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# Les Empires Coloniaux Europa C Ens 1815 1919

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Memories of Post-Imperial Nations

Possessing the World

LA GRANDE INVASION; QUI A PEUR DES ESPECES  
INVASIVES ?

Les empires coloniaux dans le processus de  
mondialisation

Readings in Orientalism

European Empires and the People

Echoes of Empire

Journal of Modern European History

Handbücher zur Sprach- und  
Kommunikationswissenschaft

Science and Empires

L'Europe a-t-elle une histoire ?

Déracinés, Exilés, Rapatriés?

Reports of the Executive Council for 1913-14 and  
1914-15, Embodying the Papers Prepared for the  
Conference Intended to Have Been Held at the  
Hague in 1914

Ecology and Power in the Age of Empire

Nouvelle histoire des colonisations européennes

Imperial Powers and Humanitarian Interventions

Palgrave Handbook of Research in Historical  
Culture and Education

The Practice of Socialist Internationalism  
Empires, Nations and Private Lives  
Reports of the Executive Council for 1913-14 and  
1914-15  
Annuaire Européen / European Yearbook  
The European Experience  
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Francophone Caribbean and Other Spaces  
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Atlantic Crossroads  
Decolonising Europe?  
Modern European Imperialism: General and  
British Empire  
The violence of colonial photography  
Paul Valéry  
French Decadence in a Global Context  
European War Pamphlets  
Les empires coloniaux européens  
Le contrôle du corps des femmes dans les  
Empires coloniaux  
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## **JOHNS PETERSEN**

### Memories of Post-Imperial Nations Open Book

Publishers  
This is the first  
book to survey  
in  
comparative  
form the  
transmission  
of imperial  
ideas to the  
public in six  
European  
countries in  
the nineteenth  
and twentieth  
centuries. The  
chapters,  
focusing on  
France,  
Britain, the  
Netherlands,  
Belgium,  
Germany and

Italy, provide  
parallel  
studies of the  
manner in  
which colonial  
ambitions and  
events in the  
respective  
European  
empires were  
given wider  
popular  
visibility. The  
international  
group of  
contributors,  
who are all  
scholars  
working at the  
cutting edge  
of these fields,  
place their  
work in the  
context of  
governmental  
policies, the  
economic  
bases of  
imperial  
expansion,  
major events  
such as wars

of conquest,  
the  
emergence of  
myths of  
heroic action  
in exotic  
contexts,  
religious and  
missionary  
impulses, as  
well as the  
new media  
which  
facilitated  
such popular  
dissemination.  
Among these  
media were  
the press,  
international  
exhibitions,  
popular  
literature,  
educational  
institutions  
and methods,  
ceremonies,  
church  
sermons and  
lectures,  
monuments,  
paintings and

much else.

**Possessing  
the World**

Routledge Ecology and Power in the Age of Empire provides the first wide-ranging environmental history of the heyday of European imperialism, from the late nineteenth century to the end of the colonial era. It focuses on the ecological dimensions of the explosive growth of tropical commodity production, global trade, and modern resource management

strategies that still visibly shape our world today, and how they were related to broader social, cultural, and political developments in Europe's colonies. Covering the overseas empires of all the major European powers, Corey Ross argues that tropical environments were not merely a stage on which conquest and subjugation took place, but were an essential part of the colonial

project, profoundly shaping the imperial enterprise even as they were shaped by it. The story he tells is not only about the complexities of human experience, but also about people's relationship with the ecosystems in which they were themselves embedded: the soil, water, plants, and animals that were likewise a part of Europe's empire. Although it shows that

imperial conquest rarely represented the signal ecological trauma that some accounts suggest, it nonetheless demonstrates that modern imperialism marked a decisive and largely negative milestone for the natural environment. By relating the expansion of modern empire, global trade, and mass consumption to the momentous ecological shifts that

they entailed, this book provides a historical perspective on the vital nexus of social, political, and environmental issues that we face in the twenty-first-century world. *LA GRANDE INVASION; QUI A PEUR DES ESPECES INVASIVES ?* Liverpool University Press Unlike most books on the Atlantic that associate its history with European colonialism and thus end in 1800, this volume demonstrates

that the Atlantic connections not only outlasted colonialism, they also reached unprecedented levels in postcolonial times, when the Atlantic truly became the world's major crossroads and dominant economy. Twice as many Europeans entered New York, Buenos Aires, and São Paulo in 3 years on the eve of WWI as had arrived in all the New World during 300 years of

colonial rule. Transatlantic ties surged again with mass movements from the West Indies, Latin America, and Africa to North America and Western Europe from the 1960s to the present. As befits a transnational subject, the 24 contributors in this volume come from 14 different countries. Over half of the chapters are co-authored, an exceptional level of scholarly collaboration,

