

## American Imperialism And Colonialism In Asia: A Case Study Of Arab States

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### **Abstract**

*Imperialism was concerned as encyclopedia of social sciences. It a policy to increasing organization and maintaining a huge empire in the world and ruled beyond the boundaries. The imperialism is divided into two kinds, economic imperialism and cultural imperialism, in imperialism the one nation is dominated on the other nation. It is divided in three, results, “they added to the security of the colonizing state by assuring it of raw material in war and peace”. While colonialism is economic, intellectual and physical control of small community with in nation. The imperialism is divided into six motives, “Economic gain, National prestige, the white man’s burden, National defense, Surplus population”, Furthermore, the gun powdered and printing and banking helped to build ships, roads, fortification and in navigation, the main pillar of imperialism, the European powers dominated in all over the world. The industrial revolution brought change in the world. In new imperialism the dominant states got victory by using military force and negotiation, using gold gum cracks or gun powder fraud. Demoralized by economic penetration, established regions from friends outside states, sells, perches, plebiscites. Furthermore, the industrialization produced surplus values, capitalist. It divided sea voyage, in reaction greedy, patriotism, nationalism, jingoism, militarism, chauvinism, Christianity, humanities, adventure and faction to eat every day new. The American “imperialism was divided into three parts. Continental expansion. Overseas expansion. Intervention. Continental expansion”. Dag Tuastad, “he opines that American new imperialism in the Middle East goes as the violence in the Arabs. He calls modern American representation of Arab violence new barbarism”.*

**Keywords:** *Barbarism, Chauvinism, Intervention, Imperialism, Jingoism, Militarism Nationalism, Patriotism.*

### **Introduction**

Once Moritz Julius Bonn, described imperialism in his book “imperialism”, it was concerned as encyclopedia of social sciences. He said “imperialism is a policy its meaning is creating organization and maintaining a huge empire in the world and ruled beyond the boundaries”. (Moritz Julius Bonn, 1937)

The other scholar Parker, T, Moon and Charles A, Deard, he defines as imperialism means domination of European on other non-European. It acquires territory, protectorates and influence on the other races to promote industrial trade. (Parker, T, Moon and Charles A, Deard, 1964)

The Hans .J. Morgenthau discussed the condition of imperialism.

1. Economic motivation
2. Size of operation
3. Difference of race. ( Hans .j. Margenthau,1954)

The Raymond.l.bull said “every unjustifiable demand made one government upon other every aggressive was is called imperialistic”. (Raymond.l.bull, 1929)

The imperialism is divided into two kinds (a) economic imperialism (b) cultural imperialism. Therefore in imperialism the one nation is dominated on the other nation.

### **John Hobson's imperialism**

He was English writer (1858-1940), he became first pioneer of economic imperialism, he was support of liberal school of thought, in 20<sup>th</sup> century, he described that colonial did not controlled the raw material and not able to welfare of colonial states. (Adam, Thomson, 1955)

#### **Clark's balance sheets**

In 1936, Grover's Clarks published the result of appraisal, subsidized from the Carnages, endowment for international peace. He gave three, results

1. They made possible valuable trade opportunities
2. They "added to the security of the colonizing state by assuring it of raw material in war and peace". (Barzegar,2005)

### **Colonialism**

President Sukarno of Indonesia during Bandung conference 1955, he described that "colonialism is economic, intellectual and physical control of small community with in nation". (Hobson, 1960)

#### **The imperialism is divided into six motives which are under below:**

##### **1. Economic gain**

In this motive the sake of tool, free marketing , source of raw material , invest of imperial power are included in 19<sup>th</sup> century, it was declared that the " trade follows the flag" . Further the British and American insisted that "they do not pay", in 18<sup>th</sup> century and early 19<sup>th</sup> century. (Bourdieu,1996)

