

imperialism asia map

imperialism asia map is a term that encapsulates the geopolitical transformations and historical shifts that occurred across Asia during the age of imperial expansion. This article provides a comprehensive exploration of how imperialism shaped the Asian continent, examining the territorial changes, key players, and enduring impacts visible on both historical and modern maps. Readers will gain insight into the motives behind imperial conquests, the major regions affected, and the sociopolitical consequences that continue to influence Asia today. By analyzing maps of imperial Asia, we reveal patterns of colonization, resistance, and change. This guide is designed for students, educators, and enthusiasts who are interested in the visual and factual representation of imperialism in Asia. Follow along to discover how lines on a map tell the story of power, culture, and transformation.

- Understanding Imperialism in Asia
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Understanding Imperialism in Asia

Imperialism in Asia refers to the process by which foreign powers expanded their control and influence across the continent, often redrawing borders and altering societies. The imperialism asia map is a powerful visual tool for understanding the scope and scale of these changes. The concept encompasses the economic, political, and military strategies used by empires such as Britain, France, Russia, Japan, and the Netherlands to dominate vast regions of Asia. These powers sought raw materials, strategic trade routes, and new markets, which led to the annexation and colonization of territories from the Middle East to Southeast Asia. The legacy of imperialism is evident on contemporary maps, with current national boundaries directly influenced by past imperial actions.

Defining Imperialism and Its Map Representation

Imperialism is the policy of extending a country's power through diplomacy or military force. On an Asia map, imperialism is depicted through colored territories, shifting borders, and labels indicating colonial rule. These maps help visualize the extent of foreign control and the fragmentation of indigenous states during the age of empire.

Main Phases of Imperial Expansion in Asia

- Early European exploration and footholds along Asian coasts (16th–18th centuries)
- The scramble for Asian territories during the 19th century
- Consolidation of empires and rivalries leading up to World War I
- Gradual decolonization and redrawing of national borders after World War II

Historical Maps: Tracing the Expansion of Empires

Historical maps provide an essential record of how imperialism unfolded across Asia. By examining maps from different periods, scholars and students can track the territorial growth of empires and the disappearance or transformation of local kingdoms. The imperialism Asia map from the late nineteenth century, for example, often reveals extensive British, French, Dutch, and Russian holdings, with native states reduced to smaller areas or integrated into colonial administrations.

Visual Elements of Imperialism Asia Maps

Imperialism Asia maps typically use color-coding to differentiate colonial powers, dotted or solid lines to show changing borders, and annotated regions to highlight spheres of influence. These visual elements help identify which areas were under direct rule and which were merely influenced by imperial powers.

Notable Historical Maps and Their Features

- British India map showing the subcontinent under colonial rule
- French Indochina maps illustrating unified colonial administration in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia
- Russian expansion into Central Asia with annexed khanates
- Japanese imperial maps of Korea, Taiwan, and occupied Manchuria

Key Imperial Powers and Their Territories

The imperialism asia map is defined by the ambitions and actions of several dominant powers. Each empire carved out its own sphere, often clashing with rivals and local populations. Understanding who controlled which territories and when is crucial for interpreting Asia's colonial past.

British Empire in Asia

The British Empire was the largest colonial power in Asia, with control over the Indian subcontinent, Burma, parts of the Persian Gulf, and various ports in China. The British influence reshaped infrastructure, education, and administrative systems, leaving lasting marks on the map.

French Colonial Territories

France established its main colonial presence in Southeast Asia, forming French Indochina from Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. The imperialism asia map from this era shows unified administrative regions under French control, altering local politics and economies.

Russian Expansion

Russian imperialism focused on Central Asia, incorporating territories like Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and others into the Russian Empire. These acquisitions changed the ethnic and political landscape, as seen on period maps marked by new provincial borders.

Dutch and Japanese Spheres

The Dutch controlled the Indonesian archipelago, creating the Dutch East Indies. Japan, as Asia's primary imperial power, occupied Korea, Taiwan, and parts of China, dramatically altering the region's map and setting the stage for twentieth-century conflicts.

Regional Impacts of Imperialism on the Asia Map

Imperialism's effects varied across different Asian regions, with each experiencing unique transformations in political boundaries, governance, and cultural landscapes. The imperialism asia map reveals how colonial policies and territorial divisions shaped modern states.

South Asia: Partition and Border Changes

British rule in South Asia led to significant boundary changes, culminating in the partition of India and Pakistan in 1947. The maps of imperial and post-imperial South Asia show how colonial borders contributed to ongoing disputes and demographic shifts.

Southeast Asia: Colonial Unification and Division

French and Dutch colonial policies unified diverse kingdoms and ethnic groups into larger colonial entities. The subsequent emergence of independent nations—Vietnam, Indonesia, Laos, Cambodia—reflects the lasting influence of imperial maps on national borders.

East Asia: Japanese Expansion and Its Aftermath

Japanese imperialism redrew the map of East Asia, annexing Korea, Taiwan, and Manchuria. Post-World War II maps illustrate the retreat of Japanese control and the restoration or redefinition of national borders.

Post-Imperial Borders and Modern Legacies

The dissolution of empires and the rise of independent Asian states led to the redrawing of borders and the establishment of new nations. The contemporary imperialism asia map highlights the continuing legacy of

imperial boundaries, many of which remain sources of tension and conflict.

Decolonization and New Nation Formation

The mid-twentieth century saw a wave of independence movements across Asia. Former colonial territories emerged as new nations, often inheriting borders established during imperial rule. These boundaries sometimes divided ethnic groups and natural resources, creating persistent challenges.

Current Border Disputes Rooted in Imperialism

- Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan
- Border tensions in Southeast Asia due to colonial-era demarcations
- Conflicts in Central Asia over water and land rights traced to imperial policies

Analyzing Imperialism Asia Map for Education and Research

The imperialism asia map serves as a valuable resource for educators, historians, and researchers. By comparing historical and modern maps, one can analyze the enduring effects of imperial expansion on culture, politics, and international relations. These maps are often used in academic settings to illustrate the complexity of colonial history and its ramifications.

