

Smallest Empire In History



The Smallest Empire in History: A Quest for Definition and Discovery

The phrase "smallest empire in history" immediately sparks curiosity. What constitutes an "empire"? And how do we measure its size - by geographical area, population, economic influence, or military might? This post delves into the fascinating and surprisingly complex question of identifying the smallest empire ever recorded, exploring various contenders and the challenges in definitively crowning a single winner. We'll examine different criteria for measuring imperial size, analyze historical examples, and ultimately, present a nuanced understanding of what makes an empire, regardless of its scale.

Defining an Empire: More Than Just Territory

Before we embark on our quest for the smallest empire, we must first define our terms. An empire, at its core, involves the political domination of multiple territories or peoples under a single sovereign power. This domination often, but not always, includes a centralized government, a shared culture (to varying degrees), and a distinct military force. Simply controlling a small area doesn't automatically qualify a state as an empire; the crucial element is the assertion of power and authority over distinct, previously independent entities. This understanding is vital in separating small kingdoms or city-states from truly miniaturized empires.

Contenders for the Title: Micro-Empires Through History

Several historical entities could lay claim to the title of "smallest empire in history," each offering a unique perspective on the question:

1. The Kingdom of Aksum (Specific Periods): While Aksum, located in modern-day Eritrea and Ethiopia, ultimately grew into a significant trading empire, certain periods in its early history saw it control a relatively small, albeit diverse, territory. Its influence was primarily focused on the Red Sea trade routes, making its reach geographically limited compared to other historical empires. The key here is focusing on specific periods of reduced territorial control within its overall history.

2. Various Polynesian Chiefdoms: Many Polynesian island groups were ruled by powerful chiefs who exerted considerable control over multiple islands. While not always formally structured as empires in the classical sense, some of these chiefdoms represented a degree of centralized authority and control over distinct territories, making them potential candidates for the smallest empire designation. The scale, however, varied significantly between different island groups and historical periods.

3. Ancient City-States with Conquests: Certain ancient Greek city-states, such as Sparta at its zenith, achieved dominance over neighboring city-states, creating a small but undeniably imperial structure. These short-lived hegemonies provide compelling examples of miniature empires, emphasizing the ephemeral nature of imperial power. Measuring their size is dependent upon the precise definition of their sphere of influence and the duration of that influence.

The Challenges of Measurement: A Multifaceted Problem

Identifying the smallest empire presents significant methodological challenges. Simply comparing geographical area overlooks other crucial aspects of imperial power. A small empire could exert considerable cultural, economic, or military influence disproportionate to its size. The criteria used drastically impact the outcome. For example:

Geographical Area: This is the most straightforward measure but can be misleading. A

geographically small empire could still wield considerable power.

Population: A large population doesn't automatically equate to a large empire. Densely populated small areas could still be considered imperial entities.

Economic Influence: A small empire could control vital trade routes or resources, exceeding its geographical limits in terms of impact.

Military Strength: Even a small territory with a powerful military could project its influence far beyond its borders, creating an empire of influence rather than strictly territory.

The Importance of Context: Time, Power, and Legacy

Determining the "smallest" empire requires considering the historical context. The political landscape, available resources, and technological advancements all shaped the size and scope of historical empires. A small empire in one era might be significantly larger than a seemingly large empire in another. Also, the legacy of an empire must be considered. Even a small empire that had a lasting cultural or political impact deserves recognition, regardless of its geographical dimensions.

Conclusion

Pinpointing the single "smallest empire in history" remains elusive. The challenge lies not just in finding a small enough entity, but also in establishing a universally accepted definition of "empire" and a consistent methodology for measurement. By considering a variety of factors beyond mere geographical size—population density, economic power, military strength, and lasting cultural impact—we can achieve a richer understanding of the complexities of imperial power, regardless of scale. The true value lies in acknowledging the diversity of historical empires and appreciating the nuances of power dynamics throughout history.

