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## Stages of colonialism in malayalam

This article is about modern territorial expansion. For architectural style, see American colonial architecture. For examples of colonialism that do not refer to modern colonialism starting in the 16th century, see colonialism and colonialismism. The creation and maintenance of colonies by people from another area of the Pith helmet is a symbol of colonialism in tropical lands. This one was used by the Kingdom of Madagascar, inspired by those used by the Second French Colonial Empire. Colonialism is the policy of a country that seeks to expand or maintain its authority over other individuals or territories, generally aimed at economic dominance. [2] In the colonial process, colonialists may impose their religion, language, economy and other cultural practices on indigenous peoples. Foreign managers rule the land in search of their own interests and seek to benefit the people and resources of the colonized region. [3] Colonialism is strongly associated with the European colonial period, which began in the 15th century and which some European countries established colonial empires. Initially, European colonial countries pursued mercantilism policies aimed at boosting the home country's economy, so agreements usually limited colonies to trade only with metropolises (mother countries). But by the mid-19th century the British Empire had given up on mercantilism and trade restrictions and adopted the principle of free trade with few restrictions or tariffs. Christian missionaries were active in practically all European-controlled colonies because the Metropolitans were Christians. Historian Philip Hoffman calculated that by 1800, before the Industrial Revolution, Europeans now controlled at least 35% of the world and had gained control of 84% of the world by 1914. [4] In the wake of World War II, colonial powers were forced to retreat between 1945-75, when almost all colonies gained independence and entered into changed colonial relations, called postcostal relations and neo-colonialism. Postcosmism and neocosmism have continued or displaced the relations and ideologies of colonialism, justifying its continuation with concepts such as development and new frontiers, such as exploring foreign space for colonialism. [5] Definitions 1541: Spanish Conquistadors founded the Santiago de Chile Collins English Dictionary defining colonialism as politics and the practice of a power in expanding control over weaker peoples or regions. [6] The Webster Encyclopedia dictionary defines colonialism as the system or policy of a nation seeking to expand or maintain its authority over other individuals or territories. [1] The Merriam-Webster dictionary offers four definitions, including something colony characteristics and control by a power over an affiliated area or people. [7] Etymology, the word colony comes from latin colōnia—a place for The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy uses the term to describe the European settlement process and political control over the rest of the world, including the americas, Australia and parts of Africa and Asia. It discusses the distinction between colonialism, imperialism and conquest, stating that [t]he has difficulty defining colonialism, stemming from the fact that the term is often used as a synonym for imperialism. Both colonialism and imperialism were forms of conquest that were expected to benefit Europe economically and strategically, and will continue to use colonialism extensively to refer to the European political dominance project from the 16th to the 20th centuries, which ended with national liberation movements of the 1960s. [8] Roger Teigenor in his introduction to the colonization of Jürgen Osterhamel: A general theoretical review says, For Osterhamel, the basis of colonialism is the existence of colonies, which are governed by a different definition than other lands, such as protectors or informal spheres of influence. [10] He settles in a three-sentence definition: colonialism is a relationship between the indigenous majority (or forcibly imported) and a minority of foreign invaders. Fundamental decisions affecting the lives of people colonized by colonial rulers are taken and implemented in the wake of interests often defined in a distant metropolis. By rejecting cultural compromises with the colonial population, the colonists are convinced of their superiority and their mandate for the government. [11] Dutch family colonization types in Java, 1927 historians often overlap between different forms of colonialism, which are classified [by whom?] into four types: immigrant colonialism, exploitation colonization, surrogate colonialism, and domestic colonization. [12] The colonization of immigrants involves widespread migration, often with religious, political, or economic motives. Its goal is to largely replace every existing population. Here, a large number of people migrate to the colony in order to reside and cultivate land. [12] Australia, Canada and the United States are all examples of immigrant-colonial communities. [13] [14] [15] Colonial exploitation involves fewer colonists and focuses on exploiting natural resources or populations as work, typically benefiting the metropolis. This category includes business as well as larger colonies, where colonists make up much of the political and economic administration. Before the end of the trans-Atlantic slave trade and widespread abolition, when indigenous labor was unavailable, slaves often entered the continental United States, first by Portuguese, and later by the Spaniards, Dutch, French and British. [Citation required] surrogate colonialism includes a settlement project backed by a colonial power in which most immigrants do not come from a similar ethnic group of ruling power. Domestic colonialism is a belief of the rugged structural power between areas of a state. The source of exploitation comes from within the government. This is shown in a way that control and exploitation may be transferred from whites from the colonial country to a white immigrant population within a newly independent country. [16] National colonialism is a process that takes on elements of both immigrant and domestic colonialism, in which nation-building and colonialism are coexisting, and the colonial regime seeks to rebuild the colonized peoples into their cultural and political image. The goal is to integrate them into government, but only as a reflection of the government's preferred culture. The Republic of China in Taiwan is an ancient example of a national-colonial society. [17] Social and cultural evolution as colonialism is often played out in pre-populated areas, social cultural evolution involves the formation of various mixed ethnic populations. Colonialism brought together mixed cultural and ethnic populations such as the Drunkenzones of the Continental United States, as well as racially divided populations such as those found in Algeria, France, or in Southern Rhodesia. In fact, there were mixed societies everywhere where colonial powers established a consistent and consistent presence. Notable examples in Asia include the Anglo-Burmese, Anglo-Indian, Borger, Singaporean Eurasian, Filipino Mastico, Kristang and Makans. In eastern Indonesia, the Netherlands (later Indonesia) the vast majority of Dutch immigrants were actually Eurasians known as European Beando, officially owned by the European legal class in the colony (see also Indus in pre-colonial history and Indus in colonial history). [18] History of original articles: History of colonialism and chronology of Western colonialism map of colonial and land empires around the world in 1800. Map of colonial and land empires around the world in 1914. They dominate many lands in modern times and even defeat the once-victorious Ottoman armies? because they have laws and laws that were rationally invented with Ibrahim Muteferrika, Rational basis for the Politics of Nations (1731)[20] Premodern Activity that could be called colonialism has a long history of starting with the Egyptians. , Phoenicians, Greeks and Romans who all built colonies in antiquity. Phenyleek was an insurgency inter-commercial culture that spread From 1550 B.C. to 300 BC, and later the Greeks and Persians continued to set up colonies in this area. The Romans soon followed and launched colonies across the Mediterranean, North Africa and West Asia. With the beginning of the 7th century, Arabs colonized a significant portion of the Middle East, North Africa and parts of Asia and Europe. In the ninth century, a new wave of Mediterranean colonization had begun between rival governments such as the Venetian, Genovian and Amalfian, attacking



