

Hebrew University of Jerusalem. There are links to multiple sites on modern religious thought at the *Virtual Religion Index*, <http://virtualreligion.net/vri>, a useful gateway to diverse materials on the history of all the world's major religions.

16. EUROPE'S WORLD SUPREMACY, 1871–1914

Many of the general accounts for the years 1871–1914 cited for the two previous chapters will also be helpful here. Informative introductions, some moving on into the twentieth century, include W. D. Smith, *European Imperialism in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries* (1982); J. Burbank and F. Cooper, *Empires in World History: Power and the Politics of Difference* (2010), cited earlier; H. L. Wesseling, *The European Colonial Empires, 1815–1919* (trans. 2004); and B. Schwarz, *The White Man's World* (2011). The connections between imperialism and European political cultures are discussed in J. Pitts, *A Turn to Empire: The Rise of Imperial Liberalism in Britain and France* (2005), cited previously; and the role played by Western technology in European expansion is examined in D. R. Headrick, *The Tools of Empire* (1981) and *The Tentacles of Progress* (1988). Similar themes are addressed in M. Adas, *Machines as the Measure of Men: Science, Technology, and Ideologies of Western Dominance* (1989). The role played by disease is examined in S. Watts, *Epidemics and History: Disease, Power, and Imperialism* (2000). A long-range view of European imperialism is provided in D. B. Abernathy, *The Dynamics of Global Dominance: European Overseas Empires, 1415–1980* (2001).

Imperialism in General

Debates about the nature of imperialism have in part been stimulated by the groundbreaking study of R. Robinson and J. Gallagher, *Africa and the Victorians: The Official Mind of Imperialism* (1961, 1981), comparing political and economic motives; the key issues are summarized in W. R.

Louis (ed.), *Imperialism: The Robinson-Gallagher Controversy* (1976). P. J. Cain and A. G. Hopkins, *British Imperialism: Innovation and Expansion, 1688–1914* (2 vols.; 1993), offers a broad analysis of that nation, while French imperial ideas and practices are examined in A. L. Conklin, *A Mission to Civilize: The Republican Idea of Empire in France and West Africa, 1895–1930* (1997). Motives and justifications for nineteenth-century imperialism are also analyzed in T. Smith, *The Pattern of Imperialism* (1982); W. J. Mommsen, *Theories of Imperialism* (trans. 1980); and A. L. Conklin and I. C. Fletcher (eds.), *European Imperialism, 1830–1930: Climax and Contradiction* (1999). For the earlier phase of European imperialist expansion and cultural interaction in Egypt and India, see the colorful account in M. Jasanoff, *Edge of Empire: Lives, Culture, and Conquest in the East, 1750–1850* (2005). Recent broad analyses of imperialism and empires include B. Bowden, *The Empire of Civilization: The Evolution of an Imperial Idea* (2009); P. Turchin, *War and Peace and War: The Life Cycles of Imperial Nations* (2006); D. Day, *Conquest: How Societies Overwhelm Others* (2008); and A. Callinicos, *Imperialism and Global Political Economy* (2009).

Provocative discussions of the confrontation between Europeans and non-Europeans include D. Mannoni, *Prospero and Caliban: The Psychology of Colonization* (1956), which stresses the psychological impact on both rulers and the governed; T. Geiger, *The Conflicted Relationship: The West and the Transformation of Asia, Africa, and Latin America* (1967); G. W. Goug, *The Standards of "Civilization" in International Society* (1984); V. G. Kiernan, *The Lords of Human Kind: Black Man, Yellow Man, and White Man in the Age of Empire* (1987); and P. D. Curtin, *The World and the West: The European Challenge and the Overseas Response in the Age of Empire* (2000). European views of other cultures are also examined in M. L. Pratt, *Imperial*

Eyes: Travel Writing and Transculturation (1992). E. Said, in his influential book *Culture and Imperialism* (1994), explains how imperialism affected European culture itself. The issue of gender in European empires is examined in the previously cited work by N. Chaudhuri and M. Strobel (eds.), *Western Women and Imperialism: Complicity and Resistance* (1992), and in P. Levine (ed.), *Gender and Empire* (2004), which focuses on the British Empire.