FAQs

1. Were there any empires smaller than the ones mentioned? Potentially, yes. Many small, localized power structures existed throughout history that could be considered miniature empires depending on the criteria used. However, a lack of detailed historical records makes definitive identification difficult.
2. How do we account for ephemeral empires? Short-lived empires present a significant challenge. Their impact might be limited, making them less significant in the long run, but they still merit inclusion in the discussion, highlighting the fluctuating nature of power.
3. What role did technology play in determining the size of empires? Technological advancements, such as improved weaponry, transportation, and communication, significantly impacted the ability of empires to expand and maintain control over larger territories. Lack of such advancements often

restricted imperial growth.

4. Does the definition of "empire" vary across cultures? Yes, the concept of an empire varies across cultures and historical periods. The understanding of centralized authority and political domination can differ significantly, leading to diverse interpretations of what constitutes an empire.

5. Why is determining the smallest empire important? Determining the smallest empire helps us understand the fundamental components that define an empire. By examining smaller examples, we can gain a better understanding of the essential elements of imperial power and how these elements interact to create lasting influence, regardless of scale.

smallest empire in history: Visions of Empire Krishan Kumar, 2019-08-06 In this extraordinary volume, Krishan Kumar provides us with a brilliant tour of some of history's most important empires, demonstrating the critical importance of imperial ideas and ideologies for understanding their modalities of rule and the conflicts that beset them. In doing so, he interrogates the contested terrain between nationalism and empire and the legacies that empires leave behind.--Mark R. Beissinger, Princeton University This is an excellent book with original insights into the history of empires and the discourses and rhetoric of their rulers and defenders. Kumar's writing is lively and free of jargon, and his research is prodigious. He manages to bring clarity and perspective to a complex subject.--Ronald Grigor Suny, author of *They Can Live in the Desert but Nowhere Else: A History of the Armenian Genocide* A masterly piece of work.--Anthony Pagden, author of *The Burdens of Empire: 1539 to the Present*

smallest empire in history: *Empire of Wild* Cherie Dimaline, 2020-07-28 "Deftly written, gripping and informative. *Empire of Wild* is a rip-roaring read!"—Margaret Atwood, From Instagram "Empire of Wild is doing everything I love in a contemporary novel and more. It is tough, funny, beautiful, honest and propulsive—all the while telling a story that needs to be told by a person who needs to be telling it."—Tommy Orange, author of *There There* A bold and brilliant new indigenous voice in contemporary literature makes her American debut with this kinetic, imaginative, and sensuous fable inspired by the traditional Canadian Métis legend of the Rogarou—a werewolf-like creature that haunts the roads and woods of native people's communities. Joan has been searching for her missing husband, Victor, for nearly a year—ever since that terrible night they'd had their first serious argument hours before he mysteriously vanished. Her Métis family has lived in their tightly knit rural community for generations, but no one keeps the old ways . . . until they have to. That moment has arrived for Joan. One morning, grieving and severely hungover, Joan hears a shocking sound coming from inside a revival tent in a gritty Walmart parking lot. It is the unmistakable voice of Victor. Drawn inside, she sees him. He has the same face, the same eyes, the same hands, though his hair is much shorter and he's wearing a suit. But he doesn't seem to recognize Joan at all. He insists his name is Eugene Wolff, and that he is a reverend whose mission is to spread the word of Jesus and grow His flock. Yet Joan suspects there is something dark and terrifying within this charismatic preacher who professes to be a man of God . . . something old and very dangerous. Joan turns to Ajean, an elderly foul-mouthed card shark who is one of the few among her community steeped in the traditions of her people and knowledgeable about their ancient enemies. With the help of the old Métis and her peculiar Johnny-Cash-loving, twelve-year-old nephew Zeus, Joan must find a way to uncover the truth and remind Reverend Wolff who he really is . . . if he really is. Her life, and those of everyone she loves, depends upon it.

smallest empire in history: *History of International Relations* Erik Ringmar, 2019-08-02 Existing textbooks on international relations treat history in a cursory fashion and perpetuate a Euro-centric perspective. This textbook pioneers a new approach by historicizing the material traditionally taught in International Relations courses, and by explicitly focusing on non-European cases, debates and issues. The volume is divided into three parts. The first part focuses on the

international systems that traditionally existed in Europe, East Asia, pre-Columbian Central and South America, Africa and Polynesia. The second part discusses the ways in which these international systems were brought into contact with each other through the agency of Mongols in Central Asia, Arabs in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, Indic and Sinic societies in South East Asia, and the Europeans through their travels and colonial expansion. The concluding section concerns contemporary issues: the processes of decolonization, neo-colonialism and globalization – and their consequences on contemporary society. History of International Relations provides a unique textbook for undergraduate and graduate students of international relations, and anybody interested in international relations theory, history, and contemporary politics.

