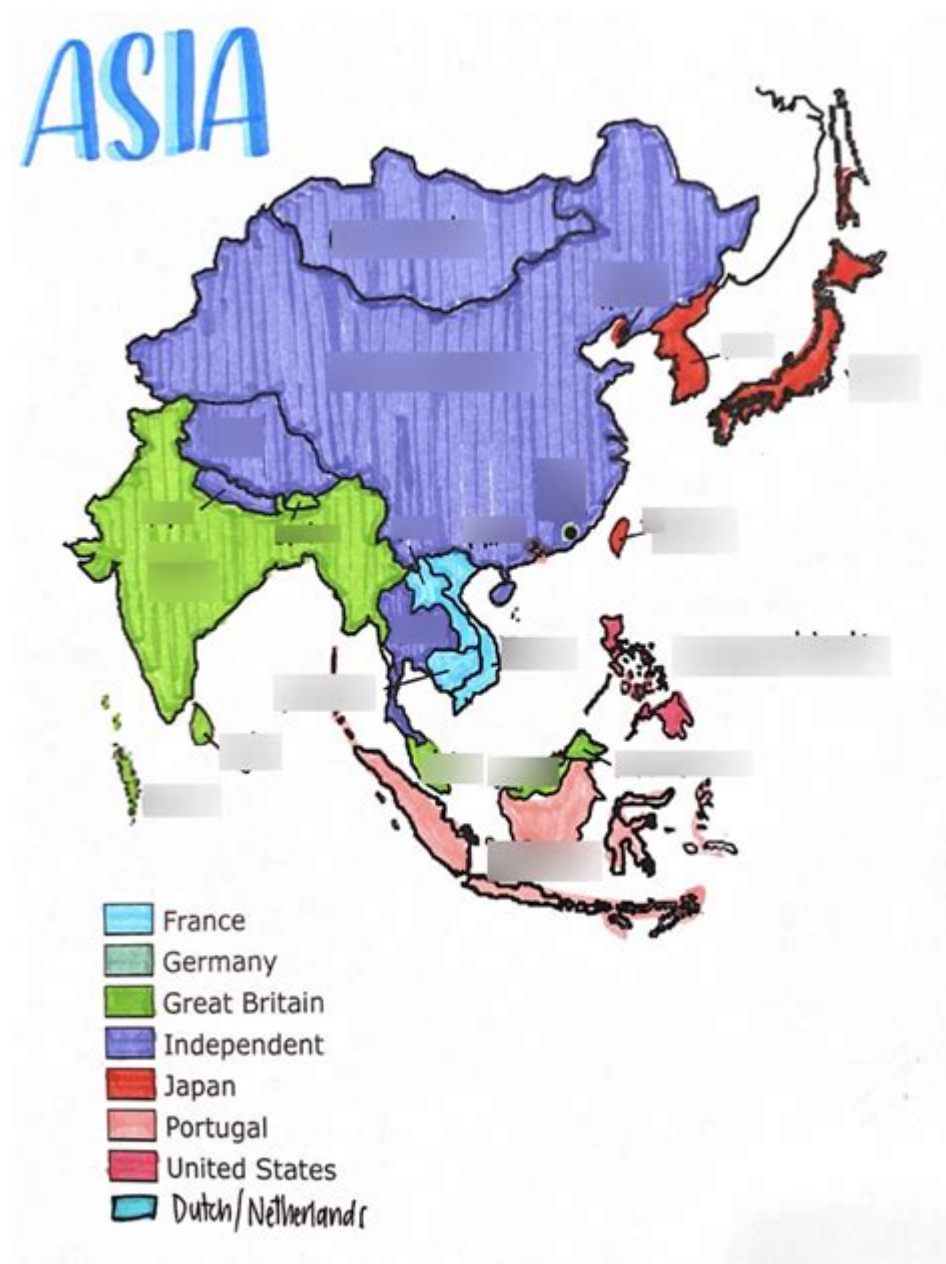


Imperialism Asia Map



Imperialism in Asia: A Map and Historical Overview

The scramble for Asia. A phrase that evokes images of powerful empires carving up a continent, redrawing borders, and leaving an indelible mark on its history and culture. Understanding this complex period requires more than just reading historical accounts; it demands a visual representation – a map that illuminates the shifting power dynamics and territorial acquisitions of the age. This post provides a comprehensive overview of imperialism in Asia, utilizing maps to illustrate the extent of colonial influence, and delving into the lasting consequences of this transformative era. We'll explore the key players, their motives, and the impact their actions had on the Asian landscape – both geographically and culturally.