British and Other European Imperialisms

Recommended studies for British imperialism include B. Porter, *The Lion's Share: A Short History of British Imperialism, 1850–2004* (rev. 2004), a lively and informative account; C. A. Bayly, *The Imperial Meridian: The British Empire and the World, 1780–1830* (1989); P. Levine, *The British Empire: Sunrise to Sunset* (2007); J. Darwin, *The Empire Project: The Rise and Fall of the British World-System, 1830–1970* (2009) and *Unfinished Empire: The Global Expansion of Britain* (2012); and A. Jackson, *Mad Dogs and Englishmen: A Grand Tour of the British Empire at Its Height: 1850–1945* (2009). Domestic responses to imperialism are examined in B. Porter, *The Absent-Minded Imperialists: Empire, Society, and Culture in Britain* (2004), and D. Bell, *The Idea of Greater Britain: Empire and the Future of World Order, 1860–1900* (2007); and the opponents of imperialism are discussed in M. Matikkala, *Empire and Imperial Ambition: Liberty, Englishness and Anti-Imperialism in Late-Victorian Britain* (2011). Texts exploring imperial identity and the legacy of British imperialism include K. Tidrick, *Empire and the English Character: The Illusion of Authority* (2009); K. Kwarteng, *Ghosts of Empire: Britain's Legacies in the Modern World* (2011); D. Gorman, *Imperial Citizenship: Empire and the Question of Belonging* (2006); and J. Paxman, *Empire: What Ruling the World Did to the*

British (2011). British colonial policies during this era are also discussed in the previously noted volumes 4 and 5 of W. R. Louis (ed.), *The Oxford History of the British Empire* (5 vols., 1998–1999). Accounts of people living within the empire may be found in P. D. Morgan and S. Hawkins (eds.), *Black Experience and the Empire* (2004).

The imperial activities of Germany are described in W. D. Smith, *The German Colonial Empire* (1978); S. Conrad, *German Colonialism: A Short History* (2012); J. Sarkin, *Germany's Genocide of the Herero: Kaiser Wilhelm II, His General, His Settlers, His Soldiers* (2011); S. Baranowski, *Nazi Empire: German Colonialism and Imperialism from Bismarck to Hitler* (2011); and S. Conrad, *Globalisation and the Nation in Imperial Germany* (2010). For French colonialism, see H. Brunschwig, *French Colonialism, 1871–1914* (1960; trans. 1966); J. P. Daughton, *An Empire Divided: Religion, Republicanism, and the Making of French Colonialism, 1880–1914* (2006); and for French Algeria, J. Sessions, *By Sword and Plow: France and the Conquest of Algeria* (2011). M. Kuitenbrouwer, *The Netherlands and the Rise of Modern Imperialism* (trans. 1991), and J. G. Taylor, *The Social World of Batavia: Europeans and Eurasians in Colonial Indonesia* (2009), cover that nation's colonial empire. On both the theory and the practice of imperialism, an important comparative study is W. Baumgart, *Imperialism: The Idea and Reality of British and French Colonial Expansion, 1880–1914* (trans. 1982). Cross-cultural and interracial interactions are studied in J. Clancy-Smith and F. Gouda (eds.), *Domesticating the Empire: Race, Gender, and Family Life in French and Dutch Colonialism* (1998).

The Ottoman Empire, the Middle East, and the Balkans

An informative synthesis for the years since the founding of Islam is S. N. Fisher and W. Ochsenswald, *The Middle East: A*

History (rev. 1997); the region's nineteenth-century history is examined in E. Karsh and I. Karsh, *Empires of the Sand: The Struggle for Mastery in the Middle East, 1789–1923* (1999). Excellent studies of late Ottoman history are available in D. Quataert, *The Ottoman Empire, 1700–1922* (2000); M. Ş. Hanioglu, *A Brief History of the Late Ottoman Empire* (2008); C. Emrence, *Remapping the Ottoman Middle East: Modernity, Imperial Bureaucracy, and the Islamic State* (2012); and V. Aksan, *Ottoman Wars 1700–1870: An Empire Besieged* (2007).

