

Paper On Imperialism

How did Western imperialism shape the developing world? Atul Kohli tackles that question by analyzing British and American influence on Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America from the age of the British East India Company to the most recent U.S. war in Iraq. How did Western imperialism shape the developing world? In Imperialism and the Developing World, Atul Kohli tackles this question by analyzing British and American influence on Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America from the age of the British East India Company to the most recent U.S. war in Iraq. He argues that both Britain and the U.S. expanded to enhance their national economic prosperity, and shows how Anglo-American expansionism hurt economic development in poor parts of the world. To clarify the causes and consequences of modern imperialism, Kohli first explains that there are two kinds of empires and analyzes the dynamics of both. Imperialism can refer to a formal, colonial empire such as Britain in the 19th century or an informal empire, wielding significant influence but not territorial control, such as the U.S. in the 20th century. Kohli contends that both have repeatedly undermined the prospects of steady economic progress in the global periphery, though to different degrees. Time and again, the pursuit of their own national economic prosperity led Britain and the U.S. to expand into peripheral areas of the world. Limiting the sovereignty of other states—and poor and weak states on the periphery in particular—was the main method of imperialism. For the British and American empires, this tactic ensured that peripheral economies would stay open and accessible to Anglo-American economic interests. Loss of sovereignty, however, greatly hurt the life chances of people living in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America. As Kohli lays bare, sovereignty is an economic asset; it is a precondition for the emergence of states that can foster prosperous and inclusive industrial societies.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung on "Imperialism and All Reactionaries are Paper Tigers"

Imperialism and All Reactionaries are Paper Tigers

Papers

Prepared for the Workshop on "Marxist Perspectives in Geography", Annual Meeting of the American Association of Geographers, New York, 1976

Chairman Mao Tse-tung on "Imperialism and All Reactionaries are Paper Tigers". "Renmin Ribao", Editorial Department, October 1927, 1958

"Imperialism" and "The Tracks of Our Forefathers."

Seminar paper from the year 2010 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Literature, grade: 1,0, Ernst Moritz Arndt University of Greifswald (Institut für Fremdsprachliche Philologien), course: Imagining the Nation: From the British Empire to Multicultural Britain, language: English, abstract: One of the most influential and well-known authors during the time of the British Empire and still today is without doubt Rudyard Kipling. Whether or not his political views can be agreed upon, he nevertheless represents a great part of English literature. He wrote numerous novels, short stories and poems and was even awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1907. (cf. Green 22) Along with this great success, however, came also a spate of criticism leading to an "ambivalent attitude towards the author and his work" (Gilbert: xvii). Herein lays the prominent reason for writing a paper on colonialism: in the controversial portray of Rudyard Kipling. Some authors like Henry James view him as "the most complete man of genius [to be] ever known" (159) whilst others see him as a "jingo imperialist [...] morally insensitive and aesthetically disgusting" (Orwell 74). The majority of Kipling's work has been written during the peak times of the British Empire and takes same one as thematic playground. Kipling is said to have created "not only the best but almost the only literary picture [of Anglo-India]." (Orwell 82) and thus resemble a suitable foundation for analysis. Hence, it shall be examined what picture of Imperialism with particular reference to Indian colony and its inhabitants as subjects to the Royal government as well as the role of the English in India, is created in Rudyard Kipling's work. Is it really as Fabian Schefold proposes, that Kipling's writing is furnished with racist and imperialist ideas, presenting Britain as racial superior to India? (cf. 59-60) Or is it as Edgar Mertner suggests, that Kipling was rather critic of the British rule in India considering it "a huge macabre joke" (145).

PAPERS PRESENTED AT A ONE- DAY CONFERENCE ON IMPERIALISM.

"Imperialism" and "the tracks of our forefathers": a paper

Renmin Ribao Editorial Department, October 27, 1958 : Special Supplement

Imperialism in the Philippines

Comrade Mao Tsê-tung on "imperialism and All Reactionaries are Paper Tigers"

A Paper Read Before the Lexington, Massachusetts Historical Society, Tuesday, December 20, 1898

John Fisher explores the acquisitive thinking which, from the autumn of 1914, drove the Mesopotamian Expedition, and examines the political issues, international and imperial, delegated to a War Cabinet committee under Lord Curzon. The motives of Curzon and others in attempting to obtain a privileged political position in the Hejaz are studied in the context of inter-Allied suspicions and Turkish intrigues in the Arabian Peninsula. This is a penetrating study of war imperialism, when statesmen contemplated strong measures of control in several areas of the Middle East.