##### **2. National prestige**

In early 19<sup>th</sup> century national prestige concept was increased and every states tried to make in practice, in Europe the concept "place in sun" was observed , furthermore, the English gloried "the sun never set on the British empire" was also eye witness ,it because slogan of English people everywhere. "The empire on which the sun never sets and wages never rises". In practically Italian involved in African continent under Italian flag. The French also done same in eastern Asia. (John, F. Canady, 1954)

##### **3. The white man's burden**

The white man burden started from 1870-1914. In this motive the white man's shows that, it is duty of white man to help yellow man in Asia and Blackman in Africa, for this they sent many missionaries in different areas of the world especially in Asia and Africa with help of soldiers and administrators to achieve their aims and objectives. The concept of America was the best example of religions missionaries because Spanish and Portugal both were catholic and mercenary. In war Spanish – America used slogan that was "the Spain was pursued a policy of oppression and exploitation in Cuba and puertorico" and they both got independence. (Brzezinski, 2003)

##### **4. National defense**

For the national defense states are providing areas and bases as (a) lines of communication (b) provided markets and sources of raw material (c) producing troops and labour (d) control borders areas (e ) creating buffer states (f) installing protective belt. (g) Areas and bases. The best example was England depended on the buffer states like Afghanistan, Persia and Tibet to protect India against the aggression of Russia. The states also exploited natural resources (oil, rubber, tin and other raw material). During world war -1 France got 500000 troops from its colonies while England got 400000 from India. (Caddy john, 1953)

##### **5. Surplus population**

The overpopulation states sent their people in colonial states to create good customers all over the world, from 1880-1940 about 17000000, European people settled in other states like western

hemisphere (Latin America). Other side Japan also sent 04% of its population to China while from 1904-13 Germany sent 24000 people per year in other states. (Crozier, Brian, 1964)

## **6. The Marxist-Leninist view.**

The Leninist view is all political action springs from imperialism motives while Marxists believe that capitalist states are adopting imperialism in the world.

### **The march of imperialism**

The imperialism was divided into two parts (a) old imperialism (1442- 1763) (b) new imperialism from 1870-1945)

#### **1. Old imperialism**

In old imperialism the nationalism was emerged, further advanced technology gave good opportunities to European over non-European. Furthermore, the gun powder and printing and banking helped to build ships, roads, fortification and in navigation, the main pillar of imperialism was Britain, Spanish, Portugal, and Netherland. In this time France occupied Algeria, England got southern trip of Africa. M Newzeland and Australia but in war of America independence England, Spain and Portugal lost waste areas. The industrial revolution brought change in the world and Spain got gold and silver from the colony. England lost too much in war of American independence, France faced bankrupt French revolution and wars of Napoleonic. (Easterbrook, 2002)

#### **2. The new imperialism**

In new imperialism the dominant states got victory by using military force and negotiation, using gold gum cracks or gun powder fraud. Demoralized by economic penetration, established regions from friends outside states, sells, perches, plebiscites.

#### **Role of big powers in imperialism**

In Great Britain industrial revolution started a new trend in the world and changed world as factory workers and colonial power came in powers to get new markets across the world. In 1870 the concept of where houses came into practice with surplus manufactory goods, the goods were sold beyond the boundaries to earn more money, the great Brittan manipulate the tariff and control currency and on the ports a sign was described as “no hunting”. British got raw material, “cotton, rubber, cocoa, coffee, tea, sugar, iron, hemp, oil, phosphates and narrates etc”. from the world with help of transportation, communication and banking. Furthermore, the industrialization produced surplus values, capitalist. It divided sea voyage, in reaction greedy, patriotism, nationalism, jingoism, militarism, chauvinism, Christianity, humanities, adventure and faction to eat every day new. The British entered into Africa and got “two and half million square miles with about 50 million population”, also south eastern Asia before First World War British Empire was largest and richest empire in the world. (Easterbrook, 2002)

#### **France**

In France Jules ferry enhanced the imperialism, France also got 03 million square mile of soil and sand, in Asia got indo-china with some trivial, scarrtered acreage.