S. Deringil, *The Well-Protected Domains: Ideology and the Legitimation of Power in the Ottoman Empire, 1876–1909* (2001), describes the positive aspects of the often maligned empire, whereas the Ottoman Empire's problems are linked to ongoing conflicts along the borderlands with Russia in M. Reynolds, *Shattering Empires: The Clash and Collapse of the Ottoman and Russian Empires, 1908–1918* (2011).

The attempts at reform are discussed in D. Kushner, *The Rise of Turkish Nationalism, 1876–1908* (1977), and M. S. Hanioglu, *Preparation for a Revolution: The Young Turks, 1902–1908* (2001). For Ottoman influence throughout the Middle East, see M. Campos, *Ottoman Brothers: Muslims, Christians, and Jews in Early Twentieth-Century Palestine* (2011); E. Ceylan, *The Ottoman Origins of Modern Iraq: Political Reform, Modernization and Development in the Nineteenth-Century Middle East* (2011); and G. Krämer, *A History of Palestine: From the Ottoman Conquest to the Founding of the State of Israel* (trans. 2008). For Egypt, there are informative works by L. Mak, *The British in Egypt: Community, Crime and Crises, 1822–1922* (2012), and T. Mitchell, *Colonising Egypt* (1988), a cultural history of European attitudes and policies. Carrying the story toward the present is P. J. Valikiotis, *The History of Modern Egypt: From Muhammad Ali [Mehemet Ali] to Mubarek* (rev. 1991). The diplomacy surrounding the construction of the Suez

Canal may be studied in Z. Karabel, *Parting the Desert: The Creation of the Suez Canal* (2003); and H. Bonin, *History of the Suez Canal Company, 1858–1960: Between Controversy and Utility* (2010). The French experience in Lebanon is examined in J. F. Spagnolo, *French and Ottoman Lebanon, 1861–1914* (1977), and S. Kassir, *Beirut* (2010); and the Italian occupation of Libya is studied in C. G. Segrè, *Fourth Shore: The Italian Colonialization of Libya* (1975). For the political world of the Mediterranean, see I. Khuri-Makdisi, *The Eastern Mediterranean and the Making of Global Radicalism, 1860–1914* (2010), and C. V. Findley, *Turkey, Islam, Nationalism, and Modernity: A History, 1789–2007* (2010).

For the rivalries in the Balkans and the emergent nationalist movements, in addition to books cited for chapter 11, one may turn to M. Biondich, *The Balkans: Revolution, War, and Political Violence since 1878* (2011); R. Hall, *The Modern Balkans: A History* (2011); J. Lampe, *Balkans into Southeastern Europe: A Century of War and Transition* (2006); and the provocative essays on the region in R. Okey, *Taming Balkan Nationalism* (2007), and M. Todorova, *Imagining the Balkans* (rev. 2009). For Russian ambition in the region, see B. Jelavich, *Russia's Balkan Entanglements, 1806–1914* (1991).

Africa

This section refers to European exploration and expansion in Africa, but there is an excellent introduction to modern African history in general by R. Oliver and A. Atmore, *Africa since 1800* (rev. 2005). The years of colonial domination and the African response are also studied by African scholars in J. F. A. Ajayi (ed.), *Africa in the Nineteenth Century until the 1880s* (1989), and A. A. Boahen (ed.), *Africa under Colonial Domination, 1880–1935* (1985; abridged ed. 1990). For the rapid escalation of European expansion in Africa following the Berlin Conference, see

