

I Empire And Imperialism Ccll Eu

This dissertation is a postcolonial analysis of the former-Yugoslav literary canon in context, with a special focus on Bosnia and Herzegovina. It presents a theoretical and historical argument for the use of postcolonial concepts and methodologies to analyze Western relations with Eastern Europe during the Cold War before it constructs a postcolonial narrative of the canon built around three representative figures: Ivo Andrić, Mea Selimović, and Mak Dizdar. The first chapter answers Andrew Hammond's call to analyze power relations underlying "Orientalist" construction of Eastern Europe. It details structures of integration of Eastern Europe into global capital; compares them to identical processes in postcolonial regions with the West; and confirms that we ought to analyze Western Europe and the US as the imperialist center and Eastern Europe as its periphery during the Cold War. Focusing on the ideological elements of imperialism as they were present in former Yugoslavia, the second chapter argues that the Yugoslav literary canon is a narrative of gradual (dis)engagement with Eurocentric historiography. Following Frederic Jameson's conceptualization of the political unconscious, the textual analyses of Andrić's *Bosnian Chronicle* and *The Bridge on the Drina*, Selimović's *Death and the Dervish*, and Dizdar's *Stone Sleeper* focus especially on formal elements, narrative structures, and in particular the "dark-vilayet" seem to reveal the cultural contexts of their creation and interpretation. Focusing on the different conceptualizations of History in these narratives, I show these texts' departures from Eurocentric historiography: in Colonna's "third space," Hasan's "noble-mindedness out of spite," and Dizdar's utopic defiance. Contrary to the nationalistic interpretations, the canon is a story of defiance, spite, and a specific defiance against empires. But the empty space left by these long-gone empires speaks to the one empire these texts still could not name - the contemporary West. That task remains for the post-socialist Yugoslav literatures. This study ends with a call for analyzing continuities and discontinuities between the socialist and the post-socialist period, not least in culture. Postcolonial methodology, as this work demonstrates, can help overcome the post-socialist structural blindness to the experiences, complex global interactions, and important legacies of the former Second World.

This study examines popular imperial culture in The Netherlands around the turn of the twentieth century. In various and sometimes unexpected places in civil society the empire played a prominent role, and was key in mobilizing people for causes that were directly and indirectly related to the Dutch overseas colonies. At the same time, however, the empire was ostensibly absent from people's minds. Except for some jingoist outbursts during the Aceh War and the Boer War, indifference seems to be the main attitude with which imperial affairs were greeted. How could the empire simultaneously be present

and absent in metropolitan life? Drawing upon the works of scholars from fields ranging from postcolonial studies to Habsburg imperialism, I argue here that indifference to empire was not an anomaly of the idea of an all-permeating imperial culture, but the consequence of imperial ideas that rendered metropole and colony as firmly separated entities. The different groups and individuals that advocated imperial or anti-imperial causes - such as missionaries, former colonials, Indonesian students, and boy scouts - hardly ever related to each other explicitly and had their own distinctive modes of expression, but were nonetheless part of what I call a fragmented empire, and shared the common thread of Dutch imperial ideology. This suggests we should not take this culture's invisibility for a lack of strength.

For over two millennia, the *Cyropaedia*, an imaginative biography of the Persian king Cyrus the Great, was Xenophon's most popular work and considered his masterpiece. This study contributes to the recent rediscovery of the *Cyropaedia* and Xenophon, making intelligible the high esteem in which writers of the stature of Machiavelli held Xenophon's works and the importance of his place among classical authors. The ending of the *Cyropaedia* has presented a notoriously difficult puzzle for scholars. The bulk of the work seems to idealize the career of Cyrus, but the final chapter documents the swift and disastrous degeneration of the empire he founded. This conclusion seems to call his achievements into question. Nadon resolves this long-standing interpretive difficulty and demonstrates for the first time the overall coherence and unity of the *Cyropaedia*. He elucidates the Xenophontic critique of Cyrus contained within the whole of the work and unearths its analysis of the limitations of both republican and imperial politics. This provocative and original treatment of the *Cyropaedia* will be a definitive step in restoring the status of this important work. Nadon's lively, insightful study draws upon his deep knowledge and understanding of classical political theory and reveals in the *Cyropaedia* a subtlety and sophistication overlooked until now.

Examines the ruling and development of colonies in Africa and Southeast Asia by Great Britain and France during the period between the world wars

Linguistic Colonialism and the Expanding English Empire

Empires of the Weak

Fragmentation, Nostalgia, and la Fracture Coloniale

Power Systems

Fight or Flight

(Post)Yugoslav Identities and East-West Paradigm

Are We Rome?

"Come Out My People!"

