

Chapter 11 Section 1 Imperialists Divide Africa

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.

This book offers a diverse range of essays on the state of current research, knowledge, and global political action and debate on cultural imperialism.

This edited volume on religious dynamics features source texts from all over Asia, the Middle East, and Europe, which show original authors' thoughts on religion as they the shared challenges of an age dominated by imperialism and colonialism.

A Story of Dr. Livingstone's Travels in Africa in search of the Source of the Nile. The Zambesi and its Tributaries were explored by this intrepid Adventurer.

This book examines the economic and business history of Sudan, placing Sudan into the wider context of the impact of imperialism on economic development in sub-Saharan Africa. From the 1870s onwards British interest(s) in Sudan began to intensify, a consequence of the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 and the overseas expansion of British business activities associated with the Scramble for Africa and the renewal of imperial impulses in the second half of the nineteenth century. Mollan shows the gradual economic embrace of imperialism in the years before 1899; the impact of imperialism on the economic development of colonial Sudan to 1956; and then the post-colonial economic legacy of imperialism into the 1970s. This text highlights how state-centred economic activity was developed in cooperation with British international business. Founded on an economic model that was debt-driven, capital intensive, and cash-crop oriented—the colonial economy of Sudan was centred on cotton growing. This model locked Sudan into a particular developmental path that, in turn, contributed to the nature and timing of decolonization, and the consequent structures of dependency in the post-colonial era.

Millions of laborers, from the Philippines to the Caribbean, performed the work of the United States empire. Forging a global economy connecting the tropics to the industrial center, workers harvested sugar, cleaned hotel rooms, provided sexual favors, and filled military ranks. Placing working men and women at the center of the long history of the U.S. empire, these essays offer new stories of empire that intersect with the "grand narratives" of diplomatic affairs at the national and international levels. Missile defense, Cold War showdowns, development politics, military combat, tourism, and banana economics share something in common—they all have labor histories. This collection challenges historians to consider the labor that formed, worked, confronted, and rendered the U.S. empire visible. The U.S. empire is a project of global labor mobilization, coercive management, military presence, and forced cultural encounter. Together, the essays in this volume recognize the United States as a global imperial player whose systems of labor mobilization and migration stretched from Central America to West Africa to the United States itself. Workers are also the key actors in this volume. Their stories are multi-vocal, as workers sometimes defied the U.S. empire's rhetoric of civilization, peace, and stability and at other times navigated its networks or benefited from its profits. Their experiences reveal the gulf between the American 'denial of empire' and the lived practice of management, resource exploitation, and military exigency. When historians place labor and working people at the center, empire appears as a central dynamic of U.S. history.

This collection of essays presents develops the historical dimension to tourism studies through thematic case studies. The editor's introduction argues for the importance of a closer relationship between history and tourism studies, and an international team of contributors explores the relationships between tourism, representations, environments and identities in settings ranging from the global to the local, from the Roman Empire to the twentieth century, and from Frinton to the 'Far East'.

'Things Fall Apart' tells the story of Okonkwo, an important man in the Igbo tribe in the days when white men were first on the scene. Okonkwo becomes exiled from his tribe, as a result of his pride and his fears, with tragic consequences.

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

The Routledge Handbook of the History of Settler Colonialism examines the global history of settler colonialism as a distinct mode of domination from ancient times to the present day. It explores the ways in which new polities were established in freshly discovered 'New Worlds', and covers the history of many countries, including Australia, New Zealand, Israel, Japan, South Africa, Liberia, Algeria, Canada, and the USA. Chronologically as well as geographically wide-reaching, this volume focuses on an extensive array of topics and regions ranging from settler colonialism in the Neo-Assyrian and Roman empires, to relationships between indigenes and newcomers in New Spain and the early Mexican republic, to the settler-dominated polities of Africa during the twentieth century. Its twenty-nine inter-disciplinary chapters focus on single colonies or on regional developments that straddle the borders of present-day states, on successful settlements that would go on to become powerful settler nations, on failed settler colonies, and on the historiographies of these experiences. Taking a fundamentally international approach to the topic, this book analyses the varied experiences of settler colonialism in countries around the world. With a synthesizing yet original introduction, this is a landmark contribution to the emerging field of settler colonial studies and will be a valuable resource for anyone interested in the global history of imperialism and colonialism.

