

Department of History, University of Pittsburgh  
Capitalism and Empire Core Seminar, HIST 2714  
Spring Semester 2007  
Richard Oestreicher and Patrick Manning

**Theme of the course**

Most people probably assume that capitalism is like the elephant: hard to describe if you haven't seen it before, but once you have seen it, you know exactly what it is. In this course on the history of capitalism and empire, we proceed from the opposite assumption: that it is not self-evident what the term "capitalism" entails, nor is it self-evident what questions a history of capitalism must answer. We will look at capitalist development and the relationship between capitalist development and empire across a vast sweep of time and space. We will start our discussions around the following questions, but other questions may arise as we learn more. When does capitalism begin? Is capitalism simply a synonym for any form of market activity or is it a more specific way of organizing human production and exchange? Are there "laws" of capitalist development, stages of capitalist development or does capitalism develop differently in different parts of the world? What role did force, violence, conquest, slavery and imperialism play in capitalist development? Does industrialization represent a sharp departure from previous capitalist modes of production? Does contemporary capitalism differ from earlier forms?

Empire, while subordinate to capitalism in the organization of the course and in the number of readings, can be addressed from two perspectives. First, it can be seen as a large-scale organization of power that provides support to capitalist development, especially during the last five hundred years. Second, it can be seen as a distinctive type of political structure, with hegemonic control of a center over multicultural outlying regions, which has existed for five thousand years.

**Books for purchase**

Mike Davis, Late Victorian Holocausts: El Niño Famines and the Making of the Third World. Verso, 2001. Paperback

Kenneth Pomeranz, The Great Divergence: China, Europe, and the Making of the Modern World Economy. Princeton University Press, 2001. Paperback ed.

E. P. Thompson, Making of the English Working Class. Vintage paperback, 1966. ISBN 0-394-70322-7.

**Course requirements:** In addition to weekly discussions of readings, students will write five papers, two to three pages in length; and a ten-page paper towards the end of the seminar.



## Schedule of seminar sessions

Each of the topics below represents one week of the seminar schedule.

### General introduction

1. Theories of capitalist development
2. What is empire?

### Early-modern era, 1500-1750

3. World Systems. 1: Wallerstein's model
4. Economy of the early-modern world: other perspectives
5. What is the relationship between capitalist development and imperial expansion?
6. Internal vs. external theories of capitalist development

### Industrialization, 1750-1850

7. Defining the British Industrial Revolution
8. Links between industrial capitalism and European imperial expansion
9. Industrialization and its discontents

### Industrialization, 1850-1950

10. The second wave of industrialization, 1850-1950
11. Second wave industrialization and imperialism
12. Decolonization and its causes

### Contemporary globalization

13. A new stage of capitalist development?
14. Forms of imperialism in the global age

## Details of readings, by week:

### 1. Theories of capitalist development

What is capitalism? What is the intellectual problem that a history of capitalism seeks to answer?

\* Michel Beaud, A History of Capitalism, 1500-2000 (New York: Monthly Review Press, 2001). Read "Introduction to the Fifth Edition (1999)," pp. 3-9. [HC 51 B38313 2001]

\* Maurice H. Dobb, Studies in the Development of Capitalism (New York: International Publications, 1964), Chap. 1, pp. 1-32. [GSPIA HB501 D632 1963]

\* Simon Kuznets, "Modern Economic Growth: Findings and Reflections," American Economic Review 63.3 (1973): 247-58. Succinctly summarizes the author's Nobel Prize-winning work. JSTOR

\* Joel Mokyr, The Lever of Riches: Technological Creativity and Economic Progress (New York: Oxford University Press, 1990). Introduction, pp. 3-16 includes a presentation of four processes that can produce economic growth: investment, trade, economies of scale, and increases in human knowledge, ie technological change. Good short discussion. GSPIA HC 79 T4 M648 1990

\* Adam Smith, The Wealth of Nations. New York, Dutton, 1964. Vol. 1, "Of the Division of Labour," pp. 4-11 and "'Of the Principle which gives occasion to the Division of Labour," pp. 12-15. GSPIA HB161 S64 1964

\* Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, The Communist Manifesto, with an introduction and Notes by A. J. P Taylor. Read Section 1, "Bourgeois and Proletarians." Penguin paperback, 1967. [HX276 M392c 1967a]

Douglas North, "Institutions, Transaction Costs, and the Rise of Merchant Empires," in The Political Economy of Merchant Empires: State Power and World Trade, 1350-1750, ed. James D. Tracy (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991), pp. 22-40.