wealthy islands and territories formerly Byzantine or Eastern Rome. Venice began with the conquest of Dalmatia, and at the end of the Fourth Crusade in 1204, it reached its largest nominal expanse by announcing the acquisition of three Octaves of the Byzantine Empire. [21] The modern Iberian Union of Spain and Portugal began modern colonialism with portuguese prince Henry Navigator between 1580 and 1640 and began the era of exploration. Spain (initially the Crown of Castile) and later Portugal encountered the continental United States through a cruise and conquered commercial construction or large extensions of the earth. For some people, it is the building of colonies across the oceans that make colonialism different from other types of expansionism. These new lands were divided between the Spanish Empire and the Portuguese Empire. [22] The 17th century saw the creation of the French colonial empire and the Dutch Empire, as well as the overseas assets of the British, which later became the British Empire. It also witnessed the establishment of a Danish colonial empire and some Swedish overseas colonies. [23] The first wave of independence was initiated by the American Revolutionary War (1775–1783) and began a new phase for the British Empire. [24] The Spanish Empire largely collapsed in the Continental United States with latin American wars of independence. However, many new colonies were established after this time, including the German Colonial Empire and the Belgian Colonial Empire. In the late 19th century, many European powers played a role in the struggle for Africa. [25] The Russian Empire, the Ottoman Empire and the Austrian Empire existed at the same time as the aforementioned empires, but did not extend over the oceans. Rather, these empires spread through the more traditional path of conquering neighboring lands. However, there is some Russian colonization of the American continent across the Bering Strait. The Japanese Empire modeled itself from european colonial empires. Argentina and the Brazilian Empire fought for hegemony in South America. The United States gained overseas territories after the Spanish-American War, for which the term American Empire became coins. [26] The map of the British Empire (until 1910) after World War I divided the victorious allies of the German Colonial Empire and much of the Ottoman Empire among themselves as leagues. Compulsory. These territories were divided into three classes, given how quickly they were deemed to be ready for independence. The Russian and Austrian empires also collapsed. [27] After World War II, it progressed rapidly. This was due to a few reasons. First, Japan's victories in the Pacific War showed Indians and other thematic peoples that colonial powers are not invincible. Second, all colonial powers were significantly weakened by World War II. Dozens of independence movements and global political solidarity projects such as the non-aligned movement were effective in the colonization efforts of former colonies. They included significant wars of independence that fought in Indonesia, Vietnam, Algeria and Kenya. Finally, European powers, under pressure from the United States and the Soviets, resigned themselves to decolonisation. In 1962, the United Nations launched a special committee on decontamination, often called Committee 24, to encourage the process. The status and cost of European colonialism in the turn of the 20th-century colonial governor of the 1972 Yshel, inspected the Police Guard of Honor in 1972, the world's colonial population at the time of World War I totaled about 560 million people, 70% of which were in British assets, 10% in French assets, 9% were in Dutch assets, 4% in Japanese assets, 2% in German assets, 2% in American assets, 2% in Portuguese assets, 1% in Belgian assets and 1.2% of 1% in Italian assets. The inner spheres of colonial powers totaled about 370 million people. [29] Asking whether the colonies paid, economic historian Grover Clark argues vaguely no! He reports that in each case, the cost of support, especially the military system necessary to support and defend the colonies, has outperuted the entire manufactured business. Apart from the British Empire, they were not conducive destinations for the migration of surplus populations. [30] The question of whether the colonies have been paid, however, is a complicated one when recognizing the manituation of the interests involved. In some cases, colonial powers paid a lot of military expenses, while benefits could be pocketed by private investors. In other cases, colonial powers succeeded in imposing taxes to pass administrative expenses on the colonies themselves. [31] Neostolalism Main article: Neo-colonialism is the term neo-colonialism used to refer to various areas since the colonization that occurred after World War II. It generally does not refer to a kind of direct colonization, but colonialism by other means. Specifically, neostolonism refers to the theory that former or existing economic relations, such as the general agreement on tariffs and trade and the Central American Free Trade Agreement, or through companies, As Royal Dutch Shell in Nigeria and Brunei) created by former colonial powers were or used to maintain control of their colonies and former affiliations after the colonial independence movements of the post-World War II period. The term was popular in the late 20th century in the former colonies. [32] List of Colonies of the British Colonies and Conservation of Harbour Street, Kingston, Jamaica, c. 1820 The Battle of Isandlovana during the Angelos-Zulu War in 1879. After the initial defeat, the English were able to conquer Zoland. Aden Afghanistan Anglo-Egyptian Sudan Ascension Island Australia New South Wales Victoria Tasmania Queensland South Australia Western Australia Bahamas Barbados Basutoland Bechuanaland British Borneo Brunei Labuan North Borneo Sarawak British East Africa British Guiana British Honduras British Leeward Islands British Hong Kong Anguilla Antigua Barbuda British Virgin Islands Dominica Montserrat Nevis Delhi Durbar 1877: Queen Victoria's Announcement as Empress India St Kitts British Malaya First Anglo-Sith War , 1845–46 Federal Malaya Straits U.S. Malay Settlements Unfederated British Somalliland British Western Pacific Territory British Solomon Islands Fiji Gilbert and Isles Ickling Phoenix Islands Pitcairn Islands New Hebrides (condominium with France) Tonga Union Islands Sail British Barbados Dominica Grenada Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Myanmar Canada Ceylon Christmas Island Cocos (Keeling) Islands Cyprus (including Akrotiri and Dhekelia) The end result of the Boer Wars was the annexation of the Boer Republics to the British Empire in 1902 Egypt Falkland Islands Dependency Graham Islands South Georgia South Shetland Islands Southern Sandwich Islands Southern Victoria Islands Land Gambia Gibraltar Gold Coast India (including what today Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Myanmar) A view of shops with anti-British and pro-Independence signs, Malta, c. 1960 Heard Island and McDonald Islands Ireland Jamaica Maldives Malta Mandatory Palestine Mauritius Muscat and Oman Norfolk Island Nigeria Northern Rhodesia Nyasaland Gibraltar National Day in British-controlled Gibraltar Seychelles Sierra Leone Shanghai International Settlement South Africa Cape Colony Natal Transvaal Colony Orange River Colony Southern Rhodesia St Helena Swaziland Trinidad and Tobago Tristan da Cunha Trucial States Uganda Tonga 1966 flag of the Anglo-French Condominium of the New Hebrides French colonies Main article: List of French possessions and colonies Acadia Algeria Canada Clipperton Island Comoros Islands (including Mayotte) Siege of Constantine (1836) during the French conquest of Algeria. Corsica French Guiana French Tropical Africa Chad Oubangui-Chari French Congo Gabon France India (Pondicherry, Chandernagor, Caricle, Mah and Yanhaon) French Indochina Anam French officers and Marines, 1884 Tonkin Cochinchina Cambodia Lao French Polynesia French Somalliland French Southern and Antarctic Lands French West Africa Ivory Coast Dahomey Guinea Contemporary illustration of Major Marchand's trek across Africa in 1898 French Sudan Mauritania Niger Senegal Top Volta Guadeloupe St Barthélemy Saint-Martin La Réunion Louisiana Madagascar Martinique French Morocco Lebanon New Caledonia Saint-Pierre and Mikkelon San Doming Shanghai French Points (similar points in Kouang-Tchéou-Wan , Tientsin, Hankéou) Tunisia New Hebrides (condominium with Britain) Wallis and Futona U.S. Colonies and Conservation More Information: List of Claims Guano Island and U.S. Territorial Acquisition Governor General