A fascinating study of the important role of biology in European expansion, from 900 to 1900.

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

"This book examines the evolving representations of the colonial past from the mid-19th century up to decolonisation in the 1960s and 70s - the so-called era of Modern Imperialism - in post-war history textbooks from across the world. The aim of the book is to examine the evolving outlook of colonial representations in history education and the underpinning explanations for the specific outlook in different - former colonizer and colonised - countries (to be found in collective memory, popular historical culture, social representations, identity-building processes, and the state of historical knowledge within academia). The approach of the book is novel and innovative in different ways. First of all, given the complexity of the research, an original interdisciplinary approach has been implemented, which brings together historians, history educators and social psychologists to examine representations of colonialism in history education in different countries around the world while drawing on different theoretical frameworks. Secondly, given the interest in the interplay between collective memory, popular historical culture, social representations, and the state of historical knowledge within academia, a diachronic approach is implemented, examining the evolving representations of the colonial past, and connecting them to developments within society at large and academia"--

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

In the spirit of their last collaboration, *Apartheid and Racism in South African Children's Literature, 1985-1995*, Yulisa Amadu Maddy and Donnarae MacCann once again come together to expose the neo-imperialist overtones of contemporary children's fiction about Africa. Examining the portrayal of African social customs, religious philosophies, and political structures in fiction for young people, Maddy and MacCann reveal the Western biases that often infuse stories by well-known Western authors. In the book's introductory section, Maddy and MacCann offer historical information concerning Western notions of Africa as "primitive," and then present background information about the complexity of feminism in Africa and about the ongoing institutionalization of racism. The main body of the study contains critiques of the novels or short stories of eleven well-known writers, including Isabel Allende and Nancy Farmer--all demonstrating that children's literature continues to mis-represent conditions and social relations in Africa. The study concludes with a look at those short stories of Beverley Naidoo which bring insight and historical accuracy to South African conflicts and emerging solutions. Educators, literature professors, publishers, professors of Diaspora and African studies, and students of the mass media will find Maddy and MacCann's critique of racism in the representation of Africa to be indispensable to students of multicultural literature.

Published by OpenStax College, U.S. History covers the breadth of the chronological history of the United States and also provides the necessary depth to ensure the course is manageable for instructors and students alike. U.S. History is designed to meet the scope and sequence requirements of most courses. The authors introduce key forces and major developments that together form the American experience, with particular attention paid to considering issues of race, class and gender. The text provides a balanced approach to U.S. history, considering the people, events and ideas that have shaped the United States from both the top down (politics, economics, diplomacy) and bottom up (eyewitness accounts, lived experience).

This book examines Sino-African relations with a focus on China's active role in fostering economic and infrastructural development in Africa. It discusses the neo-colonialist

implications of this relationship and the consequences for both sides.

This volume addresses the entanglement between archaeology, imperialism, colonialism, capitalism, and war. Popular sentiment in the West has tended to embrace the adventure rather than ponder the legacy of archaeological explorers; allegations by imperial powers of "discovering" archaeological sites or "saving" world heritage from neglect or destruction have often provided the pretext for expanding political influence. Consequently, citizens have often fallen victim to the imperial war machine, seeing their lands confiscated, their artifacts looted, and the ancient remains in their midst commercialized. Spanning the globe with case studies from East Asia, Siberia, Australia, North and South America, Europe, and Africa, sixteen contributions written by archaeologists, art historians, and historians from four continents offer unusual breadth and depth in the assessment of various claims to patrimonial heritage, contextualized by the imperial and colonial ventures of the last two centuries and their postcolonial legacy.