## 2. What is empire?

What is the nature of empire? What is the relationship between capitalist development and empire? Are market activities in ancient empires equivalent to capitalist activities in industrial societies? Does the relationship of economy to empire change in modern times?

\* Barry K. Gills and Andre Gunder Frank, "The Cumulation of Accumulation," in Frank and Gills, eds., The World System: Five hundred years or five thousand? (London: Routledge, 1993), pp. 81-114.

\* Andre Gunder Frank, "Transitional Ideological Modes: Feudalism, capitalism, socialism," in Frank and Gills, World System, pp. 200-217.

\* Samir Amin, "The Ancient World-System versus the Modern Capitalist World-System," in Frank and Gills, World System, pp. 247-217.

\* Immanuel Wallerstein, "World System versus World-Systems: A Critique," in Frank and Gills, World System, pp. 292-296.

\* Paul Kennedy, The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers. New York: Vintage, 1989, pp. 70-115.

Stephen Turnbull, Genghis Khan & the Mongol Conquests, 1190-1400. New York: Routledge, 2003.

Karl Polanyi, Primitive, Archaic, and Modern Economies: Essays of Karl Polanyi. 1<sup>st</sup> ed. Boston: Beacon Press, 1971. Read "The Economy as Instituted Process," pp. 3-25. HB 75 P67 1971

Guillermo Algaze, "The Uruk Expansion: Cross-Cultural Exchange in Early Mesopotamian Civilization," Current Anthropology 30.5 (1989): 571-608. in JSTOR. Argues that 4<sup>th</sup> millenium BC Mesopotamia (the Uruk period) saw

societies in the alluvial region establish systematic interactions with the resource-rich highland periphery. Expansion of Uruk societies through colonization is compared to European expansion into less developed areas of the third world. The article is supplemented by commentaries from peers, and Algaze's response. Can be used to discuss the empire phase of the question.

Joel Moky, The Lever of Riches, Chap. 2, "Classical Antiquity," pp.19-30. Gives a succinct summary of what the scholarship tells us about technology – and Moky tries to provide a sympathetic view. The conclusion of course is that technological advances were modest.

P. J. Cain and A. G. Hopkins, British Imperialism: Innovation and Expansion, 1688-1914. New York: Longman, 1993. JV1011 C17 1993. pp. 5-19 surveys the historiography.

Christopher I. Beckwith, "The Impact of the Horse and Silk Trade on the Economies of Tang China and the Uighur Empire: On the Importance of International Commerce in the Early Middle Ages," Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient 34 (1991): 183-198.

De Ste. Croix, G. E. M. The Origins of the Peloponnesian War (London: Duckworth, 1972) DF 229.2 D46 1972b This is a very detailed analysis of the primary text for the Peloponnesian war, Thucydides' account, and a misreading of the Megarian decree. This to refute the general view that Athens was the aggressor in the war. It was the Spartans who were at fault; but from a more abstract perspective, it was the volatile nature of Athenian democracy that "struck fear" in the hearts of Greek oligarchs that stimulated the war. The Spartans went to war to keep control over the Peloponnesians.

M. I. Finley, The Ancient Economy. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. London: Hogarth Press, 1985.

R. Veenhof Klaas, "Kanesh: An Assyrian Colony in Anatolia," in Civilizations of the Ancient Near East, ed. Jack Sasson, vol. II, 859-72. . Based on archaeological findings, Klaas describes a sojourning trading community of Assyrians located in the city of Kanesh. The article provides information on the community and the trading network but is not analytic. [DS57 C55 1995 Frick]

P.L. Kohl, "The Use and Abuse of World Systems Theory: The Case of the 'Pristine' West Asian State," in Archaeological Thought in America, ed. C. C. Lamberg-Karlovsky, pp. 218-40 (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1989). [CC95 A73 1989]

Michael I. Rostovzeff, A History of the Ancient World. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1926. See vol. I, pp. 364-77. [D57 R83 1945a]

Morris Silver, Economic Structures of Antiquity. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1995.

----- Economic Structures of the Ancient Near East. London: Croom Helm, 1985.

----- "Karl Polanyi and Markets in the Ancient Near East," Journal of Economic History 43.4 (1983): 795-829. in JSTOR. This article argues that, contrary to Karl Polanyi, markets did exist and function in ancient Mesopotamia.

