

5. Post|Colonial Transitions

Episode 1: (Post)Colonialism: Historical & Present

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- Travel and migration of people and ensuing diversity was and is most often caused by colonial histories and present neocolonial conditions or relations
- Many conflicts today have their roots in colonialism and former colonial practices or events

Learning objectives

1. Create awareness of the colonial character of world history that shapes our present reality;
2. Forge an understanding about colonial politics of European nations and the resultant impact on colonized societies;
3. Bring forth the relations between coloniality and modernity;
4. Impart an in-depth understanding of how colonialism and neocolonialism continues to influence the different aspects of former colonies through overt and covert control on economy, politics, education, social and legal system.

Types of colonialism

(Osterhammel 2005, 10-12)

Terminology	Definition	Examples
Maritime enclaves [<i>Stützpunktkolonien</i> , lit. 'stronghold colonies']		
Settlement colonies [<i>Siedlungskolonien</i>]		
Exploitation colonies [<i>Beherrschungskolonien</i> , lit. 'command/domination colonies']		

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Exploitation colonies [<i>Beherrschungskolonien</i> , lit. 'command/domination colonies']	Conquered territory; tribute extracted from conquered population; resources extracted but no agricultural settlement; rule by class of administrators	British India, Indochina, Egypt, Philippines

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Image source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:The_British_Empire.png

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- Supremacy of the Royal Navy



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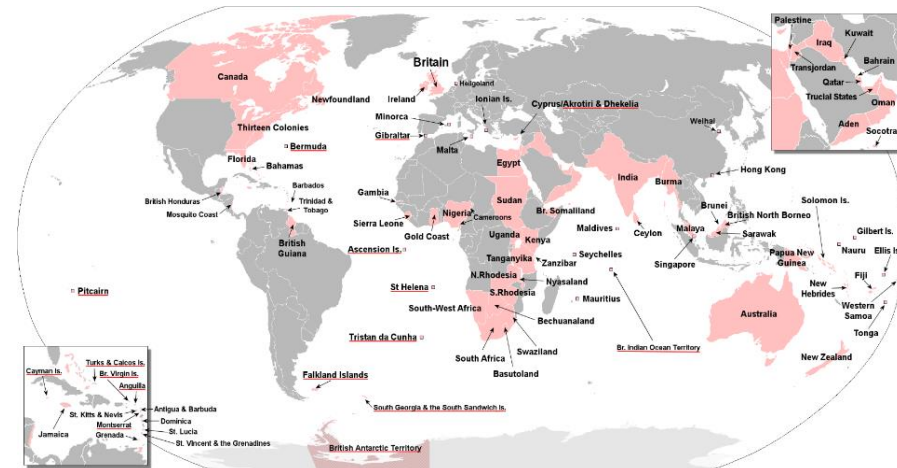


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- Predominance of English as lingua franca, official or administrative language in the former colonies



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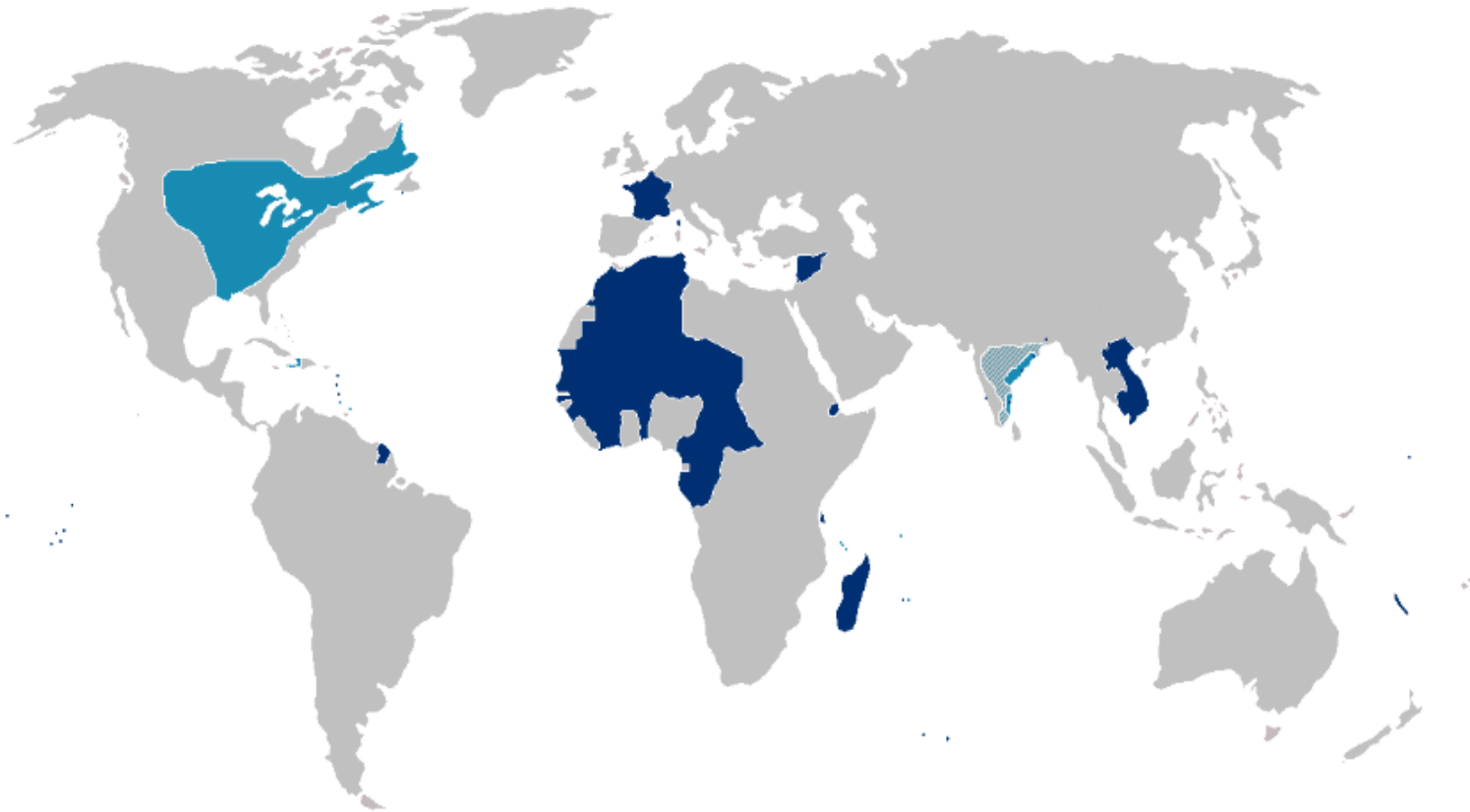


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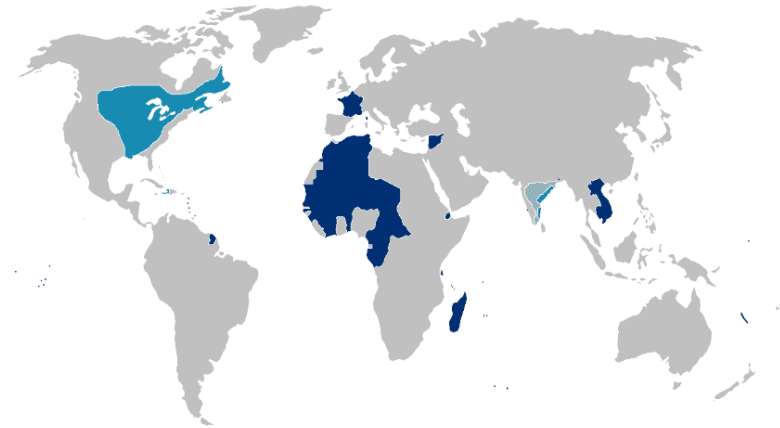