The most powerful force in the world economy today is the redefinition of the relationship between state and marketplace - a process that goes by the name of privatization though this term is inadequate to express its far-reaching changes. We are moving from an era in which governments sought to seize and control the 'commanding heights' of the economy to an era in which the idea of free markets is capturing the commanding heights of world economic thinking. Basic views of how society ought to be organized are undergoing rapid change, trillions of dollars are changing hands and so is fundamental political power. Great new wealth is being created - as are huge opportunities and huge risks. Taking a worldwide perspective, including Britain, where the process began with Mrs Thatcher, Europe and the former USSR, China, Latin America and the US, THE COMMANDING HEIGHTS shows how a revolution in ideas is transforming the world economy - why it is happening, how it can go wrong and what it will mean for the global economy going into the twenty-first century.

As author of *Citizen Power* in 1971, Senator Mike Gravel determined that much of what he wrote then is apropos in America today; hence, the release of *Citizen Power: A Mandate for Change* that reflects the accuracy of his evaluation of problems then, his current position on a number of issues facing America now, and the process that Americans can undertake to become empowered as lawmakers in partnership with their elected officials. Most chapters of *Citizen Power: A Mandate for Change* present material from the original book, as well as new information and revised positions. The exceptions are Chapter 2: The National Initiative, and Chapter 7: The War on Drugs. All other chapters cover similar topics in both books, but with the senator's fresh insights for today's world. Each chapter ends with how the National Initiative, once enacted, could help solve the problems presented in that chapter. The Table of Contents is as follows: Chapter 1 Now It's the Citizen's Turn Chapter 2 The National Initiative Chapter 3 America's Failure in Education Chapter 4 Tax Reform The Fair Tax Chapter 5 The Health Security System Chapter 6 National Environmental & Energy Policy Chapter 7 The War on Drugs Chapter 8 Crime & Punishment Chapter 9 The Shroud of Secrecy Chapter 10 American Imperialism Chapter 11 Global Governance Chapter 12 Who Stole the American Dream?

How empires have used diversity to shape the world order for more than two millennia *Empires*—vast states of territories and peoples united by force and ambition—have dominated the political landscape for more than two millennia. *Empires in World History* departs from conventional European and nation-centered perspectives to take a remarkable look at how empires relied on diversity to shape the global order. Beginning with ancient Rome and China and continuing across Asia, Europe, the Americas, and Africa, Jane Burbank and Frederick Cooper examine empires' conquests, rivalries, and strategies of domination—with an emphasis on how empires accommodated, created, and manipulated differences among populations. Burbank and Cooper examine Rome and China from the third century BCE, empires that sustained state power for centuries. They delve into the militant monotheism of Byzantium, the Islamic Caliphates, and the short-lived Carolingians, as well as the pragmatically tolerant rule of the Mongols and Ottomans, who combined religious protection with the politics of loyalty. Burbank and Cooper discuss the influence of empire on capitalism and popular sovereignty, the limitations and instability of Europe's colonial projects, Russia's repertoire of exploitation and differentiation, as well as the "empire of liberty"—devised by American revolutionaries and later extended across a continent and beyond. With its investigation into the relationship between diversity and imperial states, *Empires in World History* offers a fresh approach to understanding the impact of empires on the past and present.

Anna Johnston analyses missionary writing under the aegis of the British Empire. Johnston argues that missionaries occupied ambiguous positions in colonial cultures, caught between imperial and religious interests. She maps out this position through an examination of texts published by missionaries of the largest, most influential nineteenth-century evangelical institution, the London Missionary Society. Texts from Indian, Polynesian, and Australian missions are examined to highlight their representation of nineteenth-century evangelical activity in relation to gender, colonialism, and race.

This volume reiterates the relevance of imperialism in the present, as a continuous arrangement, from the early years of empire-colonies to the prevailing pattern of expropriation across the globe. While imperialism as an arrangement of exploitation has sustained over ages, measures deployed to achieve the goals have gone through variations, depending on the network of the prevailing power structure. Providing a historical as well as a conceptual account of imperialism in its 'classical' context, this collection brings to the fore an underlying unity which runs across the diverse pattern of imperialist order over time. Dealing with theory, the past and the contemporary, the study concludes by delving into the current conjuncture in Latin America, the United States and Asia. *The Changing Face of Imperialism* will provide fresh ideas for future research into the shifting patterns of expropriation – spanning the early years of sea-borne plunder and the empire-colonies of nineteenth-century to contemporary capitalism, which is rooted in neoliberalism, globalization and free market ideology. With contributions from major experts in the field, this book will be a significant intervention. It will be of interest to scholars

and researchers of economics, politics, sociology and history, especially those dealing with imperial history and colonialism.