Karl Polanyi. The Livelihood of Man. New York: Academic Press, 1977.

Tansen Sen, Buddhism, Diplomacy, and Trade: The Realignment of Sino-Indian Relations, 600-1400. University of Hawaii Press, 2003.

Sima Qian, Shiji 30: "The Treatise on the Balance Standard," in Records of the Grand Historian, trans. Burton Watson (New York: Columbia University Press, 1993), 2:61-85.

Sima Qian, Shiji 30: "The Biographies of the Money-Makers," in Records of the Grand Historian, trans. Burton Watson (New York: Columbia University Press, 1993), 2:433-54.

Max Weber, The Agrarian Sociology of Ancient Civilizations. Atlantic Highlands, N. J.: Humanities Press, 1976. Read first 50 pages. [HC31 W42 1976]

### **3. World systems, 1: Wallerstein's model**

What does Wallerstein mean by a world system? What is the intellectual justification for his Eurocentric model?

\*Patricia Risso, Merchants and Faith: Muslim Commerce and Culture in the Indian Ocean. Boulder: Westview Press, 1995. Read Ch. 3, pp. 31-54. Read Ch. 4, 5, 6, pp. 55-106. DS 340 R57 1995

\*Angela Schottenhammer, ed. The Emporium of the World: Maritime Quanzhou, 1000-1400. Leiden: Brill, 2001. See Roderich Ptak, "Quanzhou: At the Northern Edge of a Southeast Asian 'Mediterranean'?" pp. 395-427.

\*Immanuel Wallerstein. The Modern World System 2 vols. (New York: Academic Books, 1974-80). [HC45 W35 1974] Read vol. 1, ch. 2, pp. 66-131, and ch. 6, pp. 300-345.

Frederic C. Lane, "Economic Growth in Wallerstein's Social Systems: A Review Article," Comparative Studies in Society and History 18.4 (1976): 517-32.

Craig A. Lockard, "Global History, Modernization and the World-System Approach: A Critique," History Teacher 14.4 (1981): 489-516.

Rajat Kanta Ray, "Asian Capital in the Age of European Domination: The Rise of the Bazaar, 1800-1914," Modern Asian Studies (Great Britain) 29.3 (1995): 449-554.

Immanuel Wallerstein. Historical Capitalism. London: NLB, 1984. HB501-W425 1983

----- . "The Rise and Future Demise of the World Capitalist System: Concepts for Comparative Analysis," Comparative Studies in Society and History 16.4 (1974): 387-415. A brief overview of his world systems structure which attempts to impose a framework for interpreting history from 16<sup>th</sup> century onward.

----- . "The West, Capitalism, and the Modern World-System," Fernand Braudel Center for the Study of Economies, Historical Systems, and Civilizations Review 15.4 (1992): 561-619.

David Washbrook, "South Asia, The World System, and World Capitalism," Journal of Asian Studies 49.3 (1990): 479-508.

#### **4. Economy of the early-modern world: other perspectives**

What alternatives have been proposed to Wallerstein's interpretation of the nature and timing of the rise of capitalism? Is Wallerstein's view Eurocentric?

\* Dennis O. Flynn and Arturo Giráldez, "China and the Manila Galleons," in Flynn, ed., World Silver and Monetary History in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> Centuries. Aldershot, UK: Variorum, 1996. Chapter XV, pp. 71-90.

\* Robert A. Denemark and Kenneth P. Thomas, "The Bremner- Wallerstein Debate," International Studies Quarterly 32.1 (1988): 47-65.

\* André Gunder Frank, "The Development of Underdevelopment," in Paradigms in Economic Development: Classic Perspectives, Critiques, and Reflections, ed. Rajani Kanth. Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, pp. 149-59. GSPIA ECON HD 75 P 36 1994.

\* Jack A. Goldstone, "The Problem of the 'Early Modern' World," Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient 41 (1998): 249-84.

----- . "The Rise of the West Or Not? A Revision to Socio-Economic History," Sociological Theory 18 (2000):157-94.

Janet Abu Lughod, Before European Hegemony: The World System A.D. 1250-1350 (New York: Oxford University Press, 1989).

5. **What is the relationship between capitalist development and imperial expansion?** What roles do merchants, entrepreneurs, monarchs, religious organizations, and the aristocracy play in imperial expansion and capitalist development?