Methods for Studying Imperialism Asia Maps

- Comparative analysis of colonial and modern boundaries
- Tracking demographic changes resulting from imperial policies
- Mapping resistance movements and independence campaigns

Educational Benefits of Map Analysis

Studying imperialism asia maps encourages critical thinking about historical causality, the meaning of borders, and the legacy of foreign rule. It also provides visual context for understanding current events and conflicts in Asia.

Enduring Effects of Imperialism in Asia

The imprint of imperialism on the Asia map is long-lasting, affecting languages, governance, economies, and international relations. Many of today's political and social issues can be traced back to borders and systems established during the imperial era. By examining these maps, one gains a clearer understanding of how history shapes the present and the challenges faced by Asian nations in navigating their colonial legacy.

Long-Term Sociopolitical Impacts

- Ethnic and religious divisions exacerbated by colonial boundaries
- Economic disparities stemming from resource allocation during imperial rule
- Ongoing debates about national identity and historical memory

Modern Reflections in Asia's Map

Present-day Asia is a mosaic of countries whose borders, cultures, and interrelations have been indelibly shaped by the era of imperialism. Studying the imperialism asia map provides essential perspective for interpreting contemporary challenges and opportunities across the continent.

Q: What is the significance of the imperialism asia map in understanding historical events?

A: The imperialism asia map is essential for visualizing how foreign powers shaped Asia's political and cultural landscape. It helps trace territorial changes, colonial influence, and the origins of current borders and conflicts.

Q: Which European countries had the largest colonial empires in Asia?

A: The British and French empires had the largest colonial holdings in Asia, controlling vast regions such as India, Burma, and French Indochina, respectively. The Dutch also ruled the Indonesian archipelago.

Q: How did Japanese imperialism alter the map of Asia?

A: Japanese imperialism led to the annexation of Korea, Taiwan, and parts of China, significantly changing regional borders and influencing political dynamics that continue to affect East Asia.

Q: Why are some modern Asian border disputes linked to imperialism?

A: Many current border disputes, like the Kashmir conflict, stem from boundaries established during colonial rule, which often ignored ethnic, cultural, and historical realities.

Q: What are common features found on an imperialism asia map?

A: Imperialism Asia maps typically use color-coding for colonial empires, marked borders, and annotations showing spheres of influence and regions under direct or indirect control.

Q: How did imperialism impact ethnic and religious diversity in Asia?

A: Imperialism often intensified ethnic and religious divisions by redefining borders, relocating populations, and favoring certain groups for administrative roles, resulting in lasting social challenges.

Q: What role do imperialism asia maps play in education?

A: These maps are crucial tools in history and geography education, helping students visualize the scale of imperial expansion and understand its enduring legacy in modern Asia.

Q: Which regions in Asia experienced the most dramatic changes due to imperialism?

A: South Asia (especially India), Southeast Asia (Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Indonesia), and East Asia (Korea, Taiwan, Manchuria) experienced the most significant transformations in borders and governance.

Q: How can researchers use imperialism asia maps to study colonial legacies?

A: Researchers analyze these maps to investigate changes in demographics, border disputes, economic development, and cultural shifts resulting from colonial rule.

Q: What are the lasting economic impacts of imperialism visible on the Asia map?

A: Imperialism led to uneven development, exploitation of resources, and the creation of trade networks that continue to shape regional economies and disparities in Asia.

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Imperialism in Asia: A Map and Historical Overview

The scramble for Asia. A phrase that evokes images of powerful empires carving up a continent, redrawing borders, and leaving an indelible mark on its history and culture. Understanding this complex period requires more than just reading historical accounts; it demands a visual representation – a map that illuminates the shifting power dynamics and territorial acquisitions of the age. This post provides a comprehensive overview of imperialism in Asia, utilizing maps to illustrate the extent of colonial influence, and delving into the lasting consequences of this transformative era. We'll explore the key players, their motives, and the impact their actions had on the Asian landscape – both geographically and culturally.

Understanding the Imperialism in Asia Map

Before diving into the specifics, it's crucial to understand what an "imperialism in Asia map" actually shows. These maps, often color-coded, depict the territorial control exerted by various European powers (and, to a lesser extent, Japan and the United States) over Asian territories during the period of intense colonial expansion, roughly from the 18th to the mid-20th centuries. They aren't just static pictures; they represent a dynamic process of conquest, negotiation, and conflict. The boundaries depicted often shifted over time, reflecting military victories, treaties, and shifting alliances. Finding a single, definitive "imperialism in Asia map" is difficult because the situation was constantly evolving. However, many resources offer period-specific maps and interactive tools that allow for a deeper understanding of this complex history.

Key Players in the Imperial Scramble for Asia

Several European nations, fuelled by industrialization and a thirst for resources and markets, played significant roles in the partitioning of Asia:

Great Britain: Held vast territories in India, Burma (Myanmar), Malaya (Malaysia), and parts of China (Hong Kong). Their influence extended through trade networks across the entire continent.

France: Controlled Indochina (Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia), and parts of Southern China.

Netherlands: Ruled the East Indies (Indonesia), establishing a powerful colonial empire built on spice trade and resource extraction.

Russia: Expanded its influence eastwards, gaining control of Siberia and parts of Central Asia.

Japan: Emerged as a major imperial power in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, conquering Korea, Taiwan, and significant portions of China.

United States: While not as extensively involved in direct territorial control as the European powers, the US had significant influence in the Philippines and played a crucial role in shaping the political landscape of the region following World War II.

Interpreting the Imperialism in Asia Map: Beyond Borders

A simple map showing colored territories only scratches the surface. A truly informative map should also consider:

Economic Exploitation: Maps can visually represent the flow of resources from colonies to imperial powers, highlighting the uneven distribution of wealth and the economic dependence created.

Infrastructure Development: Colonial powers often built infrastructure (railways, ports, etc.) primarily to facilitate resource extraction and trade, often neglecting the needs of the local population. This can be illustrated on a map by overlaying infrastructure networks on top of the territorial divisions.