and all but two are explicitly comparative. Comparisons include Congo and Yoruba slaves in Brazil, Irish and Italian mercenaries and adventurers in the New World, German Lutherans in Canada and Argentina, Spanish laborers in Algeria and Cuba, the diasporic nationalism of ethnic groups without nation states, and the transatlantic politics of fascism and

anti-fascism in the interwar. Overall, the volume shows the Atlantic World's distinctiveness rested not on the level or persistence of colonial control but on the density and longevity of human migrations and the resulting high levels of social and cultural contact, circulation, connection, and mixing. This title will appeal to students and researchers in the fields of Atlantic and global history, migration,

diaspora, slavery, ethnicity, nationalism, citizenship, politics, anthropology, and area studies. *Les empires coloniaux dans le processus de mondialisation* Springer Science & Business Media Annotation How did the early-20th century socialist parties of Britain, France, and Germany cooperate with each other to create a united vision on international issues? Talbot Imlay offers a new perspective on how European socialists 'practised internationalism', addressing issues such as post-war reconstruction, European integration, and decolonization. Readings in Orientalism Presses Univ Blaise Pascal In the second half of the nineteenth century, the Zanzibar Sultanate became the focal point of European imperial and humanitarian policies, most notably Britain, France, and Germany. In fact, the Sultanate was one of the few places in the world where humanitarianism and imperialism met in the most obvious fashion. This crucial encounter was perfectly embodied by the iconic meeting of Dr. Livingstone and Henry Morton Stanley in 1871. This book challenges the common

presumption that those humanitarian concerns only served to conceal vile colonial interests. It brings the repression of the East African slave trade at sea and the expansion of empires into a new light in comparing French and British archives for the first time.

**European Empires and the People**

Princeton University Press  
The late nineteenth century saw a rapid increase

in colonial conflicts throughout the French and British empires. It was also the period in which the camera began to be widely available. Colonial authorities were quick to recognise the power of this new technology, which they used to humiliate defeated opponents and to project an image of supremacy across the world. Drawing on a wealth of visual

materials, from soldiers' personal albums to the collections of press agencies and government archives, this book offers a new account of how conflict photography developed in the decades leading up to the First World War. It explores the various ways in which the camera was used to impose order on subject populations in Africa and Asia and to generate propaganda for the public in Europe,



where a visual economy of violence was rapidly taking shape. At the same time, it reveals how photographs could escape the intentions of their creators, offering a means for colonial subjects to push back against oppression.

**Echoes of Empire** Albin Michel  
Memories of Post-Imperial Nations presents the first transnational comparison of Great Britain, the Netherlands,

Belgium, France, Portugal, Italy and Japan, all of whom lost or 'decolonized' their overseas empires after 1945. Since the empires of the world crumbled, the post-imperial nations have been struggling to come to terms with the present, and as recall sets in 'wars of memory' have arisen, leading to a process of collective 'editing'. As these nations rebuild themselves they shed old characteristics

and acquire new ones, looking at new orientations. This book brings together varying perspectives with historians and political scientists of these nations attempting to bind memory and its experience of different post-imperial nations.

**Journal of Modern European History**  
Springer  
Contributions à un colloque international de 2004 sur la pensée historique de Paul Valéry, le

regard que l'écrivain a porté sur son temps, son rapport à la temporalité, etc.-- [Source inconnue]. *Handbücher zur Sprach- und Kommunikationswissenschaft* t P.I.E-Peter Lang S.A., Editions Scientifiques Internationales

"Le passé colonial de l'Europe occidentale ne cesse de ressurgir en ce début de XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle. L'histoire de cette dernière à l'époque contemporain est, de fait,

inintelligible si on la prive de sa composante coloniale. Mouvement général européen, phénomène de domination et d'oppression transcendant les frontières idéologiques, la colonisation a durablement modifié les sociétés "indigènes" et ce, jusqu'à l'intime, mais aussi les métropoles coloniales elles-mêmes. Elle revêt dans ce double mouvement, dans le cadre de "rencontres

coloniales" extrêmement diversifiées, de multiples formes? y compris celle de l'extrême violence? selon les empires, les terrains coloniaux et les populations considérées. Rassemblant dix-huit chercheuses et chercheurs qui lui assurent un caractère tant international que pluridisciplinaire ce livre propose de plonger au coeur des sociétés coloniales sans jamais

détacher le fait colonial d'une perspective comparative qui le réintègre pleinement à l'histoire des sociétés métropolitaines dont elles sont issues."--  
Page 4 of cover.  
Science and Empires  
Bloomsbury Publishing  
Vol. for 1913/15 includes "papers prepared for the conference intended to have been held at The Hague in 1914."  
L'Europe a-t-

elle une  
histoire ?  
Manchester University Press  
Based on an impressive body of information and data, this volume recounts the history of five continents over a long stretch of time and in a comparative approach.  
From the beginning of European expansion the question was posed: what were the "empire tools" that gave Europe its military superiority, even before