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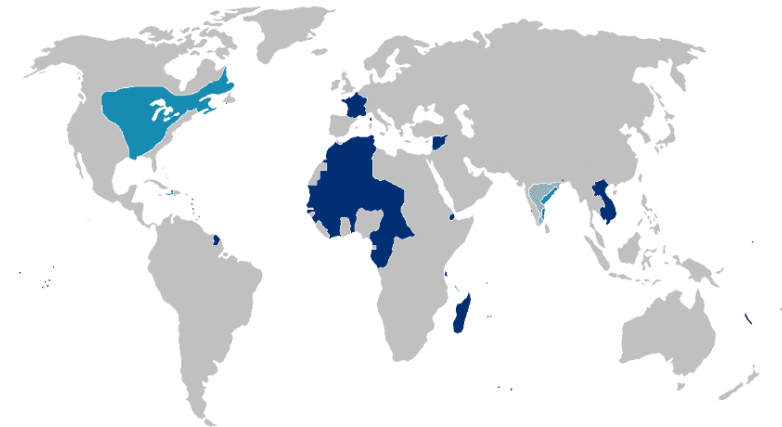


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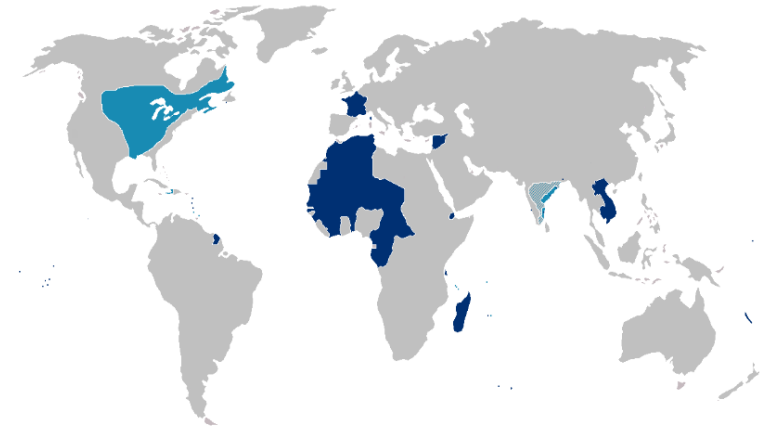


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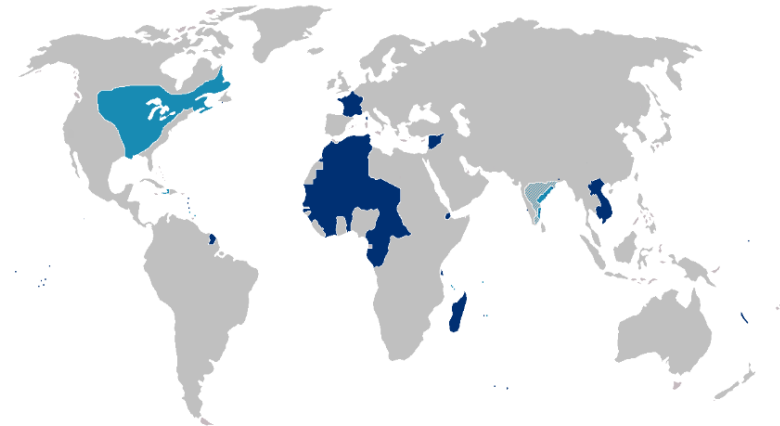


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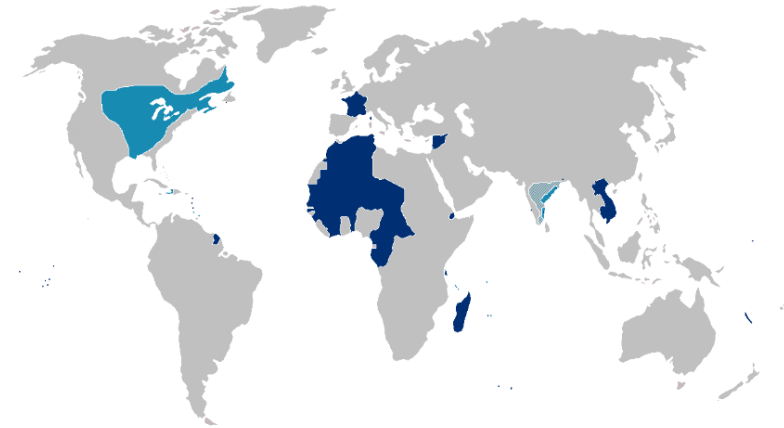


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- 1790s: First successful revolt of enslaved people, 1804: Independence of Haiti, 1803: Louisiana Purchase of French territories by USA

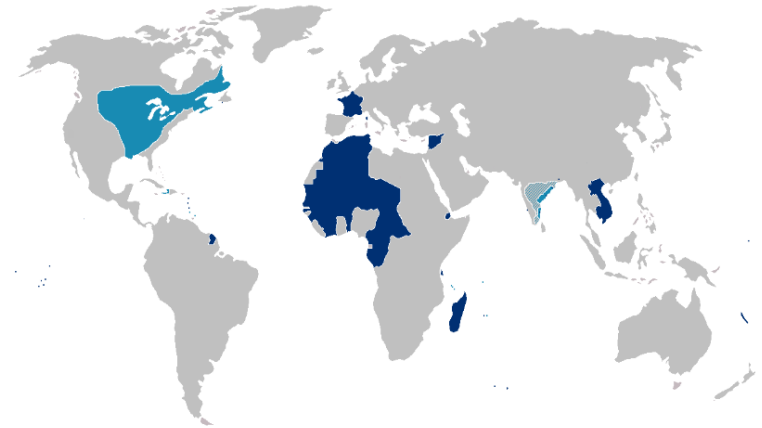


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- French control in former colonies in terms of military intervention (e.g. Mali, Rwanda), language and education (e.g. Haiti), economic relations (e.g. loans and markets, free trade agreements)

German colonialism (1884-1919)