Cultural Impact: Although harder to depict visually, maps can indicate the spread of languages,

religions, and administrative systems imposed by colonial powers, which had profound and long-lasting impacts on Asian societies.

The Lasting Legacy of Imperialism in Asia

The consequences of imperialism in Asia are still felt today. The arbitrary borders drawn by colonial powers often ignored existing ethnic and linguistic boundaries, creating conflicts that persist to this day. The economic structures imposed during the colonial era continue to influence trade patterns and development. Finally, the cultural impact of colonialism – the imposition of foreign languages, religions, and administrative systems – continues to shape the social and political landscape of many Asian nations.

Conclusion

Understanding imperialism in Asia requires more than just memorizing dates and names. Using maps as a visual tool is crucial for comprehending the scale and impact of colonial expansion. By considering the economic, social, and political dimensions, we can gain a far richer understanding of this complex period and its continuing legacy on the modern world. Examining various maps focusing on specific eras and focusing on individual aspects like trade routes and infrastructure provides a more nuanced perspective than a single, static image. The interaction between historical analysis and cartographic representation is key to truly grasping the story of imperialism in Asia.

FAQs

1. Where can I find detailed historical maps of imperialism in Asia? Many online archives, including those of major universities and historical societies, offer digital collections of historical maps. Searching for "historical maps of colonial Asia" or specifying a particular region (e.g., "historical maps of British India") will yield relevant results.
2. What were the primary motivations for European imperialism in Asia? European powers were driven by a complex mix of factors, including the desire for new markets, access to raw materials (like spices, tea, rubber, and opium), the spread of Christianity, and strategic geopolitical considerations (establishing naval bases and controlling trade routes).
3. How did Asian resistance movements shape the course of imperialism? Numerous resistance movements throughout Asia actively challenged colonial rule. These movements varied in their tactics and ideologies, but they played a significant role in weakening colonial power and ultimately contributing to the eventual independence of Asian nations.

4. What were the long-term effects of colonial infrastructure development in Asia? While some infrastructure projects benefited local populations, many were primarily designed to serve the interests of colonial powers. This resulted in uneven development, with certain areas benefiting more than others, and often laid the foundation for future infrastructural challenges.

5. How can we use maps to better understand the cultural impact of imperialism? While directly representing cultural impact on a map is difficult, overlaying maps showing the spread of languages or religions onto territorial maps can visually illustrate the penetration of colonial culture into Asian societies. Further research into the history of specific cultural exchanges is necessary to gain a complete understanding.

imperialism asia map: Asia as Method Kuan-Hsing Chen, 2010-04-16 Centering his analysis in the dynamic forces of modern East Asian history, Kuan-Hsing Chen recasts cultural studies as a politically urgent global endeavor. He argues that the intellectual and subjective work of decolonization begun across East Asia after the Second World War was stalled by the cold war. At the same time, the work of deimperialization became impossible to imagine in imperial centers such as Japan and the United States. Chen contends that it is now necessary to resume those tasks, and that decolonization, deimperialization, and an intellectual undoing of the cold war must proceed simultaneously. Combining postcolonial studies, globalization studies, and the emerging field of “Asian studies in Asia,” he insists that those on both sides of the imperial divide must assess the conduct, motives, and consequences of imperial histories. Chen is one of the most important intellectuals working in East Asia today; his writing has been influential in Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore, and mainland China for the past fifteen years. As a founding member of the Inter-Asia Cultural Studies Society and its journal, he has helped to initiate change in the dynamics and intellectual orientation of the region, building a network that has facilitated inter-Asian connections. Asia as Method encapsulates Chen’s vision and activities within the increasingly “inter-referencing” East Asian intellectual community and charts necessary new directions for cultural studies.

imperialism asia map: Imperial Gateway Seiji Shirane, 2022-12-15 In Imperial Gateway, Seiji Shirane explores the political, social, and economic significance of colonial Taiwan in the southern expansion of Japan's empire from 1895 to the end of World War II. Challenging understandings of empire that focus on bilateral relations between metropole and colonial periphery, Shirane uncovers a half century of dynamic relations between Japan, Taiwan, China, and Western regional powers. Japanese officials in Taiwan did not simply take orders from Tokyo; rather, they often pursued their own expansionist ambitions in South China and Southeast Asia. When outright conquest was not possible, they promoted alternative strategies, including naturalizing resident Chinese as overseas Taiwanese subjects, extending colonial police networks, and deploying tens of thousands of Taiwanese to war. The Taiwanese—merchants, gangsters, policemen, interpreters, nurses, and soldiers—seized new opportunities for socioeconomic advancement that did not always align with Japan's imperial interests. Drawing on multilingual archives in six countries, Imperial Gateway shows how Japanese officials and Taiwanese subjects transformed Taiwan into a regional gateway for expansion in an ever-shifting international order. Thanks to generous funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities Open Book Program and its participation in TOME (Toward an Open Monograph Ecosystem), the ebook editions of this book are available as Open Access volumes from Cornell Open (cornellpress.cornell.edu/cornell-open) and other repositories.

imperialism asia map: Historical Atlas of Northeast Asia, 1590-2010 Narangoa Li, Robert Cribb, 2014-09-02 Four hundred years ago, indigenous peoples occupied the vast region that today encompasses Korea, Manchuria, the Mongolian Plateau, and Eastern Siberia. Over time, these populations struggled to maintain autonomy as Russia, China, and Japan sought hegemony over the region. Especially from the turn of the twentieth century onward, indigenous peoples pursued

self-determination in a number of ways, and new states, many of them now largely forgotten, rose and fell as great power imperialism, indigenous nationalism, and modern ideologies competed for dominance. This atlas tracks the political configuration of Northeast Asia in ten-year segments from 1590 to 1890, in five-year segments from 1890 to 1960, and in ten-year segments from 1960 to 2010, delineating the distinct history and importance of the region. The text follows the rise and fall of the Qing dynasty in China, founded by the semi-nomadic Manchus; the Russian colonization of Siberia; the growth of Japanese influence; the movements of peoples, armies, and borders; and political, social, and economic developments—reflecting the turbulence of the land that was once the world's cradle of conflict. Compiled from detailed research in English, Chinese, Japanese, French, Dutch, German, Mongolian, and Russian sources, the Historical Atlas of Northeast Asia incorporates information made public with the fall of the Soviet Union and includes fifty-five specially drawn maps, as well as twenty historical maps contrasting local and outsider perspectives. Four introductory maps survey the region's diverse topography, climate, vegetation, and ethnicity.

