

Chapter 10 Section 1 Imperialism America

"In this densely detailed and interpretatively nuanced study, Mahmud Modibbo Tukur lays bare the very foundations of the colonial state in what is now northern Nigeria. This is a must read for anyone wanting to understand the foundations of contemporary Nigeria and how we came to be what we are." – Prof. Abdul Raufu Mustapha, University of Oxford, UK. Mahmud Modibbo Tukur's work challenges fundamental assumptions and conclusions about European colonialism in Africa, especially British colonialism in northern Nigeria. Whereas others have presented the thesis of a welcome reception of the imposition of British colonialism by the people, the study has found physical resistance and tremendous hostility towards that imposition; and, contrary to the "pacification" and minimal violence argued by some scholars, the study has exposed the violent and bloody nature of that occupation. Rather than the single story of "Indirect rule", or "abolishing slavery" and lifting the burden of precolonial taxation which others have argued, this book has shown that British officials were very much in evidence, imposed numerous and heavier taxes collected with great efficiency and ruthlessness, and ignored the health and welfare of the people in famines and health epidemics which ravaged parts of northern Nigeria during the period. British economic and social policies, such as blocking access to western education for the masses in most parts of northern Nigeria, did not bring about development but its antithesis of retrogression and stagnation during the period under study. Tukur's analysis of official colonial records and sources constitutes a significant contribution to the literature on colonialism in Africa and to understanding the complexity of the Nigerian situation today.

Empire's Twin broadens our conception of anti-imperialist actors, ideas, and actions; it charts this story across the range of American history, from the Revolution to our own era; and it opens up the transnational and global dimensions of American anti-imperialism.

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

John Carlos Rowe, considered one of the most eminent and progressive critics of American literature, has in recent years become instrumental in shaping the path of American studies. His latest book examines literary responses to U.S. imperialism from the late eighteenth century to the 1940s. Interpreting texts by Charles Brockden Brown, Poe, Melville, John Rollin Ridge, Twain, Henry Adams, Stephen Crane, W. E. B Du Bois, John Neihardt, Nick Black Elk, and Zora Neale Hurston, Rowe argues that U.S. literature has a long tradition of responding critically or contributing to our imperialist ventures. Following in the critical footsteps of Richard Slotkin and Edward Said, *Literary Culture and U.S. Imperialism* is particularly innovative in taking account of the public and cultural response to imperialism. In this sense it could not be more relevant to what is happening in the scholarship, and should be vital reading for scholars and students of American literature and culture.

"Some of the world's first refugee camps and concentration camps appeared in the British Empire in the late 19th century. Famine camps detained emaciated refugees and billeted relief applicants on public works projects; plague camps segregated populations suspected of harboring disease and accommodated those evacuated from unsanitary locales; concentration camps during the Anglo-Boer War, meanwhile, adapted a technology of colonial welfare in the context of war. Wartime camps in South Africa were simultaneously instruments of military violence and humanitarian care. While providing food and shelter to destitute refugees and disciplining and reforming a population cast as uncivilized and unhygienic, British officials in South Africa applied a developing set of imperial attitudes and approaches that also governed the development of plague and famine camps in India. More than the outcomes of military counterinsurgency, Boer War camps were registers of cultural discourses about civilization, class, gender, racial purity and sanitary pollution. Although British spokesmen regarded camps as hygienic enclaves, epidemic diseases decimated inmate populations creating a damaging political scandal. In order to curb mortality and introduce order, the British government mobilized a wide variety of disciplinary and sanitary lessons assembled at Indian plague and famine camps and at other kindred institutions like metropolitan workhouses. Authorities imported officials from India with experience managing plague and famine camps to systematize and rationalize South Africa's wartime concentration camps. Ultimately, improvements to inmates' health and well-being served to legitimize camps as technologies of liberal empire and biopolitical security"--Provided by publisher.

British Economists and the EmpireRoutledge

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.

This volume focuses on the events from the Civil War through today. The text includes a substantive review unit early American history to facilitate a quick, effective start to the study of modern times.

