowing and understanding for and by the Caribbean populace? How do we learn from indigenous research methods such as Kaupapa Maori (Smith, 1999) and develop an understanding of research that is emancipatory in nature? Decolonizing qualitative methods are rooted in critical theory and grounded in social justice, resistance, change and emancipatory research for and by the Other (Said, 1978). Rodney’s (1969) legacy of “groundings” provides a Caribbean oriented ethnographic approach to collecting data about people and culture. It is an anti-imperialist method of data collection focused on the socioeconomic and political environment within the (post) colonial context. Similar to Rodney, other critical Caribbean scholars have moved the research discourse to center on the notions of resistance, struggle (Chevannes, 1995; Feraria, 2009) and decolonizing methodologies. This proposed edited volume will provide a collective body of scholarship for innovative uses of decolonizing qualitative research. In order to theorize and conduct decolonizing research, one can argue that the researcher as self and as the Other needs to be interrogated. Borrowing from an autoethnographic ontology, the researcher or investigator recognizes the self as the unit of measure, and there is a concerted effort to continuously see the self, seeing the self through and as the other (Alexander, 2005; Ellis, 2004). This level of interrogation may require frameworks such as Reasonable Humanism in which there is a clear understanding of the role of the researcher and researched from a physiological and psychosocial standpoint. Thereafter, the researcher is better prepared to enter into a discourse about decolonizing methodologies. The origins of qualitative inquiry in the Caribbean can be traced to political and economic discourses – Marxism, postcolonialism, neocolonialism, capitalism, liberalism, postmodernism- which have

challenged ways of knowing and the construction of knowledge. Evans (2009) traced the origins of qualitative inquiry to slave narratives, proprietor's journals, missionaries' reports and travelogues. Common to the Caribbean is an understanding of how colonial legacies of research have ridiculed oral traditions, language, and ways of knowing, often rendering them valueless and inconsequential. This proposed edited volume acknowledges the significance of decolonizing approaches to qualitative research in the Caribbean and the wider Caribbean diaspora. It includes an audience of scholars, teacher/ researchers and students primarily in and across the humanities, social sciences and educational studies. This proposed volume would provide much needed knowledge and best practice strategies to the community of researchers engaged in decolonizing methodologies. Additionally, this volume will allow readers to think of new imaginings of research design that deconstruct power and privilege to benefit knowledge, communities and participants. It will spark key objectives, directions and frameworks for deeper discussions and interrogations of normative, westernized and hegemonic approaches to qualitative research. Lastly, the volume will welcome empirical studies of application of decolonizing methodologies and theoretical studies that frame critical discourse.

African research played a major role in transforming the discipline of anthropology in the twentieth century. Ethnographic studies, in turn, had significant effects on the way imperial powers in Africa approached subject peoples. *Ordering Africa* provides the first comparative history of these processes. With essays exploring metropolitan research institutes, Africans as ethnographers, the transnational features of knowledge production, and the relationship between anthropology and colonial administration, this volume both consolidates and extends a range of new research questions focusing on the politics of imperial knowledge. Specific chapters examine French West Africa, the Belgian and French Congo, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Italian Northeast Africa, Kenya, and Equatorial Africa (Gabon) as well as developments in Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. A major collection of essays that will be welcomed by scholars interested in imperial history and the history of Africa.

Originally published in Spanish in 1992, this is an examination of economic relations between Spain and Spanish America in the colonial period, and of their implications for the economic structures of both parties from the beginning of Spanish imperialism until the outbreak of the Spanish-American revolutions for independence.

This book, a concise examination of U.S. policy in contemporary Africa, delineates various aspects of the role that the U.S. played in exacerbating and/or resolving violent conflicts in postcolonial Africa and provides a succinct historical overview of these armed conflicts. F. Ugboaja Ohaegbulam devotes considerable attention to four specific conflicts in Ethiopia-Somalia, the Western Sahara, Angola, and Rwanda and to the Clinton administration's African Crisis Response Initiative and its sequel under George W. Bush. The book concludes that lack of congruence between local forces in conflict in Africa, as well as U.S. aims in those conflicts, was only one of the constraints on the United States in its attempts at conflict resolution. America's counterproductive Cold War policies also defined relations with African states for far too long. Hence, the conflicts in postcolonial Africa became part of the legacy of those policies even as African problems continued to be low-priority concerns for the U.S. government. Libraries, advanced undergraduate and graduate students, and professors of African studies, as well as the general reader, will find this

analyzing this material, Schoonover applies a world systems theory approach with that of social imperialism and dependency theory to underscore the broad, multistate dimension of international affairs. In exploring the international history of Central America, Schoonover describes the role of personalities such as John C. Frémont, Otto von Bismarck, Theodore Roosevelt, Manuel Estrada Cabrera, and José Santos Zelaya; the impact of railroad building and canal projects; and the role of pan-Americanism, nationalism, racism, and anti-Americanism.

Essay from the year 2005 in the subject Philosophy - General Essays, Eras, grade: 5, , language: English, abstract: This paper presents a valuable and interesting study on economic philosophy of economic nationalism. Economic Nationalism (formally known as Mercantilism) was the dominant school of thought in Europe from the 16th to 18th Century. Here it is assumed that wealth and monetary assets are identical. Mercantilism suggests that the ruling government should advance economic goals by playing a role in the economy mainly by encouraging exports and discouraging imports. The theory dominated economic policies of Europe and is believed to have encouraged the many intra-European wars of the period and played a role in expansion of European Imperialism both in Europe and throughout the rest of the world. Many economists around the globe have written about the economic philosophy of Mercantilism, however, there is need to understand the true context of philosophy based on socio-economic environment which was prevailing at that time. This research paper is about the rise and fall of economic nationalism as a philosophy bringing out facts about roots of philosophy, the role it played in the economics of 18th Century and the causes of its demise. The paper also describes the relevance of economic nationalism in the 21st century. It concludes that the philosophy of economic nationalism is still being partially practiced in the 21st century, in one form or the other, under the carpet of economic liberalism. Strangely, many of our fiscal, monetary and general economic reforms in 21st century are in line with the philosophy of economic nationalism.

This volume examines the tumultuous changes that have occurred and are still occurring in the aftermath of European colonization of the globe from 1492 to 1947. Ranges widely over the major themes, regions, theories and practices of postcolonial study Presents original essays by the leading proponents of postcolonial study in the Americas, Europe, India, Africa, East and West Asia Provides clear introductions to the major social and political movements underlying colonization and decolonization, accessible histories of the literature and culture, and separate regions affected by European colonization Features introductory essays on the major thinkers and intellectual schools that have informed strategies of national liberation worldwide Offers an incisive summary of the long history and theory of modern European colonization in local detail and global scale

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