“Uncompromising and unconventional . . . Cornel West is an eloquent prophet with attitude.” —Newsweek West reveals himself as a thinker of dazzling erudition, whose critiques are inevitably balanced by an infectious optimism and magnanimity of spirit.” —*The Village Voice* In his major bestseller, *Race Matters*, philosopher Cornel West burst onto the national scene with his searing analysis of the scars of racism in American democracy. *Race Matters* has become a contemporary classic, still in print after ten years, having sold more than four hundred thousand copies. A mesmerizing speaker with a host of fervidly devoted fans, West gives as many as one hundred public lectures a year and appears regularly on radio and television. Praised by *The New York Times* for his “ferocious moral vision” and hailed by *Newsweek* as “an elegant prophet with attitude,” he bridges the gap between black and white opinion about the country's problems. In *Democracy Matters*, West returns to the analysis of the arrested development of democracy—both in America and in the crisis-ridden Middle East. In a strikingly original diagnosis, he argues that if America is to become a better steward of democratization around the world, we must first wake up to the long history of imperialist corruption that has plagued our own democracy. Both our failure to foster peace in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the crisis of Islamist anti-Americanism stem largely from hypocrisies in our dealings with the world. Racism and imperial expansionism have gone hand in hand in our country's inexorable drive toward hegemony, and our current militarism is only the latest expression of that drive. Even as we are shocked by Islamic fundamentalism, our own brand of fundamentalism, which West dubs Constantinian Christianity, has joined forces with imperialist corporate and political elites in an unholy alliance, and four decades after the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., insidious racism still inflicts debilitating psychic pain on so many of our citizens. But there is a deep democratic tradition in America of impassioned commitment to the fight against imperialist corruptions—the last great expression of which was the civil rights movement led by Dr. King—and West brings forth the powerful voices of that great democratizing tradition in a brilliant and deeply moving call for the revival of our better democratic nature. His impassioned and provocative argument for the revitalization of America's democracy will reshape the terms of the raging national debate about America's role in today's troubled world.

Blowback: The Rewriting of American Imperialism After the Cold War seeks to understand how the forces that gathered in the last decades of the twentieth century as the cold war came to an end—in particular, globalization, the diffusion of neoliberal rhetoric into everyday life, and triumphalist accounts of the end of the cold war—have shaped the historical imagination of contemporary

American fiction. I examine fiction that looks back at U.S. proxy wars in Latin America and the Pacific from after the cold war's end. This fiction situates these wars within a long history of U.S. imperialism and maintains that history's relevance to the contemporary moment, resisting the post-cold war era's embrace of amnesia. The novels this dissertation assembles deploy what I call an archival imagination to revise the narratives that emerged during the post-cold war period. Their archival imaginations are shown in the importance given to archives within the stories as well as in formal techniques, such as including historical documents within the text. Thematically, these texts address the problems and promises of archives--the paradoxes of historical writing and the dangers and responsibilities of backward glances. Joan Didion's *The Last Thing He Wanted* (1996) takes a critical look at historical archives and their potential for documenting injustice in the context of the Iran-Contra affair. Junot Díaz's *The Brief Wondrous Life of Oscar Wao* (2007) challenges traditional histories of imperialism and unfolds a theory of belonging that works against empire's legacies of domination. Jessica Hagedorn's *Dogeaters* (1990) analyzes the slow violence (to borrow a term from Rob Nixon) wrought by imperialism in the Philippines and its effects on memory and history writing. Maxine Hong Kingston's *The Fifth Book of Peace* (2004) archives stories of loss from the Vietnam War to the war in Afghanistan to develop a theory of a positive peace. Beginning with stories of war and ending with Kingston's story of peace, *Blowback* encourages a renewed interest in the concept of peace. Robert M. La Follette (1855-1925), the Republican senator from Wisconsin, is best known as a key architect of American Progressivism and as a fiery advocate for liberal politics in the domestic sphere. But "Fighting Bob" did not immediately come to a progressive stance on foreign affairs. In *The Education of an Anti-Imperialist*, Richard Drake follows La Follette's growth as a critic of America's wars and the policies that led to them. He began his political career with conventional Republican views of the era on foreign policy, avidly supporting the Spanish-American and Philippine-American Wars. La Follette's critique of empire emerged in 1910, during the first year of the Mexican Revolution, as he began to perceive a Washington-Wall Street alliance in the United States' dealings with Mexico. La Follette subsequently became Congress's foremost critic of Woodrow Wilson, fiercely opposing United States involvement in World War I. Denounced in the American press as the most dangerous man in the country, he became hated and vilified by many but beloved and admired by others. La Follette believed that financial imperialism and its necessary instrument, militarism, caused modern wars. He contended they were twin evils that would have ruinous consequences for the United States and its citizens in the twentieth century and beyond. "An excellent book. . . . As Drake

fully documents, La Follette's warnings about [World War I] profiteers and the lust for power were fully justified. Then as now, the American people were lied to by the government and media and manipulated into the stink and blood of war."—Mark Taylor, The Daily Call "Scholars will . . . value the insights into La Follette's foreign policy education."—The Historian

