

---

# Section 2 Imperialism Case Study

## Nigeria Answers

---

The Influence of Sea Power Upon History, 1660-1783

Democracy in Southern Europe

Colonial Discourses of Rights and Liberties in African History

Police, Workers and Protest in the European Colonial Empires, 1918-1940

Siegfried Kracauer

Disrupting Africa

Citizen and Subject

Globalisation, Postcolonialism and the Urban

Technology, Law, and Development

Worldmaking After Empire

Paradoxes of Colonialism and Race

Expansion and Evolution, 1800-1900

Orientalism

The Calling of Katie Makanya

Resistance and Colonialism

How Britain and the United States Shaped the Global Periphery  
Policies, Paradigms, and Entanglements, 1890s-1980s  
The Nature of German Imperialism  
Library of Congress Catalogs  
Imperialism and Postcolonialism  
Ancient Egyptian Imperialism  
Insurgent Peoples in World History  
The British in India  
Education and Development in Colonial and Postcolonial Africa  
Imperialism and Human Rights  
China in Africa  
Films and Other Materials for Projection  
Pollution Is Colonialism  
Reading Study Guide, English  
Conservation and the Politics of Wildlife in Colonial East Africa  
British Colonialism and the Criminalization of Homosexuality  
Queens, Crime and Empire  
The Acquisition of Africa (1870-1914)  
Colonialism and Animality  
Decolonizing Methodologies

Edinburgh History of the British and Irish Press, Volume 2  
Writing the Global City  
Race, Nation, and Citizenship in Postcolonial Africa  
African Studies Across the Disciplines

*Section 2*  
*Imperialism*  
*Case Study*  
*Nigeria*  
*Answers*

*Downloaded*  
*from*  
[archive.imba.com](http://archive.imba.com)  
*by guest*

---

**MAREN WARD**

---

**The Influence of Sea  
Power Upon History,  
1660-1783** Oxford

University Press

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.

Edinburgh University Press

Today, the East African state of Tanzania is renowned for wildlife preserves such as the Serengeti National Park, the Ngorongoro Conservation Area, and

the Selous Game Reserve. Yet few know that most of these initiatives emerged from decades of German colonial rule. This book gives the first full account of Tanzanian wildlife conservation up until World War I, focusing upon elephant hunting and the ivory trade as vital factors in a shift from exploitation to preservation that increasingly excluded

indigenous Africans. Analyzing the formative interactions between colonial governance and the natural world, *The Nature of German Imperialism* situates East African wildlife policies within the global emergence of conservationist sensibilities around 1900.

**Democracy in Southern Europe** Verso Books

This collection of essays is designed to shed light on the issues of imperialism and the transitions to socialism. Delving into the theoretical aspects,

whose analysis is key for understanding the subject under consideration, and practical experiences of socialist transition in China, Vietnam, North Korea, Cuba, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Brazil. *Colonial Discourses of Rights and Liberties in African History* Berghahn Books

Today, war is more complicated than it has ever been. When considering military strategy, a commander must be aware of several theaters of war. There's ground strength, air

power, naval combat and even cyber warfare. In the late 19th century, however, the true military might of a nation rested primarily on the strength of its navy. In 1890, United States Navy Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan published a book titled "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History." The monumental text addressed the importance of both military and commercial fleets in the success of a nation in war and peacetime. Mahan begins with a discussion of the elements he

considers to be the key to a nation's success on the seas. He theorizes that a ground force could not sustain the pressure of a naval blockade. Mahan then applies his principles to wars of the past. He analyzes the use of a navy in various engagements and considers the resulting influence on the outcome of the wars. The book was readily accepted by commanders and tacticians all over the world and his principles and theories were utilized throughout the 20th

century. His arguments, along with technological advances, were influential in the strengthening of the United States Navy. Presently, Mahan's work is considered the most important work on naval strategy in history.

*Police, Workers and Protest in the European Colonial Empires, 1918-1940*

The Black Man's Burden

In *Pollution Is Colonialism* Max Liboiron presents a framework for understanding scientific research methods as practices that can align

with or against colonialism. They point out that even when researchers are working toward benevolent goals, environmental science and activism are often premised on a colonial worldview and access to land. Focusing on plastic pollution, the book models an anticolonial scientific practice aligned with Indigenous, particularly Métis, concepts of land, ethics, and relations. Liboiron draws on their work in the Civic Laboratory for Environmental Action

Research (CLEAR)—an anticolonial science laboratory in Newfoundland, Canada—to illuminate how pollution is not a symptom of capitalism but a violent enactment of colonial land relations that claim access to Indigenous land. Liboiron's creative, lively, and passionate text refuses theories of pollution that make Indigenous land available for settler and colonial goals. In this way, their methodology demonstrates that

anticolonial science is not only possible but is currently being practiced in ways that enact more ethical modes of being in the world.