\* Thomas A. Brady, Jr., "The Rise of Merchant Empires, 1400-1700: A European Counterpoint," in The Political Economy of Merchant Empires: State Power and World Trade, 1350-1750, ed. James D. Tracy (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991), pp. 117-60. HC 1379 P653 1997

\* Peter Linebaugh and Marcus Rediker, The Many-Headed Hydra: Sailors, Slaves, Commoners, and the Hidden History of the Revolutionary Atlantic. Boston: Beacon, 2000. Read Ch. 5, pp. 143-73 and Conclusion, pp. 327-53. HC254.5 L715 2000

\* Charles Tilly, Coercion, Capital, and European States, AD 990-1990. New York: Blackwell, 1990. Read pp. 84-95. JN94 A2T54 1990

David Armitage, The Ideological Origins of the British Empire (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000) JV1011 A75 2000

Philip Curtin, Cross-Cultural Trade in World History (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1984). HF352 C87 1984

Richard H. Grove, Green Imperialism: Colonial Expansion, Tropical Island Edens, and the Origins of Environmentalism, 1600-1860. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995. GE 195 G76 1995

----- Ecology, Climate and Empire: Colonialism and Global Environmental History, 1400-1940. Cambridge, U.K.: White Horse Press, 1997. QH 540.83.E7 G76 1997

Geoffrey Parker, The Military Revolution: Military Innovation and the Rise of the West, 1500-1800 (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1988). U39 P37 1988

George Raudzens, "Military Revolution or Maritime Evolution? Transportation Advantages as Main Causes of European Colonial Conquests to 1788," Journal of Military History 63.3 (1999): 631-41.

John Thornton, "The Art of War in Angola, 1575-1680," in Warfare and Empires: Contact and Conflict Between European and Non-European Military and Maritime Forces and Cultures, ed. Douglas M. Peers (Aldershot, 1997), 81-99. D25.5 W38 1997

Charles Tilly and Wim Blockmans, eds. Cities and the Rise of States in Europe, AD 1000 to 1800. Boulder: Westview, 1994. Read Charles Tilly, "Entanglements



of European Cities and States,” pp. 1-27 and Wim Blockmans, “Voracious States and Obstructing Cities: An Aspect of State Formation in Preindustrial Europe,” pp. 218-50. D200 C57 1994

6. **Internal vs. external theories of capitalist development: Did the New World plunder jumpstart European capitalist development?** Did European societies exhibit significant cultural, institutional, and economic comparative advantages over other world regions prior to the Columbian exchange?

\* Kenneth Pomeranz, The Great Divergence: China, Europe, and the Making of the Modern World Economy. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2000. GSPIA HC240 P5965 2000

\* James Blaut, The Colonizer’s Model of the World: Geographic Diffusionism and Eurocentric History. New York: Guilford Press, 1993. Read pp. 1-30, 179-213. [D16.9 B49 1993]

Eric L. Jones, The European Miracle 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987). [GSPIA HC240 J57 1987]

David S. Landes, Unbound Prometheus: Technological Change and Industrial Development in Western Europe from 1750 to the Present [GSPIA HC240 L26 2003]

----- The Wealth and Poverty of Nations: Why Some Are So Rich and Some So Poor. New York: W. W. Norton, 1998. HC240.Z9 W45 1998

Andre Gunder Frank, ReOrient: Global Economy in the Asian Age. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1998. [HF1359 F697 1998]

Anthony Reid, Southeast Asia in the Age of Commerce, 1450-1680. 2 vols. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1993.

George Bryan Souza, The Survival of Empire: Portuguese Trade and Society in China and the South China Sea, 1630-1754. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1986.

7. **Defining the British Industrial Revolution**

How revolutionary was the industrial revolution? Was there a fundamental discontinuity with prior patterns of capitalist development?

\* Joel Mokyr, “Editor’s Introduction: The New Economic History and the Industrial Revolution,” in Mokyr, ed. The British Industrial Revolution: An Economic Perspective (Boulder: Westview Press, 1993), pp. 1-131. Presents an overview of recent literature and incorporates it into a general essay. HC 254.5 B88 1993

\* Maxine Berg and Pat Hudson, "Rehabilitating the Industrial Revolution," The Economic History Review 45.1 (1992): 24-50. JSTOR

\* Jan de Vries, "The Industrial Revolution and the Industrious Revolution," Journal of Economic history 54.2 (1994): 249-70.