T. Pakenham, *The Scramble for Africa: The White Man's Conquest of the Dark Continent from 1870 to 1912* (1992); A. A. Bohan, *African Perspectives on Colonialism* (1989); F. McLynn, *Hearts of Darkness: The European Exploration of Africa* (1993); and M. E. Chamberlain, *The Scramble for Africa* (rev. 2010). Europeans who explored and exploited the continent are studied in C. Pettitt, *Dr. Livingstone, I Presume? Missionaries, Journalists, Explorers and Empire* (2007); and E. Berenson, *Heroes of Empire: Five Charismatic Men and the Conquest of Africa* (2011), which describes both French and British imperialists. There are biographical studies of Livingstone by O. Ransford (1978) and M. Buxton (2001); and a rich contextual study in L. Dritsas, *Zambesi: David Livingstone and Expeditionary Science in Africa* (2010). Other leading figures are examined in F. J. McLynn, *Stanley* (2 vols.; 1989, 1991); J. Bierman, *Dark Safari: The Life behind the Legend of Henry Morton Stanley* (1990); J. H. Waller, *Gordon of Khartoum* (1988); J. Pollock, *Gordon: The Man behind the Legend* (1993); M. F. Perham, *Lugard* (2 vols.; 1956, 1960); and I. Pucci, *Brazza in Congo* (2009). J. Pollock, *Kitchener: Architect of Victory, Artisan of Peace* (2001), and P. Warner, *Kitchener: The Man behind the Legend* (1986), somewhat adulatory, may be compared with T. Royle, *The Kitchener Enigma* (1986), which is more critical. The brief biography of Cecil Rhodes by J. Flint (1976) merits reading, but R. I. Rotberg, *The Founder: Cecil Rhodes and the Pursuit of Power* (1988, 1990), is an outstanding study enriched by psychological insights. For a biography of the African leader who defeated the Italians at Adowa, one may read H. G. Marcus, *The Life and Times of Menelik II: Ethiopia, 1844–1913* (1975). The best study of the Belgian atrocities in the Congo is A. Hochschild, *King Leopold's Ghost: A Story of Greed, Terror, and Heroism in Colonial Africa* (1998).

For the emergence of the Union of South Africa and later events, L. Thompson,

A History of South Africa (rev. 2000), is a superb synthesis; also available are R. Ross, *A Concise History of South Africa* (1999); and W. K. Storey, *Guns, Race, and Power in Colonial South Africa* (2008). The South African War of 1899–1902 is recounted in B. Farwell, *The Great Boer War* (1999); T. Pakenham, *The Boer War* (1979); and M. Meredith, *Diamonds, Gold, and War: The British, the Boers, and the Making of South Africa* (2007).

Asia

An informative general survey of the European impact on Asia is the older work by K. M. Pannikar, *Asia and Western Dominance: The Vasco da Gama Epoch of Asian History, 1498–1945* (rev. 1959). Case studies of European expansion in Asia are provided in I. Copeland, *The Burden of Empire: Perspectives on Imperialism and Colonialism* (1991). A number of more recent books have argued that the economic and social institutions of Asian societies must be studied for their own importance and should not be viewed simply as a response to the arrival of the Europeans. These arguments are developed in R. B. Wong, *China Transformed: Historical Change and the Limits of European Experience* (1997); A. G. Frank, *Reorient: Global Economy in the Asian Age* (1998); and K. Pomeranz, *The Great Divergence: Europe, China, and the Making of the Modern World Economy* (2000).

For India, one may read W. Golant, *The Long Afternoon: British India, 1601–1947* (1975); I. St. John, *The Making of the Raj: India under the East India Company* (2012); J. Riddick, *The History of British India: A Chronology* (2006); C. A. Bayly, *Indian Society and the Making of the British Empire* (1990); J. M. Brown, *Modern India: The Origins of an Asian Democracy* (rev. 1994); L. James, *Raj: The Making and Unmaking of British India* (1999); and A. McGowan, *Crafting the Nation in Colonial India* (2009). The revolt of 1857 is studied in C. Hibbert, *The Great Mutiny: India,*

1857 (1978); E. Stokes and C. A. Bayly, *The Peasant Armed: The Indian Rebellion of 1857* (1986); and T. R. Metcalf, *The Aftermath of Revolt: India, 1857–1870* (1964). The contest between Britain and Russia for influence in central Asia is recounted in K. E. Meyer and S. B. Brysac, *Tournament of Shadows: The Great Game and the Race for Empire in Central Asia* (2000).