Imperialism With Chinese Characteristics? Reading and Re-Reading China's 2006 Defense White Paper Dealing With Military Expansion and Maoist Policy

Nebst Nachrichten von dem Marsche der verbündeten Armeen, der Gefangennehmung des Generals Vandamme u.s.w

PAPERS PRESENTED AT A SYMPOSIUM ON LENIN AND U S IMPERIALISM.

Exemplars and Ingrates

Working Papers on the Draft, War and Imperialism

The Lichauco Paper

A masterful, thought-provoking, and wide-ranging study of how the vestiges of the imperial era shape society today. In this groundbreaking narrative, *The Shadows of Empire* explains (in the vein of *The Silk Roads* and *Prisoners of Geography*) how the world's imperial legacies still shape our lives—as well as the thorniest issues we face today. For the first time in millennia we live without formal empires. But that doesn't mean we don't feel their presence rumbling through history. From Russia's incursions in the Ukraine to Brexit; from Trump's America-First policy to China's forays into Africa; from Modi's India to the hotbed of the Middle East, Samir Puri provides a bold new framework for understanding the world's complex rivalries and politics. Organized by region, and covering vital topics such as security, foreign policy, national politics and commerce, *The Shadows of Empire* combines gripping history and astute analysis to explain why the history of empire affects us all in profound ways; it is also a plea for greater awareness, both as individuals and as nations, of how our varied imperial pasts have contributed to why we see the world in such different ways.

Spheres of Influence in the Age of Imperialism

Modern Imperialism in India. A paper ... by Sir David Wedderburn

"Imperialism" and "The Tracks of Our Forefathers." A Paper, Etc

Imperialism and the Developing World

Chairman Mao Tse-tung on "Imperialism and All Reactionaries are Paper Tigers"

Resist the Draft

The Shadows of EmpireHow Imperial History Shapes Our WorldSimon and Schuster

The Representation of Imperialism in Rudyard Kipling's 'Plain Tales From the Hills'

Renmin Ribao (People's Daily) Editorial Department, October 27, 1958

Essays on the Theory and Practice of Imperialism

Study Papers on Imperialism

A Paper Read

The Collected Papers

This unique and informative paper was produced by the National Intelligence University / National Defense Intelligence College. The [Chinese] White Papers provide foreign readers a glimpse into China's general mood concerning its current situation as well as a general portrait of China's policies that are designed to protect and further China's interests. It does appear that, with development becoming the core strategic, and therefore defensive, concern, China's security concern overseas is becoming inseparable from its concern with domestic security. Does this not also raise the prospect that certain military activities overseas might be initiated by China that China might characterize as purely "defensive" because an overseas event was having a unsettling effect on China's domestic stability and security? Might not China consider and portray such initiatives as Just and Legal? Topics and subjects include the expansion of the Chinese military and Maoist policy. The paper argues that China's 2006 Defense White Paper not only explains the importance of China's continuing military buildup but also lays the theoretical foundation of a new defense policy that seems to amount to nothing less than imperialism. It further argues that this change in policy has been brought about primarily by real changes in China's "state interests." These changes have been brought about by China's having entered a new era/stage of development that entails a new relationship to the outside world. This explanation will resolve the seeming paradox that as China's comprehensive national strength continues to increase and as the military threat to China continues to decrease China feels such a powerful need not only to continue but to accelerate the world's largest and most comprehensive military modernization. This paradox is occurring as the international system accelerates toward real multipolarity, as the recent financial crisis in the United States has ordained an eventual decrease in its military budget and lessening of its global influence, and as China seems to skate through the recent international financial crisis. Imperialism with Chinese Characteristics? Reading and Re-reading China's 2006 Defense * Editor's Note * Preface * THE FOUR CHANGES * An Analysis of Defensive National Defense Policy of China for Safeguarding Peace and Development * On Development of China's Defensive National Defense Policy Under New Situation * 2013 U.S. Intelligence Community Worldwide Threat Assessment - Cyber Threat to Critical Infrastructure, Iran, Nuclear Weapons, Terrorism, al-Qaida, Jihad, WMD, North Korea, Syria, Afghanistan

How Imperial History Shapes Our World

Imperialism in the Modern Phase

Papers Submitted

The Shadows of Empire

A Review Article

Papers of the International Seminar on Imperialism, Independence, and Social Transformation in the Contemporary World