\* Joseph Inikori, Africans and the industrial revolution in England : a study in international trade and development (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002), pp. 19-88.

Prasannan Parthasarathi, The transition to a colonial economy: weavers, merchants, and kings in South India, 1720-1800 (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001).

T. S. Ashton, The Industrial Revolution. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1971 reprint of 1948 ed.

Donald N. McCloskey, "The Industrial Revolution, 1780-1860: A Survey," in Joel Mokyr, ed. The Economics of the Industrial Revolution (Totowa, N. J.: Rowman & Allanheld, 1985, pp. 53-74. HC 254.5 E275 1985

Paul Mantoux. The Industrial Revolution in the Eighteenth Century (New York: Harcourt and Brace, 1928). [HC254.5 M33 1928]

Joel Mokyr. The British Industrial Revolution. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Boulder: Westview Press, 1999.

Peter Stearns, ed. The Industrial Revolution in World History. Boulder: Westview Press, 1998. HD2321 S74 1998

Peter Temin, "Two Views of the British Industrial Revolution," Journal of Economic History, vol. 57, no. 1 (March 1997), pp. 63-82. Attempts to redress trend in recent scholarship toward narrowing the sources of economic growth in Britain's industrial revolution.

**8. Links between 19<sup>th</sup>-century industrial capitalism and European imperial expansion.** Was the slave trade essential to European industrialization?

\* Charles W. Berquist, Labor and the Course of American Democracy: U.S. History in Latin American Perspective. London: Verso, 1996. HD 8066 B449 1996. Read Chapter 1.

\* Eric Williams, Capitalism and Slavery. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1994. Read Chaps. 1, 3 and 13, pp. 3-29, 51-84, 209-212. [HC254.5 W5 1994]

\* Seymour Drescher, "Capitalism and Slavery After Fifty Years," Slavery and Abolition 18.3 (1997): 212-217.

\* D. Eltis and S. Engerman, "The Importance of Slavery and the Slave Trade to Industrializing Britain," Journal of Economic History 60 (2000): 123-44.

\* Joseph Inikori, Africans and the industrial revolution in England : a study in international trade and development (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002), pp. 89-214.

Patrick Manning, Slavery and African Life: Occidental, Oriental and African Slave Trades (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990), 86-109.

Sidney Mintz, Sweetness and Power: The Place of Sugar in Modern History (New York: Viking Penguin, 1985).

Lenard R. Berlanstein, ed. The Industrial Revolution and Work in Nineteenth-Century Europe. New York: Routledge, 1992. [HC240 I533 1992]

P. J. Cain and A. G. Hopkins, British Imperialism: Innovation and Expansion, 1688-1914. New York: Longman, 1993. JV1011 C17 1993. pp. 5-19 surveys the historiography.

J. R. Ward, "The Industrial Revolution and British Imperialism, 1750–1850," Economic History Review 2nd series, 47 (1994): 144–65.

Robin Blackburn, The Making of New World Slavery: From the Baroque to the Modern, 1492-1800. London: Verso, 1997. [HT 1048 B56 1997]

Chaiklin, Martha, Cultural Commerce and Dutch Commercial Culture: The Influence of European Material Culture on Japan, 1799-1850 (Leiden: CNWS Publications, Leiden University, 2003).

Drayton, Richard, Nature's Government: Science, Imperial Britain, and the 'Improvement' of the World (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2000).

Gemery and Hogendron, "Assessing Productivity in African Precolonial Agriculture and Industry, 1500-1800," African Economic History 19 (1990-91): 31-35.

Betty Joseph, Reading the East India Company, 1720-1840: Colonial Currencies of Gender. University of Chicago Press, 2003.

Miller, David Philip and Peter Hanns Reill, eds. Visions of Empire: Voyages, Botany, and Representations of Nature (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press,

1996). 16 contributions on connections between eighteenth-century institutions, concepts of natural history, scientific explorations, and empire building).

John Weaver, The Great Land Rush and the Making of the Modern World, 1600-1900 (Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2003) [JV105 W42 2003]

Sean Cadigan, Hope and Deception on Conception Bay: Merchant-Settler Relations in Newfoundland, 1780-1855 (Toronto: University of Toronto, 1995) [HD 9464 C22N426 1995]

## **9. Industrialization and its discontents**

How and when do industrial workers develop a self-consciousness of themselves as a group with collective interests?