#### **Germany**

In Germany, imperialism started under power of Bismarck, his policy was continental policy and German became empire with few years Germany got Togo land, Cameron, west Africa, east Africa, new guinea, kiaocho and shantung peninsula. in chia with other islands in pacific but due to weak power of Kaiser William-ii lost her colony in first world war, but when Hitler came in power the Germany accepted once a imperialism and occupied neighboring states in Europe his aim was “Greater Reich” beyond the German boundaries. (Furnivall, 1948)

## **Italy**

Italy also entered into Africa and got three main areas (a) she got criteria “on the red sea (b) Somalia land on the eastern tip of Africa and Libya in North Africa”. In 1911-12 when Turkish was defeated from Italy she left two cities Tripoli and Cyrenaica. The unification of both Tripoli and Cyrenaica became Libya, when Italy entered in Africa she tried to join Ethiopia but failed due to defeated in Aduwa, before Second World War once again Italy tried to implement same policy but failed and defeated forever. (Harris, 2002)

## **Belgium**

Belgium was a little state in the Europe but under power of Leopold-II, Belgium got Free states in Africa.

## **Japan**

During industrial revolution japan accepted western culture and rejected democracy and accepted industrial capitalism, militarism and started imperialism. In 1894 enhanced militarism and occupied china territory and annexed Formosa, Ryukyu is land and Korea. In japan- Russo war, “japan got sakhalism on Port Arthur in Liaotung peninsula and described Russian influence from Korea and southern Manchuria”. In First World War japan became part of allied powers udder 21 demands in 1915. In 1930, japan once again got power and started imperialism under slogan. “Greater east Asia co-prosperity” in Asia and attacked on Manchuria. In Second World War japan policy entered in south East Asia, island of south pacific, west central pacific. Japan threatened India and Australia but defeated in 1945. (Hinnebusch, 2007)

## **Russia**

Russian started imperialism in Asia, Africa, north and South America from 1950-1914. Russia got influence in Persian, Manchuria and Magnolia territory. Russian enhanced industry and military. After Second World War once again Russian rising power increased international tension. On the basis of re-armament and anti-communist on the other hand British, France and Netherland expelled from Asia and Africa and Soviet Union expanded new imperialism started in Europe and Asia. Not only theses states but other European states likes Austria –Hungary, they were also engages in overseas conquest. The Spain, Portugal, Netherland, Denmark, Belgium in Africa. (Rumsfeld, 2002)

## **American imperialism**

The American imperialism was divided into three parts

1. “Continental expansion”
2. “Overseas expansion”
3. “Intervention”

### **1. Continental expansion**

In continental expansion the rights of the Indian, European states are mainly described, mostly territory was purchased or voluntary procedures or conquest. (Dexter, Perkins, 1952)

### **2. Overseas expansion**

The mostly area came under the flag of US by different process, “Alaska and virgin island were purchased by US the Hawaiian islands and canal zone were got by voluntary”. In 1898 US got powder to tico, Guam and Philippines by victory, the Canal Zone was got for leased for the US defense commerce. (Sturcke, 2005)

### **3. Intervention**

US imperialism started in Latin America by intervention, later the Minro doctrine was the main symbol to hold the Latin America and saved from European states. The Caribbean policy or panama policy for better defense disadvantages.

### **Effect of imperialism on the people**

The history shows that in 19 20 about half world land are and 1/3 people of the world were under colonial. The colonist states forced people to dig the gold, gather rubber, hunt for the ivory and collect coconut. They imposed heavy taxes used forced labour and confiscated their land. They were pushed if they deny or talk against master, some time they used rewards. (Vallely,2004)

### **Advantages of imperialism**

In this imperialism dominant power defenses

1. Canals
2. Continental security and created new opportunities also defense strategic areas.

In 1880, French policy was “urge to enhance national prestige and to vindicate French culture superiority, but after Second World War France was not ready to surrender the indo-china. In later of vindication of French ideals while US got the Philippines with the concept of government , the brutish lost India on the concept of common wealth as a equal partner, the states use its army and navy they built ports, roads, pay public officials and other necessary personnel, profit from business enterprises created private investors ,merchants, shippers and manufacturers”. (Klare, M. T, 2002)