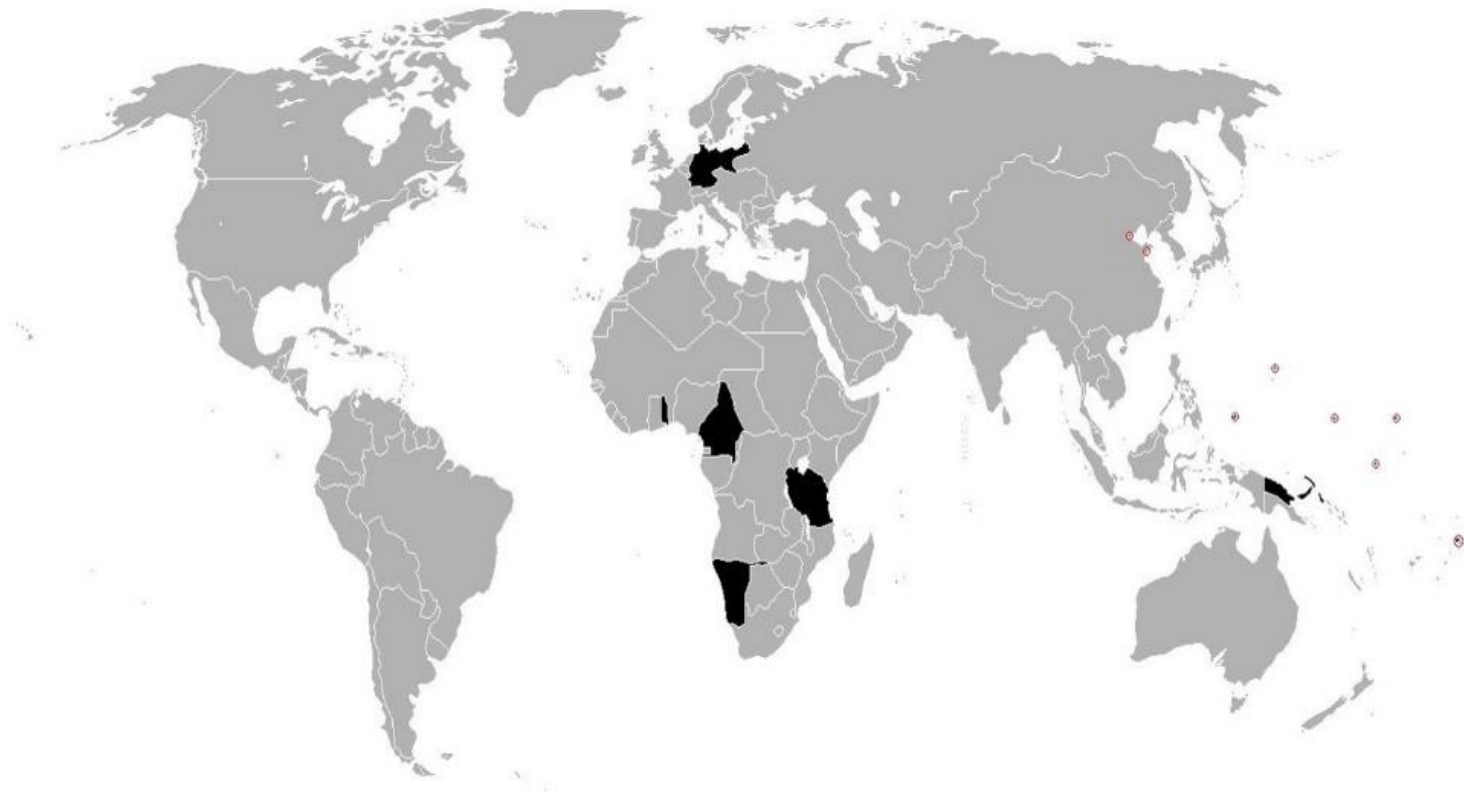


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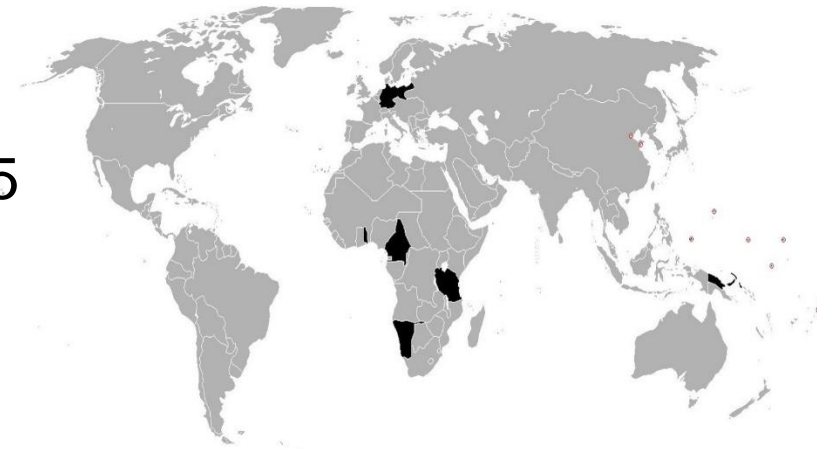


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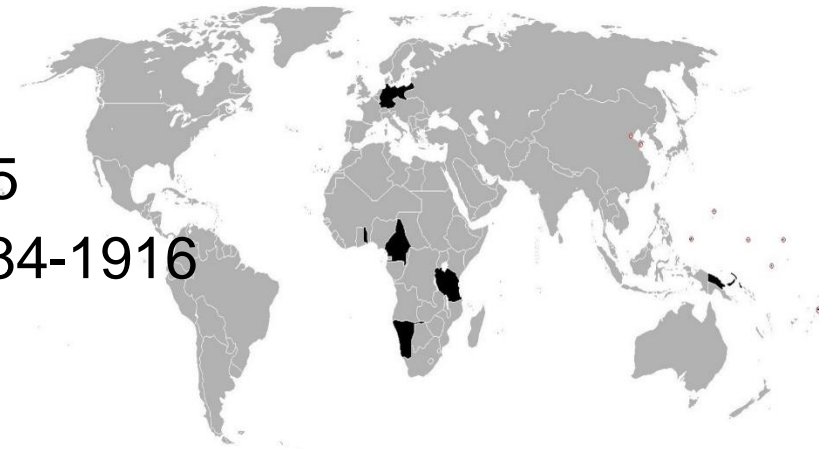


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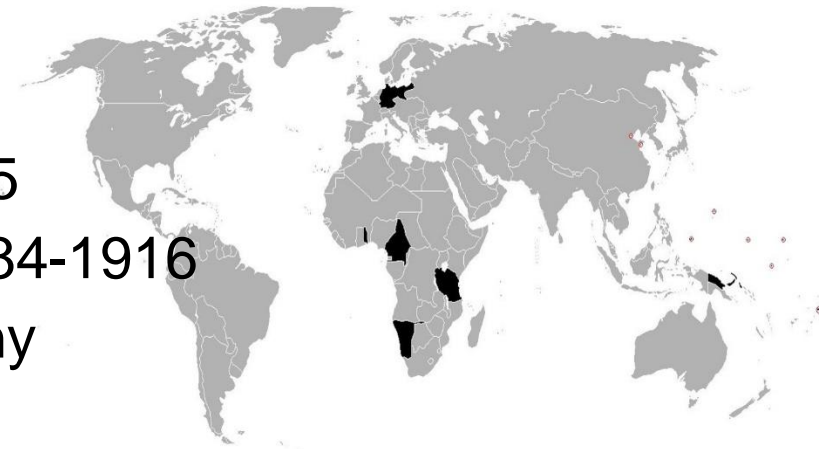


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- **Togo and eastern part of Ghana:** German colony from 1884-1916

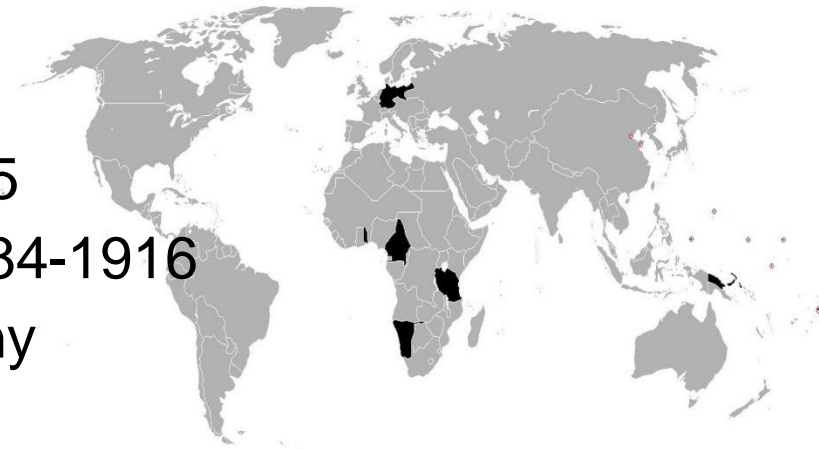


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- **Kiautschou:** small colonial enclave in China, 1897-1914