**Siegfried Kracauer**

SUNY Press

In *White Innocence* Gloria Wekker explores a central paradox of Dutch culture: the passionate denial of racial discrimination and colonial violence coexisting alongside aggressive racism and xenophobia. Accessing a cultural archive built over 400 years of Dutch colonial rule, Wekker

fundamentally challenges Dutch racial exceptionalism by undermining the dominant narrative of the Netherlands as a "gentle" and "ethical" nation. Wekker analyzes the Dutch media's portrayal of black women and men, the failure to grasp race in the Dutch academy, contemporary conservative politics (including gay politicians espousing anti-immigrant rhetoric), and the controversy surrounding the folkloric character Black Pete, showing how

the denial of racism and the expression of innocence safeguards white privilege. Wekker uncovers the postcolonial legacy of race and its role in shaping the white Dutch self, presenting the contested, persistent legacy of racism in the country.

### **Disrupting Africa**

Routledge

The Black Man's

Burden Monthly Review

Press Imperialism and

Postcolonialism Routledge

### **Citizen and Subject**

Routledge

The fields of settler

colonial, decolonial, and postcolonial studies, as well as Critical Animal Studies are growing rapidly, but how do the implications of these endeavours intersect? Colonialism and Animality: Anti-Colonial Perspectives in Critical Animal Studies explores some of the ways that the oppression of Indigenous persons and more-than-human animals are interconnected. Composed of 12 chapters by an international team of specialists plus a Foreword by Dinesh Wadiwel, the book is

divided into four themes: Tensions and Alliances between Animal and Decolonial Activisms Revisiting the Stereotypes of Indigenous Peoples' Relationships with Animals Cultural Perspectives Colonialism, Animals, and the Law This book will be of interest to undergraduate and postgraduate students, activists, as well as postdoctoral scholars, working in the areas of Critical Animal Studies, Native Studies, postcolonial and critical race studies, with

particular chapters being of interest to scholars and students in other fields, such as Cultural Studies, Animal Law and Critical Criminology.

**Globalisation,  
Postcolonialism and  
the Urban** Routledge

How have Malta and Cyprus - both EU members - transitioned from colonial island states to independent democracies? With the assistance of primary documentation this book traces the difficult path of these two states to becoming independent

liberal democracies by using the pathway of democratization through decolonization. Using socio-economic and political data, analysed through the microscope of political science and international relations theories, Isabelle Calleja Ragonesi charts the progress of the two islands in the context of a number of four distinct phases. Firstly decolonization, independence and achieving the status of procedural democracies; secondly post-colonial

independence consolidating democracy and regime breakdown; thirdly sovereign nation-state status and second attempts at consolidating democracy and finally attempting to reach substantive democracy status and EU membership. The study of these two states is contextualized within the context of democratization in Southern Europe and the cases of Malta and Cyprus provide new insights on the region for scholars of political science and



international institutions.  
*Technology, Law, and Development* Princeton University Press

Looks at the language of rights used by diverse interest groups in British-colonized Nigeria.

*Worldmaking After Empire*  
McDougal Littel

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

**Paradoxes of Colonialism and Race**

John Wiley & Sons

Offers a broad and unique look at Ancient Egypt during its long age of

imperialism Written for enthusiasts and scholars of pharaonic Egypt, as well as for those interested in comparative imperialism, this book provides a look at some of the most intriguing evidence for grand strategy, low-level insurgencies, back-room deals, and complex colonial dynamics that exists for the Bronze Age world. It explores the actions of a variety of Egypt's imperial governments from the dawn of the state until 1069 BCE as they

endeavored to control fiercely independent mountain dwellers in Lebanon, urban populations in Canaan and Nubia, highly mobile Nilotic pastoralists, and predatory desert raiders. The book is especially valuable as it foregrounds the reactions of local populations and their active roles in shaping the trajectory of empire. With its emphasis on the experimental nature of imperialism and its attention to cross-cultural comparison and social history, this book offers a

fresh perspective on a fascinating subject. Organized around central imperial themes—which are explored in depth at particular places and times in Egypt’s history—Ancient Egyptian Imperialism covers: Trade Before Empire—Empire Before the State (c. 3500-2686); Settler Colonialism (c. 2400-2160); Military Occupation (c. 2055-1775); Creolization, Collaboration, Colonization (c. 1775-1295); Motivation, Intimidation, Enticement