smallest empire in history: *An Empire of Small Places* Robert Paulett, 2012-09-01 Britain's colonial empire in southeastern North America relied on the cultivation and maintenance of economic and political ties with the numerous powerful Indian confederacies of the region. Those ties in turn relied on British traders adapting to Indian ideas of landscape and power. In *An Empire of Small Places*, Robert Paulett examines this interaction over the course of the eighteenth century, drawing attention to the ways that conceptions of space competed, overlapped, and changed. He encourages us to understand the early American South as a landscape made by interactions among American Indians, European Americans, and enslaved African American laborers. Focusing especially on the Anglo-Creek-Chickasaw route that ran from the coast through Augusta to present-day Mississippi and Tennessee, Paulett finds that the deerskin trade produced a sense of spatial and human relationships that did not easily fit into Britain's imperial ideas and thus forced the British to consciously articulate what made for a proper realm. He develops this argument in chapters about five specific kinds of places: the imagined spaces of British maps and the lived spaces of the Savannah River, the town of Augusta, traders' paths, and trading houses. In each case, the trade's practical demands privileged Indian, African, and nonelite European attitudes toward place. After the Revolution, the new United States created a different model for the Southeast that sought to establish a new system of Indian-white relationships oriented around individual neighborhoods.

smallest empire in history: *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.

smallest empire in history: *The Shortest History of England: Empire and Division from the Anglo-Saxons to Brexit - A Retelling for Our Times (Shortest History)* James Hawes, 2022-03-15 How the most powerful country in the UK was forged by invasion and conquest, and is fractured by its north-south divide. The *Shortest History* books deliver thousands of years of history in one riveting, fast-paced read. England—begetter of parliaments and globe-spanning empires, star of beloved period dramas, and home of the House of Windsor—is not quite the stalwart island

fortress that many of us imagine. Riven by an ancient fault line that predates even the Romans, its fate has ever been bound up with that of its neighbors; and for the past millennia, it has harbored a class system like nowhere else on Earth. This bracing tour of the most powerful country in the United Kingdom reveals an England repeatedly invaded and constantly reinvented—yet always fractured by its very own Mason-Dixon Line. It carries us swiftly through centuries of conflict between Crown and Parliament (starring the Magna Carta), America's War of Independence, the rise and fall of empire, two World Wars, and England's break from the EU. We discover: why the American colonists of 1776 believed that they were the true Anglo-Saxons how the British Empire was undermined from within why Winston Churchill said the UK could only be saved by splitting up England itself and how populism spawned Brexit and its "new elite." The Shortest History of England brings all this and more to prescient life—offering the most direct, compelling route to understanding the country behind today's headlines.

smallest empire in history: Eagle and Empire Alan Smale, 2017-05-16 The award-winning author of *Clash of Eagles* and *Eagle in Exile* concludes his masterly alternate-history saga of the Roman invasion of North America in this stunning novel. Roman Praetor Gaius Marcellinus came to North America as a conqueror, but after meeting with defeat at the hands of the city-state of Cahokia, he has had to forge a new destiny in this strange land. In the decade since his arrival, he has managed to broker an unstable peace between the invading Romans and a loose affiliation of Native American tribes known as the League. But invaders from the west will shatter that peace and plunge the continent into war: The Mongol Horde has arrived and they are taking no prisoners. As the Mongol cavalry advances across the Great Plains leaving destruction in its path, Marcellinus and his Cahokian friends must summon allies both great and small in preparation for a final showdown. Alliances will shift, foes will rise, and friends will fall as Alan Smale brings us ever closer to the dramatic final battle for the future of the North American continent. Praise for *Eagle and Empire* "Smale delivers in spades . . . the best of the trilogy. Highly recommended."—Historical Novels Review "The pace . . . is breathless and the action relentless. . . . A satisfying culmination to the adventures of a Roman warrior in the New World."—Kirkus Reviews "The final volume of Smale's *Clash of Eagles* trilogy is relentless, with characters and readers hardly getting a breath before the next threat comes crashing down. . . . Smale's hard-hitting and satisfying conclusion will be a must for his readers, as the trilogy will be for any fan of alternate history."—Publishers Weekly (starred review) "[*Eagle and Empire*] had awesome worldbuilding, worthy and interesting characters, and a great plot. . . . Altogether, a very satisfying journey."—The Nameless Zine