Colonialism in Question Theory, Knowledge, History Univ of California Press

A Project of Empire

The Real Story of European Expansion and the Creation of the New World Order

The US Empire's Culture Industry

Robert La Follette and U.S. Expansion

Seaborne Sovereignties

Imperialism and the Corruption of Democracies

Republic and Empire in the Cyropaedia

The Rewriting of American Imperialism After the Cold War

Excerpt from A History of Imperialism Empires are as old as history itself. When the misty curtain first parts for us upon that stage whereon the drama of life is played, emperors occupy the center of the scene. They have held the leading role ever since. Around successive rivalries for that coveted part, the wars of the world group themselves like endless murders around a chain of Hamlets. What is the meaning of that mad plot, so wild, so bloody, so continuous, so undetermined? For it is not yet played out. We have entered upon a new act, it is true, with the old Imperialisms prostrate in the dust. But a new one rises triumphant over its fallen rivals. We have seen the powers of autocracy rent from the shoulders of Czar and Kaiser, only to behold them wrapped around the figure of a President. There is a straight line of descent from the throne of Menes to the chair of Wilson; a straight course of Empire from that far off day when Upper and Lower Egypt were united beneath the crown of the first Empire, to the day when the expanding credits of America forced her imperial merchants to create an imperial figurehead. Our symptoms of imperialism are identical with those which all budding empires have displayed. It is time that we analyze ourselves in the light of what physicians call the "etiology" of the disease. We entered the war, theoretically, to bring autocracy to an end? Can a war end autocracy? About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

How the rise of the West was a temporary exception to the predominant world order What accounts for the rise of the state, the creation of the first global system, and the dominance of the West? The conventional answer asserts that superior technology, tactics, and institutions forged by Darwinian military competition gave Europeans a decisive advantage in war over other civilizations from 1500 onward. In contrast, Empires of the Weak argues that Europeans actually had no general military superiority in the early modern era. J. C. Sharman shows

instead that European expansion from the late fifteenth to the late eighteenth centuries is better explained by deference to strong Asian and African polities, disease in the Americas, and maritime supremacy earned by default because local land-oriented polities were largely indifferent to war and trade at sea. Europeans were overawed by the mighty Eastern empires of the day, which pioneered key military innovations and were the greatest early modern conquerors. Against the view that the Europeans won for all time, Sharman contends that the imperialism of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was a relatively transient and anomalous development in world politics that concluded with Western losses in various insurgencies. If the twenty-first century is to be dominated by non-Western powers like China, this represents a return to the norm for the modern era. Bringing a revisionist perspective to the idea that Europe ruled the world due to military dominance, *Empires of the Weak* demonstrates that the rise of the West was an exception in the prevailing world order.

"Contradict[s] the extraordinary myth that Africa 'has no history.' Boahen is one of the pioneers in the school of African historiography." --
Times Literary Supplement

Offers a compelling study that compares modern-day America to the rise and fall of ancient Rome, offering a series of warnings, nuanced lessons, and thought-provoking strategies designed to avoid the Roman Empire's fate.

'At Duty's Call'

A Global History

Xenophon's Prince

Empire, National Identity, and Gender in British Theater, 1660-1790

Walking the Rift

How Portugal Forged the First Global Empire

A study in obsolete patriotism

Sociology and Empire

Excerpt from *A Project of Empire: A Critical Study of the Economics of Imperialism, With Special Reference, to the Ideas of Adam Smith* The question of imperial defence has suddenly become of pressing importance, and has directed public attention to other aspects of imperial union. The object of the present book is to reconsider the economic problems involved in their due order and proportions. And first of defence: So long as this country could maintain the undisputed command of the sea we could afford to wait in case of need for the aid of the overseas dominions. But recent events have shown that this country ought no longer to attempt to provide from its own resources for the naval defence of the whole empire; and in a great naval war there would be no time to call up the ultimate or potential reserves of men and money from the ends of the earth. The self-governing colonies have grown into self-conscious nations, and the recent conference has shown that they recognise that the primary duty of every nation is to provide for its own defence against foreign attack. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or

missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

The revelation that the U.S. Department of Defense had hired anthropologists for its Human Terrain System project—assisting its operations in Afghanistan and Iraq—caused an uproar that has obscured the participation of sociologists in similar Pentagon-funded projects. As the contributors to *Sociology and Empire* show, such affiliations are not new. Sociologists have been active as advisers, theorists, and analysts of Western imperialism for more than a century. The collection has a threefold agenda: to trace an intellectual history of sociology as it pertains to empire; to offer empirical studies based around colonies and empires, both past and present; and to provide a theoretical basis for future sociological analyses that may take empire more fully into account. In the 1940s, the British Colonial Office began employing sociologists in its African colonies. In Nazi Germany, sociologists played a leading role in organizing the occupation of Eastern Europe. In the United States, sociology contributed to modernization theory, which served as an informal blueprint for the postwar American empire. This comprehensive anthology critiques sociology's disciplinary engagement with colonialism in varied settings while also highlighting the lasting contributions that sociologists have made to the theory and history of imperialism. Contributors: Albert Bergesen, Ou-Byung Chae, Andy Clarno, Raewyn Connell, Ilya Gerasimov, Julian Go, Daniel Goh, Chandan Gowda, Krishan Kumar, Fuyuki Kurasawa, Michael Mann, Marina Mogilner, Besnik Pula, Anne Raffin, Emmanuelle Saada, Marco Santoro, Kim Scheppele, George Steinmetz, Alexander Semyonov, Andrew Zimmerman