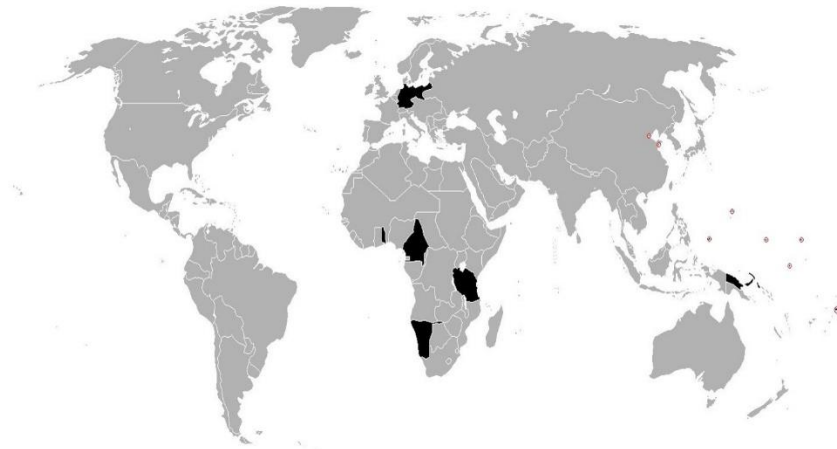


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- **German West Africa:** large-scale German settlement (farms, cattle herds); minerals and metals (copper, diamonds); gradual dispossession of land and bloody oppression of Herero and Nama people, German settlement of Namibia; Herero and Nama resistance 1904/05; lost the Schlacht am Waterberg; General von Trotha's Schießbefehl; **genocide** on Herero and Nama people; first concentration camps in Namibia
- **Cameroon:** coastal Duala people were gradually dispossessed; largest plantation colony in Western Africa: cocoa, rubber and palm oil from Northern hinterland
- **Togo:** mainly trade colony; few German settlers along coast; production of palm oil
- **German East Africa:** Deutsch-Ostafrikanische Handelsgesellschaft gained land and trading rights, increasing dispossession of people and plantations (cotton, sisal), brutal submission of **Maji-Maji rebellion** 1905-08, following hunger epidemic and 300.000 dead among the local population
- **PNG:** few German settlers; continuous risk of malaria; plantations (rubber, copra) often brutally exploited local and hijacked workers, strict colonial administration and "Strafexpeditionen" of Schutztruppe
- **Samoa:** "Perle der Südsee", only prestige object; little colonial intervention with local beliefs, culture, language
- **Kiautschou:** Exploitation of coal reserves; strategic trade base; 1900 "Boxeraufstand", brutal suppression by Germans

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- **Germany lost all its colonies** to other European powers (mainly GB) after WWI

Spanish colonialism (1492-1832)

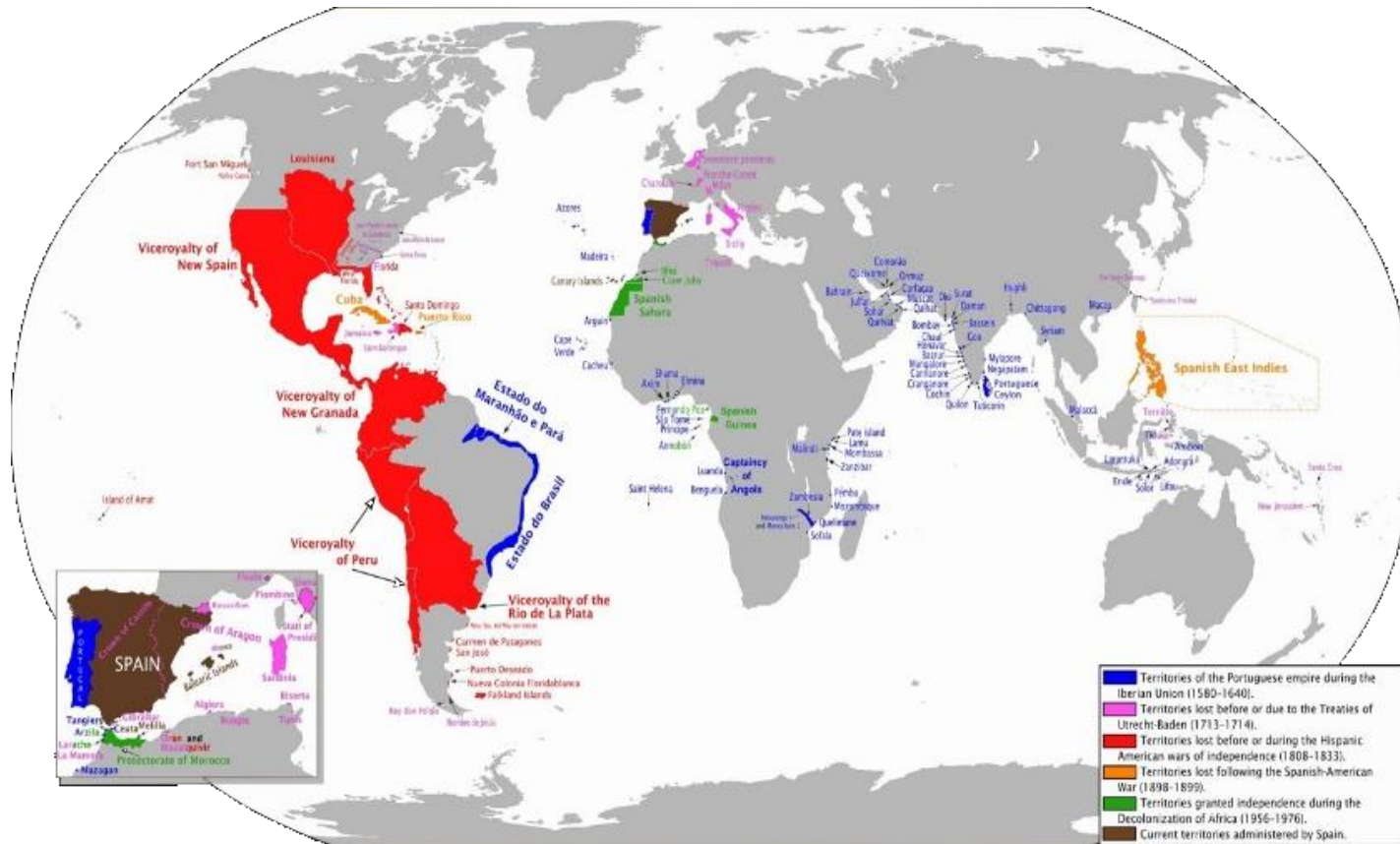


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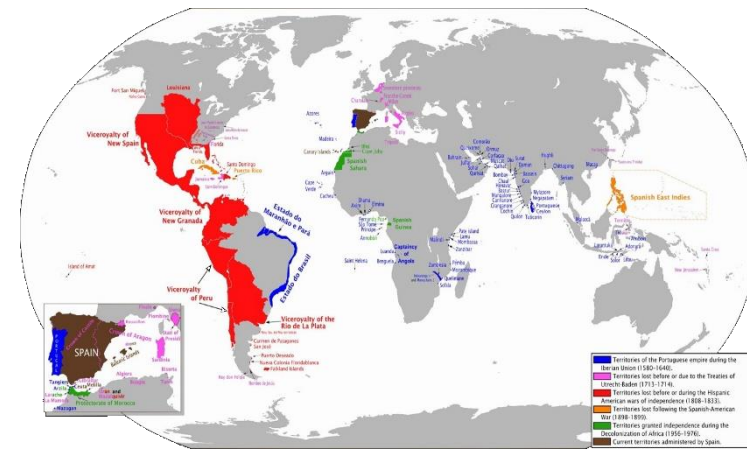