smallest empire in history: Empire Paul Strathern, 2020-02-04 Eminent historian Paul Strathern opens the story of *Empire* with the Akkadian civilization, which ruled over a vast expanse of the region of ancient Mesopotamia, then turns to the immense Roman Empire, where we trace back our Western and Eastern roots. Next the narrative describes how a great deal of Western Classical culture was developed in the Abbasid and Umayyid Caliphates. Then, while Europe was beginning to emerge from a period of cultural stagnation, it almost fell to a whirlwind invasion from the East, at which point we meet the Emperors of the Mongol Empire . . . Combining breathtaking scope with masterful narrative control, Paul Strathern traces these connections across four millennia and sheds new light on these major civilizations—from the Mongol Empire and the Yuan Dynasty to the Aztec and Ottoman, through to the most recent and biggest empires: the British, Russo-Soviet, and American. Charting five thousand years of global history in ten lucid chapters, *Empire* makes comprehensive and inspiring reading to anyone fascinated by the history of the world.

smallest empire in history: China's Last Empire William T. Rowe, 2010-02-15 In a brisk revisionist history, William Rowe challenges the standard narrative of Qing China as a decadent, inward-looking state that failed to keep pace with the modern West. This original, thought-provoking history of China's last empire is a must-read for understanding the challenges facing China today.

smallest empire in history: Tuscany in the Age of Empire Brian Brege, 2021-07-13 A new history explores how one of Renaissance Italy's leading cities maintained its influence in an era of global exploration, trade, and empire. The Grand Duchy of Tuscany was not an imperial power, but it

did harbor global ambitions. After abortive attempts at overseas colonization and direct commercial expansion, as Brian Brege shows, Tuscany followed a different path, one that allowed it to participate in Europe's new age of empire without establishing an empire of its own. The first history of its kind, *Tuscany in the Age of Empire* offers a fresh appraisal of one of the foremost cities of the Italian Renaissance, as it sought knowledge, fortune, and power throughout Asia, the Americas, and beyond. How did Tuscany, which could not compete directly with the growing empires of other European states, establish a global presence? First, Brege shows, Tuscany partnered with larger European powers. The duchy sought to obtain trade rights within their empires and even manage portions of other states' overseas territories. Second, Tuscans invested in cultural, intellectual, and commercial institutions at home, which attracted the knowledge and wealth generated by Europe's imperial expansions. Finally, Tuscans built effective coalitions with other regional powers in the Mediterranean and the Islamic world, which secured the duchy's access to global products and empowered the Tuscan monarchy in foreign affairs. These strategies allowed Tuscany to punch well above its weight in a world where power was equated with the sort of imperial possessions it lacked. By finding areas of common interest with stronger neighbors and forming alliances with other marginal polities, a small state was able to protect its own security while carving out a space as a diplomatic and intellectual hub in a globalizing Europe.

smallest empire in history: *Small Finds and Ancient Social Practices in the Northwest Provinces of the Roman Empire* Stefanie Hoss, Alissa Whitmore, 2016-07-31 Small finds – the stuff of everyday life – offer archaeologists a fascinating glimpse into the material lives of the ancient Romans. These objects hold great promise for unravelling the ins and outs of daily life, especially for the social groups, activities, and regions for which few written sources exist. Focusing on amulets, brooches, socks, hobnails, figurines, needles, and other “mundane” artefacts, these 12 papers use small finds to reconstruct social lives and practices in the Roman Northwest provinces. Taking social life broadly, the various contributions offer insights into the everyday use of objects to express social identities, Roman religious practices in the provinces, and life in military communities. By integrating small finds from the Northwest provinces with material, iconographic, and textual evidence from the whole Roman empire, contributors seek to demystify Roman magic and Mithraic religion, discover the latest trends in ancient fashion (socks with sandals!), explore Roman interactions with Neolithic monuments, and explain unusual finds in unexpected places. Throughout, the authors strive to maintain a critical awareness of archaeological contexts and site formation processes to offer interpretations of past peoples and behaviors that most likely reflect the lived reality of the Romans. While the range of topics in this volume gives it wide appeal, scholars working with small finds, religion, dress, and life in the Northwest provinces will find it especially of interest. *Small Finds and Ancient Social Practices* grew out of a session at the 2014 Theoretical Roman Archaeology Conference.