### **Imperialism in Asia**

Before world war –ii Brittan –France, Netherland possess west-empires in Asia and new imperialism started in shape of communism because in 1917, after Russian revolution, the leader of Bolshevik repudiated imperialism. In 1936, the imperialism took strong position in Asia, after Second World War, when japan was defeated the Russian imperialism enhanced double. The Bandung conference 1955 was the main step to save Asian states from imperialism. In same year the Russian gave new policy peaceful co-existence during Khrushchev era and influenced in economic, culture, political and propaganda.

### **Reasons**

1. The northern part of Asia about 5000 miles frontiers with Asia
2. Develop in economic was the main role in Asia
3. The USSR ideology emphasizes the association with colonial people.
4. Russian band of democracy for Asia.
5. Asian “have never known freedom to or political unity in the western sense”.
6. Political rights
7. Economic freedom in USSR

While US tried to “build up japan as a kind of fear eastern bastion” US military in Korea, japan, Okinawa, Vietnam, china se they all are in Asia.

The Sino-soviet rift, it created rivalry among communist and noncommunist world and communist parties in Asia. Other side the china attacked on India and gave a new trade of imperialism in Asia. (Bush, L,2001)

### **New imperialism**

Dag Tuastad, “he opines that American new imperialism in the Middle East goes along with the neo-Orientalist discourse that highlights the violence of the Arabs. He calls modern American representation of Arab violence new barbarism. The new barbarism image is an essential component of new imperialism discourse in which the violence of the Middle East threatens the world. This violence is an embedded part of the local culture. The barbarism of the Arabs is interwoven with post-9/11 imperialism imaginaries to facilitate new imperialist strategies that aim at dominating new regions like Iraq and legitimize the continuous political and economic hegemony on the small Gulf countries. His pursuit of oil has long constituted the most commanding motive for US military action in the Persian Gulf region. Representation of the Arab barbarism resonates clearly within the post-

9/11 American political discourse. In a meeting with the Palestinian politician Nabil Shaath, George W. Bush claimed that he was on a mission from God when he launched the invasions of Afghanistan and Iraq. Bush's speech on the invasion of Iraq is more colored by divine and moral authority than imperial interests, a language that convinces a broader audience of the necessity of military action in that violent part of the Middle East".

Further he said "i'm driven with a mission from God. God would tell me, George, go and fight those terrorists in Afghanistan. And i did, and then God would tell me, George, go and end the tyranny in Iraq. And i did. And now, again, i feel God's words coming to me, Go get the Palestinians their state and get the Israelis their security, and get peace in the Middle East and by God i'm gonna do it". (Sturcke, 2005)

1. The "foremost important point for understanding the invasion of Iraq is the American grand strategy launched by George W. Bush to undertake a coercive assertion of global hegemony".
2. In his response "to the 9/11 attacks, Bush's administration and the National Security Strategy make explicit the coercive turn, the full spectrum dominance".
3. A strategy which "allows full dominance on Iraq without the approval of the United Nations. The dominance on Iraq is pivotal and the basic pillar in the strategy of the US in reshaping the Middle East and securing US hegemony in the Middle East and dominating "the world oil reserves". (Hinnebusch, 2007)

Noam Chomsky said "Of course, the invasion of Iraq has been fueled by many claims such as the Iraqi link with Al-Qaida and developing weapons of mass destruction to use against the US, and hence Iraq represented an imminent threat to the US and the whole West. Even if there were no strong evidences to support these claims, the US, at any rate, needed to exaggerate them to maintain freedom of action in the Middle East. In an interview with Iran's Press TV, states that the wars launched in response to the 9/11 attacks are criminal. He further questions and shows doubts in the whole story of 9/11 terrorist attacks"

Further he said , "later discovered one of the reasons why they did not bring evidence: they did not have any eight months later, the head of the FBI informed the press that the FBI believed that the plot may have been hatched in Afghanistan, but was probably implemented in the United Arab emirates and Germany. So they had no evidence". (Chomsky, 2010)