A history of the United States in the twentieth century, featuring sociological and cultural events, as well as strictly historical, and using many pertinent literary excerpts.

This accessible introduction to gender and sexuality theory offers a comprehensive overview and critique of the key contemporary literature and debates in feminism, sexuality studies and men's studies.

Chris Beasley's clear and concise introduction combines a wide-ranging survey of the major theorists and key concepts in an ever-growing and often passionately debated field. The book contextualizes a wide range of feminist perspectives, including: modernist, liberal, postmodern, queer and gender difference feminism; and in the realm of sexuality studies covers modernist liberationism, social constructionism, transgender theorising and queer theory. In men's studies, Chris Beasley examines areas of debate ranging from gender and masculinity to questions of race, ethnicity, imperialism and gay masculinities. Interconnections between the subfields are highlighted, and Beasley considers the implications of body theory for all three. Key theorists covered include: Altman · Brod · Butler · Califia · Carbedo · Connell · Dowsett · Grosz · Halberstam · Hook · Jackson · Jagose · Nussbaum · Rich · Seidman · Spivak · Stoltenberg · Weeks · Whittle · Wolf · Wollstonecraft The only book of its kind to draw together all the important strands of gender analysis, *Gender and Sexuality* is a timely and impressive overview that is invaluable to students and academics taking courses on gender and feminist theory, sexuality and masculinity.

Modern woman was made between the French Revolution and the end of the First World War. In this time, the women of Europe crafted new ideas about their sexuality, motherhood, the home, the politics of femininity, and their working roles. They faced challenges about what a woman should be and how she should act. From domestic ideology to women's suffrage, this book charts the contests for woman's identity in the epoch-shaping nineteenth century.

Crusade and Jihad is the first book to encompass, in one volume, the entire history of the catastrophic encounter between the Global North—China, Russia, Europe, Britain, and America—and Muslim societies from Central Asia to West Africa. William R. Polk draws on more than half a century of experience as a historian, policy planner, diplomat, peace negotiator, and businessman to explain the deep hostilities between the Muslim world and the Global North and show how they grew over the centuries. Polk shows how Islam arose and spread across North Africa into Europe, climaxed in the vibrant and sophisticated caliphate of al-Andalus in medieval Spain, and was the bright light in a European Dark Age. Simultaneously, Islam spread from the Middle East into Africa, India, and Southeast Asia. But following the Mongol invasions, Islamic civilization entered a decline while Europe began its overseas expansion. Portuguese buccaneers dominated the Indian Ocean; the Dutch and the English established powerful corporations that turned India and Indonesia into colonies; Russian armies pushed down the Volga into Central Asia, destroying its city-states; and the Chinese Qing dynasty slaughtered an entire Central Asian people. Britain crushed local industry and drained off wealth throughout its vast colonies. Defeated at every turn, Muslims tried adopting Western dress, organizing Westernstyle armies, and embracing Western ideas. None of these efforts stopped the conquests. For Europe and Russia, the nineteenth century was an age of colonial expansion, but for the Muslim world it was an age of brutal and humiliating defeat. Millions were driven from their homes, starved, or killed, and their culture and religion came under a century-long assault. In the twentieth century, brutalized and disorganized native societies, even after winning independence, fell victim to "post-imperial malaise," typified by native tyrannies, corruption, and massive poverty. The result was a furious blowback. A sobering, scrupulous, and frank account of imperialism, colonialism, insurgency, and terrorism, *Crusade and Jihad* is history for anyone who wishes to understand the civilizational conflicts of today's world.

From the first Arab-Islamic Empire of the mid-seventh century to the Ottomans, the last great Muslim empire, the story of the Middle East has been the story of the rise and fall of universal empires and, no less important, of imperialist dreams. So argues Efraim Karsh in this highly provocative book. Rejecting the conventional Western interpretation of Middle Eastern history as an offshoot of global power politics, Karsh contends that the region's experience is the culmination of long-existing indigenous trends, passions, and patterns of behavior, and that foremost among these is Islam's millenarian imperial tradition. The author explores the history of Islam's imperialism and the persistence of the Ottoman imperialist dream that outlasted World War I to haunt Islamic and Middle Eastern politics to the present day. September 11 can be seen as simply the latest expression of this dream, and such attacks have little to do with U.S. international behavior or policy in the Middle East, says Karsh. The House of Islam's war for world mastery is traditional, indeed venerable, and it is a quest that is far from over.