William Howard Taft addressed the audience at the Philippine Assembly at the Philippine Assembly at the Manila Grand Opera House American Concession in Tianjin (1869-1902) American Privilege in Shanghai (188) 186 3-188) U.S. score in Bay high (1876-1943) American point in Harbin (1898-1943) American Samoa Beijing Legion Neighborhood (1861-1945) Corn Islands (1914-1971) Canton and Cuban Anderbury Islands (Platt) The Amendment turned Cuba into a protectorate until Cuban Revolutio[n] Falkland Islands (1832) Guantánamo Bay Guam Gulanguyu Island (1903-1945) Haiti (1911 5-1934) Indian Territory (1834–1907) Isle of Pines (1899-1925) Liberia (independent 1847, The United States under Alat until after Debalitsev 2) Nicaragua Midway (1912–1933) Palmyra Atul of Panama (Bonoa-Warrill Treaties turned Panama into a protector, until after DebalitsevUi 2) Panama Canal District (1903–1979) Philippines (1898-1946) Puerto Rico Quita Sueño Bank (1869-1981) Ronkador Bank (1856-1981) Shanghai International Settlement (1863-1945) Soltani Solo (1903–1915) Swan Islands, Honduras (1914-1972) Tangier International Region (1924-1956) Treaty Ports of China, Korea and Japan States United Virgin Islands Wake Island Wilkesland Russian Colonies and Protection of the Russian Town of St. Paul Harbor (Current Kodiak, Alaska), Russian America, 1814 Kauai (Hawaii) (1816-1817) Russian America (Alaska) (1733–1867) Fort Ross (California) German colonies Kamerun (by R. Hellgrewe , 1908) Bismarck Archipelago Cameroon Caroline Islands German New Guinea Solomon Islands German East Africa South Africa South Africa Gilbert Islands Jiaozhou Islands Mariana Bay Marshall Islands Tianjin Italian colonies and protection from Italy's attack on Libya during the Italian War And Turkey, 1911 Italy Aegean Islands Italy under Alistan Italy from Albania Italian governorship Dalmatia Italy from Montenegro Italy rated Tientsin Italy East Africa Italian Eritrea Italian Ethiopia Italian Somalliland Italian-Italian Trans-Juba (briefly; annex) Italian Libyan Italian Tripolitania Italian Cyrenaica Dutch Colony and Overseas Territories Netherlands Dutch Ceylan Formosa Dutch Cape Colony Aruba Bonaire Curaçao Saba Sint Eustatius St. Maarten Suriname Dutch East Indies Dutch New Guinea Portuguese Colonies Portuguese Women in Ga, India, 16th Century Portuguese Africa Cabinda Ceuta Madeira Portuguese Angola Portuguese Cape Verde Portuguese Guinea Mozambique Portuguese Sao Tomé and Príncipe Castle São João Baptista de Ajuda Portuguese Asian Portuguese Ga Lair Dave Macau Portuguese Oceania Flores Portuguese Timore Portuguese South America Colonial Brazil Cisplatina Misiones Orientales Portuguese The North American Azores of Newfoundland and the Spanish colonies of Labrador show an 18th-century costa painting of the new Spain of a Spanish man and his native wife. The Battle of Tétouan, 1860, by Marià Fortuny Spanish General Arsenio Martínez Campos in Havana, Cuban Colonial, 1878 Channel Islands Cape Jube Captain Cuban General Spanish Florida Louisiana Captain General Philippine Caroline Mariana Islands Palau Islands If Rio de Oro Saguia el-Hamra Spanish Morocco Spanish Netherlands Spanish Sahara Spanish Sardinia Spanish Sicily Viceroyalty of Peru Captaincy General of Chile Viceroyalty of the Rio de la Plata Spanish Annónbón Fernando Grenada, Venezuela's vice-president of the new Spanish captain general captain of Guatemala, General Captain Yukatan General Santo Domingo, captain of the Spanish Puerto Rican General Formosa Austro-Hungarian Colonies of the Bosnian Muslim Resistance during the Battle of Sarajevo in 18 78 Against the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina Tianjin Austria Nicobar Islands North Borneo Austria Danish colonial policy Danish colonies Main article: Denmark Colonial Empire Map of the European Union in the world, with overseas countries and territories and Outermost regions. Andaman Islands and Nicobar Denmark New Indies (now U.S. Virgin Islands) Denmark Norway Faroe Islands Greenland Iceland Serampore Denmark Gold Coast Denmark Indian Duchy Estonia (1219-1346) Colonies Belgium Congo Belgium Ruanda - Urundi Tianjin Swedish Colonies Baltic States Goo Aloupe New Sweden Saint Barthélemy Swedish Pomerania Swedish Gold Coast Norwegian Overseas Territories Svalbard Jan Mayen Bouvet Island Queen Maud Land Peter I Island Ottoman colonies and Vassal and tributary states of the Ottoman Empire[33][34] Rumelia Ottoman North Africa Ottoman Arabian Colonial Efforts by Poland[35][36] New Corland Island James St Mary Island Fort Jilifore Toco Other non-European colonial countries Australia's non-European colonial territories Australia's red sea islands Christmas Islands Coral Islands Sea Islands Heard Island and McDonald Islands Norfolk Island Nauru Australia Antarctica Territory New Zealand Dependency Governor Lord Ranfurly Read Accession To Queen Maka on October 7, 1900. Cook Islands Nauru New Ross Affiliation Balleny Islands Ross Island Scott Island Roosevelt Island Colonies Japan and Conservation Main Articles: Japanese Colonial Empire and List of Territories Occupied by The Japanese Empire Bonin Islands Three Koreans Shot for Pulling Ralls as Protest against The Seizure of Land Without Pay by Korea Carafuto Korean Korean Kuril Kwantung Islands Rent Territory Nanyo Caroline Marshall Islands Northern Mariana Islands Negu Islands Rikuo Islands Qing army camp in Khalkha in 1688. Jiang Yang (Tusi) Jiang Nansha Xisha Islands Xisha Islands Manchuria Inner Mongolia Outer Mongolia Mongolia during the Qing Taiwan Tibetan Dynasty (Kashag) Tuva during the Qing Yunnan Dynasty (Tus) Vietnam during Han, Sioy dynasties, and Tang Ryukyuu from the 15th to 19th centuries Omani colonies of the Oman Empire sought to expel Portuguese colonialists, Sultani Oman, the prominent power in the West Indian Ocean during the 15th to 19th centuries. [37] Beaches off the coasts of Nambur, Bahrain, Somalia, Socotra, Mexico Colonies of California, Central Texas, Clipperton Island Revillagigedo Islands Chiapas Ecuatorian Colonies Galapagos Islands Colombian Colonies Panama Ecuador Venezuela Archipelago San André, Providence and Santa Catalina Argentina Colonies and Argentina C-130 And Control Tower Peruvian Protector (1820–1822) Gwyrno del Serito (1843–1851) Chile (1817–1818) Paraguay (1810–1811, 1873) Uruguay (1810–1813) Bolivia (1810–1822) Tierra del Fuego Patagonia Falkland Islands and dependencies (1829–1831, 1832–1833, 1982 Argentina Antarctica Formosa Puna de Atacama (1839–) Argentina's invasion of California (1818) Equatorial Guinea (1810-1815) Paraguay drunk The Colonies of Mato Grosso de Sul Formosa bolivian colonies Pune de Atacama (1825–1839 ceded to Argentina) (1825–1879 ceded to Chile) Ethiopia Acre colonies Eritrea Moroccan colonies Eritrea Moroccan colonies colonies of western Sahara Indian colonies and protects the Gilgit-Buttistan colonies of Thailand (Siam) Siam Army in Laos in 1893. Changtje Kingdom (1778–1828) Kingdom of Luang Prabang (1778–1893) Shampasak Kingdom (1778–1893) Cambodia (1771–1867) Kadhah (1821–1821) 26) Perlis (1821-1836) (Ancient) Egyptian colonies Canaan[38] Impact of colonialism and colonisation Main article: Analysis of Western European colonialism and colonization § colonial actions and their impacts Play media The Public Dutch Health Service provides medical care for the natives of the Dutch East Indies , May 1946 The impacts of colonisation are immense and pervasive. [39] Different effects, both immediate and long, include the spread of unequal, socially unequal diseases Increase, exploitation, slavery, medical advances, creation of new institutions, abolition, improvement of infrastructure, and technological advancement. [42] Colonial practices also spread colonial languages, literature, and cultural institutions, while endangering or ingishing the languages of indigenous peoples. Indigenous cultures of colonized peoples can also have a powerful impact on the imperial country. [43] Economics, trade and trade, sometimes described as a colonial surplus, have been associated with the expansion of the Empire since ancient times. [Citation required] Greek trading networks spread across the Mediterranean region while Roman trade expanded towards the Roman Metropolis with the initial goal of directing tributes from colonized areas. According to Estrobo, until Emperor Augustus, up to 120 Roman ships sailed from Meios Hormos in Roman Egypt to India each year. With the development of trade routes under the Ottoman Empire, Gujar Hindus, Syrian Muslims, Jews, Armenians, Christians from southern and central Europe run commercial routes that supplied Iranian and Arab horses to armies of all three empires, Moka coffee to Delhi and Belgrade, Iranian silk to India and