imperialism asia map: The Political Economy of East Asia Ming Wan, 2007-10-17 For students of international political economy, it is hard to ignore the growth, dynamism, and global impact of East Asia. Japan and China are two of the largest economies in the world, in a region now accounting for almost 30 percent more trade than the United States, Canada, and Mexico combined. What explains this increasing wealth and burgeoning power? In his new text, Ming Wan illustrates the diverse ways that the domestic politics and policies of countries within East Asia affect the region's production, trade, exchange rates, and development, and are in turn affected by global market forces and international institutions. Unlike most other texts on East Asian political economy that are essentially comparisons of major individual countries, Wan effectively integrates key thematic issues and country-specific examples to present a comprehensive overview of East Asia's role in the world economy. The text first takes a comparative look at the region's economic systems and institutions to explore their evolution—a rich and complex story that looks beyond the response to Western pressures. Later chapters are organized around close examination of production, trade, finance, and monetary relations. While featuring extended discussion of China, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan, Wan is inclusive in his analysis, with coverage including Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei, and the Philippines. The text is richly illustrated with more than fifty tables, figures, and maps that present the latest economic and political data to help students better visualize trends and demographics. Each chapter ends with extensive lists of suggested readings.

imperialism asia map: Imperialism John Atkinson Hobson, 1902

imperialism asia map: From the Ruins of Empire Pankaj Mishra, 2012-09-04 The Victorian period, viewed in the West as a time of self-confident progress, was experienced by Asians as a catastrophe. As the British gunned down the last heirs to the Mughal Empire, burned down the Summer Palace in Beijing, or humiliated the bankrupt rulers of the Ottoman Empire, it was clear that for Asia to recover a vast intellectual effort would be required. Pankaj Mishra's fascinating, highly entertaining new book tells the story of a remarkable group of men from across the continent who met the challenge of the West. Incessantly travelling, questioning and agonising, they both hated the West and recognised that an Asian renaissance needed to be fuelled in part by engagement with the enemy. Through many setbacks and wrong turns, a powerful, contradictory and ultimately unstoppable series of ideas were created that now lie behind everything from the Chinese Communist Party to Al Qaeda, from Indian nationalism to the Muslim Brotherhood. Mishra allows the reader to see the events of two centuries anew, through the eyes of the journalists, poets, radicals and charismatics who criss-crossed Europe and Asia and created the ideas which lie behind the powerful Asian nations of the twenty-first century.

imperialism asia map: Space-Time Colonialism Juliana Hu Pegues, 2021-05-11 As the enduring last frontier, Alaska proves an indispensable context for examining the form and function of American colonialism, particularly in the shift from western continental expansion to global empire. In this richly theorized work, Juliana Hu Pegues evaluates four key historical periods in

U.S.-Alaskan history: the Alaskan purchase, the Gold Rush, the emergence of salmon canneries, and the World War II era. In each, Hu Pegues recognizes colonial and racial entanglements between Alaska Native peoples and Asian immigrants. In the midst of this complex interplay, the American colonial project advanced by differentially racializing and gendering Indigenous and Asian peoples, constructing Asian immigrants as out of place and Alaska Natives as out of time. Counter to this space-time colonialism, Native and Asian peoples created alternate modes of meaning and belonging through their literature, photography, political organizing, and sociality. Offering an intersectional approach to U.S. empire, Indigenous dispossession, and labor exploitation, *Space-Time Colonialism* makes clear that Alaska is essential to understanding both U.S. imperial expansion and the machinations of settler colonialism.

imperialism asia map: How to Hide an Empire Daniel Immerwahr, 2019-02-19 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.

imperialism asia map: Modern Europe and Imperialism: History in Maps ,

imperialism asia map: Taiwan's Imagined Geography Emma Jinhua Teng, 2020-03-23 Until 300 years ago, the Chinese considered Taiwan a "land beyond the seas," a "ball of mud" inhabited by "naked and tattooed savages." The incorporation of this island into the Qing empire in the seventeenth century and its evolution into a province by the late nineteenth century involved not only a reconsideration of imperial geography but also a reconceptualization of the Chinese domain. The annexation of Taiwan was only one incident in the much larger phenomenon of Qing expansionism into frontier areas that resulted in a doubling of the area controlled from Beijing and the creation of a multi-ethnic polity. The author argues that travelers' accounts and pictures of frontiers such as Taiwan led to a change in the imagined geography of the empire. In representing distant lands and ethnically diverse peoples of the frontiers to audiences in China proper, these works transformed places once considered non-Chinese into familiar parts of the empire and thereby helped to naturalize Qing expansionism. By viewing Taiwan-China relations as a product of the history of Qing expansionism, the author contributes to our understanding of current political events in the region.

imperialism asia map: Mapping the Great Game Riaz Dean, 2019-12-13 The Great Game raged through the wilds of Central Asia during the nineteenth century, as Imperial Russia and Great Britain jostled for power. Tsarist armies gobbled up large tracts of Turkestan, advancing inexorably towards their ultimate prize, India. These rivals understood well that the first need of an army in a strange land is a reliable map, prompting desperate efforts to explore and chart out uncharted regions. Two distinct groups would rise to this challenge: a band of army officers, who would become the classic Great Game players; and an obscure group of natives employed by the Survey of India, known as the Pundits. While 'the game' played out, a self-educated cartographer named