\*E. P. Thompson, The Making of the English Working-Class. New York: Pantheon, 1964. HD 8388, T469. Read Chapters 6-12.

\*Anthony Giddens, The Class Structure of the Advanced Societies. Read Chaps. 1, 2, and 6, pp. 23-52, 98-117. London: Hutchinson, 1973. [HT 609 G47]

J. F. Bergier, "The Industrial Bourgeoisie and the Rise of the Working Class, 1700-1914," in Carlo M. Cipolla, The Fontana Economic History of Europe: The Industrial Revolution, pp. 397-451. GSPIA HC 240 F582

Charles H. Feinstein, "Pessimism Perpetuated: Real Wages and the Standard of Living in Britain during and after the Industrial Revolution," Journal of Economic History, September 1998, vol. 58, no. 3, pp. 625-58.

## **10. The second wave of industrialization, 1850-1950: Differences in scale, organization and social consequences between the first and second industrial revolutions**

\* Alexander Gerschenkron, "Economic Backwardness in Historical Perspective," in Economic Backwardness in Historical Perspective: Essays by Alexander Gerschenkron (Boston: Belknap, 1962), pp. 5-51. GSPIA/Hillman HC335 G381  
A classic in the economic history field which attempts to structure the industrialization process of the late developers.

\* James Cronin, "Labor Insurgency and Class Formation: Comparative Perspectives on the Crisis of 1917-1920 in Europe," in James Cronin and Carmen Sirianni, eds., Work, Community and Power: The Experience of Labor in Europe and America, 1900-1925, pp. 20-48. HD8376 W66 1983

\* Andrew Gordon, "Conditions for the Disappearance of the Japanese Working-Class Movement," in Putting Class in Its Place: Worker Identities in East Asia, ed. Elizabeth J. Perry (Berkeley: Institute of East Asian Studies, 1996), pp. 11-52.

\* Hagen Koo, "Work, Culture, and Consciousness of the Korean Working Class," in Putting Class in Its Place: Worker Identities in East Asia, ed. Elizabeth J. Perry (Berkeley: Institute of East Asian Studies, 1996), pp. 53-76.

Leopold Haimson and Charles Tilly, eds. Strikes, Wars, and Revolutions in International Perspective: Strike Waves in the Late Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1989. HD5364 A6 S77 1988

Mary Matossian, "Ideologies of Delayed Industrialization," Economic Development and Cultural Change 6 (1958): 217-28.

Gavin Wright, "The Origins of American Industrial Success," American Economic Review 80.4 (1990): 651-68.

### **11. Second wave industrialization and imperialism.**

Does the imperialism of this period differ in significant ways from the earlier imperial expansion? Are the same imperial powers involved?

\* Mike Davis, Late Victorian Holocausts: El Niño Famines and the Making of the Third World. London: Verso, 2001, pages 1-90, 277-340.

\* David Abernethy, The Dynamics of Global Dominance: European Overseas Empires, 1415-1980 (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2000). Read Ch. 5, pp. 81-103.

\* Daniel Headrick, The Tools of Empire: Technology and European Imperialism in the Nineteenth Century (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1981), 83-126.

\* W. W. Rostow, "The Five Stages of Growth – A Summary," in Paradigms in Economic Development: Classic Perspectives, Critiques, and Reflections, ed. Rajani Kanth (Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe), pp. 99-106. GSPIA ECON HD 75 P 36 1994.

Harry Magdoff, The Age of Imperialism: The Economics of U.S. Foreign Policy (New York: Monthly Review Press, 1969), pp. 27-40. GSPIA HF 1456 M34

P. Baran, "On the Roots of Backwardness," in Paradigms in Economic Development: Classic Perspectives, Critiques, and Reflections, ed. Rajani Kanth. Armonk, N.Y.: M. E. Sharpe, pp. 125-48. GSPIA ECON HD 75 P 36 1994.

A.M. Eckstein, "Is there a 'Hobson-Lenin thesis' on late nineteenth-century colonial expansion?" The Economic History Review 44.2 (1991): 297-318. JSTOR

“Hobson’s Study of Imperialism,” in Norman Etherington, Theories of Imperialism: War, Conquest and Capital (Totowa, N. J.: Barnes and Noble, 1984). Read pp. 62-83.