Understanding the Imperialism in Asia Map

Before diving into the specifics, it's crucial to understand what an "imperialism in Asia map" actually shows. These maps, often color-coded, depict the territorial control exerted by various European powers (and, to a lesser extent, Japan and the United States) over Asian territories during the period of intense colonial expansion, roughly from the 18th to the mid-20th centuries. They aren't just static pictures; they represent a dynamic process of conquest, negotiation, and conflict. The boundaries depicted often shifted over time, reflecting military victories, treaties, and shifting alliances. Finding a single, definitive "imperialism in Asia map" is difficult because the situation was constantly evolving. However, many resources offer period-specific maps and interactive tools that allow for a deeper understanding of this complex history.

Key Players in the Imperial Scramble for Asia

Several European nations, fuelled by industrialization and a thirst for resources and markets, played significant roles in the partitioning of Asia:

Great Britain: Held vast territories in India, Burma (Myanmar), Malaya (Malaysia), and parts of China (Hong Kong). Their influence extended through trade networks across the entire continent.

France: Controlled Indochina (Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia), and parts of Southern China.

Netherlands: Ruled the East Indies (Indonesia), establishing a powerful colonial empire built on spice trade and resource extraction.

Russia: Expanded its influence eastwards, gaining control of Siberia and parts of Central Asia.

Japan: Emerged as a major imperial power in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, conquering Korea, Taiwan, and significant portions of China.

United States: While not as extensively involved in direct territorial control as the European powers, the US had significant influence in the Philippines and played a crucial role in shaping the political landscape of the region following World War II.

Interpreting the Imperialism in Asia Map: Beyond Borders

A simple map showing colored territories only scratches the surface. A truly informative map should also consider:

Economic Exploitation: Maps can visually represent the flow of resources from colonies to imperial powers, highlighting the uneven distribution of wealth and the economic dependence created.

Infrastructure Development: Colonial powers often built infrastructure (railways, ports, etc.) primarily to facilitate resource extraction and trade, often neglecting the needs of the local population. This can be illustrated on a map by overlaying infrastructure networks on top of the territorial divisions.

Cultural Impact: Although harder to depict visually, maps can indicate the spread of languages,

religions, and administrative systems imposed by colonial powers, which had profound and long-lasting impacts on Asian societies.

The Lasting Legacy of Imperialism in Asia

The consequences of imperialism in Asia are still felt today. The arbitrary borders drawn by colonial powers often ignored existing ethnic and linguistic boundaries, creating conflicts that persist to this day. The economic structures imposed during the colonial era continue to influence trade patterns and development. Finally, the cultural impact of colonialism – the imposition of foreign languages, religions, and administrative systems – continues to shape the social and political landscape of many Asian nations.

Conclusion

Understanding imperialism in Asia requires more than just memorizing dates and names. Using maps as a visual tool is crucial for comprehending the scale and impact of colonial expansion. By considering the economic, social, and political dimensions, we can gain a far richer understanding of this complex period and its continuing legacy on the modern world. Examining various maps focusing on specific eras and focusing on individual aspects like trade routes and infrastructure provides a more nuanced perspective than a single, static image. The interaction between historical analysis and cartographic representation is key to truly grasping the story of imperialism in Asia.

FAQs

1. Where can I find detailed historical maps of imperialism in Asia? Many online archives, including those of major universities and historical societies, offer digital collections of historical maps. Searching for "historical maps of colonial Asia" or specifying a particular region (e.g., "historical maps of British India") will yield relevant results.
2. What were the primary motivations for European imperialism in Asia? European powers were driven by a complex mix of factors, including the desire for new markets, access to raw materials (like spices, tea, rubber, and opium), the spread of Christianity, and strategic geopolitical considerations (establishing naval bases and controlling trade routes).
3. How did Asian resistance movements shape the course of imperialism? Numerous resistance movements throughout Asia actively challenged colonial rule. These movements varied in their tactics and ideologies, but they played a significant role in weakening colonial power and ultimately contributing to the eventual independence of Asian nations.