William Lambton began mapping the Great Arc, attempting to measure the actual shape of the Indian subcontinent. The Great Arc would then lauded as 'one of the most stupendous works in the whole history of science'. Meanwhile, the Pundits, travelling entirely on foot and with meagre resources, would be among the first to enter Tibet and reveal the mysteries of its forbidden capital, Lhasa. Featuring forgotten, enthralling episodes of derring-do combined with the most sincere efforts to map India's boundaries, Mapping the Great Game is the thrilling story of espionage and cartography which shrouded the Great Game and helped map a large part of Asian as we know it today.

imperialism asia map: Underground Asia Tim Harper, 2021-01-12 A major historian tells the dramatic and untold story of the shadowy networks of revolutionaries across Asia who laid the foundations in the early twentieth century for the end of European imperialism on their continent. This is the epic tale of how modern Asia emerged out of conflict between imperial powers and a global network of revolutionaries in the turbulent early decades of the twentieth century. In 1900, European empires had not yet reached their territorial zenith. But a new generation of Asian radicals had already planted the seeds of their destruction. They gained new energy and recruits after the First World War and especially the Bolshevik Revolution, which sparked utopian visions of a free and communist world order led by the peoples of Asia. Aided by the new technologies of cheap printing presses and international travel, they built clandestine webs of resistance from imperial capitals to the front lines of insurgency that stretched from Calcutta and Bombay to Batavia, Hanoi, and Shanghai. Tim Harper takes us into the heart of this shadowy world by following the interconnected lives of the most remarkable of these Marxists, anarchists, and nationalists, including the Bengali radical M. N. Roy, the iconic Vietnamese leader Ho Chi Minh, and the enigmatic Indonesian communist Tan Malaka. He recreates the extraordinary milieu of stowaways, false identities, secret codes, cheap firearms, and conspiracies in which they worked. He shows how they fought with subterfuge, violence, and persuasion, all the while struggling to stay one step ahead of imperial authorities. Underground Asia shows for the first time how Asia's national liberation movements crucially depended on global action. And it reveals how the consequences of the revolutionaries' struggle, for better or worse, shape Asia's destiny to this day.

imperialism asia map: Power Over Peoples Daniel R. Headrick, 2012-03-25 In this work, Daniel Headrick traces the evolution of Western technologies and sheds light on the environmental and social factors that have brought victory in some cases and unforeseen defeat in others.

imperialism asia map: Southeast Asia in World History Craig Lockard, 2009-04-24 Here is a brief, well-written, and lively survey of the history of Southeast Asia from ancient times to the present, paying particular attention to the region's role in world history and the distinctive societies that arose in lands shaped by green fields and forests, blue rivers and seas. Craig Lockard shows how for several millennia Southeast Asians, living at the crossroads of Asia, enjoyed ever expanding connections to both China and India, and later developed maritime trading networks to the Middle East and Europe. He explores how the people of the region combined local and imported ideas to form unique cultures, reflected in such striking creations as Malay sailing craft, Javanese gamelan music, and batik cloth, classical Burmese and Cambodian architecture, and social structures in which women have often played unusually influential roles. Lockard describes colonization by Europeans and Americans between 1500 and 1914, tracing how the social, economic, and political frameworks inherited from the past, combined with active opposition to domination by foreign powers, enabled Southeast Asians to overcome many challenges and regain their independence after World War II. The book also relates how Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, and Vietnam are now among the fastest growing economies in the world and play a critical role in today's global marketplace.

imperialism asia map: Arc of Containment Wen-Qing Ngoei, 2019-05-15 Arc of Containment recasts the history of American empire in Southeast and East Asia from World War II through the end of American intervention in Vietnam. Setting aside the classic story of anxiety about falling dominoes, Wen-Qing Ngoei articulates a new regional history premised on strong security and sure

containment guaranteed by Anglo-American cooperation. Ngoei argues that anticommunist nationalism in Southeast Asia intersected with preexisting local antipathy toward China and the Chinese diaspora to usher the region from European-dominated colonialism to US hegemony. Central to this revisionary strategic assessment is the place of British power and the effects of direct neocolonial military might and less overt cultural influences based on decades of colonial rule, as well as the considerable influence of Southeast Asian actors upon Anglo-American imperial strategy throughout the post-war period. *Arc of Containment* demonstrates that American failure in Vietnam had less long-term consequences than widely believed because British pro-West nationalism had been firmly entrenched twenty-plus years earlier. In effect, Ngoei argues, the Cold War in Southeast Asia was but one violent chapter in the continuous history of western imperialism in the region in the twentieth century.

imperialism asia map: *The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere* Jeremy A. Yellen, 2019-04-15 *The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere* offers a lucid, dynamic, and highly readable history of Japan's attempt to usher in a new order in Asia during World War II. — Cross-Currents: East Asian History and Culture Review In *The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere*, Jeremy A. Yellen exposes the history, politics, and intrigue that characterized the era when Japan's total empire met the total war of World War II. He illuminates the ways in which the imperial center and its individual colonies understood the concept of the Sphere, offering two sometimes competing, sometimes complementary, and always intertwined visions—one from Japan, the other from Burma and the Philippines. Yellen argues that, from 1940 to 1945, the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere epitomized two concurrent wars for Asia's future: the first was for a new type of empire in Asia, and the second was a political war, waged by nationalist elites in the colonial capitals of Rangoon and Manila. Exploring Japanese visions for international order in the face of an ever-changing geopolitical situation, *The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere* explores wartime Japan's desire to shape and control its imperial future while its colonies attempted to do the same. At Japan's zenith as an imperial power, the Sphere represented a plan for regional domination; by the end of the war, it had been recast as the epitome of cooperative internationalism. In the end, the Sphere could not survive wartime defeat, and Yellen's lucidly written account reveals much about the desires of Japan as an imperial and colonial power, as well as the ways in which the subdued colonies in Burma and the Philippines jockeyed for agency and a say in the future of the region.