smallest empire in history: *Empires of the Silk Road* Christopher I. Beckwith, 2009-03-16 An epic account of the rise and fall of the Silk Road empires The first complete history of Central Eurasia from ancient times to the present day, *Empires of the Silk Road* represents a fundamental rethinking of the origins, history, and significance of this major world region. Christopher Beckwith describes the rise and fall of the great Central Eurasian empires, including those of the Scythians, Attila the Hun, the Turks and Tibetans, and Genghis Khan and the Mongols. In addition, he explains why the heartland of Central Eurasia led the world economically, scientifically, and artistically for many centuries despite invasions by Persians, Greeks, Arabs, Chinese, and others. In retelling the story of the Old World from the perspective of Central Eurasia, Beckwith provides a new understanding of the internal and external dynamics of the Central Eurasian states and shows how their people repeatedly revolutionized Eurasian civilization. Beckwith recounts the Indo-Europeans' migration out of Central Eurasia, their mixture with local peoples, and the resulting development of the Graeco-Roman, Persian, Indian, and Chinese civilizations; he details the basis for the thriving economy of premodern Central Eurasia, the economy's disintegration following the region's partition by the Chinese and Russians in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and the damaging of

Central Eurasian culture by Modernism; and he discusses the significance for world history of the partial reemergence of Central Eurasian nations after the collapse of the Soviet Union. *Empires of the Silk Road* places Central Eurasia within a world historical framework and demonstrates why the region is central to understanding the history of civilization.

smallest empire in history: *Day of Empire* Amy Chua, 2009-01-06 In this sweeping history, bestselling author Amy Chua explains how globally dominant empires—or hyperpowers—rise and why they fall. In a series of brilliant chapter-length studies, she examines the most powerful cultures in history—from the ancient empires of Persia and China to the recent global empires of England and the United States—and reveals the reasons behind their success, as well as the roots of their ultimate demise. Chua's analysis uncovers a fascinating historical pattern: while policies of tolerance and assimilation toward conquered peoples are essential for an empire to succeed, the multicultural society that results introduces new tensions and instabilities, threatening to pull the empire apart from within. What this means for the United States' uncertain future is the subject of Chua's provocative and surprising conclusion.

smallest empire in history: *Great Empires, Small Nations* Josep M. Colomer, 2007-09-12 'Colomer's book is a stimulating read, certainly for anyone willing to entertain nonconventional observations that hold up well in what is happening in the world. His most important argument is that global public services, such as security, a trading system, an international monetary regime, and communication networks provided by large democratic entities such as the United States and the European Union provide opportunities for small countries and regions to prosper. The successful smaller units – like Ireland or Catalonia – trade more in proportion to their economies than large ones, are generally more democratic, and have more multilingual populations. I expect this book to be widely read and greatly admired.' –Sidney Weintraub, William E. Simon Chair in Political Economy, Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Washington DC, USA

smallest empire in history: *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire Volume 8* Edward Gibbon, 2015-12-05 This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

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be the next global superpower? As the world watches—and wonders—this Shortest History is an essential, clarifying read.

smallest empire in history: *Life of Charlemagne* Einhard, 1880

smallest empire in history: *War, State, and Society in Liège* Roeland Goorts, 2019-03-11 Small power diplomacy in seventeenth century Europe War, State and Society in Liège is a fascinating case study of the consequences of war in the Prince-Bishopric of Liège and touches upon wider issues in early modern history, such as small power diplomacy in the seventeenth century and during the Nine Years' War. For centuries, the small semi-independent Holy Roman Principality of Liège succeeded in preserving a non-belligerent role in European conflicts. During the Nine Years' War (1688-1697), however, Liège's leaders had to abolish the practice of neutrality. For the first time in its early modern history, the Prince-Bishopric had to raise a regular army, reconstruct ruined defence structures, and supply army contributions in both money and material. The issues under discussion in War, State and Society in Liège offer the reader insight into how Liège politically protected its powerful institutions and how the local elite tried to influence the interplay between domestic and external diplomatic relationships.