4. What were the long-term effects of colonial infrastructure development in Asia? While some infrastructure projects benefited local populations, many were primarily designed to serve the interests of colonial powers. This resulted in uneven development, with certain areas benefiting more than others, and often laid the foundation for future infrastructural challenges.

5. How can we use maps to better understand the cultural impact of imperialism? While directly representing cultural impact on a map is difficult, overlaying maps showing the spread of languages or religions onto territorial maps can visually illustrate the penetration of colonial culture into Asian societies. Further research into the history of specific cultural exchanges is necessary to gain a complete understanding.

imperialism asia map: Asia as Method Kuan-Hsing Chen, 2010-04-16 Centering his analysis in the dynamic forces of modern East Asian history, Kuan-Hsing Chen recasts cultural studies as a politically urgent global endeavor. He argues that the intellectual and subjective work of decolonization begun across East Asia after the Second World War was stalled by the cold war. At the same time, the work of deimperialization became impossible to imagine in imperial centers such as Japan and the United States. Chen contends that it is now necessary to resume those tasks, and that decolonization, deimperialization, and an intellectual undoing of the cold war must proceed simultaneously. Combining postcolonial studies, globalization studies, and the emerging field of “Asian studies in Asia,” he insists that those on both sides of the imperial divide must assess the conduct, motives, and consequences of imperial histories. Chen is one of the most important intellectuals working in East Asia today; his writing has been influential in Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore, and mainland China for the past fifteen years. As a founding member of the Inter-Asia Cultural Studies Society and its journal, he has helped to initiate change in the dynamics and intellectual orientation of the region, building a network that has facilitated inter-Asian connections. Asia as Method encapsulates Chen’s vision and activities within the increasingly “inter-referencing” East Asian intellectual community and charts necessary new directions for cultural studies.

imperialism asia map: Imperial Gateway Seiji Shirane, 2022-12-15 In Imperial Gateway, Seiji Shirane explores the political, social, and economic significance of colonial Taiwan in the southern expansion of Japan's empire from 1895 to the end of World War II. Challenging understandings of empire that focus on bilateral relations between metropole and colonial periphery, Shirane uncovers a half century of dynamic relations between Japan, Taiwan, China, and Western regional powers. Japanese officials in Taiwan did not simply take orders from Tokyo; rather, they often pursued their own expansionist ambitions in South China and Southeast Asia. When outright conquest was not possible, they promoted alternative strategies, including naturalizing resident Chinese as overseas Taiwanese subjects, extending colonial police networks, and deploying tens of thousands of Taiwanese to war. The Taiwanese—merchants, gangsters, policemen, interpreters, nurses, and soldiers—seized new opportunities for socioeconomic advancement that did not always align with Japan's imperial interests. Drawing on multilingual archives in six countries, Imperial Gateway shows how Japanese officials and Taiwanese subjects transformed Taiwan into a regional gateway for expansion in an ever-shifting international order. Thanks to generous funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities Open Book Program and its participation in TOME (Toward an Open Monograph Ecosystem), the ebook editions of this book are available as Open Access volumes from Cornell Open (cornellpress.cornell.edu/cornell-open) and other repositories.

imperialism asia map: Historical Atlas of Northeast Asia, 1590-2010 Narangoa Li, Robert Cribb, 2014-09-02 Four hundred years ago, indigenous peoples occupied the vast region that today encompasses Korea, Manchuria, the Mongolian Plateau, and Eastern Siberia. Over time, these populations struggled to maintain autonomy as Russia, China, and Japan sought hegemony over the region. Especially from the turn of the twentieth century onward, indigenous peoples pursued

self-determination in a number of ways, and new states, many of them now largely forgotten, rose and fell as great power imperialism, indigenous nationalism, and modern ideologies competed for dominance. This atlas tracks the political configuration of Northeast Asia in ten-year segments from 1590 to 1890, in five-year segments from 1890 to 1960, and in ten-year segments from 1960 to 2010, delineating the distinct history and importance of the region. The text follows the rise and fall of the Qing dynasty in China, founded by the semi-nomadic Manchus; the Russian colonization of Siberia; the growth of Japanese influence; the movements of peoples, armies, and borders; and political, social, and economic developments—reflecting the turbulence of the land that was once the world's cradle of conflict. Compiled from detailed research in English, Chinese, Japanese, French, Dutch, German, Mongolian, and Russian sources, the Historical Atlas of Northeast Asia incorporates information made public with the fall of the Soviet Union and includes fifty-five specially drawn maps, as well as twenty historical maps contrasting local and outsider perspectives. Four introductory maps survey the region's diverse topography, climate, vegetation, and ethnicity.

