

Chapter Themes	Discusses colonialism as an international and eventually global cultural system, including its formation and motivation, its practices, and its long-term consequences—most notably the beginning of the construction of the cultural interconnections that would come to called “globalization”
Chapter Learning Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand that societies have always been in contact and interaction with each other</li> <li>• See modern European colonialism as an extension and institutionalization of inter-society contact</li> <li>• Know the pre-modern expressions of colonization</li> <li>• Appreciate the difference between pre-modern colonization and modern European colonialism</li> <li>• Be able to describe the diversity of colonies and of agents of colonialism</li> <li>• List and discuss the economic, political, and cultural reasons for and practices of modern European colonialism</li> <li>• Understand the lingering effects of colonialism on formerly colonized societies, often long after the end of colonialism and sometimes up to the present day</li> <li>• Know specifically the long-term impact of colonialism on indigenous cultures, economic dependence, and the relations between groups and peoples within mixed or plural societies</li> </ul>
Chapter Highlights	Societies have always been in contact with other societies, sometimes neighbors and sometimes distant peoples

Colonization is not a uniquely modern (or even a uniquely human) phenomenon, but European societies over the last five hundred years escalated and formalized the practice

Although regional political, economic, and colonial systems existed in the ancient past, European colonialism had the effect of establishing the first global cultural systems

European colonialism arose unintentionally out of early explorations but quickly became intentional and institutional

The colonial experience was quite diverse, depending on the particular areas and peoples colonized, the particular colonizing European power, the historical era, and the uses to which the colony was put

Many different agents of colonialism participated in the construction of the global colonial system

European colonialism was motivated by various goals, including raw materials, labor, land, markets, national pride, and geopolitical advantage; diverse and locally-specific methods were applied to achieve these goals

The formal colonial relationship has ended in virtually every place on earth, but lingering effects of colonialism can still be felt and are the source of

	<p>many of the contemporary world's relations and challenges</p> <p>Colonialism was especially critical in establishing a present-day global economic/political/cultural system in which some societies have been depopulated or extinguished altogether, while others are dependent and most if not all are highly culturally mixes or plural, creating many social instabilities and problems</p>
<p>Chapter Key Terms</p>	<p>Blackbirding, Colonialism, Colonies of exploitation, Colonies of settlement, Colony, Corvee, Doctrine of discovery, <i>Encomienda</i>, Geopolitics, <i>Hacienda</i>, Imperialism, Internal colonialism, Mercantilism, Monoculture, Plural society, Sphere of influence, <i>Terra nullius</i></p>