the industrial revolution?  
What was it that enabled Europeans to withstand life-threatening tropical diseases and to control indigenous populations?  
This book gives a fresh and wide-ranging view of the construction and collapse of the modern colonial empires of Europe, the United States of America and Japan.  
**Déracinés, Exilés, Rapatriés?**  
Taylor & Francis  
Technological

innovation was crucial to the process of European expansion: advances in astronomy and navigation and changes in weaponry all contributed to the emergence of European commercial enclaves in Africa and Asia, and the conquest of the Americas. This volume illustrates the ways in which these European technological advantages shaped the expansion of the global system, whilst

making clear that Western technology both adapted models from other cultures and was at times seriously challenged by them. In the arts of war, the West had much less of a technological edge over its Asian adversaries than is usually believed. Substantially dealing with the issue of technology transfer between the world and Europe, these studies underline the interactive nature of the

process. *Reports of the Executive Council for 1913-14 and 1914-15, Embodying the Papers Prepared for the Conference Intended to Have Been Held at the Hague in 1914* Oxford University Press  
This collection of essays focuses on the notion of the 'mark', through its manifold dimensions, including heritage, race, genes, stereotypes, traumas and scars, in order

to tackle contemporary phenomena and issues such as identity, queerness, emancipation and heritage. It does so by channelling reflections through a variety of art forms, including visual art, performance, cinema, distillery, and literature. Hybrid in its approaches, this collection gathers together self-portraits, analytical essays, and ethnographies to discuss self-determination

at a crossroads between intimacy and geopolitics throughout postcolonial France and the French Caribbean. Ecology and Power in the Age of Empire Springer  
Decolonising Europe? Popular Responses to the End of Empire offers a new paradigm to understand decolonisation in Europe by showing how it was fundamentally a fluid process of fluxes and reflexes involving not

only transfers of populations, ideas, and sociocultural practices across continents but also complex intra-European dynamics at a time of political convergence following the Treaty of Rome. Decolonisation was neither a process of sudden, rapid changes to European cultures nor one of cultural inertia, but a development marked by fluidity, movement, and dynamism.

Rather than being a static process where Europe's (former) metropolises and their peoples 'at home' reacted to the end of empire 'out there', decolonisation translated into new realities for Europe's cultures, societies, and politics as flows, ebbs, fluxes, and cultural refluxes reshaped both former colonies and former metropolises. The volume's contributors set out a carefully

crafted panorama of decolonisation's sequels in European popular culture by means of in-depth studies of specific cases and media, analysing the interwoven meaning, momentum, memory, material culture, and migration patterns of the end of empire across eight major European countries. The revised meaning of 'decolonisation' that emerges will challenge

scholars in several fields, and the panorama of new research in the book charts paths for new investigations. The question mark in the title asks not only how European cultures experienced the 'end of empire' but also the extent to which this is still a work in progress. *Nouvelle histoire des colonisations européennes* Berghahn Books Depuis les négociations sur le traité

constitutionnelle, la question de l'identité européenne n'a cessé d'être débattue. L'Europe ? Une mosaïque, si l'on s'attache à la diversité des langues, dont les traits communs sont pourtant immédiatement reconnaissables. Un héritage culturel qui se distingue d'autant mieux qu'il est également présent très loin de ses bases territoriales, de Capetown à Buenos Aires. Un ensemble dont les frontières intérieures et extérieures sont en perpétuel mouvement. Ainsi peut-on inclure dans la maison commune jusqu'au cœur de la Russie et de l'Empire ottoman, ou privilégier la dimension atlantique, qui tire l'Europe vers ses enfants américains. Ces deux tendances ont fait l'Europe telle que nous la connaissons. Si la christianisation de cette région du monde demeure un élément central dans les mémoires, l'émancipation contre cet héritage, depuis les Lumières jusqu'à l'institution politique de la laïcité, n'en définit pas moins plusieurs des traits majeurs de l'Europe contemporaine. Ce brillant essai invite le lecteur à une promenade réflexive à travers les siècles, pour stimuler le désir de comprendre
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de quoi cette Europe, qui est la nôtre, est faite. *Imperial Powers and Humanitarian Interventions* Cambridge Scholars Publishing

SCIENCE AND EMPIRES: FROM THE INTERNATIONAL COLLOQUIUM TO THE BOOK

Patrick PETITJEAN, Catherine JAMI and Anne Marie MOULIN

The International Colloquium "Science and Empires - Historical Studies about Scientific Development

and European Expansion" is the product of an International Colloquium, "Sciences and Empires - A Comparative History of Scientific Exchanges: European Expansion and Scientific Development in Asian, African, American and Oceanian Countries". Organized by the REHSEIS group (Research on Epistemology and History of Exact Sciences and Scientific Institutions) of CNRS