THE CLASSIC NATIONAL BESTSELLER "A wonderful, splendid book—a book that should be read by every American, student or otherwise, who wants to understand his country, its true history, and its hope for the future." —Howard Fast Historian Howard Zinn's *A People's History of the United States* chronicles American history from the bottom up, throwing out the official narrative taught in schools—with its emphasis on great men in high places—to focus on the street, the home, and the workplace. Known for its lively, clear prose as well as its scholarly research, it is the only volume to tell America's story from the point of view of—and in the words of—America's women, factory workers, African-Americans, Native Americans, the working poor, and immigrant laborers. As Zinn shows, many of our country's greatest battles—the fights for a fair wage, an eight-hour workday, child-labor laws, health and safety standards, universal suffrage, women's rights, racial equality—were carried out at the grassroots level, against bloody resistance. Covering Christopher Columbus's arrival through President Clinton's first term, *A People's History of the United States* features insightful analysis of the most important events in our history. This edition also includes an introduction by Anthony Arnove, who wrote, directed, and produced *The People Speak* with Zinn and who coauthored, with Zinn, *Voices of a People's History of the United States*.

Postcolonial theory is one of the key issues of scholarly debates worldwide; debates, so the author argues, which are rather sterile and characterized by a repetitive reworking of old hackneyed issues, focussing on cultural questions of language and identity in particular. She explores the divergent responses to the debates on globalization.

This book examines in a basically chronological context the interesting issues, events, ideas, and organizations that were a part of American anti-imperialism and stresses the thought of the leading anti-imperialists in relation to changing incidents and circumstances.

Chapter One. Opus Dei: Throwback to the past or wave of the future - p09 PART 1: Enter the Jesuits - p09 PART 2. Enter Opus Dei - p11 PART 3. Like Moonies and flagellants - p12 PART 4. Wealth and Influence - p13 PART 5. Discipline and Mind Control - p15 PART 6. The professional saints - p16 PART 7. Opus Dei in the Philippines - p17 PART 8. Opus Dei economic organization - p19 PART 9. The spiritual revival - p21 PART 10. The self-righteous ones - p22 PART 11. The brief and shining moment - p23 PART 12. The Magnum Opus - p24 Chapter Two. Opus Dei: warriors of the Cold War - p26 PART 1. The Vatican Connection - p27 PART 2. The Holy Mafia - p28 PART 2. The Holy Mafia - p29 PART 4. The CIA connection - p31 PART 5. Opus Dei and the Military - p32 PART 6. Impressive rubbish - p34 Chapter Three: The Road to Damascus - p36 PART 1: CIA's Civil War in the Christian World - p36 PART 2: Gods of death and Empire of Hell - p39 PART 3: The real enemy is Western Imperialism - p42 PART 4: Low Intensity Conflict and Total War - p45 PART 5: The time of grace for conversion and hope - p49 PART 6: Who are the right-wing Christians? - p52 PART 7: Symbiosis between Army and heavenly hosts - p55 PART 8: Moment of truth, the way of the cross - p59 Chapter Four 4. Opus Diaboli - p63 PART 1. Oops Dei, their slip is showing - p63 PART 2. Most moral crusaders become crooks - p65 PART 3. Stinking dung in the Augean stables - p67 PART 4. Manny Pangilinan saved Inquirer from a snake-in-the grass - p70 PART 5. Opus Danny Venida is terminated for intrigues at Asian Hospital - p72 PART 6. Plunder and murder in the name of God - p74 PART 7. CCP, MNLF, Opus Dei born same room, same year - p77 PART 8. Jesuits, Opus at the turning point - p79 Chapter Five: Economic Forecasts: Of Crystal Balls And Witches' Brew - p81 PART 1. The Jackass - p81 PART 2. The Seers Of Yesteryears - p82 PART 3. The False Prophets - p83 PART 4. The Last Two Minutes - p85 PART 5. Why The Predictions? - p86 PART 6. Magnificent Obsession - p87 PART 7. Scalp Bernie, Bless Bobby - p88 PART 8. Choose Your Wild - p90 PART 9. Under Two Masters - p91 PART 10. The Dying Of The Light - p92 Chapter Six. CIA comics - p94 INTRO: Universal, eternal validity of our Faith - p94 PART 1. Kinik, look what CIA says about Jesuits! - p95 PART 2. Hitler, a Jesuit? Pope, a Communist? - p98 PART 3. Vatican, anti-Christ mother of harlots? - p100