Istanbul. [45] Portuguese (blue) trade routes and rival Manila-Acapulco Gallen trade routes (white), founded in 1568 by the Aztec civilization, developed into a vast empire that, much like the Roman Empire, had the exact purpose of paying tribute to the conquered colonial regions. For the Aztecs, it was a remarkable tribute to the victims for their religious rituals. On the other hand, European colonial empires sometimes channeled, restricted and hindered trade related to their colonies, allocated activities through metropolises, and taxed accordingly. Despite the overall trend of economic expansion, the economic performance of europe's former colonies varies considerably. In institutions as a fundamental cause of long-term growth, economists Daron Asmoghlu, Simon Johnson and James E. Robinson compare the economic impacts of European colonies on various colonies and study what could explain the enormous contradictions in previous European colonies, for example between West African colonies such as Sierra Leone and Hong Kong and Singapore. [47] According to the paper, economic institutions determine colonial success because they determine their financial performance and order to distribute resources. At the same time, these institutions are also the consequences of political institutions - especially how defacto and de Joure's political power is devoted. To explain various colonial cases, we must first look at the political institutions that shaped economic institutions. [47] The Netherlands East India Corporation was the first multinational Financing the stocks that founded the first modern stock exchange. An interesting observation, for example, is fortune's return - less developed civilizations in 1500, such as North America, Australia, and New Zealand, are now much richer than those countries that came before in prosperous civilizations in 1500, such as the Mongols in India and the Incas in the continental United States. One explanation provided by the paper focuses on the political institutions of various colonies: It was less likely that European colonialists would introduce economic institutions in which they could quickly benefit from the extraction of resources in the area. Thus, given the more developed civilization and denser population, European colonists prefer to keep existing economic systems rather than introduce a whole new system; while in places with little extraction, European colonists prefer to establish new economic institutions to protect their interests. Political institutions thus produced different types of economic systems that determined colonial economic performance. [47] European colonialism and development also changed the gender systems of power now around the world. In many pre-colonial areas, women retained power, credibility or authority through reproductive control or agriculture. In certain parts of sub-Saharan Africa, for example, women in sub-Saharan Africa maintained farmland where they used rights. While men made political and shared decisions for a society, women controlled the food supply of their village or individual family land. This allowed women to gain power and self-determination even in patriarchal and patriarchal societies. [48] Through the advent of European colonialism, there was a great deal of pressure to develop and industrialize most economic systems. However, Europeans focused more on male workers when working to improve productivity. Foreign aid arrived in the form of loans, land, credit and tools to speed up development, but were only allocated to men. In more European fashion, women were expected to serve at a more domestic level. The result was a technological, economic and class-based gender gap that widened over time. [49] Within a colony, the presence of extractive colonial institutions in a given area has effects on modern-day economic development, institutions and infrastructure of these regions. [50] [51] Slavery and indentured servitude Further information: Atlantic slave trade, Indentured servant, Coolie, and Blackbirding Slave memorial in Zanzibar. Sultan Zingbar was in accordance with british demands that slavery be banned in Zingbar and that all slaves be freed. European nations entered their empire projects with the aim of enriching European metropolises. Exploiting non-Europeans and other Europeans to support imperial goals to the colonists . Two of these empire's agendas were the expansion of slavery and congested servitude. In the 17th century, nearly two-thirds of British immigrants came to North America as dense servants. [52] European slave traders brought a large number of African slaves to the Continental United States by sail. Spain and Portugal had brought African slaves to work in African colonies such as Cape Verde and Sao Toze and Principe, then in Latin America until the 16th century. The British, French and Dutch joined the slave trade in the following centuries. The European colonial system took about 11 million Africans to the Caribbean as slaves to North and South America. [53] Slave traders in Gore, Senegal, 18th century European Colonial Empire destination the number of slaves imported between 1450 and 1870[53] The Portuguese Empire of Brazil 3,646,800 British Empire British Caribbean 1,665,000 French Empire French Caribbean 1,000,000 600,200 Spanish Empire Latin America 1,552,100 Dutch Empire Caribbean 500,000 British Empire North America 399,000 abolition of penalties in Europe and America protest inhumane treatment of African slaves, which led to the destroying of slave trade (and later It, from most forms of slavery) to the late 19th century. A (disputed) school of thought points to the role of abolition in the American Revolution: while britain's colonial metropolis began to move towards outlawing slavery, slave-owning elites in the Thirteen colonies saw this as one of the reasons for the struggle for their postcolonal independence and the right to develop and continue a largely slave-based economy. [54] British colonial activity in New Zealand since the early 19th century played a role in ending slavery and slavery among indigenous Maoris. [55] On the other hand, the British colonial administration in South Africa, when it officially abolished slavery in the 1830s, caused a disturbance in society that arguably perpetuates slavery in the Boer Republics and fed on the philosophy of apartheid. [57] The shortage of labour resulting from its abolition inspired European colonists in Queensland, Britain's Guanayana and Fiji (for example) to develop new labour resources and re-adopted a system of congested servitude. Dense servants consented to contracts with European colonialists. Under their contract, the servant worked for the employer for at least a year, while the employer agreed to pay for the servant's trip to the colony and possibly pay for returning to the country of origin and paying the employee. Employees bed congested to the employer because they owed the employer debt to the colony for the cost of their trip, which they were expected to pay through their wages. In practice, dense servants were exploited through terrible working conditions and burdening debts By employers, with whom servants have no means of negotiating debts when they reached the colony, India and China were the largest source of congested servants during colonial times. Congested maids travelled from India to British colonies in Asia, Africa and the Caribbean, as well as to the colonies of France and Portugal, while Chinese servants traveled to the British and Dutch colonies. Between 1830 and 1930, about 30 million congested servants emigrated from India and 24 million returned to India. China sent denser servants to the European colonies, and about that returned to China. [58] Following the struggle for Africa, the primary but secondary focus for most colonial regimes was the suppression of slavery and slave trade. By the end of the colonial era they were more successful in this goal, though slavery continues in Africa and in the world at large with very similar practices of servicing Defacto despite the legislative ban. [40] The military innovation of the First Anglo-Esanti War, 1823–31, the conquering forces throughout history have applied innovation to gain advantage over the popular armies aimed at conquering them. The Greeks developed the Phalange system, which enabled its military units to present themselves as walls to their enemies, and foot soldiers used shields to cover each other during their advance on the battlefield. During Philip II macedonian's time, they were able to organize thousands of soldiers in a formidable battle force and assemble carefully trained infantry and cavalry regiments. [59] Alexander the Great exploited