imperialism asia map: *Postmodern Imperialism* Eric Walberg, 2011-06-09 Eric Walberg's *POSTMODERN IMPERIALISM: Geopolitics and the Great Game* is a riveting and radically new analysis of the imperialist onslaught which first engulfed the world in successive waves in the 19th-20th centuries and is today hurtling into its endgame. The term "Great Game" was coined in the nineteenth century, reflecting the flippancy of statesmen (and historians) personally untouched by the havoc that they wreaked. What it purported to describe was the rivalry between Russia and Britain over interests in India. But Britain was playing its deadly game across all of Eurasia, from the Balkans and Palestine to China and southeast Asia, alternately undermining and carving up "premodern" states, disrupting the lives of hundreds of millions, with consequences that endure today. With roots in the European enlightenment, shaped by Christian and Jewish cultures, and given economic rationale by industrial capitalism, the inter-imperialist competition turned the entire world into a conflict zone, leaving no territory neutral. The first "game" was brought to a close by the cataclysm of World War I. But that did not mark the end of it. Walberg resurrects the forbidden "i" word to scrutinize an imperialism now in denial, but following the same logic and with equally horrendous human costs. What he terms Great Game II then began, with America eventually uniting its former imperial rivals in an even more deadly game to destroy their common revolutionary antagonist and potential nemesis-communism. Having "won" this game, America and the new player Israel-offspring of the early games-have sought to entrench what Walberg terms "empire and a half" on a now global playing field-using a neoliberal agenda backed by shock and awe. With swift, sure strokes, Walberg paints the struggle between domination and resistance on a global canvas, as imperialism engages its two great challengers-communism and Islam, its secular and religious

antidotes. Paul Atwood (*War and Empire: The American Way of Life*) calls it an “epic corrective”. It is a “carefully argued-and most of all, cliché-smashing-road map” according to Pepe Escobar (journalist *Asia Times*). Rigorously documented, it is “a valuable resource for all those interested in how imperialism works, and sure to spark discussion about the theory of imperialism”, according to John Bell (*Capitalism and the Dialectic*).

imperialism asia map: *The Japanese Colonial Empire, 1895-1945* Ramon H. Myers, Mark R. Peattie, 2020-06-16 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 Saburō, Yamamoto Yūzō.

imperialism asia map: Navigating Colonial Orders Kirsten Alsaker Kjerland, Bjørn Enge Bertelsen, 2014-11-01 Norwegians in colonial Africa and Oceania had varying aspirations and adapted in different ways to changing social, political and geographical circumstances in foreign, colonial settings. They included Norwegian shipowners, captains, and diplomats; traders and whalers along the African coast and in Antarctica; large-scale plantation owners in Mozambique and Hawai'i; big business men in South Africa; jacks of all trades in the Solomon Islands; timber merchants on Zanzibar; coffee farmers in Kenya; and King Leopold's footmen in Congo. This collection reveals narratives of the colonial era that are often ignored or obscured by the national histories of former colonial powers. It charts the entrepreneurial routes chosen by various Norwegians and the places they ventured, while demonstrating the importance of recognizing the complicity of such “non-colonial colonials” for understanding the complexity of colonial history.

imperialism asia map: Rhumb Lines and Map Wars Mark Monmonier, 2010-11-15 In *Rhumb Lines and Map Wars*, Mark Monmonier offers an insightful, richly illustrated account of the controversies surrounding Flemish cartographer Gerard Mercator's legacy. He takes us back to 1569, when Mercator announced a clever method of portraying the earth on a flat surface, creating the first projection to take into account the earth's roundness. As Monmonier shows, mariners benefited most from Mercator's projection, which allowed for easy navigation of the high seas with rhumb lines—clear-cut routes with a constant compass bearing—for true direction. But the projection's popularity among nineteenth-century sailors led to its overuse—often in inappropriate, non-navigational ways—for wall maps, world atlases, and geopolitical propaganda. Because it distorts the proportionate size of countries, the Mercator map was criticized for inflating Europe and North America in a promotion of colonialism. In 1974, German historian Arno Peters proffered his own map, on which countries were ostensibly drawn in true proportion to one another. In the ensuing map wars of the 1970s and 1980s, these dueling projections vied for public support—with varying degrees of success. Widely acclaimed for his accessible, intelligent books on maps and mapping, Monmonier here examines the uses and limitations of one of cartography's most significant innovations. With informed skepticism, he offers insightful interpretations of why well-intentioned clerics and development advocates rallied around the Peters projection, which flagrantly distorted the shape of Third World nations; why journalists covering the controversy ignored alternative world maps and other key issues; and how a few postmodern writers defended the Peters worldview with a self-serving overstatement of the power of maps. *Rhumb Lines and Map Wars* is vintage Monmonier: historically rich, beautifully written, and fully engaged with the issues of our time.

imperialism asia map: *The Nature of German Imperialism* Bernhard Gissibl, 2016-07-01 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.

imperialism asia map: *The African American Encounter with Japan and China* Marc S. Gallicchio, 2000 African American Encounter with Japan and China: Black Internationalism in Asia, 1895-1945

imperialism asia map: A Velvet Empire David Todd, 2023-09-26 How France's elites used soft power to pursue their imperial ambitions in the nineteenth century After Napoleon's downfall in 1815, France embraced a mostly informal style of empire, one that emphasized economic and cultural influence rather than military conquest. A Velvet Empire is a global history of French imperialism in the nineteenth century, providing new insights into the mechanisms of imperial collaboration that extended France's power from the Middle East to Latin America and ushered in the modern age of globalization. David Todd shows how French elites pursued a cunning strategy of imperial expansion in which conspicuous commodities such as champagne and silk textiles, together with loans to client states, contributed to a global campaign of seduction. French imperialism was no less brutal than that of the British. But while Britain widened its imperial reach through settler colonialism and the acquisition of far-flung territories, France built a velvet empire backed by frequent military interventions and a broadening extraterritorial jurisdiction. Todd demonstrates how France drew vast benefits from these asymmetric, imperial-like relations until a succession of setbacks around the world brought about their unravelling in the 1870s. A Velvet Empire sheds light on France's neglected contribution to the conservative reinvention of modernity and offers a new interpretation of the resurgence of French colonialism on a global scale after 1880. This panoramic book also highlights the crucial role of collaboration among European empires during this period—including archrivals Britain and France—and cooperation with indigenous elites in facilitating imperial expansion and the globalization of capitalism.