'An authoritative analysis of the role of communication in contemporary capitalism and an important contribution to debates about the forms of domination and potentials for liberation in today's capitalist society.' — Professor Michael Hardt, Duke University, co-author of the tetralogy *Empire*, *Commonwealth*, *Multitude*, and *Assembly* 'A comprehensive approach to understanding and transcending the deepening crisis of communicative capitalism. It is a major work of synthesis and essential reading for anyone wanting to know what critical analysis is and why we need it now more than ever.' — Professor Graham Murdock, Emeritus Professor, University of Loughborough and co-editor of *The Handbook of Political Economy of Communications* *Communication and Capitalism* outlines foundations of a critical theory of communication. Going beyond Jürgen Habermas' theory of communicative action, Christian Fuchs outlines a communicative materialism that is a critical, dialectical, humanist approach to theorising communication in society and in capitalism. The book renews Marxist Humanism as a critical theory perspective on communication and society. The author theorises communication and society by engaging with the dialectic, materialism, society, work, labour, technology, the means of communication as means of production, capitalism, class, the public sphere, alienation, ideology, nationalism, racism, authoritarianism, fascism, patriarchy, globalisation, the new imperialism, the commons, love, death, metaphysics, religion, critique, social and class struggles, praxis, and socialism. Fuchs renews the engagement with the questions of what it means to be a human and a humanist today and what dangers humanity faces today.

Across the course of American history, imperialism and anti-imperialism have been awkwardly paired as influences on the politics, culture, and diplomacy of the United States. The Declaration of Independence, after all, is an anti-imperial document, cataloguing the sins of the metropolitan government against the colonies. With the Revolution, and again in 1812, the nation stood against the most powerful empire in the world and declared itself independent. As noted by Ian Tyrrell and Jay Sexton, however, American "anti-imperialism was clearly selective, geographically, racially, and constitutionally." *Empire's Twin* broadens our conception of anti-imperialist actors, ideas, and actions; it charts this story across the range of American history, from the Revolution to our own era; and it opens up the transnational and global dimensions of American anti-imperialism. By tracking the diverse manifestations of American anti-imperialism, this book highlights the different ways in which historians can approach it in their research and teaching. The contributors cover a wide range of subjects, including the discourse of anti-imperialism in the Early Republic and Civil War, anti-imperialist actions in the U.S. during the Mexican Revolution, the anti-imperial dimensions of early U.S. encounters in the Middle East, and

the transnational nature of anti-imperialist public sentiment during the Cold War and beyond.

Vladimir Ilich Lenin's *Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism*, originally published in 1916, was one of the first attempts to account for the increasing importance of the world market in the twentieth century. The essay is a synthesis of Lenin's modifications and developments of economic theories that Karl Marx formulated in 'Das Kapital'. This remarkable Marxist text explains fully the inescapable flaws and destructive power of Capitalism. Lenin offers a predictive scenario of a world shaken by competitive instability, warfare and crisis, dominated by monopolies, the merging of finance and industrial capital, and fierce territorial competition. Its pertinence is now greater than ever. Lenin vaticinated that those third world countries used merely as capitalist labour would have no choice but to join the Communist revolution in Russia. His theoretical framework remains the best method for understanding recent global developments.

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