this military foundation more during his conquests. Through the use of weapons made of stronger metal, mainly iron, the Spanish Empire had a major advantage over meso-American warriors, who managed to break the blades of the axes used by the Aztec civilization and others. The use of weapons with a boloco cemented Europe's military advantage over people seeking subjuging in the continental United States and elsewhere. The end of the Gandhi Empire with Lord Petwick-Lawrence, the British Foreign Secretary in India, after a meeting on April 18, 1946, the population of some colonial lands, such as Canada, enjoyed at least a majority of relative peace and prosperity as part of a European power; For example, the inhabitants of Francofun quebec were vocal in their opposition to the armed services to fight on behalf of Britain during World War I, resulting in a 1917 military crisis. Other European colonies had a much stronger conflict between European settlers and the local population. Riots began decades later in the Empire, such as the Sepo Indian Rebellion. The The borders imposed by European colonists, particularly in central Africa and South Asia, defied the existing borders of indigenous populations that had not interacted much with each other before. European colonialists disregarded indigenous political and cultural animosities and imposed peace on people under their military control. Indigenous populations were often displaced at the will of colonial managers. When independence came from European control, civil war erupted in some former colonies, as indigenous populations fought for their ethnic, cultural or political group to seize territory. Partition India, a civil war in 1947 that followed India's independence from Britain, turned into a conflict with 500,000 dead. Clashes between Hindu, Sikh and Muslim communities escalated as they fought for territorial dominance. Muslims fought to divide an independent state where they are not religious minorities, resulting in Pakistan. [60] The post-independence demographic movement of the annual Notting Hill Carnival in London is a celebration led by britain's Trinidadian and Tobagonian community. In overturning the migration patterns experienced during modern colonialism, post-independence migration followed a path toward the imperial country. In some cases it was a movement of immigrants of European origin who returned to their homeland of birth, or to their ancestral hometown. 900,000 French colonists (known as pied-noirs) settled in France in 1962 following Algeria's independence. A significant number of these immigrants were also of Algerian descent. After the independence of the former colonies in Africa between 1974 and 1979, 800,000 immigrants of Dutch origin emigrated to the Netherlands from the West Indies after the netherlands ended military control over the colony. [61] After World War II, 300,000 Dutch retired to the Netherlands from the Eastern Indies, the majority of whom were Of Eurasian descent called Europeans. A significant number later immigrated to the U.S., Canada, Australia and New Zealand. [62] [63] Global travel and migration are generally developed at an increasingly brisk pace during the era of European colonial expansion. Citizens of the former colonies of European countries may in some ways have a privileged status with respect to immigration rights when resettled in the former European Imperial Nation. For example, dual citizenship rights may be generous,[64] or larger immigrant quotas may be extended to former colonies. In some cases, the nations of the former European Empire continue to foster close political and economic ties with former colonies. The Commonwealth is an organisation that promotes cooperation between and among Britain and its former colonies, Members. There is a similar organisation for former French colonies called Franco-ioni; Immigration from former colonies has proved problematic for European countries, where the majority population may express hostility to ethnic minorities who have emigrated from former colonies. Cultural and religious conflicts have often erupted in France in recent decades, between immigrants from west African countries and the majority of France's population. However, immigration has changed France's ethnic composition; by the 1980s, 25% of the total population of Inner Paris and 14% of the metropolitan area of foreign origin were predominantly Algerian. [65] The diseases introduced also see: globalization and disease, the Exchange of Colombia, and the impact and assessment of the colonization and colonization of the dying Aztecs from smallpox (Florentine Codex 1540–85) collisions between explorers and populations in the rest of the world often introduced new diseases that sometimes caused local epidemics of extraordinary disease. [66] For example, smallpox, measles, malaria, yellow fever, and others were unknown in pre-Colombian America. [67] Half of Heispanyola's indigenous population was killed by smallpox in 1518. Smallpox also devastated Mexico in the 1520s, killing 150,000 people, including the emperor and Peru, in tenochetlan alone, helping European conquerors. Measles killed two million other Mexican natives in the 17th century. In 1618–1619, smallpox destroyed 90% of Native Americans in the Gulf of Massachusetts. [68] Smallpox epidemics in 1780-1782 and 1837-1838 wreaked havoc and severe depozalization among the Plains Indians. [69] Some believe that up to 95% of the Native American population's deaths in the New World were caused by diseases in the old world. [70] Over the centuries, Europeans had developed high degrees of immunity for these diseases, while indigenous peoples had no time to create such immunity. [71] Smallpox reduced Australia's indigenous population and killed about 50% of Indigenous Australians in the early years of British colonialism. [72] It also killed many Maoris in New Zealand. [73] As of late 1848-49, as many as 40,000 of Hawaii's 150,000 are estimated to have died from measles, whooping coughs and influenza. Introduced diseases, especially smallpox, almost wiped out the indigenous population of Easter Island. In 1875 measles killed more than 40,000 Fijians, almost a third of its population. Aino's population declined sharply in the 19th century, due to a large portion of the infectious diseases that Japanese immigrants were pouring into Hokkaido. [76] Conversely, researchers have hypothesity suggested a background for syphilis. After Columbus' voyages from the New World have been shipped to Europe. The findings suggested that Europeans could carry home non-venous tropical bacteria, where organisms may have mutated more deadlly under different European conditions. [77] The disease was more fatal than it is today. Journeylis was a great murderer in Europe during the Rance era. [78] The first cholera epidemic began in Bengal, then spread throughout India by 1820. 10,000 British soldiers and countless Indians died during the pandemic. [79] Between 1736 and 1834, only about 10% of East India Company officers survived to make the final trip home. Valdemar Hofkin, who worked mainly in India and developed and used vaccines against cholera and bubonic plague in the 1890s, is considered the first microbiologist. In early 1803, the Spanish Crown organized a mission (Balmis Expedition) to transfer smallpox vaccines to the Spanish colonies, and to create mass vaccination programs there. [81] By 1832, the U.S. federal government established a smallpox vaccination program for Native Americans. [82] Under Mountsuart Elphinstone, a program to publish smallpox vaccinations was launched in India. [83] From the beginning of the 20th century onwards, the elimination or control of disease in tropical countries became a driving force for all colonial powers. [84] The sleep sickness epidemic in Africa was captured because mobile teams systematically screened millions of people at risk. [85] In the 20th century, the world saw the largest increase in its population in human history due to a decline in mortality rates in many countries due to medical advances. [86] The world's population grew from 1.6 billion in 1900 to more than seven billion today. Colonialism and the thought history of colonial botany botanicals refer to the body works related to the study, cultivation, marketing and naming of new plants that were obtained or traded during the European colonial era. Notable examples of these plants included sugar, nutmeg, tobacco, clove, cinnamon, peruvian skin, pepper and tea. It was a big part of financing colonial ambitions, supporting European expansion and ensuring the profitability of such efforts. Vasco de Gama and Christopher Columbus sought to establish routes to trade