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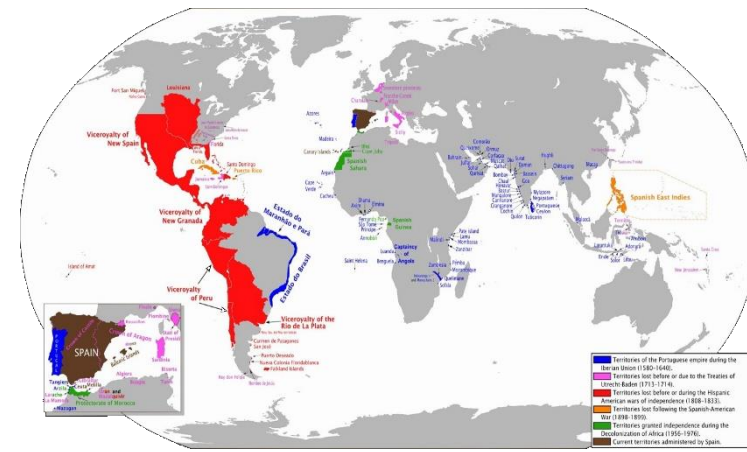


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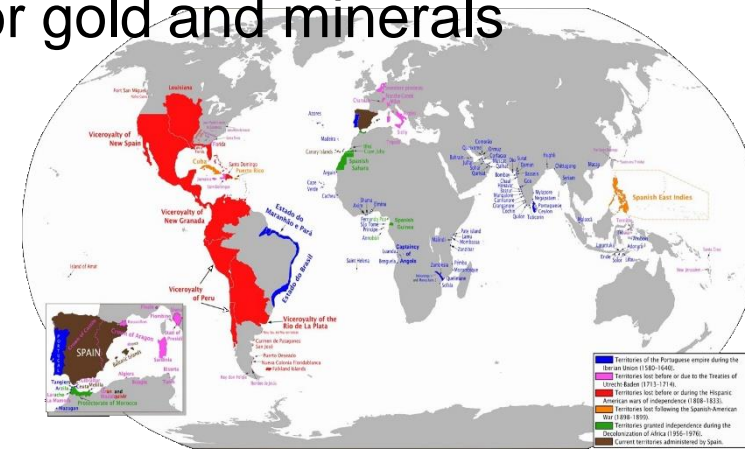


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- Policy of *Requerimiento* (1513) forced Indigenous people to submit to Spanish rule; *Encomienda*: enforced labor of Indigenous people on plantations

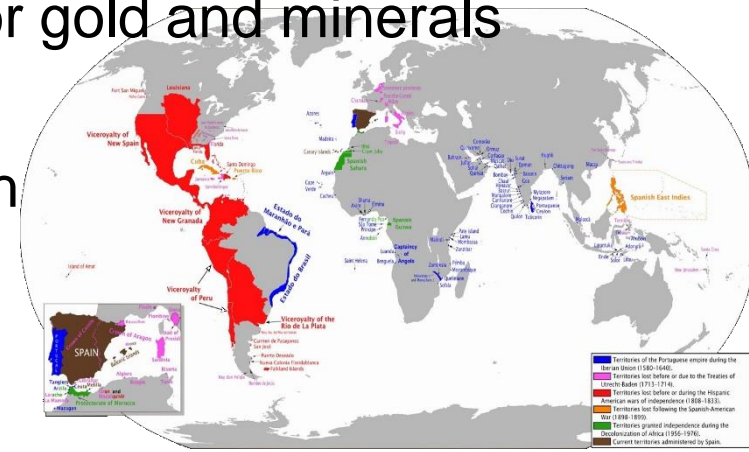


Image source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Spanish_Empire_Anachronous_en.svg

Spanish colonialism (1492-1832)

- Columbus arrives on Hispaniola in 1492
- Conquest of parts of **North America, Central and Latin America** by Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, Hernán Cortés, Francisco Pizarro
- Spanish conquest = extreme cruelty, killing, enslavement, exploitation of local people in search for gold and minerals
- Policy of *Requerimiento* (1513) forced Indigenous people to submit to Spanish rule; *Encomienda*: enforced labor of Indigenous people on plantations
- Europeanization of social, economic, political structures and education; extensive missionizing activities

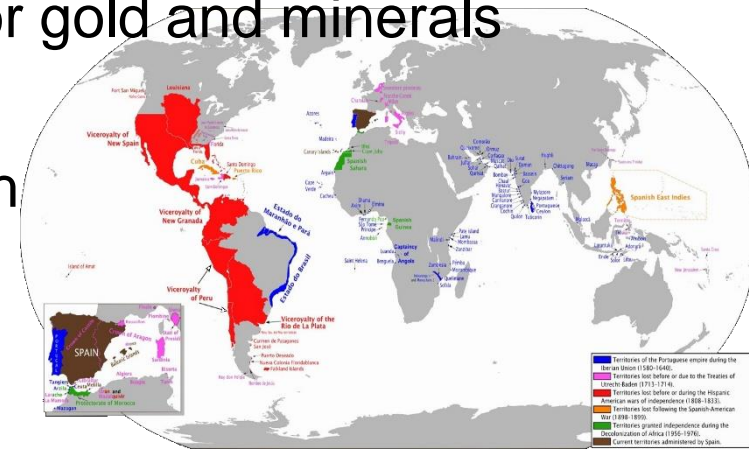


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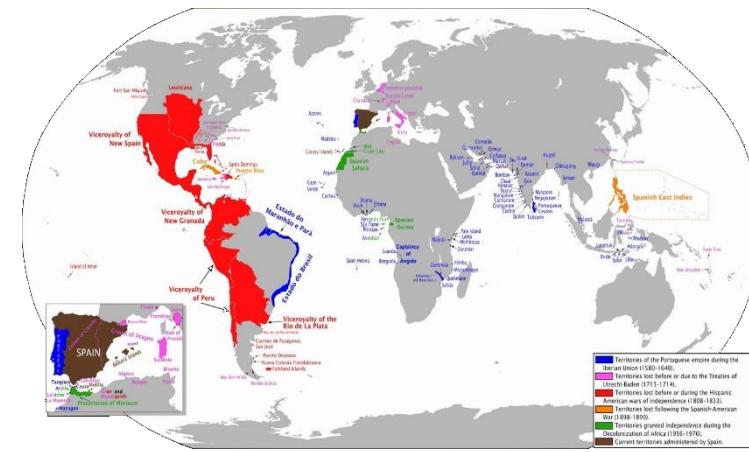


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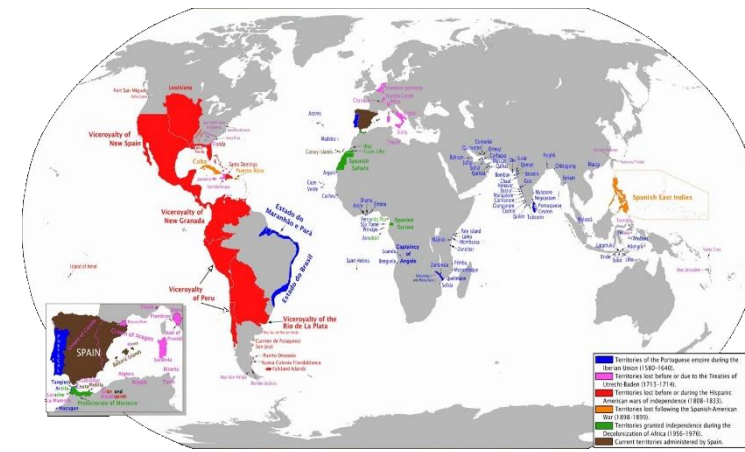