imperialism asia map: The Political Economy of East Asia Ming Wan, 2007-10-17 For students of international political economy, it is hard to ignore the growth, dynamism, and global impact of East Asia. Japan and China are two of the largest economies in the world, in a region now accounting for almost 30 percent more trade than the United States, Canada, and Mexico combined. What explains this increasing wealth and burgeoning power? In his new text, Ming Wan illustrates the diverse ways that the domestic politics and policies of countries within East Asia affect the region's production, trade, exchange rates, and development, and are in turn affected by global market forces and international institutions. Unlike most other texts on East Asian political economy that are essentially comparisons of major individual countries, Wan effectively integrates key thematic issues and country-specific examples to present a comprehensive overview of East Asia's role in the world economy. The text first takes a comparative look at the region's economic systems and institutions to explore their evolution—a rich and complex story that looks beyond the response to Western pressures. Later chapters are organized around close examination of production, trade, finance, and monetary relations. While featuring extended discussion of China, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan, Wan is inclusive in his analysis, with coverage including Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei, and the Philippines. The text is richly illustrated with more than fifty tables, figures, and maps that present the latest economic and political data to help students better visualize trends and demographics. Each chapter ends with extensive lists of suggested readings.

imperialism asia map: Imperialism John Atkinson Hobson, 1902

imperialism asia map: From the Ruins of Empire Pankaj Mishra, 2012-09-04 The Victorian period, viewed in the West as a time of self-confident progress, was experienced by Asians as a catastrophe. As the British gunned down the last heirs to the Mughal Empire, burned down the Summer Palace in Beijing, or humiliated the bankrupt rulers of the Ottoman Empire, it was clear that for Asia to recover a vast intellectual effort would be required. Pankaj Mishra's fascinating, highly entertaining new book tells the story of a remarkable group of men from across the continent who met the challenge of the West. Incessantly travelling, questioning and agonising, they both hated the West and recognised that an Asian renaissance needed to be fuelled in part by engagement with the enemy. Through many setbacks and wrong turns, a powerful, contradictory and ultimately unstoppable series of ideas were created that now lie behind everything from the Chinese Communist Party to Al Qaeda, from Indian nationalism to the Muslim Brotherhood. Mishra allows the reader to see the events of two centuries anew, through the eyes of the journalists, poets, radicals and charismatics who criss-crossed Europe and Asia and created the ideas which lie behind the powerful Asian nations of the twenty-first century.

imperialism asia map: Space-Time Colonialism Juliana Hu Pegues, 2021-05-11 As the enduring last frontier, Alaska proves an indispensable context for examining the form and function of American colonialism, particularly in the shift from western continental expansion to global empire. In this richly theorized work, Juliana Hu Pegues evaluates four key historical periods in

U.S.-Alaskan history: the Alaskan purchase, the Gold Rush, the emergence of salmon canneries, and the World War II era. In each, Hu Pegues recognizes colonial and racial entanglements between Alaska Native peoples and Asian immigrants. In the midst of this complex interplay, the American colonial project advanced by differentially racializing and gendering Indigenous and Asian peoples, constructing Asian immigrants as out of place and Alaska Natives as out of time. Counter to this space-time colonialism, Native and Asian peoples created alternate modes of meaning and belonging through their literature, photography, political organizing, and sociality. Offering an intersectional approach to U.S. empire, Indigenous dispossession, and labor exploitation, *Space-Time Colonialism* makes clear that Alaska is essential to understanding both U.S. imperial expansion and the machinations of settler colonialism.