spices, colors and silk from Malukas, India and China by sea, independent of established routes controlled by Venetian and Middle Eastern merchants. Naturalists such as Hendrik Phan-Reede, Georg Eberhard Romfius and Jacobus Bontius collected data on eastern plants on behalf of Europeans. Although Sweden does not have a vast colonial network, botanical research based on Karl Linnaeus identifies and develops techniques for the growth of cinnamon, And rice locally as an alternative to imports is costly. [100] Universalism of the conquest of vast lands brings a host of diverse cultures under the central control of the imperial authorities. Since ancient Greece and ancient Rome, this fact has been addressed by empires that adopt the concept of globalism, and its use in imperial policies towards its subjects away from the Imperial Capitol. The Capitol, Metropol, was the source of apparently enlightening policies that applied throughout the distant colonies. The empire, which grew from the Conquest of Greece in particular by Alexander the Great, provoked the spread of Greek language, religion, science and philosophy throughout the colonies. While most Greeks saw their culture superior to all others (the Word Berber is derived from mutterings that sound to Greek ears like bar-bar), Alexander was unique in promoting a campaign to win over the hearts and minds of The Persians. He adopted Persian customs of clothing and otherwise encouraged his men to be indigenous by adopting local wives and learning their customs. The note is that he was radically removed from Greece's previous attempts to colonize, marked by the murder and slavery of local residents and the resettlement of Greek citizens from the police. Roman globalism was marked by cultural and religious tolerance and a focus on civic efficiency and the rule of law. Roman law was imposed on both Roman citizens and colonial issues. Although the Roman Empire did not have a public education, Latin spread through its use in government and commerce. Roman law banned local leaders to launch a war between themselves, responsible for 200 years-long Pax Romana, at that time the longest period of peace in history. The Roman Empire endured diverse cultures and religious practices, even allowing them to threaten Roman authority on a number of occasions. In 1953, the colonization and geography of Togolland's Britain served as a link between the indigenous and Hejmrni populations of the Empire, thus bribing the geographical, ideological and commercial gap between colonialists and colonialists. While the extent of geography's implication as an academic study is contentious in colonialism, geographical tools such as cartography, shipbuilding, navigation, mining and agricultural productivity were effective in Europe's colonial expansion. Colonial awareness of the earth's surface and the abundance of practical skills provided the colonists with knowledge that in turn created power. [88] Anne Godlewska and Neil Smith argue that the empire was 'quintessentially a geographical project'. [Impeachment required] [100] Historical geographical theories such as environmental determinism legitimized colonialism by positing the view that some parts of the world were not developed, which raised theories of skewed evolution. [88] Like Ellen Churchill Semple and Ellsworth Huntington came up with the idea that the northern climate raised strength and intelligence in front of those native to the tropical climate (see tropics) viz viz a combination of environmental detmrinism and social Darwinism in its approach. [90] Political geographers also maintain that colonial behavior is reinforced by the physical mapping of the world, thus creating visual separation between them and us. Geographers focus primarily on the spaces of colonialism and imperialism; more specifically, the material and symbolic allocation of space that enables colonialism. [91]:5 Comparisons of Africa in 1880 and 1913 played a wide role in colonialism, as Most called it by providing geographic information in a comfortable and standardized format, and map-writers helped open Up West Africa to european conquest, trade and colonialism. [100] However, since the relationship between colonialism and geography was not scientifically objective, cartography was often manipulated during colonial times. Social norms and values influenced the construction of maps. During colonialism, map makers used rhetoric in the formation of boundaries and in their art. The speeches were in favor of the vision of conquering Europeans; it is apparent in the fact that any map created by non-Europeans was immediately regarded as inaccurate. In addition, European cartography was required to comply with a set of rules that led to thunism; portraying their ethnicity at the center of the map. As. B Hurley it, the steps in building a map - selection, deletion, simplization, classification, hierarchy creation, and 'symbolization' - are all inherently illustrative. [100] A common practice by European surveyors at the time was mapping uncoverdd areas as empty spaces. This influenced colonial powers because it sparked competition among them to explore and colonize these regions. The imperialists aggressively and passionately looked forward to filling these spaces for the glory of their respective countries. [94] The Human Geography Dictionary notes that cartography is used to empty 'undetected' lands of their native meaning and bring them into space by imposing Western places names and boundaries. [50] priming 'virgins' (empty land placed, 'desert') for colonialism (thus sexually occurring colonial landscapes as the domain of male influence), reconfiguring alien space as absolute, measurable and detachable (as property). [95] David Livingston stresses that geography has meant different things at different times and in different places, and that we should keep an open mind about the relationship between geography and colonialism instead of identifying boundaries. [89] Geography was not and is not a discipline Science, painter and Jeffrey argue, but also based on assumptions about the physical world. [88] Comparing exogeographical representations of supposedly tropical environments in science fiction art supports this notion, finding the notion of the tropics to an artificial set of ideas and beliefs that are independent of geography. [96] Colonialism and imperialism of Governor-General Félix Eboué welcomed Charles de Gaulle to Chad Colony A is part of an empire and therefore colonialism is closely related to imperialism. The assumptions are that colonialism and imperialism are interchangeable, however Robert J. C Yang suggests that imperialism is the concept while colonialism is an act. Colonialism is based on an imperial landscape and thus creates a resulting relationship. Through an empire, colonialism is established and capitalism expands, on the other hand a capitalist economy naturally runs an empire. In the next section, Marxists make a case for this mutually reinforcing relationship. The Marxist view of Marxism sees colonialism as a form of capitalism, the implementation of exploitation, and social change. Marx thought that work within the global capitalist system, colonialism was closely related to uneven development. The means of wholesale destruction, dependence and systematic exploitation of the production of distorted economies, social-psychological confusion, massive poverty and neostolone dependence are the tools of wholesale destruction. [97] Colonies are built into production modes. The search for raw materials and the current search for new investment opportunities stem from the rivalry between capitalism for capital accumulation. Lenin viewed colonialism as the main cause of imperialism, since imperialism was distinguished by monopoly capitalism through colonialism and as Lyal S. Vladimir Lenin forcibly supported the principle of determining people's destiny in the terminals of the socialist revolution and the right of nations to determine their own destiny as an integral plank in the socialist internationalism program, Songa explains, while quoting Lenin, who claimed that the right of nations to determine fate exclusively implies the right to independence in politics sense, the right to free political separation from the oppressive nation. Specifically, this demand for political democracy implies full freedom to turmoil for secession and a referendum on secession by the isolated nation, he said. [100] Non-Russian Marxists inside the RSFSR and later USSR, such as Sultan Galliev and Vasil Shakhra, meanwhile, between 1918 and 1923, and then after 1929, see the Soviet regime as a renewed version of Russian imperialism and colonialism. The decisiveness of the short period of