Excerpt from *Imperialism in Kipling's Poetry* Today we are watching the British Empire in its struggle against odds endeavor to hold together its far-flung lands. We have seen the way in which the Five Free Nations¹ responded to the call for help from England, the Mother Country. B know how through those lands the peoples are working to preserve that which was built and bound together into a great unity by years of struggle. Therefore, it seems only fitting to turn to the poetry of the man who above all others sang of that building. In the following pages, an effort will be made to show through a study of Rudyard Kipling's life, of the period in which he lived, and by quotation from his poetry, that the British Empire, his love for it and its peoples, were so closely interwoven into his life that through his poetry he became the voice of that Empire. Although never honored by the title of Poet Laureate, Kipling wrote more poetry--and from a more bes10 understanding--about the happenings which necessarily accompanied the growth of an empire than any other poet before or since. To be sure, all of that poetry was not welcomed by the readers, since Kipling's pen was as ready to censor as to glorify, to criticize the blunders of politicians and the seeming blindness of citizens as to praise the exploits of the pioneers and soldiers. This marked note of imperialism was sounded while Kipling was still a school-boy and continued to be the key-note of most of his best writing throughout. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an

imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

Conducted from 2010 to 2012, this new collection of conversations explores the most immediate and urgent concerns, including the future of democracy in the Arab world, the implication of the Fukushima nuclear disaster and the breakdown of American mainstream political institutions. Original.

Western Overseas Empires in the Twentieth Century

Winning the Fight Against Imperialism

The Education of an Anti-Imperialist

A History of Imperialism

Pacific Trade and the Evolution of American Commercial Maritime Imperialism, 1787-1848

Ethnographies of U.S. Empire

African Perspectives on Colonialism

How do we live in and with empire? The contributors to *Ethnographies of U.S. Empire* pursue this question by examining empire as an unequally shared present. Here empire stands as an entrenched, if often invisible, part of everyday life central to making and remaking a world in which it is too often presented as an aberration rather than as a structuring condition. This volume presents scholarship from across U.S. imperial formations: settler colonialism, overseas territories, communities impacted by U.S. military action or political intervention, Cold War alliances and fissures, and, most recently, new forms of U.S. empire after 9/11. From the Mohawk Nation, Korea, and the Philippines to Iraq and the hills of New Jersey, the contributors show how a methodological and theoretical commitment to ethnography sharpens all of our understandings of the novel and timeworn ways people live, thrive, and resist in the imperial present. Contributors: Kevin K. Birth, Joe Bryan, John F. Collins, Jean Dennison, Erin Fitz-Henry, Adriana María Garriga-López, Olívia Maria Gomes da Cunha, Matthew Gutmann, Ju Hui Judy Han, J. K?haulani Kauanui, Eleana Kim, Heonik Kwon, Soo Ah Kwon, Darryl Li, Catherine Lutz, Sunaina Maira, Carole McGranahan, Sean T. Mitchell, Jan M. Padios, Melissa Rosario, Audra Simpson, Ann Laura Stoler, Fa'anofo Lisaclaire Uperesa, David Vine

Christian missions have often been seen as the religious arm of Western imperialism. What is rarely appreciated is the role they played in bringing about an end to the Western colonial

empires after the Second World War. "Missions, Nationalism, and the End of Empire" explores this neglected subject. Respected authorities on the history of missions explore new territory in these chapters, examining from diverse angles the linkages between Christianity, nationalism, and the dissolution of the colonial empires in Asia and Africa. This work not only sheds light on the relation of religion and politics but also uncovers the sometimes paradoxical implications of the church's call to bring the gospel to all the world. Contributors: Daniel H. Bays Philip Boobbyer Judith M. Brown Richard Elphick Deborah Gaitskell Adrian Hastings Caroline Howell Ka-che Yip Ogbu U. Kalu Hartmut Lehmann Derek Peterson Andrew Porter Brian Stanley John Stuart