Niall Ferguson, Empire: The Rise and Demise of the British World Order and the Lessons for Global Power. New York: Basic Books, 2003. DA 16 F47 2003

Aidan Foster-Carter, “From Rostow to Gunder Frank: Conflicting Paradigms in the Analysis of Underdevelopment,” World Development 4.3 (1976): 167-80. JSTOR

André Gunder Frank, “Economic Dependence, Class Structure, and Underdevelopment Policy,” pp. 19-45 in Dependence and Underdevelopment: Latin America’s Political Economy, by James D. Cockcroft, André Gunder Frank, and Dale L. Johnson (Garden City, N.Y.: Anchor Books, 1972). HC 125 C58.

Lance E. Davis and Robert A. Huttenback, Mammon and the Pursuit of Empire: The Political Economy of British Imperialism, 1860-1912 (Cambridge, 1986).

Donald Denoon, Settler Capitalism: The Dynamics of Dependent Development in the Southern Hemisphere. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1983.

D. K. Fieldhouse, “‘Imperialism’: An Historiographical Revision,” The Economic History Review 14.2 (1961): 187-209. JSTOR

John Gallagher and Ronald Robinson, “The Imperialism of Free Trade,” Economic History Review 2<sup>nd</sup> ser. 6.1 (1953): 1-15.

J.A. Hobson, Imperialism: A Study (London: George Allen & Unwin, 1902).

Walter LaFeber, The New Empire: An Interpretation of American Expansion, 1860-1898. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1963. E661.7 L162

V. I. Lenin, Imperialism, The Highest Stage of Capitalism: A Popular Outline. New York: International Publishers, 1969, c. 1939. HB 501 L332 1969

Zine Magubane, Bringing the Empire Home: Race, Class, and Gender in Britain and Colonial South Africa. University of Chicago Press, 2003.

Kaoru Sugihara, “Patterns of Asia’s Integration in the World Economy, 1880-1913,” in C. Knick Harley, ed., The Integration of the World Economy, 1850-1914, vol. 2 (London, 1996): 700-719.

William Appleman Williams, The Tragedy of American Diplomacy. Read pp. 16-102. New York: Dell, 1972. GSPIA E744 W56 1972

**12. Decolonization and its causes:** Is decolonization stimulated by shifts in capitalist development?

\* Rudolf von Albertini, "The Impact of Two World Wars on the Decline of Colonialism," Journal of Contemporary History 4.1 (1969): 17-36. [JSTOR]

\* Prasenjit Duara, ed. Decolonization, Perspectives From Now and Then: Rewriting Histories. 1st ed. New York: Routledge, 2004. Read Bruce Cumings, "Colonial Formations and Deformations," pp. 278-98. [JV 185 D43 2004]

\* Gaston G. Leduc, "The Economic Balance Sheet of Colonialism," Journal of Contemporary History 4.1 (1969): 37-50. [JSTOR]

Franz Ansprenger, The Dissolution of the Colonial Empires (London: Routledge, 1989).

Raymond F. Betts, Decolonization. New York: Routledge, 1998. [D843 B4856 1998] [D843 B4856 1998]

John Darwin, The End of the British Empire: The Historical Debate (Oxford: Blackwell, 1991).

Fieldhouse, D. K. Merchant Capital and Economic Decolonization. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1991.

Fitzgerald, E. P. "Did France's Colonial Empire Make Economic Sense? A Perspective from the Postwar Decade, 1946-1956," Journal of Economic History 48.2 (1988): 375-85.

Gifford, P. and W. R. Louis, eds., Decolonisation and African Independence: The Transfers of Powers, 1960-1980. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1988.

Thomas Hodgkin, "Some African and Third World Theories of Imperialism." In Roger Owen and Bob Sutcliffe, eds., Studies in the Theory of Imperialism (London, 1972), pp. 93-116.

A. N. Porter and A. J. Stockwell, eds., British Imperial Policy and Decolonization, 1938-1964. 2 vols. New York: Macmillan, 1987.

**13. A new stage of capitalist development?**

What are the "new" dimensions of the early twenty-first century?

\*Michel Beaud, A History of Capitalism, 1500-2000 (New York: Monthly Review Press, 2001). Read Ch. 7: "The End of the Twentieth Century," pp. 262-311. [HC 51 B38313 2001]

\*Manuel Castells, The Rise of the Network Society (Oxford: Blackwell, 2000). Chap. 1: “The Information Technology Revolution,” pp. 29-65; Chap. 2, [HC79 I55 C373 2000]

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#### **14. Forms of imperialism in the global age**

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