imperialism asia map: How to Hide an Empire Daniel Immerwahr, 2019-02-19 Named one of the ten best books of the year by the Chicago Tribune A Publishers Weekly best book of 2019 | A 2019 NPR Staff Pick A pathbreaking history of the United States' overseas possessions and the true meaning of its empire We are familiar with maps that outline all fifty states. And we are also familiar with the idea that the United States is an "empire," exercising power around the world. But what about the actual territories—the islands, atolls, and archipelagos—this country has governed and inhabited? In *How to Hide an Empire*, Daniel Immerwahr tells the fascinating story of the United States outside the United States. In crackling, fast-paced prose, he reveals forgotten episodes that cast American history in a new light. We travel to the Guano Islands, where prospectors collected one of the nineteenth century's most valuable commodities, and the Philippines, site of the most destructive event on U.S. soil. In Puerto Rico, Immerwahr shows how U.S. doctors conducted grisly experiments they would never have conducted on the mainland and charts the emergence of independence fighters who would shoot up the U.S. Congress. In the years after World War II, Immerwahr notes, the United States moved away from colonialism. Instead, it put innovations in electronics, transportation, and culture to use, devising a new sort of influence that did not require the control of colonies. Rich with absorbing vignettes, full of surprises, and driven by an original conception of what empire and globalization mean today, *How to Hide an Empire* is a major and compulsively readable work of history.

imperialism asia map: Modern Europe and Imperialism: History in Maps ,

imperialism asia map: Taiwan's Imagined Geography Emma Jinhua Teng, 2020-03-23 Until 300 years ago, the Chinese considered Taiwan a "land beyond the seas," a "ball of mud" inhabited by "naked and tattooed savages." The incorporation of this island into the Qing empire in the seventeenth century and its evolution into a province by the late nineteenth century involved not only a reconsideration of imperial geography but also a reconceptualization of the Chinese domain. The annexation of Taiwan was only one incident in the much larger phenomenon of Qing expansionism into frontier areas that resulted in a doubling of the area controlled from Beijing and the creation of a multi-ethnic polity. The author argues that travelers' accounts and pictures of frontiers such as Taiwan led to a change in the imagined geography of the empire. In representing distant lands and ethnically diverse peoples of the frontiers to audiences in China proper, these works transformed places once considered non-Chinese into familiar parts of the empire and thereby helped to naturalize Qing expansionism. By viewing Taiwan-China relations as a product of the history of Qing expansionism, the author contributes to our understanding of current political events in the region.

imperialism asia map: Mapping the Great Game Riaz Dean, 2019-12-13 The Great Game raged through the wilds of Central Asia during the nineteenth century, as Imperial Russia and Great Britain jostled for power. Tsarist armies gobbled up large tracts of Turkestan, advancing inexorably towards their ultimate prize, India. These rivals understood well that the first need of an army in a strange land is a reliable map, prompting desperate efforts to explore and chart out uncharted regions. Two distinct groups would rise to this challenge: a band of army officers, who would become the classic Great Game players; and an obscure group of natives employed by the Survey of India, known as the Pundits. While 'the game' played out, a self-educated cartographer named

William Lambton began mapping the Great Arc, attempting to measure the actual shape of the Indian subcontinent. The Great Arc would then lauded as 'one of the most stupendous works in the whole history of science'. Meanwhile, the Pundits, travelling entirely on foot and with meagre resources, would be among the first to enter Tibet and reveal the mysteries of its forbidden capital, Lhasa. Featuring forgotten, enthralling episodes of derring-do combined with the most sincere efforts to map India's boundaries, Mapping the Great Game is the thrilling story of espionage and cartography which shrouded the Great Game and helped map a large part of Asian as we know it today.

imperialism asia map: Underground Asia Tim Harper, 2021-01-12 A major historian tells the dramatic and untold story of the shadowy networks of revolutionaries across Asia who laid the foundations in the early twentieth century for the end of European imperialism on their continent. This is the epic tale of how modern Asia emerged out of conflict between imperial powers and a global network of revolutionaries in the turbulent early decades of the twentieth century. In 1900, European empires had not yet reached their territorial zenith. But a new generation of Asian radicals had already planted the seeds of their destruction. They gained new energy and recruits after the First World War and especially the Bolshevik Revolution, which sparked utopian visions of a free and communist world order led by the peoples of Asia. Aided by the new technologies of cheap printing presses and international travel, they built clandestine webs of resistance from imperial capitals to the front lines of insurgency that stretched from Calcutta and Bombay to Batavia, Hanoi, and Shanghai. Tim Harper takes us into the heart of this shadowy world by following the interconnected lives of the most remarkable of these Marxists, anarchists, and nationalists, including the Bengali radical M. N. Roy, the iconic Vietnamese leader Ho Chi Minh, and the enigmatic Indonesian communist Tan Malaka. He recreates the extraordinary milieu of stowaways, false identities, secret codes, cheap firearms, and conspiracies in which they worked. He shows how they fought with subterfuge, violence, and persuasion, all the while struggling to stay one step ahead of imperial authorities. Underground Asia shows for the first time how Asia's national liberation movements crucially depended on global action. And it reveals how the consequences of the revolutionaries' struggle, for better or worse, shape Asia's destiny to this day.