imperialism asia map: The Making of Japanese Settler Colonialism Sidney Xu Lu, 2019-07-25 Shows how Japanese anxiety about overpopulation was used to justify expansion, blurring lines between migration and settler colonialism. This title is also available as Open Access.

imperialism asia map: Imperialism in Southeast Asia Nicholas Tarling, 2003-08-29 One of the few studies of imperialism to concentrate on Southeast Asia, Tarling's work focuses on the establishment of political control from 1870 to 1914 and analyses attempts to re-establish control after the Second World War.

imperialism asia map: U.S. History P. Scott Corbett, Volker Janssen, John M. Lund, Todd Pfannestiel, Sylvie Waskiewicz, Paul Vickery, 2024-09-10 U.S. History is designed to meet the scope and sequence requirements of most introductory courses. 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). U.S. History covers key forces that form the American experience, with particular attention to issues of race, class, and gender.

imperialism asia map: Empire for Liberty Richard H. Immerman, 2010 How could the United States, a nation founded on the principles of liberty and equality, have produced Abu Ghraib, torture memos, Plamegate, and warrantless wiretaps? Did America set out to become an empire? And if so, how has it reconciled its imperialism--and in some cases, its crimes--with the idea of liberty so forcefully expressed in the Declaration of Independence? Empire for Liberty tells the story of men who used the rhetoric of liberty to further their imperial ambitions, and reveals that the quest for empire has guided the nation's architects from the very beginning--and continues to do so today.

imperialism asia map: Mapping an Empire Matthew H. Edney, 2009-02-15 In this fascinating

history of the British surveys of India, Matthew H. Edney relates how imperial Britain used modern survey techniques to not only create and define the spatial image of its Empire, but also to legitimate its colonialist activities. There is much to be praised in this book. It is an excellent history of how India came to be painted red in the nineteenth century. But more importantly, *Mapping an Empire* sets a new standard for books that examine a fundamental problem in the history of European imperialism.—D. Graham Burnett, *Times Literary Supplement* *Mapping an Empire* is undoubtedly a major contribution to the rapidly growing literature on science and empire, and a work which deserves to stimulate a great deal of fresh thinking and informed research.—David Arnold, *Journal of Imperial and Commonwealth History* This case study offers broadly applicable insights into the relationship between ideology, technology and politics. . . . Carefully read, this is a tale of irony about wishful thinking and the limits of knowledge.—Publishers Weekly

imperialism asia map: The Oxford Handbook of Early Southeast Asia C.F.W. Higham, Nam C. Kim, 2022-01-11 Southeast Asia ranks among the most significant regions in the world for tracing the prehistory of human endeavor over a period in excess of two million years. It lies in the direct path of successive migrations from the African homeland that saw settlement by hominin populations such as *Homo erectus* and *Homo floresiensis*. The first Anatomically Modern Humans, following a coastal route, reached the region at least 60,000 years ago to establish a hunter gatherer tradition that survives to this day in remote forests. From about 2000 BC, human settlement of Southeast Asia was deeply affected by successive innovations that took place to the north and west, such as rice and millet farming. A millennium later, knowledge of bronze casting penetrated along the same pathways. Copper mines were identified and exploited, and metals were exchanged over hundreds of kilometers. In the Mekong Delta and elsewhere, these developments led to early states of the region, which benefitted from an agricultural revolution involving permanent ploughed rice fields. These developments illuminate how the great early kingdoms of Angkor, Champa, and Funan came to be, a vital stage in understanding the roots of the present nation states of Southeast Asia. Assembling the most current research across a variety of disciplines--from anthropology and archaeology to history, art history, and linguistics--The Oxford Handbook of Early Southeast Asia will present an invaluable resource to experienced researchers and those approaching the topic for the first time.

imperialism asia map: China's Muslims and Japan's Empire Kelly A. Hammond, 2020-09-30 In this transnational history of World War II, Kelly A. Hammond places Sino-Muslims at the center of imperial Japan's challenges to Chinese nation-building efforts. Revealing the little-known story of Japan's interest in Islam during its occupation of North China, Hammond shows how imperial Japanese aimed to defeat the Chinese Nationalists in winning the hearts and minds of Sino-Muslims, a vital minority population. Offering programs that presented themselves as protectors of Islam, the Japanese aimed to provide Muslims with a viable alternative—and, at the same time, to create new Muslim consumer markets that would, the Japanese hoped, act to subvert the existing global capitalist world order and destabilize the Soviets. This history can be told only by reinstating agency to Muslims in China who became active participants in the brokering and political jockeying between the Chinese Nationalists and the Japanese Empire. Hammond argues that the competition for their loyalty was central to the creation of the ethnoreligious identity of Muslims living on the Chinese mainland. Their wartime experience ultimately helped shape the formation of Sino-Muslims' religious identities within global Islamic networks, as well as their incorporation into the Chinese state, where the conditions of that incorporation remain unstable and contested to this day.

imperialism asia map: Imperialism and Orientalism Barbara Harlow, Mia Carter, 1999-02-10 *Imperialism and Orientalism* assembles an unprecedented collection of archival and documentary materials that maps the ideological and political grounds for late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century British and European colonialism in Africa, South Asia, and the Middle East.

imperialism asia map: Islamic Imperialism Efraim Karsh, 2007-01-01 From the first Arab-Islamic Empire of the mid-seventh century to the Ottomans, the last great Muslim empire, the story of the Middle East has been the story of the rise and fall of universal empires and, no less

important, of imperialist dreams. So argues Efraim Karsh in this highly provocative book. Rejecting the conventional Western interpretation of Middle Eastern history as an offshoot of global power politics, Karsh contends that the region's experience is the culmination of long-existing indigenous trends, passions, and patterns of behavior, and that foremost among these is Islam's millenarian imperial tradition. The author explores the history of Islam's imperialism and the persistence of the Ottoman imperialist dream that outlasted World War I to haunt Islamic and Middle Eastern politics to the present day. September 11 can be seen as simply the latest expression of this dream, and such attacks have little to do with U.S. international behavior or policy in the Middle East, says Karsh. The House of Islam's war for world mastery is traditional, indeed venerable, and it is a quest that is far from over.