(c. 1550-1295); Organization and Infrastructure (c. 1458-1295); Outwitting the State (c. 1362-1332); Conversions and Contractions in Egypt’s Northern Empire (c. 1295-1136); and Conversions and Contractions in Egypt’s Southern Empire (c. 1550-1069). Offers a wider focus of Egypt’s experimentation with empire than is covered by general Egyptologists. Draws analogies to tactics employed by imperial governments and by

dominated peoples in a variety of historically documented empires, both old world and new. Answers questions such as “how often and to what degree did imperial blueprints undergo revisions?” Ancient Egyptian Imperialism is an excellent text for students and scholars of history, comparative history, and ancient history, as well for those interested in political science, anthropology, and the Biblical World. *Expansion and Evolution, 1800-1900* New Africa

### Books

In the 'Scramble for Africa' during the Age of New Imperialism (1870-1914), European States and non-State actors mainly used treaties to acquire territory. The question is raised whether Europeans did or did not on a systematic scale breach these treaties in their expansion of empire.

#### **Orientalism** BRILL

This account of imperialism explores recent intellectual, theoretical and conceptual developments

in imperial history, including interdisciplinary and post-colonial perspectives. Exploring the links between empire and domestic history, it looks at the interconnections and comparisons between empire and imperial power within wider developments in world history, covering the period from the Roman to the present American empire. The book begins by examining the nature of empire, then looks at continuity and change in the historiography of

imperialism and theoretical and conceptual developments. It covers themes such as the relationship between imperialism and modernity, culture and national identity in Britain. Suitable for undergraduates taking courses in imperial and colonial history.

#### The Calling of Katie Makanya SAGE

Case study research has a long history within the natural sciences, social sciences, and humanities, dating back to the early 1920's. At first it was a

useful way for researchers to make valid inferences from events outside the laboratory in ways consistent with the rigorous practices of investigation inside the lab. Over time, case study approaches garnered interest in multiple disciplines as scholars studied phenomena in context. Despite widespread use, case study research has received little attention among the literature on research strategies. The Encyclopedia of Case Study Research provides

a compendium on the important methodological issues in conducting case study research and explores both the strengths and weaknesses of different paradigmatic approaches. These two volumes focus on the distinctive characteristics of case study research and its place within and alongside other research methodologies. Key Features Presents a definition of case study research that can be used in different fields of study Describes case study as a research strategy rather

than as a single tool for decision making and inquiry Guides rather than dictates, readers' understanding and applications of case study research Includes a critical summary in each entry, which raises additional matters for reflection Makes case study relevant to researchers at various stages of their careers, across philosophic divides, and throughout diverse disciplines Key Themes Academic Disciplines Case Study Research Design

Conceptual Issues Data  
 Analysis Data Collection  
 Methodological  
 Approaches Theoretical  
 Traditions Theory  
 Development and  
 Contributions From Case  
 Study Research Types of  
 Case Study Research  
Resistance and  
Colonialism Emerald  
 Group Publishing  
 "Some of the world's first  
 refugee camps and  
 concentration camps  
 appeared in the British  
 Empire in the late 19th  
 century. Famine camps  
 detained emaciated  
 refugees and billeted

relief applicants on public  
 works projects; plague  
 camps segregated  
 populations suspected of  
 harboring disease and  
 accommodated those  
 evacuated from  
 unsanitary locales;  
 concentration camps  
 during the Anglo-Boer  
 War, meanwhile, adapted  
 a technology of colonial  
 welfare in the context of  
 war. Wartime camps in  
 South Africa were  
 simultaneously  
 instruments of military  
 violence and  
 humanitarian care. While  
 providing food and shelter

to destitute refugees and  
 disciplining and reforming  
 a population cast as  
 uncivilized and  
 unhygienic, British  
 officials in South Africa  
 applied a developing set  
 of imperial attitudes and  
 approaches that also  
 governed the  
 development of plague  
 and famine camps in  
 India. More than the  
 outcomes of military  
 counterinsurgency, Boer  
 War camps were registers  
 of cultural discourses  
 about civilization, class,  
 gender, racial purity and  
 sanitary pollution.