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- **Spanish East Indies:**
1565 -1901 Spanish rule in Philippines, Marianas, Carolines, Palaos and Guam

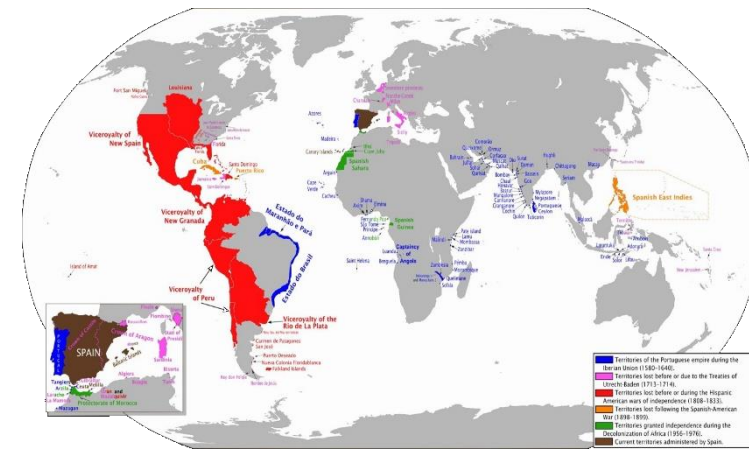
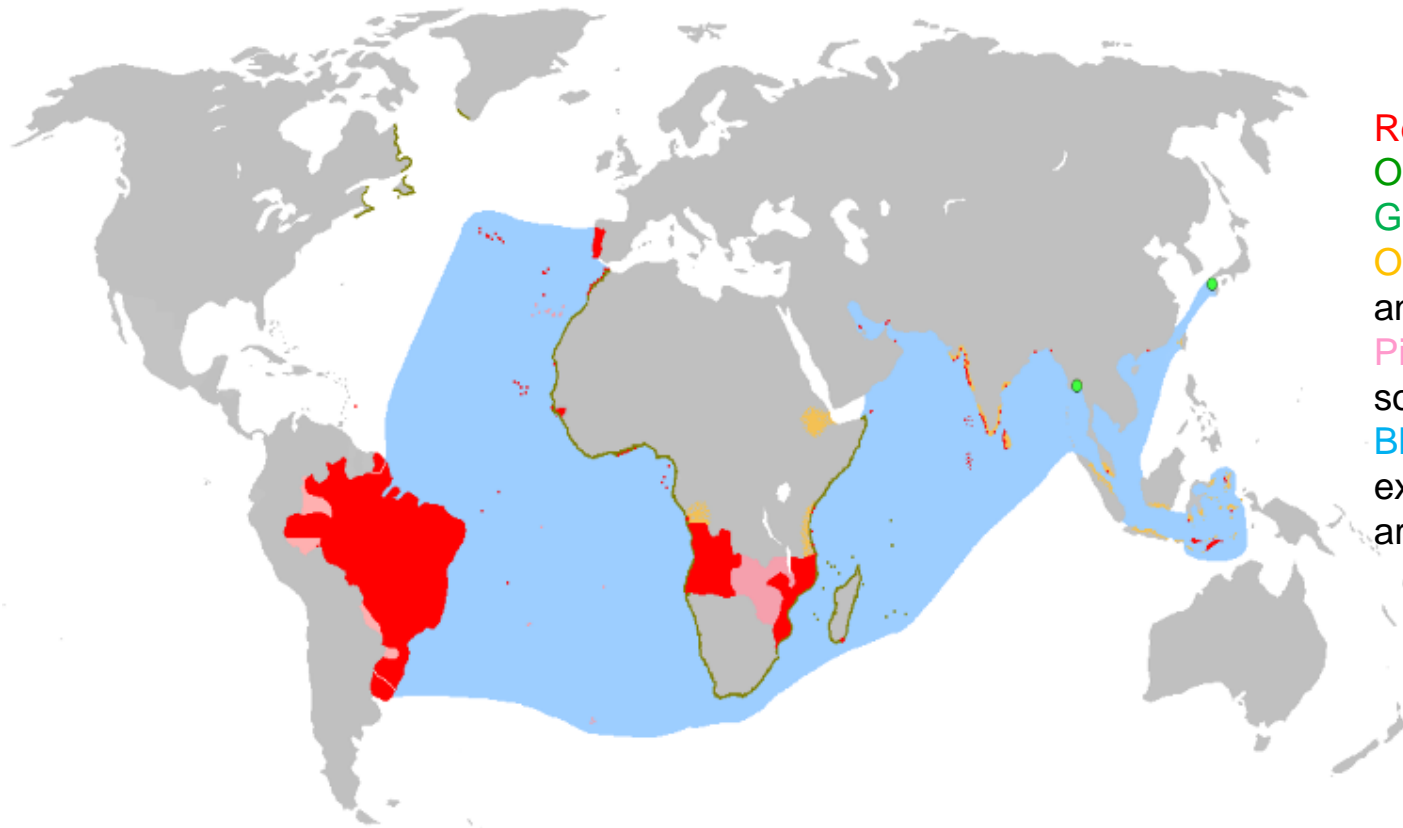


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Portuguese colonialism (1415-1999)



Red - actual possessions;
Olive – explorations
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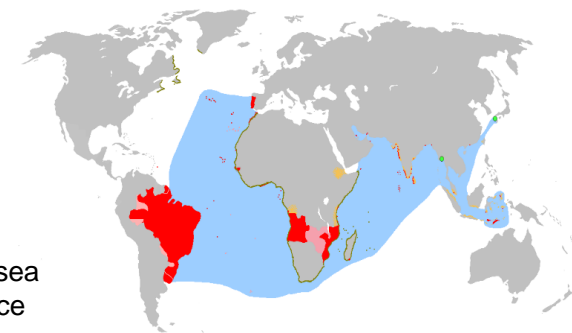


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→ Colonies in
Latin America,
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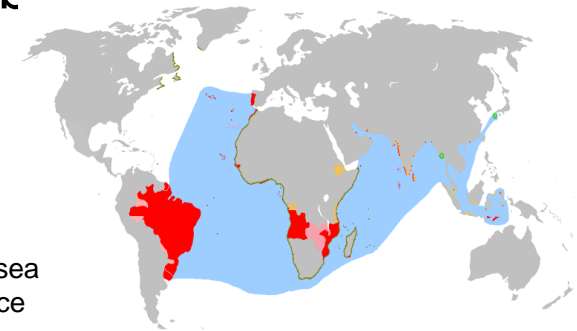