History of International Relations, Diplomacy and Intelligence, 11 (History of International Relations Library, 11) One theme of this book is the preservation of the independence of Thailand during the age of imperialism. It suggests that the crucial years were 1902-05. It also argues that, among others, the Thais themselves, King, Princes, bureaucrats, played a crucial role, alongside their Western advisers and some of the European diplomats. It is a unique story, since all Thailand's neighbours lost their independence. It is also a story that reminds us of the role personalities play in history. The book has a second theme. Placing the decisive shift in the early years of the new century, the author argues its importance, not only for the maintenance of the independence of Siam, but for the development of the relationships among the great powers that helped to bring about the War of 1914. The case he brings is a contestable one, but its controversial argument, drawing on some unusual sources, will be essential reading for all those, historians and others. Interested In the origins of that conflict. Table of Contents Introduction by Nicholas Tarling Chapter 1 King Chulalongkorn's 1897 European Tour Chapter 2 Siam' and the Scramble' for S.E. Asia Chapter 3 The 'Siam Question' Chapter 4 The Splendid Isolation Crisis and Siam, 1895-6 Chapter 5 Gustave Rolin-Jaequemyns and the Chakri

Reformation: Domestic Change in Siam, 1894-99 Chapter 6 The Consequences of King Chulalongkorn's European Tour, 1897-99 Chapter 7 Charles Rivett-Carnac and the Campaign to Internationalize the Siam Question Chapter 8 Survival: 'Siam' and the Entente Cordiale Chapter 9 Siam The Land the West Forgot', The Aftermath of the Entente Cordiale Chapter 10 Thailand, Imperialism's Missing Link'? About the Author(s)/Editor(s) Nigel Brailey was born on 11 November 1942, and spent his entire academic career in two institutions. One was the School of Asian Studies of the University of London, where he took first his BA and then his Ph.D. The other was the history department at Bristol University, where he lectured from 1 September 1969 (being appointed a few months after securing his doctorate) until 31 July 2005. Even on retirement he retained the status of an honorary research fellow, which embodied a continued scholarly productivity cut tragically short by his death from cancer in 2008.'

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.

The Tyranny of Nations places the ground-shaking political and economic events of modern times in context. Palak Patel draws on his experience investing in government bond markets to demonstrate how the present fits a specific historical pattern that has defined the past 500 years. Modern-day trade liberalization and financial expansion all share distinct parallels with similar events in the 1600s and 1800s. Likewise, China's economic trajectory matches that of 19th-century Prussia and 17th-century France. And a certain British Prime Minister, foreshadowing Donald Trump's populism 150 years later, launched a similar attack on globalization after the financial crisis of 1866. In The Tyranny of Nations, there are no "isms"--no capitalism, socialism, or feudalism--but instead, only privileged interests vying for power. Challenging both the mainstream and its critics, Palak Patel shows how an endless cycle of cooperation and conflict between nations drives societal change. This unique perspective on the intersection of macroeconomics, history, and politics offers the reader a compass for navigating the future.