colonialism and its negativity, says Walter Rodney, a Historian and Political Activist of Guyana in His Critique of Colonialism in Africa. For Africa spring mainly from the fact that Africa has lost its power. Power is the ultimate determinant in human society, the fundamentality of relationships within each group and between groups. It implies the ability to defend its own interests and, if necessary, impose its will by any means available ... When a society finds itself forced to give up power entirely to another society that is in itself a kind of underdeveloped ... During centuries of pre-colonial trade, despite trade a weak spot with Europeans, some control over political and socioeconomic life in Africa was maintained. It lost little control over domestic issues under colonialism. Colonialism went much further than trade. This meant a desire for direct allocation by Europeans from social institutions inside Africa. Africans stopped setting indigenous cultural goals and standards, losing full command of training for young members of society. They were undoubtedly major steps backwards... Colonialism was not merely an exploitation system, but a system whose essential goal was to return the profits of the so-called mother country. From an African perspective, that amounted to the continued migrant rate of surplus generated by African labor from African sources. This meant the development of Europe as part of the same diactal process in which Africa was underdeveloped. Colonial Africa fell within that part of the international capitalist economy, from which the surplus was drawn to feed the metropolitan sector, he says. As seen earlier, the exploitation of land and work is essential for human social progress, but only on the assumption that the product becomes available within the area where exploitation takes place. [99] According to Lenin, the new imperialism emphasized the capitalist transition from free trade to a stage of monopoly capitalism for financing capital. He states that it is linked to the inermity of the struggle to divide the world. With the boom in free trade over commodity exports, monopoly capitalism thrived on the export of capital collected by the profits of banks and industry. This, to Lenin, was the highest stage of capitalism. He went on to say that this form of capitalism was doomed to war between capitalists and exploited nations with inevitably former losses. War is expressed as a consequence of imperialism. As the continuation of this thought G.N. Zwoigwe expresses, but now it is clear from the more serious reviews of African history in this period that imperialism has been essentially economic in its fundamental impulses. Liberalism, capitalism and colonialism of classical liberals were generally in abstract opposition to colonialism and imperialism, including Adam Smith, Faradrick Bastiat, Richard Cabden, John Blyth, Henry Richard, Herbert Spencer, H.R. Foxbourne, Edward Morell, Butler, W.J. Fox, and William O'Art Gladstone. [102] Their philosophies found the colonial enterprise, especially Mercantilism, opposing the principles of free trade and liberal policies. Adam Smith wrote in the Wealth of Nations book that Britain should grant independence to all its colonies and also argued that on average it would be economically beneficial to the British people, although merchants with Mercantilist privileges would lose out. [102] Scientific thought in colonialism, race and gender during colonialism, the global trend of colonialism served to expand and synthesize the social and political belief systems of mother countries that often included a belief in a particular natural racial superiority of the mother-country race. Colonialism also acted to strengthen these same racial belief systems within the mother-states themselves. Usually included within colonial belief systems, it was a particular belief in the man's inherent superiority over women, yet this particular belief was often pre-existing among pre-colonial societies before their colonization. [105] [107] [107] Popular political practices at the time strengthened colonial rule by legitimifying the authority of the European man (and/or Japanese), as well as legitimized the racial inferiority of women and non-motherhood through critology, comparative anatomy and franology studies. [106] Biologists, naturalists, anthropologists and anthropologists of the 19th century focused on studying colonized indigenous women, as was the case with Georges Kavr's study of Sarah Wartman. Such cases embraced natural superiority and the relationship between races based on naturalist observations of mother countries. European studies along these lines provided the impression that the anatomy of African women, and especially the genitalia, was similar to the anatomy of mandarins, baboons and monkeys, thus different from what was viewed as superior evolutionary characteristics, and thus to the autocratic right, the European woman. [107] In addition to what is now viewed as quasi-scientific studies of race, which tend to reinforce belief in the inherent racial superiority of mother and country, the supposedly science-based new ideology on gender roles also then emerged as an aid to the general body of the beliefs of inherent colonial supremacy. [106] The downthing of women was emerging across all cultures as an idea apparently supported by craniology that led scientists to argue that the typical brain size of female humans was, on average, slightly smaller than men, thus inferring that so female humans should be less developed and less advanced evolutionary than men. [106] This finding of the relative cranial size difference later simply The difference is the typical general size of the human male body versus the typical human female body. [109] Within the former European colonies, non-Europeans and women sometimes faced aggressive studies of colonial powers in favor of the pro-colonial scientific ideology of that time. [107] Such seemingly flawed studies of race and gender coincided with the colonial era and the initial introduction of foreign cultures, appearances, and gender roles to the worldtrod nose are now gradually wider than scholars of mother countries. The Other The East offering its riches to Britannia, painted by Spiridione Roma for the boardroom of the British East India Company The Other, or othering is the process of creating a separate entity to persons or groups who are labelled as different or non-normal due to the repetition of characteristics. [110] The other is to create those who discriminate, recognize, label, categorize those who do not fit into the social norm. Several scientists in recent decades developed the concept of other as an epistemological concept in social theory. [110] For example, postcolonists believed that the colonization of powers explained one other that was there to dominate, civilization and extract resources through land colonization. [110] Political geographers explain how colonial/imperial powers (countries, groups of people, etc.) were other places they wanted to dominate to legalize their exploitation of the land. [110] During and after the emergence of colonialism western eastern powers are perceived as another, different and separate from their social norm. This view and separation of culture had divided Eastern and Western culture, creating a dominant/subset dynamic that both were the other towards themselves. [110] The main articles of postcogesturalism: Postcosmism and Postcogest literature Colonialism More info: Dutch literature indies of Queen Victoria Street in the former British colony of postcogestural Hong Kong (or postcosal theory) can point to a set of theories in philosophy and literature that grapple with the legacy of colonial rule. In this sense, postcotist literature can be considered as a branch of modern literature related to the political and cultural independence of peoples previously underseed in colonial empires. Many of those who wrote Edward Said's Book of Orientalism (1978-1978) theorizing as the founding work (although French theorists such as Aime Sissier (1913–2008) and Franz Fanon (1925–1961) made similar claims decades before Said. Saeed analyzed the works of Balzac, Beaudelaire and Lavermont, arguing that they helped shape the social fantasy of European racial supremacy, and that the authors of post-colonial stories interact with traditional colonial discourse, but correct or sink it, for example by opening up an acquaintance. From the perspective of a small oppressed character in the story. Can Gayatri Chakrurty Spivak speak Sobaltorn? (1998) gave his name to Subaltorn Studies. In his critique of the post-colonial reason (1999), Spivak argued that major European