imperialism asia map: Power Over Peoples Daniel R. Headrick, 2012-03-25 In this work, Daniel Headrick traces the evolution of Western technologies and sheds light on the environmental and social factors that have brought victory in some cases and unforeseen defeat in others.

imperialism asia map: Southeast Asia in World History Craig Lockard, 2009-04-24 Here is a brief, well-written, and lively survey of the history of Southeast Asia from ancient times to the present, paying particular attention to the region's role in world history and the distinctive societies that arose in lands shaped by green fields and forests, blue rivers and seas. Craig Lockard shows how for several millennia Southeast Asians, living at the crossroads of Asia, enjoyed ever expanding connections to both China and India, and later developed maritime trading networks to the Middle East and Europe. He explores how the people of the region combined local and imported ideas to form unique cultures, reflected in such striking creations as Malay sailing craft, Javanese gamelan music, and batik cloth, classical Burmese and Cambodian architecture, and social structures in which women have often played unusually influential roles. Lockard describes colonization by Europeans and Americans between 1500 and 1914, tracing how the social, economic, and political frameworks inherited from the past, combined with active opposition to domination by foreign powers, enabled Southeast Asians to overcome many challenges and regain their independence after World War II. The book also relates how Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, and Vietnam are now among the fastest growing economies in the world and play a critical role in today's global marketplace.

imperialism asia map: Arc of Containment Wen-Qing Ngoei, 2019-05-15 Arc of Containment recasts the history of American empire in Southeast and East Asia from World War II through the end of American intervention in Vietnam. Setting aside the classic story of anxiety about falling dominoes, Wen-Qing Ngoei articulates a new regional history premised on strong security and sure

containment guaranteed by Anglo-American cooperation. Ngoei argues that anticommunist nationalism in Southeast Asia intersected with preexisting local antipathy toward China and the Chinese diaspora to usher the region from European-dominated colonialism to US hegemony. Central to this revisionary strategic assessment is the place of British power and the effects of direct neocolonial military might and less overt cultural influences based on decades of colonial rule, as well as the considerable influence of Southeast Asian actors upon Anglo-American imperial strategy throughout the post-war period. *Arc of Containment* demonstrates that American failure in Vietnam had less long-term consequences than widely believed because British pro-West nationalism had been firmly entrenched twenty-plus years earlier. In effect, Ngoei argues, the Cold War in Southeast Asia was but one violent chapter in the continuous history of western imperialism in the region in the twentieth century.

imperialism asia map: *The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere* Jeremy A. Yellen, 2019-04-15 *The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere* offers a lucid, dynamic, and highly readable history of Japan's attempt to usher in a new order in Asia during World War II. — Cross-Currents: East Asian History and Culture Review In *The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere*, Jeremy A. Yellen exposes the history, politics, and intrigue that characterized the era when Japan's total empire met the total war of World War II. He illuminates the ways in which the imperial center and its individual colonies understood the concept of the Sphere, offering two sometimes competing, sometimes complementary, and always intertwined visions—one from Japan, the other from Burma and the Philippines. Yellen argues that, from 1940 to 1945, the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere epitomized two concurrent wars for Asia's future: the first was for a new type of empire in Asia, and the second was a political war, waged by nationalist elites in the colonial capitals of Rangoon and Manila. Exploring Japanese visions for international order in the face of an ever-changing geopolitical situation, *The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere* explores wartime Japan's desire to shape and control its imperial future while its colonies attempted to do the same. At Japan's zenith as an imperial power, the Sphere represented a plan for regional domination; by the end of the war, it had been recast as the epitome of cooperative internationalism. In the end, the Sphere could not survive wartime defeat, and Yellen's lucidly written account reveals much about the desires of Japan as an imperial and colonial power, as well as the ways in which the subdued colonies in Burma and the Philippines jockeyed for agency and a say in the future of the region.