J. D. Spence, *The Search for Modern China* (rev. 1999), goes back over four centuries with perceptive insights into China's relations with the West. The same author's *The Gate of Heavenly Peace: The Chinese and Their Revolution, 1895–1980* (1981) links earlier history to twentieth-century revolutions, the subject also of J. K. Fairbank, *The Great Chinese Revolution, 1800–1985* (1986). A detailed authoritative study of the mid-nineteenth-century Taiping upheaval is S. Y. Teng, *The Taiping Rebellion and the Western Powers* (rev. 1977). The Opium Wars are studied in J. K. Fairbank, *Trade and Diplomacy on the China Coast: The Opening of the Treaty Ports, 1842–1854* (2 vols.; 1953); H. G. Gelber, *Opium, Soldiers and Evangelicals: Britain's 1840–42 War with China and Its Aftermath* (2004). For more recent discussion of these events and the opening of China, see R. Bickers, *The Scramble for China: Foreign Devils in the Qing Empire, 1832–1914* (2011); W. Yeh, *Shanghai Splendor: Economic Sentiments and the Making of Modern China, 1843–1949* (2007); and S. Platt, *Autumn in the Heavenly Kingdom: China, the West, and the Epic Story of the Taiping Civil War* (2012). The antforeign upheaval of 1898–1900 is examined in J. W. Esherick, *The Origins of the Boxer Uprising* (1987); D. Preston, *Besieged in Peking: The Story of the 1900 Boxer Rising* (1999); L. Xiang, *The Origins of the Boxer War: A Multinational Study* (2003); D. Silbey, *The Boxer Rebellion and the Great Game in China* (2012); and P. A. Cohen, *History in Three Keys: The Boxers as Event, Experience, and Myth* (1997), which describes both Chinese

and European interpretations of the events at the time and in historical memory. The confrontation between Russia and Japan is studied in I. Nish, *The Origins of the Russo-Japanese War* (1985); and D. Walder, *The Short Victorious War: The Russo-Japanese Conflict, 1904–1905* (1975). Assessments of the war's significance can be found in R. Kowner (ed.), *The Impact of the Russo-Japanese War* (2007), and in J. W. Steinberg and others (eds.), *The Russo-Japanese War in Global Perspective: World War Zero* (2 vols., 2005–2007).

Useful Web Sites and Online Resources

There are helpful sources and links on imperialism, Africa, South Asia, and East Asia at the Fordham University sourcebook site cited in previous chapters, www.fordham.edu/Halsall/index.asp. For specific materials on Africa, see the *Internet African History Sourcebook*, at www.fordham.edu/halsall/africa/africasbook.html; and for Asia, readers will find the *Internet Indian History Sourcebook*, www.fordham.edu/halsall/india/indiasbook.html; and the *Internet East Asian History Sourcebook*, www.fordham.edu/Halsall/eastasia/eastasiasbook.asp, which includes excellent materials on China as well as links to helpful sources on European imperialism. Valuable resources and links on the Ottoman Empire are included in the *Internet Islamic History Sourcebook*, www.fordham.edu/halsall/islam/islamsbook.html. Accessible introductions to the British Empire may be found at *BBC-History* and *Best History Sites*, which have been noted previously.

17. THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Accounts of international relations emphasizing the shift in the twentieth century from a European to a global balance of power include: F. R. Bridge and R. Bullen, *The Great Powers and the European States System, 1814–1914* (rev. 2005); G. Miller, *The Shadow of the Past: Reputation and Military Alliances before the First World War* (2012); and H. Afferbach and