From back cover: U.S. imperial war master power hungry politicians utilize intelligence agencies and military forces to go to war for, and invade nations to control, oil pipelines and Middle East NATO member Turkey shoots down Russian pilots. During the Cold War Russia backed Cuba against U.S. Empire and America went to war covertly with the Russian backed Cuban government, utilizing exile mercenary anti-Castro insurgent militias to attack the Castro government. The secret war cabal connected to arms manufacturers wanted JFK to escalate in Cuba with warplane bombing of Cuba as well as a marine invasion of this island nation just as this deep state was preparing to make Kennedy send 60,000 soldiers to Laos, but Kennedy's politics of de-escalation included attempting a formation of a coalition government featuring rightists, neutralists and communists in Laos. Just as independent Cuban leader Castro was a target of CIA covert mercenary warfare, so was Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, who was attacked by NATO backed Arab militias because he wanted to trade for his oil in gold rather than the U.S. dollar. Table of Contents Chapter 1 The Destruction of Iraq, Afghanistan, Syria and Afghanistan 4 Chapter 2 The Real Reasons for the Wars in Ukraine, Syria 23 Chapter 3 The Truth About the Bombing of Syria: The U.S. Empire is Going to Steal Syria's Oil 31 Chapter 4 The Death of the Russian Pilot at the Hands of Turkey 36 Chapter 5 The Geopolitical Empire of War 52 Chapter 6 The Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya, Central, America, Vietnam, JFK, Opium, Laos, Permanent, War, Debacle 76 Chapter 7 Donald Trump Conspiracy 99 Chapter 8 The Battle of Dien Bien Phu Exposed: First Indochina War Parachute Foiled French Conspiracy 113 Chapter 9 The Empire of Southeast Asian Imperialism Madame Nhu CIA Covert Assassination Complex 1960's Diem Coup Attempts 134 Chapter 10 The JFK-CIA Military Industrial Complex Cuban CIA-OSS JMWAVE Helicopter Engine Connection 169 Chapter 11 Lying About Withdrawing Troops: The Military Industrial Afghan Deception: Guatemala Philippine El Salvador Afghanistan Covert Operations Imperialism 203 Chapter 12 The Contra CIA War Master Secret Warfare Airplane Shoot-down Guerrilla Warfare Cartoon Booklet Conspiracy: Operation Elephant Herd 238 Chapter 13 The G. Gordon Liddy CIA OSS Gemstone Jack Anderson Project Mud Hen Pentagon Troop Invasion Watergate Surprise 270

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.

'Based on meticulous research in India and Britain, including interviews with leading participants. The Introduction, in particular, provides a very useful summary of recent research on the historic economic relationship between India and the United Kingdom.... This volume should be of interest to a wide readership' - The Economic History Review This book describes and analyzes the emergence and evolution of the Indian capitalist class and its relationship with imperialism and nationalism. It also provides a comprehensive economic history of colonial India in the first half of the 20th century. Based on extensive empirical data, this is the first detailed, thoroughly researched and comprehensive account of the position of the Indian capitalist class.

This book includes the answers to the questions given in the textbook ICSE Total History & Civics class 10, published by Beeta Publications (MBS Publishers) and is for 2022 Examinations.

There was racism in the ancient world, after all. This groundbreaking book refutes the common belief that the ancient Greeks and Romans harbored "ethnic and cultural," but not racial, prejudice. It does so by comprehensively tracing the intellectual origins of racism back to classical antiquity. Benjamin Isaac's systematic analysis of ancient social prejudices and stereotypes reveals that some of those represent prototypes of racism--or proto-racism--which in turn inspired the early modern authors who developed the more familiar racist ideas. He considers the literature from classical Greece to late antiquity in a quest

for the various forms of the discriminatory stereotypes and social hatred that have played such an important role in recent history and continue to do so in modern society. Magisterial in scope and scholarship, and engagingly written, *The Invention of Racism in Classical Antiquity* further suggests that an understanding of ancient attitudes toward other peoples sheds light not only on Greco-Roman imperialism and the ideology of enslavement (and the concomitant integration or non-integration) of foreigners in those societies, but also on the disintegration of the Roman Empire and on more recent imperialism as well. The first part considers general themes in the history of discrimination; the second provides a detailed analysis of proto-racism and prejudices toward particular groups of foreigners in the Greco-Roman world. The last chapter concerns Jews in the ancient world, thus placing anti-Semitism in a broader context.

This collection of essays is designed to shed light on the issues of imperialism and the transitions to socialism. Delving into the theoretical aspects, whose analysis is key for understanding the subject under consideration, and practical experiences of socialist transition in China, Vietnam, North Korea, Cuba, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Brazil.

A survey of Chinese warfare, both internal and international, from the opium wars of the 1840s through to the end of Vietnam.