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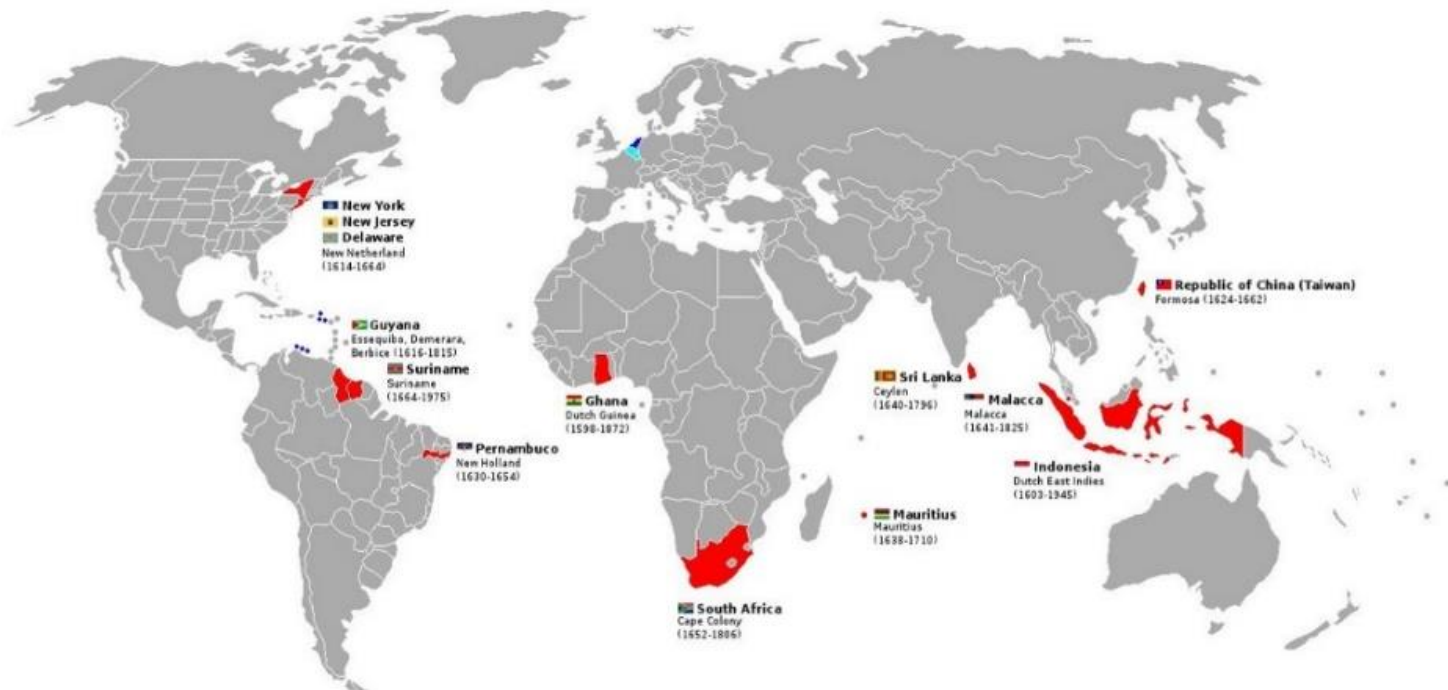


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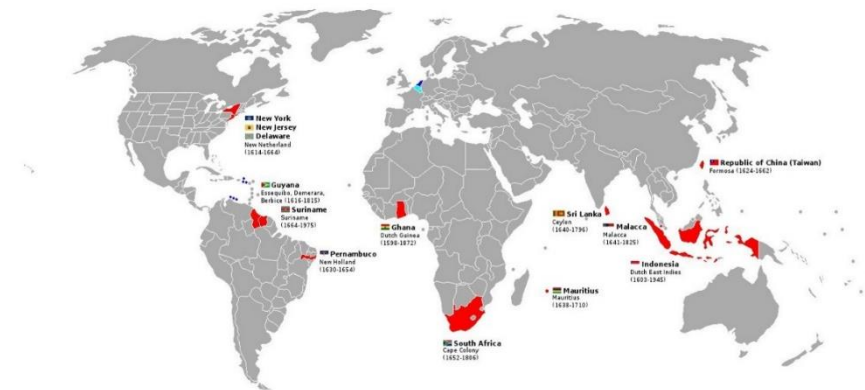


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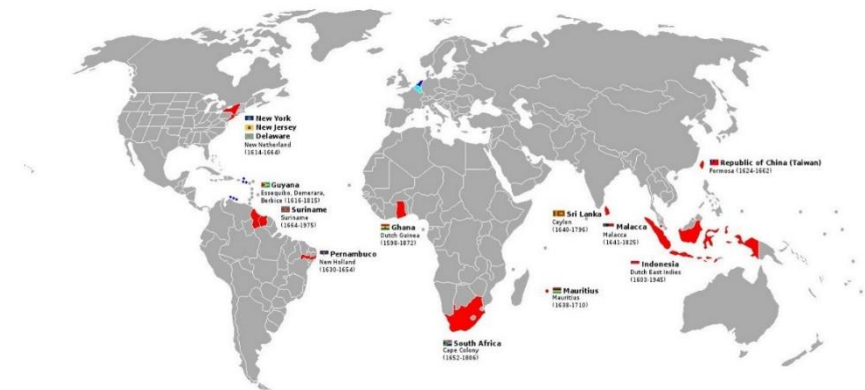


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Belgian colonialism – The Congo (1908-1960)

