

resource exploitation colonialism

resource exploitation colonialism refers to the historical and systemic process by which colonial powers extracted valuable natural resources from colonized territories to fuel their own economic growth and industrial development. This practice was a defining feature of European imperialism from the 15th century through the mid-20th century and had profound impacts on the social, economic, and environmental landscapes of colonized regions. Resource exploitation colonialism involved not only the extraction of minerals, agricultural products, and other raw materials but also the restructuring of local economies to serve the interests of the colonizers. The legacy of this exploitation continues to influence global economic disparities and development challenges today. This article explores the origins, mechanisms, and consequences of resource exploitation colonialism, as well as its enduring effects in the modern world. The discussion will proceed through an examination of historical context, methods of resource extraction, impacts on indigenous populations, and contemporary implications.

- Historical Context of Resource Exploitation Colonialism
- Mechanisms and Methods of Resource Extraction
- Economic and Social Impacts on Colonized Societies
- Environmental Consequences of Colonial Resource Exploitation
- Legacy and Contemporary Repercussions

Historical Context of Resource Exploitation Colonialism

The emergence of resource exploitation colonialism is closely tied to the age of European exploration and imperial expansion beginning in the late 15th century. Motivated by the desire for new markets, precious metals, spices, and other commodities, European powers established colonies in Africa, Asia, and the Americas. The Industrial Revolution further intensified the demand for raw materials, prompting colonial administrations to prioritize resource extraction to supply factories and industries back home. Colonization was often justified by ideologies of racial superiority and the civilizing mission, which masked the economic motives underpinning exploitative practices. The competition among European nations led to the carving up of territories, particularly during the 19th century's "Scramble for Africa," where resource-rich lands were seized with little regard for indigenous sovereignty.

Early Colonial Resource Extraction

Initial colonial ventures focused on extracting easily accessible resources such as gold, silver, and spices. The Spanish conquest of the Americas exemplifies early resource exploitation, with vast quantities of silver mined in regions like Potosí. Similarly, plantations producing sugar, tobacco, and cotton were established, relying heavily on enslaved labor. These early exploitations laid the groundwork for more systematic resource extraction during later colonial periods.

Industrial Revolution and Expansion

The Industrial Revolution marked a turning point as European powers sought coal, rubber, minerals, and other raw materials to sustain industrial production. Colonies became crucial suppliers of these resources, and colonial administrations developed infrastructure such as railways and ports primarily to facilitate export rather than local development. This period saw intensified control over land and labor to maximize resource extraction.

Mechanisms and Methods of Resource Extraction

Resource exploitation colonialism employed a variety of mechanisms to extract natural wealth from colonized territories. These included legal frameworks, labor systems, and technological innovations designed to maximize resource output for the benefit of colonial powers. The process often involved restructuring indigenous economies and societies to prioritize export-oriented production.

Legal and Administrative Controls

Colonial governments imposed laws that facilitated resource extraction, such as land appropriation policies and monopolies on resource collection. These legal instruments often disenfranchised local populations, transferring control of valuable lands and resources to colonial enterprises or the state. Taxation systems were also designed to compel indigenous people to participate in the colonial economy, frequently through forced labor or cash crop production.

Labor Exploitation and Forced Work

Labor was a critical component of resource exploitation colonialism. Various coercive labor systems were implemented, including slavery, indentured servitude, and forced labor policies like the *corvée*. Indigenous populations and imported laborers were subjected to harsh working conditions in mines, plantations, and infrastructure projects. This exploitation not only increased resource output but also entrenched social hierarchies and economic dependency.

Technological and Infrastructural Developments

Colonial powers introduced technologies such as mechanized mining equipment and large-scale agricultural techniques to increase resource extraction efficiency. Infrastructure like railroads, ports, and telegraph lines were built primarily to connect resource sites to export hubs. While these developments contributed to economic growth in the colonizers' home countries, they often disrupted local economies and environments.

Economic and Social Impacts on Colonized Societies

The consequences of resource exploitation colonialism on colonized societies were profound and multifaceted. Economically, it created dependency on single-resource exports and inhibited diversified development. Socially, the disruption of traditional livelihoods and imposition of foreign economic models caused widespread hardship and inequality.