smallest empire in history: *A People's History of American Empire* Howard Zinn, Mike Konopacki, Paul Buhle, 2008-04 Adapted from the critically acclaimed chronicle of U.S. history, a study of American expansionism around the world is told from a grassroots perspective and provides an analysis of important events from Wounded Knee to Iraq.

smallest empire in history: *History of the Persian Empire* A. T. Olmstead, 2022-08-29 Out of a lifetime of study of the ancient Near East, Professor Olmstead has gathered previously unknown material into the story of the life, times, and thought of the Persians, told for the first time from the Persian rather than the traditional Greek point of view. The fullest and most reliable presentation of the history of the Persian Empire in existence.—M. Rostovtzeff

smallest empire in history: *Empireland* Sathnam Sanghera, 2023-02-28 A best-selling journalist's illuminating tour through the hidden legacies and modern realities of British empire that exposes how much of the present-day United Kingdom is actually rooted in its colonial past. Empireland boldly and lucidly makes the case that in order to understand America, we must first understand British imperialism. Empireland is brilliantly written, deeply researched and massively important. It'll stay in your head for years." —John Oliver, Emmy Award-winning host of Last Week Tonight with John Oliver With a new introduction by the author and a foreword by Booker Prize-winner Marlon James A best-selling journalist's illuminating tour through the hidden legacies and modern realities of British empire that exposes how much of the present-day United Kingdom is actually rooted in its colonial past. Empireland boldly and lucidly makes the case that in order to understand America, we must first understand British imperialism. Empire—whether British or otherwise—informs nearly everything we do. From common thought to our daily routines; from the foundations of social safety nets to the realities of racism; and from the distrust of public intellectuals to the exceptionalism that permeates immigration debates, the Brexit campaign and the global reckonings with controversial memorials, Empireland shows how the pernicious legacy of Western imperialism undergirds our everyday lives, yet remains shockingly obscured from view. In accessible, witty prose, award-winning journalist and best-selling author Sathnam Sanghera traces this legacy back to its source, exposing how—in both profound and innocuous ways—imperial domination has shaped the United Kingdom we know today. Sanghera connects the historical dots across continents and seas to show how the shadows of a colonial past still linger over modern-day Britain and how the world, in turn, was shaped by Britain's looming hand. The implications, of course, extend to Britain's most notorious former colony turned imperial power: the United States of America, which prides itself for its maverick soul and yet seems to have inherited all the ambition, brutality and exceptional thinking of its parent. With a foreword by Booker Prize-winner Marlon James, Empireland is a revelatory and lucid work of political history that offers a sobering appraisal of the past so we may move toward a more just future.

smallest empire in history: *Forgotten Empire* Béatrice André-Salvini, 2005 A richly-illustrated

and important book that traces the rise and fall of one of the ancient world's largest and richest empires.

smallest empire in history: *Dreams of a Great Small Nation* Kevin J McNamara, 2016-03-29 The pages of history recall scarcely any parallel episode at once so romantic in character and so extensive in scale. -- Winston S. Churchill In 1917, two empires that had dominated much of Europe and Asia teetered on the edge of the abyss, exhausted by the ruinous cost in blood and treasure of the First World War. As Imperial Russia and Habsburg-ruled Austria-Hungary began to succumb, a small group of Czech and Slovak combat veterans stranded in Siberia saw an opportunity to realize their long-held dream of independence. While their plan was audacious and complex, and involved moving their 50,000-strong army by land and sea across three-quarters of the earth's expanse, their commitment to fight for the Allies on the Western Front riveted the attention of Allied London, Paris, and Washington. On their journey across Siberia, a brawl erupted at a remote Trans-Siberian rail station that sparked a wholesale rebellion. The marauding Czecho-Slovak Legion seized control of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, and with it Siberia. In the end, this small band of POWs and deserters, whose strength was seen by Leon Trotsky as the chief threat to Soviet rule, helped destroy the Austro-Hungarian Empire and found Czecho-Slovakia. British prime minister David Lloyd George called their adventure one of the greatest epics of history, and former US president Teddy Roosevelt declared that their accomplishments were unparalleled, so far as I know, in ancient or modern warfare.