From the FOREWORD: EMPIRES are as old as history itself. When the misty curtain first parts for us upon that stage whereon the drama of life is played, emperors occupy the center of the scene. They have held the leading role ever since. Around successive rivalries for that coveted part, the wars of the world group themselves like endless murders around a chain of Hamlets. What is the meaning of that mad plot, so wild, so bloody, so continuous, so undetermined? For it is not yet played out. We have entered upon a new act, it is true, with the old Imperialisms prostrate in the dust. But a new one rises triumphant over its fallen rivals. We have seen the powers of autocracy rent from the shoulders of Czar and Kaiser, only to behold them wrapped around the figure of a President. There is a straight line of descent from the throne of Menes to the chair of Wilson; a straight course of Empire from that far off day when Upper and Lower Egypt were united beneath the crown of the first Empire, to the day when the expanding credits of America forced her imperial merchants to create an imperial figurehead. Our symptoms of imperialism are identical with those which all budding empires have displayed. It is time that we analyze ourselves in the light of what physicians call the "etiology" of the disease. We entered the war, theoretically, to bring autocracy to an end. Did the war bring autocracy to an end? Can a war end autocracy? The Treaty of Versailles, it was promised, would bring democracy to the world. Can democracy be created by a treaty? What is democracy? What is an Empire? More important still, because less often asked, Why is Democracy, and Why is an Empire? Much nonsense has been uttered about certain accompanying products of each, namely the dominant art and unifying religion. Imperialism is not a product of certain crafty and scheming brains, nor is Democracy the result of noble convictions uttered by high-minded, pure-souled leaders of the people. Both are expressions of the Life-Current, dashing against certain cliffs or flowing

smoothly past certain meadows. Art is intimately connected with Empire, both as a cause and an effect. So is literature. So is religion. All of them are inevitable expressions of human nature, working diversely outward from a fundamental unity. In this book we shall take up separate nations and study their history as a whole, both before and after the great spotlight of imperial power picks them out for the stage of some particular act. We may thus better understand what Imperialism is, and what it leaves behind, and why it moves on: and so may comprehend with increasing clearness the steps our land is even now taking, upon the road down which went Egypt, Babylon, Persia, Greece, Rome, and the Caesars, Kaisers and Czars whose ambitions, methods, tricks of speech and very cast of thought we in our turn have inherited. A compelling view of two competing religious visions---one of "creation" and the other of "empire"---that run throughout the Bible. "A remarkable offering for those who care about the interface of power and faith with all the threats and seductions that go with it. . . As I read, I felt overwhelmed, both by the mass of data and by the cunning of interpretation. I could not put it down, and expect to continue to be instructed by it."---Walter Brueggemann "Howard-Brook undertakes what few dare anymore: an introductory primer for the whole Bible...This book invites disciples to `connect the dots', in order to recover our ancient, anti-imperial identity, and to embrace a radical faith and practice that are personal and politica."---Ched Myers "Howard-Brook illuminates how ancient empires exercised control and manipulation of people not simply by political and military means, but also through the religion of empire. Throughout he makes clear that the core message of the God of creation is to call people out of empire, to refuse to cooperate with the forces of destruction and domination today."---Richard Horsley "Will become a classic for communities that seek first to receive the gracious gift of God's alternative future to Empire."---Jarrod McKenna "If we who sojourn in America are to be a community that can both name and resist the lure of Empire, we need a story more powerful than the story called America. Wes Howard-Brook knows than the Bible tells such a story. May its story be ours as we're set free from our imperial imaginations to dream with our Creator of a new world here and now."---Jonathan Wilson-Hartgrove

Idealism and Imperialism in East Africa, Alfred Robert Tucker (1890-1911)

The Earth and Its Peoples

Fragmented Empire

God's Call Out of Empire in the Bible and Beyond

Conquerors

The Politics of Indians' English

Militarism, Secrecy, and the End of the Republic

The Sorrows of Empire

"From Katy Perry training alongside US Marines in a music video, to the global box-office mastery of the US military-supported Transformers franchise, to the explosion of war games such as Call of Duty, it's clear that the US security state is a dominant force in media culture these days. But is the ubiquity of cultural products that glorify the security state a new phenomenon? Or have Uncle Sam and the nation's top media and entertainment companies been friends for a long time? Hearts and Mines examines the rise and reach of the US Empire's culture industry, a nexus between the US's security state and media firms and the source of American imperial culture. Although the US government and media corporations pursue different interests on the world stage (the former, national security, and the latter, profit), this book documents how structural alliances and the synergistic relationships between them support the production and flow of Empire-extolling cultural goods. Building on and extending Herbert I. Schiller's classic study of US Empire and communications, Tanner Mirrlees highlights the symbiotic geopolitical and economic relationships between the US state and media firms that underlie and drive the production and promotion of imperial culture."--

This book argues that Australia is vital to the US imperial project for global hegemony in the struggle among great powers, and why Australia's deep dependency on the US is incompatible with democracy and the security of the country. The Australian continent is increasingly a contestable geopolitical asset for the US grand strategy and for China's economic and political expansionism. The election of Donald Trump to the US presidency is symptomatic of the US hegemonic crisis. The US is Australia's dangerous ally and the US crisis is a call for Australia to regain sovereignty and sever its military alliance with the US. Political realism provides a critical paradigm to analyse the interactions between capitalism, imperialism and militarism as they undermine Australian democracy and shift governmentality towards new forms of authoritarianism.