From World War II until the 1980s, the United States reigned supreme as both the economic and the military leader of the world. The major shifts in global politics that came about with the dismantling of the Eastern bloc have left the United States unchallenged as the preeminent military power, but American economic might has declined drastically in the face of competition, first from Germany and Japan and more recently from newly prosperous countries elsewhere. In *Deterring Democracy*, the impassioned dissident intellectual Noam Chomsky points to the potentially catastrophic consequences of this new imbalance. Chomsky reveals a world in which the United States exploits its advantage ruthlessly to enforce its national interests--and in the process destroys weaker nations. The new world order (in which the New World give the orders) has arrived.

Decolonization brings together the most cutting-edge thinking by major historians of decolonization, including previously unpublished essays and writings by leaders of decolonizing countries including Ho Chi Minh and Jawaharlal Nehru. The chapters in this volume present a move away from Western analysis of decolonization and instead move towards the angle of vision of the former colonies. This is a groundbreaking study of a subject central to recent global history.

The rich correspondence that preceded the publication of *Monopoly Capital* Paul A. Baran and Paul M. Sweezy were two of the leading Marxist economists of the twentieth century. Their seminal work, *Monopoly Capital: An Essay on the American Economic and Social Order*, published in 1966, two years after Baran's death, was in many respects the culmination of fifteen years of correspondence between the two, from 1949 to 1964. During those years, Baran, a professor of economics at Stanford, and Sweezy, a former professor of economics at Harvard, then co-editing *Monthly Review* in New York City, were separated by three thousand miles. Their intellectual collaboration required that they write letters to one another frequently and, in the years closer to 1964, almost daily. Their surviving correspondence consists of some one thousand letters. The letters selected for this volume illuminate not only the development of the political economy that was to form the basis of *Monopoly Capital*, but also the historical context—the McCarthy Era, the Cold War, the Cuban Missile Crisis—in which these thinkers were forced to struggle. Not since Marx and Engels carried on their epistolary correspondence has there been a collection of letters offering such a detailed look at the making of a prescient critique of political economy—and at the historical conditions from which that critique was formed.

Thom Hartmann, the most popular progressive radio host in America and a *New York Times* bestselling author, looks at the real history of guns in America and what we can do to limit both their lethal impact and the power of the gun lobby. Taking his typically in-depth, historically informed view, Thom Hartmann examines the brutal role guns have played in American history, from the genocide of the Native Americans to the enforcement of slavery (Slave Patrols are in fact the Second Amendment's "well-regulated militias") and the racist post-Civil War social order. He shows how the NRA and conservative Supreme Court justices used specious logic to invent a virtually unlimited individual right to own guns, which has enabled the ever-growing number of mass shootings in the United States. But Hartmann also identifies a handful of powerful, commonsense solutions that would break the power of the gun lobby and restore the understanding of the Second Amendment that the Framers of the Constitution intended. This is the kind of brief, brilliant analysis for which Hartmann is justly renowned.

These essays, by thirteen specialists from Japan and the United States, provide a comprehensive view of the Japanese empire from its establishment in 1895 to its liquidation in 1945. They offer a variety of perspectives on subjects previously neglected by historians: the origin and evolution of the formal empire (which comprised Taiwan, Korea, Karafuto, the Kwantung Leased Territory, and the South Seas Mandated Islands), the institutions and policies by which it was governed, and the economic dynamics that impelled it. Seeking neither to justify the empire nor to condemn it, the contributors place it in the framework of Japanese history and in the context of colonialism as a global phenomenon. Contributors are Ching-chih Chen, Edward I-te Chen, Bruce Cumings, Peter Duus, Lewis H. Gann, Samuel Pao-San Ho, Marius B. Jansen, Mizoguchi Toshiyuki, Ramon H. Myers, Mark R. Peattie, Michael E. Robinson, E. Patricia Tsurumi, Yamada Sabur?, Yamamoto Y?zo?.

Presents a North American philosophy of liberation that defends both metaphysics and philosophy of religion, and acts as a critique of neo-imperialism.

[Copyright: 2af68427f0fb869a0f20d2f38e2ca90d](https://www.amazon.com/dp/B000APR000)