Although British spokesmen regarded camps as hygienic enclaves, epidemic diseases decimated inmate populations creating a damaging political scandal. In order to curb mortality and introduce order, the British government mobilized a wide variety of disciplinary and sanitary lessons assembled at Indian plague and famine camps and at other kindred institutions like metropolitan workhouses. Authorities imported

officials from India with experience managing plague and famine camps to systematize and rationalize South Africa's wartime concentration camps. Ultimately, improvements to inmates' health and well-being served to legitimize camps as technologies of liberal empire and biopolitical security"-- Provided by publisher.  
**How Britain and the United States Shaped the Global Periphery**  
 Cambridge University Press  
 Decolonization

revolutionized the international order during the twentieth century. Yet standard histories that present the end of colonialism as an inevitable transition from a world of empires to one of nations—a world in which self-determination was synonymous with nation-building—obscure just how radical this change was. Drawing on the political thought of anticolonial intellectuals and statesmen such as Nnamdi Azikiwe, W.E.B Du Bois, George Padmore, Kwame Nkrumah, Eric

Williams, Michael Manley, and Julius Nyerere, this important new account of decolonization reveals the full extent of their unprecedented ambition to remake not only nations but the world. Adom Getachew shows that African, African American, and Caribbean anticolonial nationalists were not solely or even primarily nation-builders. Responding to the experience of racialized sovereign inequality, dramatized by interwar Ethiopia and Liberia, Black Atlantic thinkers and

politicians challenged international racial hierarchy and articulated alternative visions of worldmaking. Seeking to create an egalitarian postimperial world, they attempted to transcend legal, political, and economic hierarchies by securing a right to self-determination within the newly founded United Nations, constituting regional federations in Africa and the Caribbean, and creating the New International Economic Order. Using archival sources from Barbados,

Trinidad, Ghana, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom, *Worldmaking after Empire* recasts the history of decolonization, reconsiders the failure of anticolonial nationalism, and offers a new perspective on debates about today's international order.

**Policies, Paradigms, and Entanglements, 1890s-1980s** Routledge

Bernard Cohn's interest in the construction of Empire as an intellectual and cultural phenomenon has set the agenda for the

academic study of modern Indian culture for over two decades. His earlier publications have shown how dramatic British innovations in India, including revenue and legal systems, led to fundamental structural changes in Indian social relations. This collection of his writings in the last fifteen years discusses areas in which the colonial impact has generally been overlooked. The essays form a multifaceted exploration of the ways in which the British discovery, collection, and

codification of information about Indian society contributed to colonial cultural hegemony and political control. Cohn argues that the British Orientalists' study of Indian languages was important to the colonial project of control and command. He also asserts that an arena of colonial power that seemed most benign and most susceptible to indigenous influences--mostly law--in fact became responsible for the institutional reactivation of peculiarly British notions about how

to regulate a colonial society made up of "others." He shows how the very Orientalist imagination that led to brilliant antiquarian collections, archaeological finds, and photographic forays were in fact forms of constructing an India that could be better packaged, inferiorized, and ruled. A final essay on cloth suggests how clothes have been part of the history of both colonialism and anticolonialism. *The Nature of German Imperialism* Manchester



University Press Nationalism has generated violence, bloodshed, and genocide, as well as patriotic sentiments that encourage people to help fellow citizens and place public responsibilities above personal interests. This study explores the contradictory character of African nationalism as it unfolded over decades of Tanzanian history in conflicts over public policies concerning the rights of citizens, foreigners, and the nation's Asian racial

minority. These policy debates reflected a history of racial oppression and foreign domination and were shaped by a quest for economic development, racial justice, and national self-reliance.

*Library of Congress Catalogs* Duke University Press  
British Colonialism and the Criminalization of Homosexuality examines whether colonial rule is responsible for the historical, and continuing, criminalization of same-sex sexual relations in

many parts of the world. Enze Han and Joseph O'Mahoney gather and assess historical evidence to demonstrate the different ways in which the British empire spread laws criminalizing homosexual conduct amongst its colonies. Evidence includes case studies of former British colonies and the common law and criminal codes like the Indian Penal Code of 1860 and the Queensland Criminal Code of 1899. Surveying a wide range of countries, the authors scrutinise

whether ex-British colonies are more likely to have laws that criminalize homosexual conduct than other ex-colonies or other

states in general They interrogate the claim that British imperialism uniquely 'poisoned' societies against homosexuality, and look

at the legacies of colonialism and the politics and legal status of homosexuality across the globe.

Related with Section 2 Imperialism Case Study Nigeria Answers:

- How To Read Literature Like A Professor Chapters Summary : [click here](#)