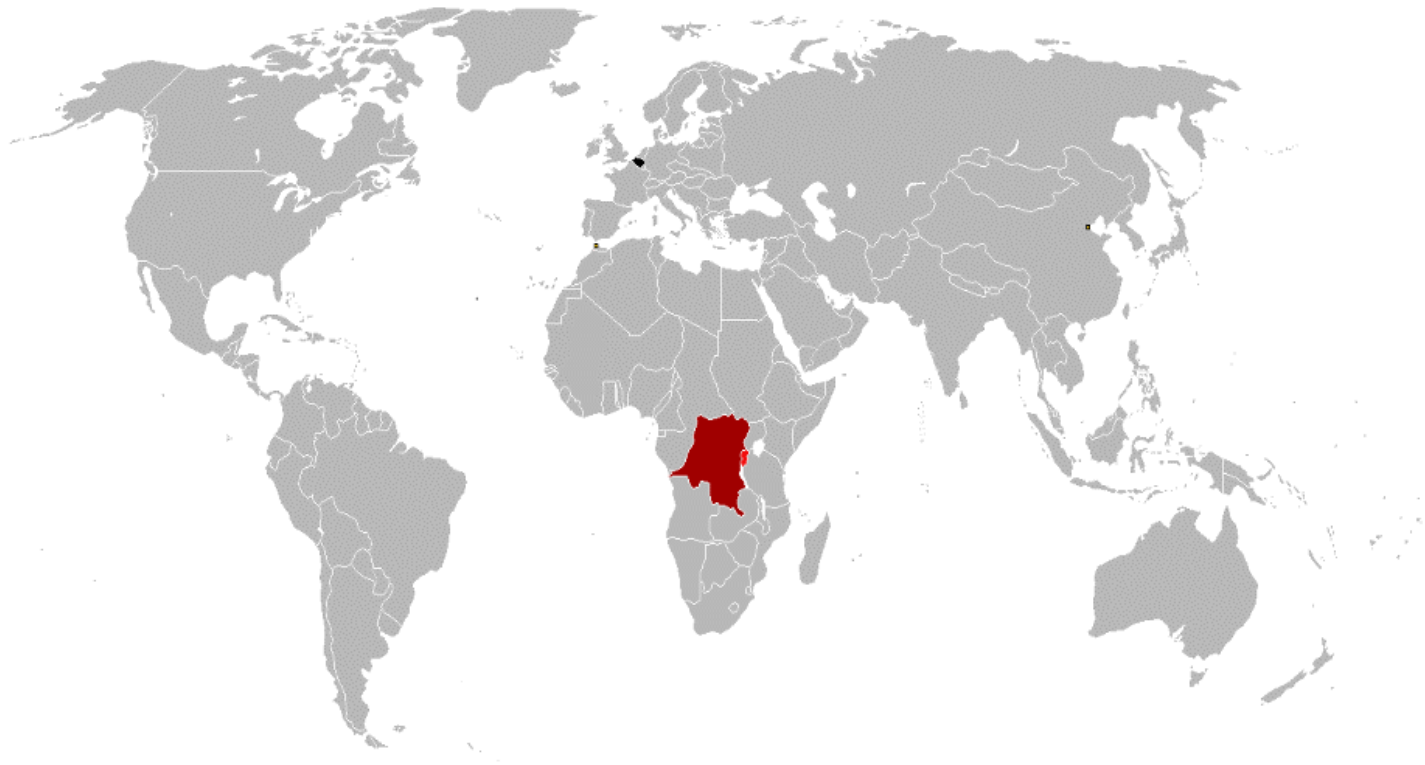


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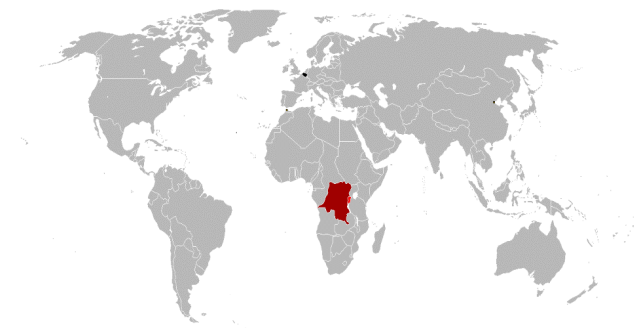


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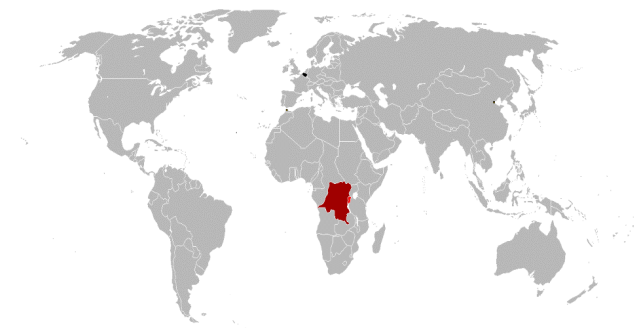


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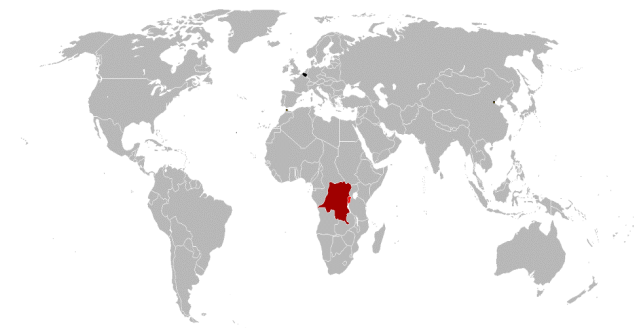


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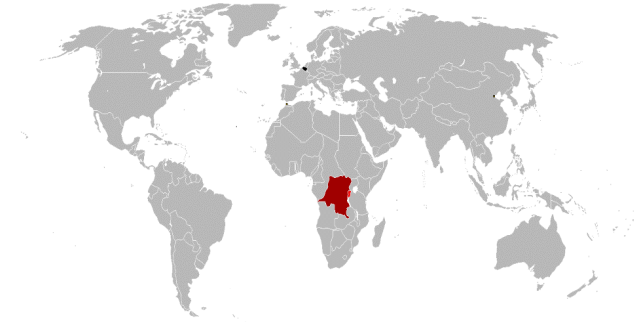


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- However: 1. exploitation of the country's resources continued, 2. racial segregation and discrimination were official colonial policies, 3. heavy missionizing

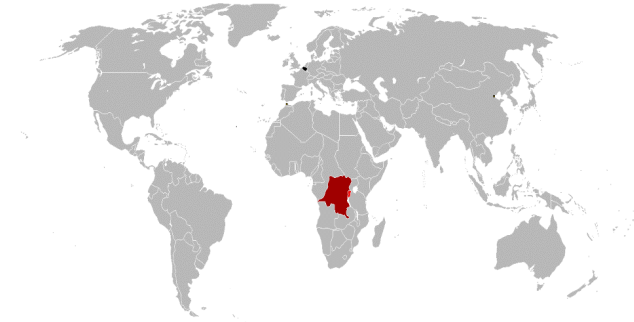


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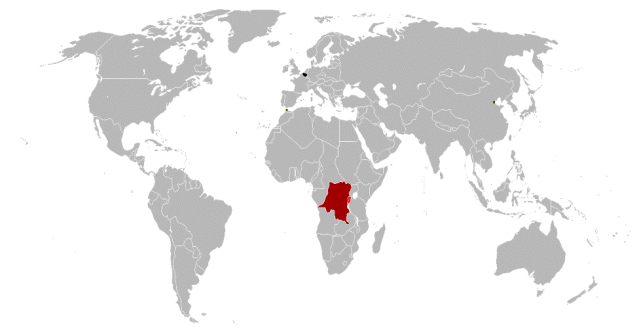


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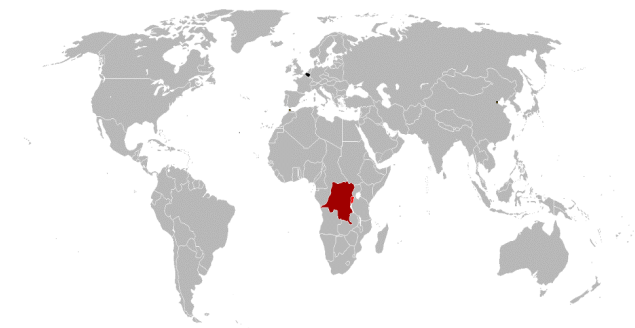


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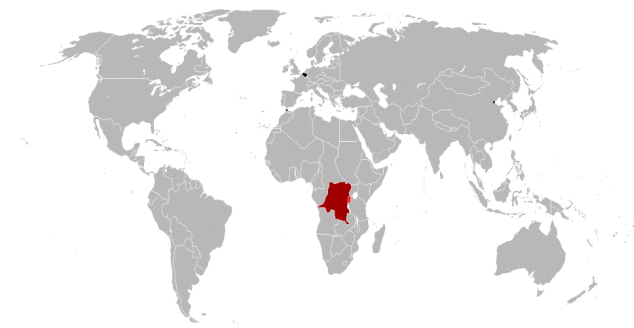


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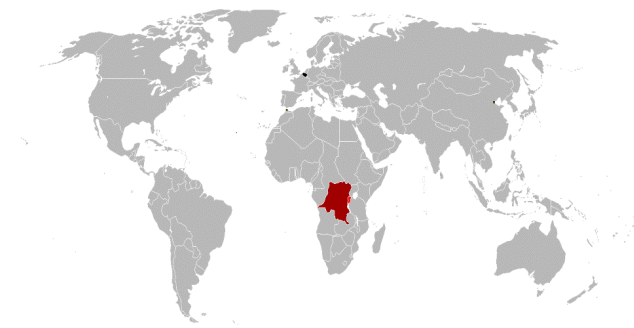


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- Strong economical influence through Belgian companies

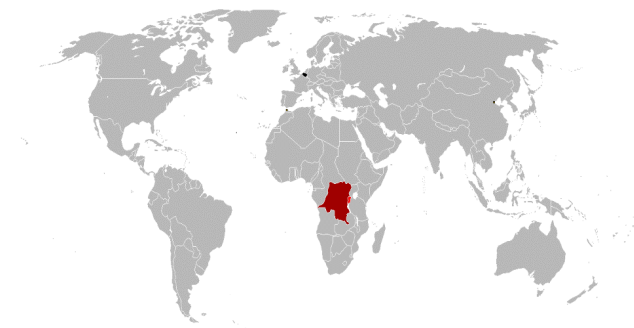


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Further reading

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