In *Conquerors*, New York Times bestselling author Roger Crowley gives us the epic story of the emergence of Portugal, a small, poor nation that enjoyed a century of maritime supremacy thanks to the daring and navigational skill of its explorers—a tactical advantage no other country could match. Portugal's discovery of a sea route to India, campaign of imperial conquest over Muslim rulers, and domination of the spice trade would forever disrupt the Mediterranean and build the first global economy. Crowley relies on letters and eyewitness testimony to tell the story of tiny Portugal's rapid and breathtaking rise to power. *Conquerors* reveals the Império Português in all of its splendor and ferocity, bringing to life the personalities of the enterprising and fanatical house of Aviz. Figures such as King Manuel "the Fortunate," João II "the Perfect Prince," marauding governor Afonso de Albuquerque, and explorer Vasco da Gama juggled their private ambitions and the public aims of the empire, often suffering astonishing losses in pursuit of a global fortune. Also central to the story of Portugal's ascent was its drive to

eradicate Islamic culture and establish a Christian empire in the Indian Ocean. Portuguese explorers pushed deep into the African continent in search of the mythical Christian king Prester John, and they ruthlessly besieged Indian port cities in their attempts to monopolize trade. The discovery of a route to India around the horn of Africa was not only a brilliant breakthrough in navigation but heralded a complete upset of the world order. For the next century, no European empire was more ambitious, no rulers more rapacious than the kings of Portugal. In the process they created the first long-range maritime empire and set in motion the forces of globalization that now shape our world. At Crowley's hand, the complete story of the Portuguese empire and the human cost of its ambition can finally be told. Praise for *Conquerors* "Excellent . . . Crowley's interpretations are nuanced and fair." —The Christian Science Monitor "In a riveting narrative, Crowley chronicles Portugal's horrifically violent trajectory from 'impoverished, marginal' nation to European power, vying with Spain and Venice to dominate the spice trade." —Kirkus Reviews (starred review) "Brings to life the Portuguese explorers . . . perfect for anyone who likes a high seas tale." —Publishers Weekly "Readers of Crowley's previous books will not be disappointed by this exciting tale of sea battles, land campaigns and shipwrecks. . . . Crowley makes a good case for reclaiming Portugal's significance as forger of the first global empire." —The Daily Telegraph "Crowley has shown a rare gift for combining compelling narrative with lightly worn academic thoroughness as well as for balancing the human with the geopolitical—qualities on display here. The story he has to tell may be a thrilling one but not every historian could tell it so thrillingly." —Michael Prodger, Financial Times "A fast-moving and highly readable narrative . . . [Crowley's] detailed reconstruction of events is based on a close reading of the works of the chroniclers, notably Barros and Correa, whose accounts were written in the tradition of the chronicles of chivalry." —History Today

Empire's Tracks boldly reframes the history of the transcontinental railroad from the perspectives of the Cheyenne, Lakota, and Pawnee Native American tribes, and the Chinese migrants who toiled on its path. In this meticulously researched book, Manu Karuka situates the railroad within the violent global histories of colonialism and capitalism. Through an examination of legislative, military, and business records, Karuka deftly explains the imperial foundations of U.S. political economy. Tracing the shared paths of Indigenous and Asian American histories, this multisited interdisciplinary study connects military occupation to exclusionary border policies, a linked chain spanning the heart of U.S. imperialism. This highly original and beautifully wrought book unveils how the transcontinental railroad laid the tracks of the U.S. Empire.

Democracy Matters

New Perspectives on Philippine-American History

The Fall of an Empire and the Fate of America

Hearts and Mines

A Study in Political Realism

A Call to Youth

Conversations on Global Democratic Uprisings and the New Challenges to U.S. Empire

Imperialism in Kipling's Poetry (Classic Reprint)

Although shattered by war, in 1945 Britain and France still controlled the world's two largest colonial empires, with imperial territories stretched over four continents. And they appeared determined to keep them: the roll-call of British and French politicians, soldiers, settlers and writers who promised in word and print at this time to defend their colonial possessions at all costs is a long one. Yet, within twenty years both empires had almost completely disappeared. The collapse was cataclysmic. Peaceable 'transfers of power' were eclipsed by episodes of territorial partition and mass violence whose bitter aftermath still lingers. Hundreds of millions across four continents were caught up in the biggest reconfiguration of the international system ever seen. In the meantime, even the most dogged imperialists, who had once stiffly defended imperial rule, ultimately bent to the wind of change. By the early 1950s Winston Churchill had retreated from his wartime pledge to keep Britain's Empire intact. And General de Gaulle, who quit the French presidency in 1946 complaining that France's new post-war democracy would never hang on to the country's imperial prizes, narrowly escaped assassination a generation later - after negotiating the humiliating French withdrawal from Algeria. *Fight or Flight* is the first ever comparative account of this dramatic collapse, explaining the end of the British and French colonial empires as an intertwined, even co-dependent process. Decolonization gathered momentum, not as an empire-specific affair, but as a global one, in which the wider march of twentieth-century history played a vital part: industrial concentration and global depression, World War and Cold War, Communism and other anti-colonial ideologies, mass consumerism and the allure of American popular culture. Above all, as Martin Thomas shows, the internationalization of colonial affairs made it impossible to contain colonial problems locally, spelling the end for Europe's two largest colonial empires in less than two decades from the end of the Second World War.