smallest empire in history: *Kalpa Imperial* Angélica Gorodischer, 2013-10-22 Ursula K. Le Guin chose to translate this novel which was on the New York Times Summer Reading list and winner of the Prix Imaginales, Más Allá, Poblet and Sigfrido Radaelli awards. This is the first of Argentinean writer Angélica Gorodischer's award-winning books to be translated into English. In eleven chapters, *Kalpa Imperial*'s multiple storytellers relate the story of a fabled nameless empire which has risen and fallen innumerable times. Fairy tales, oral histories and political commentaries are all woven tapestry-style into *Kalpa Imperial*: beggars become emperors, democracies become dictatorships, and history becomes legends and stories. But this is much more than a simple political allegory or fable. It is also a celebration of the power of storytelling. Gorodischer and translator Ursula K. Le Guin are a well-matched, sly and delightful team of magician-storytellers. Rarely have author and translator been such an effortless pairing. *Kalpa Imperial* is a powerful introduction to the writing of Angélica Gorodischer, a novel which will enthrall readers already familiar with the worlds of Le Guin.

smallest empire in history: *Empires of the Word* Nicholas Ostler, 2011-03-22 A “monumental” account of the rise and fall of languages, with “many fresh insights, useful historical anecdotes, and charming linguistic oddities” (Chicago Tribune). Nicholas Ostler's *Empires of the Word* is the first history of the world's great tongues, gloriously celebrating the wonder of words that bind communities together and make possible both the living of a common history and the telling of it. From the uncanny resilience of Chinese through twenty centuries of invasions to the engaging self-regard of Greek to the struggles that gave birth to the languages of modern Europe, these epic achievements and more are brilliantly explored, as are the fascinating failures of once “universal” languages. A splendid, authoritative, and remarkable work, it demonstrates how the language history of the world eloquently reveals the real character of our planet's diverse peoples and prepares us for a linguistic future full of surprises. “Readers learn how languages ancient and modern spread and how they dwindle. . . . Few books bring more intellectual excitement to the study of language.” —Booklist (starred review) “Sparkles with arcane knowledge, shrewd perceptions, and fresh ideas...The sheer sweep of his analysis is breathtaking.” —Times Literary Supplement “Ambitious and accessible . . . Ostler stresses the role of culture, commerce and conquest in the rise and fall of languages, whether Spanish, Portuguese and French in the Americas or Dutch in Asia and Africa.” —Publishers Weekly “A marvelous book.” —National Review

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broke out in the ranks of the Bengal Native Infantry leading to the Indian Uprising. This book is written in an accessible style that should appeal to the non-academic. Maps, family trees, a Who's Who and a Timeline should help the reader navigate through this fascinating story.

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smallest empire in history: *Unfinished Empire* John Darwin, 2012-09-06 A both controversial and comprehensive historical analysis of how the British Empire worked, from Wolfson Prize-winning author and historian John Darwin *The British Empire* shaped the world in countless ways: repopulating continents, carving out nations, imposing its own language, technology and values. For perhaps two centuries its expansion and final collapse were the single largest determinant of historical events, and it remains surrounded by myth, misconception and controversy today. John Darwin's provocative and richly enjoyable book shows how diverse, contradictory and in many ways chaotic the British Empire really was, controlled by interests that were often at loggerheads, and as much driven on by others' weaknesses as by its own strength.

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thousand-year empire that ruled from Constantinople and saved Europe twice from invasion was, in fact, Greek. Greece's modern chapter, too, tells of triumph and calamity—from liberation and expansion to schism, homegrown dictatorship, Nazi occupation, and civil war. Today's nation is battered by austerity, encroaching climate change, and a refugee crisis—yet unwavering in its ancient values. James Heneage captures the full Grecian drama in this riveting, short history, revealing Greece as the wellspring of Western civilization—and a model that may yet save modern democracy.

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