imperialism asia map: *Postmodern Imperialism* Eric Walberg, 2011-06-09 Eric Walberg's *POSTMODERN IMPERIALISM: Geopolitics and the Great Game* is a riveting and radically new analysis of the imperialist onslaught which first engulfed the world in successive waves in the 19th-20th centuries and is today hurtling into its endgame. The term "Great Game" was coined in the nineteenth century, reflecting the flippancy of statesmen (and historians) personally untouched by the havoc that they wreaked. What it purported to describe was the rivalry between Russia and Britain over interests in India. But Britain was playing its deadly game across all of Eurasia, from the Balkans and Palestine to China and southeast Asia, alternately undermining and carving up "premodern" states, disrupting the lives of hundreds of millions, with consequences that endure today. With roots in the European enlightenment, shaped by Christian and Jewish cultures, and given economic rationale by industrial capitalism, the inter-imperialist competition turned the entire world into a conflict zone, leaving no territory neutral. The first "game" was brought to a close by the cataclysm of World War I. But that did not mark the end of it. Walberg resurrects the forbidden "I" word to scrutinize an imperialism now in denial, but following the same logic and with equally horrendous human costs. What he terms Great Game II then began, with America eventually uniting its former imperial rivals in an even more deadly game to destroy their common revolutionary antagonist and potential nemesis-communism. Having "won" this game, America and the new player Israel-offspring of the early games-have sought to entrench what Walberg terms "empire and a half" on a now global playing field-using a neoliberal agenda backed by shock and awe. With swift, sure strokes, Walberg paints the struggle between domination and resistance on a global canvas, as imperialism engages its two great challengers-communism and Islam, its secular and religious

antidotes. Paul Atwood (*War and Empire: The American Way of Life*) calls it an “epic corrective”. It is a “carefully argued-and most of all, cliché-smashing-road map” according to Pepe Escobar (journalist *Asia Times*). Rigorously documented, it is “a valuable resource for all those interested in how imperialism works, and sure to spark discussion about the theory of imperialism”, according to John Bell (*Capitalism and the Dialectic*).

imperialism asia map: *The Japanese Colonial Empire, 1895-1945* Ramon H. Myers, Mark R. Peattie, 2020-06-16 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 Saburō, Yamamoto Yūzō.

imperialism asia map: Navigating Colonial Orders Kirsten Alsaker Kjerland, Bjørn Enge Bertelsen, 2014-11-01 Norwegians in colonial Africa and Oceania had varying aspirations and adapted in different ways to changing social, political and geographical circumstances in foreign, colonial settings. They included Norwegian shipowners, captains, and diplomats; traders and whalers along the African coast and in Antarctica; large-scale plantation owners in Mozambique and Hawai'i; big business men in South Africa; jacks of all trades in the Solomon Islands; timber merchants on Zanzibar; coffee farmers in Kenya; and King Leopold's footmen in Congo. This collection reveals narratives of the colonial era that are often ignored or obscured by the national histories of former colonial powers. It charts the entrepreneurial routes chosen by various Norwegians and the places they ventured, while demonstrating the importance of recognizing the complicity of such “non-colonial colonials” for understanding the complexity of colonial history.

imperialism asia map: Rhumb Lines and Map Wars Mark Monmonier, 2010-11-15 In *Rhumb Lines and Map Wars*, Mark Monmonier offers an insightful, richly illustrated account of the controversies surrounding Flemish cartographer Gerard Mercator's legacy. He takes us back to 1569, when Mercator announced a clever method of portraying the earth on a flat surface, creating the first projection to take into account the earth's roundness. As Monmonier shows, mariners benefited most from Mercator's projection, which allowed for easy navigation of the high seas with rhumb lines—clear-cut routes with a constant compass bearing—for true direction. But the projection's popularity among nineteenth-century sailors led to its overuse—often in inappropriate, non-navigational ways—for wall maps, world atlases, and geopolitical propaganda. Because it distorts the proportionate size of countries, the Mercator map was criticized for inflating Europe and North America in a promotion of colonialism. In 1974, German historian Arno Peters proffered his own map, on which countries were ostensibly drawn in true proportion to one another. In the ensuing map wars of the 1970s and 1980s, these dueling projections vied for public support—with varying degrees of success. Widely acclaimed for his accessible, intelligent books on maps and mapping, Monmonier here examines the uses and limitations of one of cartography's most significant innovations. With informed skepticism, he offers insightful interpretations of why well-intentioned clerics and development advocates rallied around the Peters projection, which flagrantly distorted the shape of Third World nations; why journalists covering the controversy ignored alternative world maps and other key issues; and how a few postmodern writers defended the Peters worldview with a self-serving overstatement of the power of maps. *Rhumb Lines and Map Wars* is vintage Monmonier: historically rich, beautifully written, and fully engaged with the issues of our time.