(National Center for Scientific Research), the colloquium was held from 3 to 6 April 1990 in the UNESCO building in Paris. This colloquium was an idea of Professor Roshdi Rashed who initiated this field of studies in France some years ago, and proposed "Sciences and Empires" as one of the main research programmes for the The project to organize such a colloquium was a bit REHSEIS



group. of a gamble. Its subject, reflected in the title "Sciences and Empires", is not a currently-accepted sub-discipline of the history of science; rather, it refers to a set of questions which found autonomy only recently. The terminology was strongly debated by the participants and, as is frequently suggested in this book, awaits fuller clarification. Palgrave

Handbook of Research in Historical Culture and Education  
Walter de Gruyter  
Les années 1930 correspondent à la plus grande expansion des empires coloniaux européens, qui représentent alors environ 40 % de la superficie des terres émergées et 31 % de la population mondiale. C'est l'aboutissement d'une suite de conquêtes ininterrompues depuis le

XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle. Ces conquêtes imposent aux pays dominés des modes de gouvernement et des modes de mise en valeur qui leur sont étrangers. Elles imposent aussi la mise en relation économique et culturelle de mondes qui, longtemps, s'étaient ignorés. Elles annoncent enfin le mouvement qui, après 1945, se traduira par l'émancipation des peuples colonisés. C'est à revisiter ce

passé, qui, bon gré mal gré, constitue un héritage commun à une grande partie des habitants des cinq continents, qu'il invite le présent ouvrage. Il vise d'abord à replacer l'histoire coloniale française dans un ensemble plus large, souvent ignoré ou méconnu en France même, aux côtés de celles de l'empire britannique et des possessions hollandaises, belges,

portugaises et italiennes. Il souhaite aussi montrer que cette histoire est autre chose que le complément exotique de la " grande Histoire ". Loin d'être une parenthèse, l'épisode colonial représente en effet une phase préparatoire aux phénomènes actuels, si débattus, de mondialisation .  
*The Practice of Socialist Internationalism* Routledge  
 Déracinés, exilés, rapatriés, ces

trois termes ont marqué la fin de l'empire colonial français. Ils concernent cependant tous les empires coloniaux, et c'est donc au prisme d'une perspective comparative et transnationale que cet ouvrage prend en compte les fins d'empire et le sort, fort divers, des populations qu'elles concernent.  
*Empires, Nations and Private Lives*  
 Odile Jacob  
 The European Experience brings

together the expertise of nearly a hundred historians from eight European universities to internationalise and diversify the study of modern European history, exploring a grand sweep of time from 1500 to 2000. Offering a valuable corrective to the Anglocentric narratives of previous English-language textbooks, scholars from all over Europe have pooled their

knowledge on comparative themes such as identities, cultural encounters, power and citizenship, and economic development to reflect the complexity and heterogeneous nature of the European experience. Rather than another grand narrative, the international author teams offer a multifaceted and rich perspective on the history of the continent of the past 500 years. Each major theme is

dissected through three chronological sub-chapters, revealing how major social, political and historical trends manifested themselves in different European settings during the early modern (1500-1800), modern (1800-1900) and contemporary period (1900-2000). This resource is of utmost relevance to today's history students in the light of ongoing internationalisation

strategies for higher education curricula, as it delivers one of the first multi-perspective and truly 'European' analyses of the continent's past. Beyond the provision of historical content, this textbook equips students with the intellectual tools to interrogate prevailing accounts of European history, and enables them to seek out additional perspectives in a bid to

further enrich the discipline. **Reports of the Executive Council for 1913-14 and 1914-15** FeniXX Decadence is seldom looked at in the context of colonialism, and yet its heyday in the 1880s and 1890s is directly contemporary with the expansion of France's modern colonial empire. Ever a slippery signifier, Decadence figures alternately as pro-colonial,

anticolonial and apolitical. This edited volume gives a sense of the sheer range and diversity of intersections between colonialism and Decadence, from anticolonial anarchist writers to colonial discourse, from nineteenth-century women writers to our contemporary, Michel Houellebecq. Different chapters explore these intersections in the cultural

imagination of dance, the novel, travel writing, historiographical theory, and literary networks. Decadence is often seen as an essentially metropolitan, urban movement, but this study identifies key spaces elsewhere, from fin-de-siècle Saigon to India in the heyday of

French colonialism, from Byzantium to ancient Persia. Although the colonies were held up by some as an antidote to the threat of French decline, other writings reveal anxiety that the antidote might itself be a form of poison. Colonial contact might exacerbate degeneration,

whether through cultural mixing or through the violence of colonial aggression itself. A profound anxiety about French identity and France's so-called mission civilisatrice is played out through the imagery, the style and the pose of Decadence.