The historical argument of this collection of essays is that imperialism abroad, however much seen as beneficial to the national project, has been damaging to democratic efforts

at home. --pref.

One of neo-liberalism's greatest crimes is to downgrade the history of ideas. This book digs deep into history and, in a timely way, celebrates an intellectual but practical approach to the social, economic and environmental threats posed by globalisation. Ann Pettifor, Senior Associate, New Economics Foundation and Editor, Real World Economic Outlook "A book that isn't afraid to call today's specific 'globalization' process by its proper name – another phase of imperialism! ... Strongly recommended for those wishing to understand the damage that is being wreaked in the name of promoting global prosperity and democracy." Achin Vanaik Bringing together nine leading writers and activists from around the world, this book explores the origins of a new age of Empire. The contributors show globalisation is the driving force behind the new and warlike period that began with the invasion of Afghanistan and Iraq. Writers including Walden Bello, Jayati Ghosh, Kate Hudson, Boris Kagarlitsky and Alan Freeman offer a wealth of factual evidence showing that globalisation has driven apart peoples, classes and nations, shaping and reshaping key regions of the world. Challenging the idea that it is inevitable, they argue that its economic contradictions have thrown the world order that sustained it into crisis. Globalisation's opponents are shaping a new intellectual tradition. For the first time, the book brings together the critiques thrown up by resistance to globalisation, to war, and to imperialism. Free from ideology and dogma, the book shows how the peace and anti-globalisation movements can join forces and face the coming period of world history. Essential reading for anyone involved in the peace and anti-globalisation movements, this book is also ideal for students of politics, economics and international relations.

This dissertation charts the evolution of what I call American commercial maritime imperialism, a process pursued by American merchants and U.S. officials working to control sailor populations and American property overseas--far beyond the national borders of the United States. Between 1787 and 1848, the United States expanded its sovereignty from the east coast of North America westward to the ports and corridors of the Pacific Ocean. As American merchants and U.S. officials worked to create an

infrastructure of authority and control over strategically important spaces in the Pacific, a maritime working population labored and resisted the terms of their service aboard vessels and ashore at ports of trade. By employing a multi-local approach to examine five commercial nodes of American imperialism in the Columbia River region, the Chile-Peru coast, the Hawaiian Islands, the Pearl River Delta, and the California waterfront, this dissertation demonstrates how obstructions to American global trade prompted the United States to establish and expand new and dynamic forms of sovereignty in the Pacific. It considers how the commercial activities of American merchants, their crews, and U.S. officials shaped the contours of early American state formation, economic growth, and foreign diplomacy. This approach to American imperial expansion represents a break from much of the scholarship on the subject. Studies of American Empire during the first half of the nineteenth century generally focus on westward migration, forced labor, and military conflict in northern Mexico and on what became the southwestern part of the United States. Histories of American foreign diplomacy overseas typically focus on the Spanish American War (1898) when the nation seized islands across the Pacific and in the Caribbean. By examining developments in the commercial maritime history of early America, this dissertation creates a global history of the United States. With its focus on maritime workers and merchant investors, this study contributes to new histories of U.S. political economy, global capitalism, and antebellum American foreign diplomacy.

Colonialism in Question

Empire of Chaos

Australia in the US Empire

Meta-imperialism

Reappraising an Empire

Empire's Tracks

A Critical Study of the Economics of Imperialism, With Special Reference, to the Ideas of Adam Smith

Uncertain Dimensions

The story of English in India is a fascinating one. Inextricably entangled in the politics of empire and the struggle

for identity, it has its roots in the colonial past but its branches flourish in the modern world of mass communications and globalization. His fascinating and lively study, Krishnaswamy and Burde examine how the English used by Indians has changed and is still changing over the last two centuries, evolving into the complex and highly diverse of different examples, the authors challenge hegemonic constructions of both proper English as well as Indian English. The book includes examples of Indian English, from newspaper advertisements and official letters to fiction and poetry, which are examined in the wide context of the politics of language. Access to English is often equated to greater social mobility, better education and job opportunities and the ramifications of what the authors call the ever-expanding English Empire on the so-called Third World run wide and deep. Without obscuring their argument with arcane linguistic terminology, Krishnaswamy and Burde's lively and accessible book will be welcomed by all those interested in how language affects the lives we lead in today's multicultural India.