imperialism asia map: The Oxford Handbook of Christianity in Asia Felix Wilfred, 2014 Named by the International Bulletin of Missionary Studies as an Outstanding Book of 2014 for Mission Studies Despite the ongoing global expansion of Christianity, there remains a lack of comprehensive scholarship on its development in Asia. This volume fills the gap by exploring the world of Asian Christianity and its manifold expressions, including worship, theology, spirituality, inter-religious relations, interventions in society, and mission. The contributors, from over twenty countries, deconstruct many of the widespread misconceptions and interpretations of Christianity in Asia. They analyze how the growth of Christian beliefs throughout the continent is linked with the socio-political and cultural processes of colonization, decolonization, modernization, democratization, identity construction of social groups, and various social movements. With a particular focus on inter-religious encounters and emerging theological and spiritual paradigms, the volume provides alternative frames for understanding the phenomenon of conversion and studies how the scriptures of other religious traditions are used in the practice of Christianity within Asia.

imperialism asia map: Placing Empire Kate McDonald, 2017-08-01 A free ebook version of this title is available through Luminos, University of California Press's Open Access publishing program. Visit www.luminosoa.org to learn more. Placing Empire examines the spatial politics of Japanese imperialism through a study of Japanese travel and tourism to Korea, Manchuria, and Taiwan between the late nineteenth century and the early 1950s. In a departure from standard histories of Japan, this book shows how debates over the role of colonized lands reshaped the social and spatial imaginary of the modern Japanese nation and how, in turn, this sociospatial imaginary affected the ways in which colonial difference was conceptualized and enacted. The book thus illuminates how ideas of place became central to the production of new forms of colonial hierarchy as empires around the globe transitioned from an era of territorial acquisition to one of territorial maintenance.

imperialism asia map: Ancient West Asian Civilization Akira Tsuneki, Shigeo Yamada, Ken-ichiro Hisada, 2016-08-19 This book explores aspects of the ancient civilization in West Asia, which has had a great impact on modern human society—agriculture, metallurgy, cities, writing, regional states, and monotheism, all of which appeared first in West Asia during the tenth to first millennia BC. The editors specifically use the term West Asia since the Middle East is seen as an Eurocentric term. By using this term, the book hopes to mitigate potential bias (i.e. historical and Western) by using a pure geographical term. However, the West Asia region is identical to that of the narrower Middle East, which encompasses modern Iran and Turkey from east to west and Turkey and the Arabian Peninsula from north to south. This volume assembles research from different disciplines, such as the natural sciences, archaeology and philology/linguistics, in order to tackle the question of which circumstances and processes these significant cultural phenomena occurred in West Asia. Scrutinizing subjects such as the relations between climate, geology and human activities, the origins of wheat cultivation and animal domestication, the development of metallurgy, the birth of urbanization and writing, ancient religious traditions, as well as the treatment of cultural heritage, the book undertakes a comprehensive analysis of West Asian Civilization that provided the common background to cultures in various areas of the globe, including Europe and Asia. These contributions will attempt to demonstrate a fresh vision which

emphasizes the common cultural origin between Europe and West Asia, standing in opposition to the global antagonism symbolized by the theory of Clash of Civilizations.

imperialism asia map: Maps and History Jeremy Black, 2000-01-01 Explores the role, development, and nature of the atlas and discusses its impact on the presentation of the past.

imperialism asia map: A History of Asia Rhoads Murphey, 2016-09-16 A History of Asia is the only text to cover the area known as monsoon Asia - India, China, Korea, Japan, and Southeast Asia--from the earliest times to the present. Written by leading scholar Rhoads Murphey, the book uses an engaging, lively tone to chronicle the complex political, social, intellectual, and economic histories of this area. Popular because of its scope and coverage, as well as its illustrations, maps, and many boxed primary sources, the new edition of A History of Asia continues as a leader in its field.

imperialism asia map: China Inside Out P l Nyiri, Joana Breidenbach, 2005-01-01 The war on terror has generated a scramble for expertise on Islamic or Asian culture and revived support for area studies, but it has done so at the cost of reviving the kinds of dangerous generalizations that area studies have rightly been accused of. This book provides a much-needed perspective on area studies, a perspective that is attentive to both manifestations of traditional culture and the new global relationships in which they are being played out. The authors shake off the shackles of the orientalist legacy but retain a close reading of local processes. They challenge the boundaries of China and question its study from different perspectives, but believe that area studies have a role to play if their geographies are studied according to certain common problems. In the case of China, the book shows the diverse array of critical but solidly grounded research approaches that can be used in studying a society. Its approach neither trivializes nor dismisses the elusive effects of culture, and it pays attention to both the state and the multiplicity of voices that challenge it.

imperialism asia map: Brokers of Empire Jun Uchida, 2014 Jun Uchida draws on previously unused materials in multi-language archives to uncover the obscured history of the Japanese civilians who settled in Korea between 1876 and 1945, with particular focus on the first generation of pioneers between the 1910s and 1930s who actively mediated Japan's colonial presence on the Korean peninsula.

imperialism asia map: The Making of the West, Combined Volume Lynn Hunt, 2012-01-04 Students of Western civilization need more than facts. They need to understand the cross-cultural, global exchanges that shaped Western history; to be able to draw connections between the social, cultural, political, economic, and intellectual happenings in a given era; and to see the West not as a fixed region, but a living, evolving construct. These needs have long been central to The Making of the West. The book's chronological narrative emphasizes the wide variety of peoples and cultures that created Western civilization and places them together in a common context, enabling students to witness the unfolding of Western history, understand change over time, and recognize fundamental relationships. Read the preface.

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