In the book named, Hegemony or Survival: America's Quest for Global Dominance, written by Chomsky, it was published in 2003he said "that the invasion of Iraq has nothing to do with the retaliation to the 9/11 terrorist attacks the basic principle is that hegemony is more important than survival." (Chomsky (2003)

(Esterbrook, he said "the hegemonic interests of the US by quoting the senior Middle East correspondent and analyst Youssef Ibrahim's statement turning friendly Iraq into a private American oil pumping station. Therefore, ensuring oil supply to the US is a part of the American hegemony on Arabia. For this purpose, democracy and enhancing human rights are used as a cover for American military existence in the region. On November 15, 2002, Donald Rumsfeld, a former American Defense Secretary, states, The Iraq war has nothing to do with oil, literally nothing to do". (Esterbrook, 2002)

The Rumsfeld said, "Let's look at it simply. The most important difference between North Korea and Iraq is that economically, we just had no choice in Iraq. The country swims on a sea of oil". (Wright, 200)

## Conclusion

Once Moritz Julius Bonn, described imperialism in his book imperialism, it was concerned as encyclopedia of social sciences. He said "imperialism is a policy its meaning is creating organization and maintaining a huge empire in the world and ruled beyond the boundaries". The Hans .J. Morgenthau discussed the condition of imperialism. "Economic motivation. Size of operation and

Difference of race”. The imperialism is divided into two kinds (a) economic imperialism (b) cultural imperialism. Therefore in imperialism the one nation is dominated on the other nation. In 1936, Grover’s Clarks. He gave three, results .They made possible valuable trade opportunities. They “added to the security of the colonizing state by assuring it of raw material in war and peace”. President Sukarno of Indonesia during Bandung conference 1955, he described that “colonialism is economic, intellectual and physical control of small community with in nation”. The imperialism is divided into six motives which are under below. “Economic gain, National prestige, the white man’s burden, National defense, Surplus population, The Marxist-Leninist view”. The Leninist view is all political action springs from imperialism motives while Marxist believe that capitalist states are adopting imperialism in the world. Furthermore, the gun powdered and printing and banking helped to build ships, roads, fortification and in navigation, the main pillar of imperialism was Britain, Spanish, Portugal, and Netherland. In this time France occupied Algeria, England got southern trip of Africa. M Newzeland and Australia but in war of America independence England, Spain and Portugal lost waste areas. The industrial revolution brought change in the world and Spain got gold and silver from the colony. England lost too much in war of American independence, France faced bankrupt French revolution and wars of Napoleonic. In new imperialism the dominant states got victory by using military force and negotiation, using gold gum cracks or gun powder fraud. Demoralized by economic penetration, established regions from friends outside states, sells, perches, plebiscites. Role of big powers in imperialism In Great Britain industrial revolution started a new trend in the world and changed world as factory workers and colonial power came in powers to get new markets across the world. In 1870 the concept of where houses came into practice with surplus manufactory goods, the goods were sold beyond the boundaries to earn more money , the great Brittan manipulate the tariff and control currency and on the ports a sign was described as no hunting . British got raw material, cotton, rubber, cocoa, coffee, tea, sugar, iron, hemp, oil, phosphates and narrates etc. from the world with help of transportation, communication and banking. Furthermore, the industrialization produced surplus values, capitalist. It divided sea voyage, in reaction greedy, patriotism, nationalism, jingoism, militarism, chauvinism, Christianity, humanities, adventure and faction to eat every day new. The British entered into Africa and got “two and half million square miles with about 50 million population”, also south eastern Asia before First World War British Empire was largest and richest empire in the world. “The American imperialism was divided into three parts. Continental expansion. Overseas expansion. Intervention. Continental expansion”. Dag Tuastad, “he opines that American new imperialism in the Middle East goes along with the neo-Orientalist discourse that highlights the violence of the Arabs. He calls modern American representation of Arab violence new barbarism.

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