This collection of essays investigates the fundamental role that the loss of colonial territories at the end of the Ancient Regime and post-World War II has played in shaping French memories and colonial discourses. In identifying loss and nostalgia as key tropes in cultural representations, these essays call for a re-evaluation of French colonialism as a discourse informed not just by narratives of conquest, but equally by its histories of defeat.

"Probably the most important historian of Africa currently writing in the English language. His intellectual reach and ambition have even taken influence far beyond African studies as such, and he has become one of the major voices contributing to debates over empire, colonialism and their aftermaths. This book is a call to reinvigorate the critical way in which history can be written. Cooper takes on many of the standard beliefs passing as postcolonial theory and breathes fresh air onto them."—Michael Watts, Director of the Institute of International Studies, Berkeley

"This is a very much needed book: on Africa, on intellectual artisanship and on engagement in emancipatory projects. Drawing on his enormous erudition in colonial history, Cooper brings together an intellectual and a moral-political argument against a series of linked developments that privilege 'taking a stance' and in favor of studying processes of struggle through engaged scholarship."—Jane I. Guyer, author of Marginal Gains

The Victorian encounter with Africa contains many micro-narratives that call for a questioning of an old consensus. Tentative assumptions as to the motives of early missionaries and colonial personnel often prove less than satisfactory due to stereotypes and unexplored archives. The need for new master narratives that move beyond the old paradigms of Western expansion and African victimization are being called for by scholars of the Global North and South--narratives that allow room for strong evidence of an egalitarian joint endeavor and African cultural vitality without avoiding the investment in imperialism practiced by colonial personnel. Based on

extensive archival research, Walking the Rift advocates an alternative proposal--missionaries and administrators caught in the grinding of contradictory opposites. As a professional artist, Alfred Robert Tucker captured this tug-of-war on canvas, but similar dichotomies are found in his approach to marriage contracts, slavery, mission and church organizational structure, alliance with the colonial government and African partnership. Tucker is a representative figure--a prism to shine light on those involved in the British East African project. Like many in the early encounter with Africa, he was neither a consistent imperialist nor a complete egalitarian idealist, but operated in both spheres without creating a third.

Missions, Nationalism and the End of Empire

Theory, Knowledge, History

The Politics of Empire

France's Lost Empires

Britain, France, and their Roads from Empire

Empires and Imperialism on the Margins of Europe

The Imperial Entanglements of a Discipline

Indigenous Nations, Chinese Workers, and the Transcontinental Railroad

"Impressive . . . a powerful indictment of U.S. military and foreign policy." -Los Angeles Times Book Review, front page In the years after the Soviet Union imploded, the United States was described first as the globe's "lone superpower," then as a "reluctant sheriff," next as the "indispensable nation," and in the wake of 9/11, as a "New Rome." In this important national bestseller, Chalmers Johnson thoroughly explores the new militarism that is transforming America and compelling us to pick up the burden of empire. Recalling the classic warnings against militarism-from George Washington's Farewell Address to Dwight Eisenhower's denunciation of the military-industrial complex-Johnson uncovers its roots deep in our past. Turning to the present, he maps America's expanding empire of military bases and the vast web of services that support them. He offers a vivid look at the new caste of professional militarists who have infiltrated multiple branches of government, who classify as "secret" everything they do, and for whom the manipulation of the military budget is of vital interest. Among Johnson's provocative conclusions is that American militarism is already putting an end to the age of globalization and bankrupting the United States, even as it creates the conditions for a new century of virulent blowback. The Sorrows of Empire suggests that the former American republic has already crossed its Rubicon-with the Pentagon in the lead.

Holt McDougal is pleased to distribute Cengage Learning college-level materials to high schools for Advanced Placement, honors, and college-prep courses. Our Advanced & Elective Programs department is dedicated to serving teachers and students in these courses. To contact your Advanced & Elective Programs representative, please call us toll-free at 1-800-479-9799 or visit us at www.HoltMcDougal.com.

The Victorian private soldier was a despised figure. A working man had to be desperate indeed to take the Queen's shilling. Yet in the first sixteen months of the Great War two and a half million men from the UK and many more from the empire, flocked to the colours – without any form of legal compulsion. There had never been a volunteer army like it. What was in the air of England in the generation or so before 1914 to bring about such collective exultation? How did it come about that, in a society which – in oft-proclaimed contrast to Germany – rejected conscription and prided itself on having no taint of militarism, men could be induced to volunteer in such numbers? The nation's general state of mind, system of values and set of attitudes derived largely from the upper middle class, which had emerged and become dominant during the nineteenth century. The book examines the phenomenon of 1914 and the views held by people of that class, since it was under their leadership that the country went to war.

Globalisation in Crisis

A Study in Political Science

Popular Imperialism in the Netherlands Around the Turn of the Twentieth Century

The Good Imperialists

Mr. Baldwin's Address to the Empire Youth Rally at the Albert Hall on May 18, 1937 ...

Force Multipliers: The Instrumentalities of Imperialism

Blowback