Colonialism led to the emergence of the globe as one whole for the first time in human history. In addition to the discovery of the new world and the maritime routes which connected remote territories and continents together, it prompted massive migration. While some, like settlers and migrant laborers, left their countries largely voluntarily, others, particularly slaves, were forced to do so. This movement of populations resulted in the settlement of various territories by new groups of people, in the emergence of new hybrid human groups as a result of intermixing as well in the annihilation of indigenous peoples. Furthermore, it led to a greater diversity of the fauna and flora in the various territories. The power on which these processes relied was accompanied by cultural and scientific changes. The aim of this course is to discuss these changes and the resultant global regime which has been characterized by cultural hierarchies, inequalities in wealth and development as well as by specific values and the development of certain scientific paradigms.


Karl Marx, “The British Rule India,”
http://www.marxists.org/archive/marx/works/1853/06/25.htm

Karl Marx, “The future results of British rule in India,”
http://www.marxists.org/archive/marx/works/1853/07/22.htm


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