metaphysical works (such as those of Kant and Hegel) not only tend to take Xerletorn out of their discussions, but also actively prevent non-Europeans from occupying positions as fully human subjects. The phenomenology of hegel's spirit (1807), known as explicit angstism, sees Western civilization as the most well-performed, while Kant also had traces of racism in his work. Colonialism studies the field of colonialism from perspectives such as economics, sociology and psychology. [111] The effects of colonialism on colonialists since 1945, immigration to Britain under british nationality law, especially from the former British Empire, have been remarkable. In his 1955 essay, The Discourse of Colonialism(French: Discours sur le colonialisme), French poet Ime Caesar assesses the effects of racist, sexist attitudes and motives on civilizations that attempted to colonize other civilizations. Explaining his position, he said: I admit that putting different civilizations into contact with each other is a good thing that combining different worlds is a very good thing; that whatever their particular genius may be, civilization is to retreat itself atrophies; that for civilizations, exchange of oxygen. [113] However, he claims that colonialism is a harmful and counter-production means of interaction and learning from neighboring civilizations. To illustrate his point, he explains that colonialism relies on racist and xenophobic frameworks that dehumanize colonial purposes and justify their extreme and brutal mistreatment. Every time an immoral act carried out by the colonists is justified by racist, sexist, otherwise xenophobic, or capitalist impulses to subjugate a group of people, colonial civilization gains another dead weight, a global regression takes place, a gangrene is placed in it, an infection center begins to spread. [113] Caesar argues that the result of this process is that a poison [s] coming into Europe's webs, and slowly but surely the continent is headed for SAVAK. [114] Césaire shows that racist and xenophobic justifications for colonialism—motivated by capitalist demands—ultimately lead to the moral and cultural destruction of the colonial nation. In this way, colonialism harms civilizations that participate as factors in a way that is internally harmful. British public opinion on the British Empire YouGov survey in 2014 found that British people are more proud of colonialism and the British A new YouGov survey finds that most think the British Empire is more of a thing to be proud of (59%) rather than ashamed (19%). 23% do not know. Young people are at least likely to feel more proud than shame when it comes to empire, though about half (48%) from 18-24 years old to do so. By comparison, about two-thirds (65%) felt more than 60 senses of honor. ... A third of British people (34%) also say they'd like it if Britain was still an empire. Under half (45%) say they don't like today's empire 20% don't know. [116] Colonial migrations Further information: Settler colonialism and Greater Europe Areas of European settlement. Censuses, articles quoted in the description.) Nations and regions outside Europe with a significant population of European ancestry.[117] the Bower family in South Africa, 1886 Africa (see Europeans in Africa) South Africa (South Africa Europe): 7.8% of the population of Namibia (European Namibia): 6.5% of the population, most of which are Afrikaans languages, in addition to a German-speaking minority. [119] [119] Réunion: It is estimated that about 25% of the population [120] zimbabwe (Europeans in Zimbabwe) Algeria (Pied-noir)[121] Botswana: 3% of kenya's population [122] [124] The Islands of Kenari (Spanish), known as the Canaries, are the Europeans of Morocco. Sishel (Franco-Cichlois) Somalia (Italian Somalis) Eritrea (Italian Entrea) Saint Helena (Britain) including Tristan da Cunha (Britain): Mainly European. Swaziland: 3% of tunisia's population (European Tunisians)[127] Russian immigrants in Central Asia, present Kazakhstan, 1911 Asia Siberia (Russians, Germans and Ukrainians)[128] Kazakhstan (Russians in Kazakhstan, Kazakh Germans): 3 % population [130][131] Uzbekistan (Russians and other Slavs): Kyrgyzstan [131] (Russians and other Slavs): 14% population [131][132] Turkmenistan (Russians and other Slavs) : 4% of the population[131][134] Tajikistan (Russians and other Slavs): 1% of the population[131][131] Hong Kong,[136] Philippines (Spanish lineage): 3% of the population of the People's Republic of China (Russians in China) subcontinent India (Anglo-Indians) Latin America (see White Latin America) Italian immigrants entering Sao Paulo, Brazil, C. 1890 Argentina (European Migration to Argentina): 97% of the population [137] Bolivia : 15% of the population [138] Brazil (white Brazil): 47% of the population [139] Chile (White Chile): 60–70% of the population. [140] [141] Colombia (White Columbia): 37% of costa Rica's population: 83% of cuba's population (white Cuban): 65% of Population [147] Dominican Republic: 16% of Ecuador's population: 7% of Honduras[147] population: 1% of El Salvador's population:12% of Mexico (Mexican White): 9% or –17% population. [150] [151] and 70–80% more as Mestizos. [152] Nicaragua: 17% of Panama's population: 10% of Puerto Rico's population: Approximately 80% of Peru's population (European Peru): 15% of Paraguay's population: approximately. 20% population [158] Uruguay (White Uruguay): 88% of the population [159] Mennonites of German descent in Belize, Venezuela (white Venezuela): 42% of the population [160] rest of the Continental United States Bahamas: 12% population[161] Barbados (White Barbadian): 4% of the population of Bermuda: 34% of canada's population (European Canadians): 80% of the population is the Falkland Islands: most are British. French Guiana: 12% population [165] Greenland: 12% population[166] Martinique: 5% of the population[167] St. Barthelmy.[168] Trinidad and Tobago:[169] 1% of the Portuguese immigrant family in Hawaii during the 19th century United States (European American): 72% of the population, including Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Whites. Oceania (see Europeans in Oceania) Australia (European Australians): 90% of the population of New Zealand (European New Zealanders): 78% of the population of New Caledonia (Kaldoches): 35% of France's Polynesian population: 10% of the population[170] Hawaii: 25% of the population[171] Christmas Island: approximately 20% of the population. Guam: 7% of the population of Norfolk Island: 9 – 5% of the population of European immigrants in the Colonies (1500–1914) the Irish left Ireland, many in response to the great famine in the 1840s More information: Colonization of immigrants by 1914, Settleds had migrated to the colonies in millions. Some intended to remain in the colonies as temporary immigrants, mainly as military personnel or in business. Others went to the colonies as immigrants. British people were by far the largest population to migrate to colonies: 2.5 million settled in Canada; 1.5 million in Australia; 750,000 in New Zealand; 450,000 in the South African Union; and 200,000 in India. French citizens also emigrated in large numbers, mainly to colonies in the West African region: 1.3 million settled in Algeria; 200,000 in Morocco; 100,000 in Tunisia; While only 20,000 emigrated to Indevina, France. The Dutch and German colonies saw relatively scarce European migration, as the Dutch-German colonial expansion focused on trade goals rather than settlement. Portugal sent 150,000 migrants to Angola, 80,000 to Mozambique and 20,000. During the Spanish Empire, about 550,000 Spanish immigrants emigrated to Latin America. [173] See also History portal African independence movements Age of Discovery Anti-imperialism Chartered companies Chinese imperialism Christianity and colonialism Civilising mission Colonial Empire Colonialism and the Olympic Games of power Colonialism was Decoloniality Direct colonial rule Empire of Liberty European colonization of Africa European colonization of the Americas European colonialisation of Micronesia European colonialisation of Southeast Asia French law on colonialism German eastward expansion Global Empire Historiography of the British Empire Impact of Western European colonialism and colonisation International relations of the Great Powers (1814–1919) Muslim conquests Orientalism Pluricontinental Protectorate Soviet Empire Stranger King (Concept) Western imperialism in Asia Notes ^ a b Webster's Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary of the English Language, 1989, 1989, p. 291. ^ Rodney, Walter (2018). چگونه اروپا آفریقا را توسعه یافت. ISBN 978-1-78873-119-5. 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