PART ONE:
POWER AND POLITICS FROM STATELESS SOCIETIES TO GLOBAL CAPITALISM

COLONIAL RULE

Related Readings:
Problems with Colonial Hegemony

1. **Anthropology of colonialism:**
   -- evolutionary progress
   -- domination and exploitation
   -- struggle and negotiation

2. **Uneven, incomplete, non-totalizing:**
   -- Marshall Sahlins, June Nash, John and Jean Comaroff, James Scott
   -- Ranajit Guha
Colonial Monolith?

John Comaroff: “The image of colonialism as a coherent, monolithic process can no longer be sustained: indeed, the very nature of colonial rule was, and is, often the subject of struggle among colonizers as well as between ruler and ruled….settlers, administrators, and evangelists contested the terms of European domination.”

1. **Lack of a unitary, universal colonial project**
   --state officials, settlers, missionaries
Colonial Monolith?

1. Lack of a unitary, universal colonial project...cont’d
   --disagreement over tactics, strategies, visions of European colonial order
   --abolitionism
   --inter-European contests for hegemony

2. Diverse colonial forms:
   --Colonies of Settlement (Canada, US, Aus.)
   --Colonies of Conquest (Peru, Mexico)
   --Colonies of Exploitation (Caribbean)
Colonial Monolith?

3. Diverse forms of rule:
   --Direct Rule
   --Indirect Rule

4. Different labour regimes:
   --Slave labour
   --Peasant labour
   --Wage labour
Domination—Resistance

Frantz Fanon (1963: 84): “colonialism…is in fact the organization of a Manichean world, a world divided up into compartments. And when in laying down precise methods the settler asks each member of the oppressing minority to shoot down 30 or 100 or 200 natives, he sees that nobody shows any indignation and that the whole problem is to decide whether it can be done all at once or by stages”

James Scott & Gramscian Hegemony
Domination—Resistance

**Comaroff & Comaroff (1991: 20):** “Since it is possible, indeed inevitable, for some symbols and meanings not to be hegemonic—and impossible that any hegemony can claim all the signs in the world for its own—culture cannot be subsumed within hegemony, however the terms may be conceived. Meaning may never be innocent, but it is also not merely reducible to the postures of power”

**Ranajit Guha, *Dominance without Hegemony***:

Power $\leftrightarrow$ dominance and subordination

--dominance: coercion & persuasion
--subordination: collaboration & resistance

*END OF PART ONE*
PART TWO:
TRANSNATIONAL POWER AND POLITICS

COLONIALISM AND WORLD CAPITALISM:
An Introduction to World-Systems Analysis

Related Readings:
“What difference it would make to our understanding if we looked at the world as a whole, a totality, a system, instead of as a sum of self-contained societies and cultures; if we understood better how this totality developed over time; if we took seriously the admonition to think of human aggregates as ‘inextricably involved with other aggregates, near and far, in weblike, netlike, connections’.”—Eric Wolf, *Europe and the People without History*
From Modernization Theory…

W.W. Rostow

Stages of development

The “problem” of “tradition”
...to Critiques of Modernization Theory

1. **Dependency Theory:**
   - Raul Prebisch, ECLA
   - unequal trade, net capital loss
   - foreign investment in natural resource extraction
   - dependence on manufactured imports

2. **Andre Gunder Frank:**
   - development of underdevelopment
   - capitalism and imperialism
   - against EUROCENTRIC analyses
   - metropolis-satellite
Capitalism and Underdevelopment, cont’d

Amin:
*Maldevelopment: Anatomy of a Global Failure*
*Accumulation on a World Scale*
*Imperialism and Unequal Development*
Critiques of Modernization Theory
Critiques of Modernization Theory

3. World-Systems Analysis

--net drain of capital away from the periphery and towards the core

--critique of STATE-CENTRIC analyses

--critique of Marxist emphases on production in defining capitalism

--defining feature of global capitalism is the circulation of commodities + the commodification of everything
CORE

Periphery

axial division of labour
Basic premises of World-Systems Analysis:

1) ceaseless accumulation of capital
2) division of labor along center-periphery lines
3) boundary correspondence between the capitalist world-economy and the interstate system
4) origins lie in the sixteenth century
5) began largely in Europe, expanded via a series of incorporations
6) Particular states have experienced periods of hegemony
7) States, ethnic groups, and households possess only a “nonprimordial character”
8) Racism & sexism = fundamental organizing & disciplining principles
9) Antisystemic movements arise to challenge or transform the system
LONG WAVES

Cyclical Rhythms

“B” phase

“A” phase

Secular Trends
Culture and the World-System:

→ Liberalism, the geoculture of the world-system
→ Culture: universalizing & particularizing
→ Culture as the ideological battleground of the modern world-system

Revolutions and Anti-Systemic Movements:

→ “World revolutions”, 1848, 1968-89
→ Old vs. new anti-systemic movements
→ Problem of capturing state power
→ 1968, rebellion against the old left; disillusion with the state; “the forgotten peoples”