imperialism asia map: *The Nature of German Imperialism* Bernhard Gissibl, 2016-07-01 Today, the East African state of Tanzania is renowned for wildlife preserves such as the Serengeti

National Park, the Ngorongoro Conservation Area, and the Selous Game Reserve. Yet few know that most of these initiatives emerged from decades of German colonial rule. This book gives the first full account of Tanzanian wildlife conservation up until World War I, focusing upon elephant hunting and the ivory trade as vital factors in a shift from exploitation to preservation that increasingly excluded indigenous Africans. Analyzing the formative interactions between colonial governance and the natural world, *The Nature of German Imperialism* situates East African wildlife policies within the global emergence of conservationist sensibilities around 1900.

imperialism asia map: *The African American Encounter with Japan and China* Marc S. Gallicchio, 2000 African American Encounter with Japan and China: Black Internationalism in Asia, 1895-1945

imperialism asia map: A Velvet Empire David Todd, 2023-09-26 How France's elites used soft power to pursue their imperial ambitions in the nineteenth century After Napoleon's downfall in 1815, France embraced a mostly informal style of empire, one that emphasized economic and cultural influence rather than military conquest. A Velvet Empire is a global history of French imperialism in the nineteenth century, providing new insights into the mechanisms of imperial collaboration that extended France's power from the Middle East to Latin America and ushered in the modern age of globalization. David Todd shows how French elites pursued a cunning strategy of imperial expansion in which conspicuous commodities such as champagne and silk textiles, together with loans to client states, contributed to a global campaign of seduction. French imperialism was no less brutal than that of the British. But while Britain widened its imperial reach through settler colonialism and the acquisition of far-flung territories, France built a velvet empire backed by frequent military interventions and a broadening extraterritorial jurisdiction. Todd demonstrates how France drew vast benefits from these asymmetric, imperial-like relations until a succession of setbacks around the world brought about their unravelling in the 1870s. A Velvet Empire sheds light on France's neglected contribution to the conservative reinvention of modernity and offers a new interpretation of the resurgence of French colonialism on a global scale after 1880. This panoramic book also highlights the crucial role of collaboration among European empires during this period—including archrivals Britain and France—and cooperation with indigenous elites in facilitating imperial expansion and the globalization of capitalism.

imperialism asia map: The Making of Japanese Settler Colonialism Sidney Xu Lu, 2019-07-25 Shows how Japanese anxiety about overpopulation was used to justify expansion, blurring lines between migration and settler colonialism. This title is also available as Open Access.

imperialism asia map: Imperialism in Southeast Asia Nicholas Tarling, 2003-08-29 One of the few studies of imperialism to concentrate on Southeast Asia, Tarling's work focuses on the establishment of political control from 1870 to 1914 and analyses attempts to re-establish control after the Second World War.

imperialism asia map: U.S. History P. Scott Corbett, Volker Janssen, John M. Lund, Todd Pfannestiel, Sylvie Waskiewicz, Paul Vickery, 2024-09-10 U.S. History is designed to meet the scope and sequence requirements of most introductory courses. The text provides a balanced approach to U.S. history, considering the people, events, and ideas that have shaped the United States from both the top down (politics, economics, diplomacy) and bottom up (eyewitness accounts, lived experience). U.S. History covers key forces that form the American experience, with particular attention to issues of race, class, and gender.

imperialism asia map: Empire for Liberty Richard H. Immerman, 2010 How could the United States, a nation founded on the principles of liberty and equality, have produced Abu Ghraib, torture memos, Plamegate, and warrantless wiretaps? Did America set out to become an empire? And if so, how has it reconciled its imperialism--and in some cases, its crimes--with the idea of liberty so forcefully expressed in the Declaration of Independence? Empire for Liberty tells the story of men who used the rhetoric of liberty to further their imperial ambitions, and reveals that the quest for empire has guided the nation's architects from the very beginning--and continues to do so today.

imperialism asia map: Mapping an Empire Matthew H. Edney, 2009-02-15 In this fascinating

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