Economic Dependency and Underdevelopment

Colonial economies were frequently reoriented to serve the needs of the imperial powers, resulting in monoculture economies highly vulnerable to market fluctuations. Wealth generated from resource extraction was largely repatriated, with limited reinvestment in local infrastructure or social services. This pattern contributed to persistent underdevelopment and economic challenges post-independence.

Displacement and Social Disruption

Resource extraction often necessitated the displacement of indigenous communities from ancestral lands, leading to loss of traditional territories and cultural disintegration. Forced labor and migration disrupted family structures and social cohesion. Additionally, the introduction of new social hierarchies based on colonial interests exacerbated inequalities within colonized populations.

Health and Demographic Effects

The harsh working conditions and environmental degradation associated with resource extraction contributed to negative health outcomes. Epidemics, malnutrition, and high mortality rates were common in mining and plantation regions. Population movements, including forced migrations and labor recruitment, also altered demographic patterns.

Environmental Consequences of Colonial

Resource Exploitation

Beyond social and economic impacts, resource exploitation colonialism inflicted severe environmental damage. The extraction processes often ignored ecological sustainability, resulting in deforestation, soil depletion, and biodiversity loss. These environmental changes had lasting effects on the landscapes and livelihoods of colonized regions.

Deforestation and Land Degradation

Large-scale clearing of forests for plantations, mining operations, and infrastructure projects led to significant deforestation. Soil erosion and degradation followed, reducing the land's agricultural productivity and resilience. Such environmental degradation undermined local food security and traditional land use practices.

Pollution and Resource Depletion

Mining and industrial activities introduced pollutants into air, water, and soil systems. Toxic waste from mining operations contaminated rivers and groundwater, affecting both ecosystems and human health. The overexploitation of resources also led to depletion of minerals, timber, and other natural assets, limiting future economic opportunities for local populations.

Disruption of Ecosystems

Resource extraction altered natural habitats and disrupted ecological balances. The introduction of monoculture plantations reduced biodiversity, while infrastructure development fragmented habitats. These environmental changes had cascading effects on wildlife and the sustainability of traditional ecological knowledge.

Legacy and Contemporary Repercussions

The legacy of resource exploitation colonialism persists in contemporary global economic and political structures. Post-colonial states often grapple with the consequences of extractive economies, social inequalities, and environmental challenges rooted in colonial history. Understanding this legacy is essential for addressing ongoing development issues and promoting sustainable resource management.

Economic Challenges in Post-Colonial States

Many former colonies continue to rely heavily on the export of raw materials, facing the challenges of commodity price volatility and limited industrial diversification. The extraction-based economic models inherited from colonial times hinder efforts to achieve inclusive growth and reduce poverty.

Social and Political Implications

Resource wealth in post-colonial states has sometimes fueled conflict, corruption, and governance challenges, a phenomenon often termed the "resource curse." Efforts to assert sovereignty over natural resources have led to political struggles and debates over resource nationalism and foreign investment.

Environmental and Sustainability Issues

Environmental degradation caused by historical resource exploitation complicates contemporary efforts to achieve sustainable development. Restoration and conservation initiatives must contend with the damage inflicted during colonial periods, while balancing economic needs and environmental protection.

1. Historical exploitation shaped modern economic structures.
2. Labor and legal systems facilitated resource extraction.
3. Environmental degradation remains a critical concern.
4. Post-colonial nations face ongoing development challenges.
5. Global awareness of colonial legacies informs sustainability efforts.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is resource exploitation in the context of colonialism?

Resource exploitation in colonialism refers to the systematic extraction and use of natural resources from colonized territories by colonial powers, often for the benefit of the colonizers rather than the local populations.

How did colonial powers justify resource exploitation during the colonial era?

Colonial powers often justified resource exploitation through ideologies such as the 'civilizing mission,' racial superiority, and economic arguments claiming they were bringing progress and development to colonized regions.

What were the environmental impacts of resource

exploitation during colonialism?

Resource exploitation during colonialism led to deforestation, soil degradation, loss of biodiversity, and depletion of minerals and other natural resources, causing long-term environmental damage in many colonized regions.

How did resource exploitation affect indigenous populations under colonial rule?

Indigenous populations often suffered displacement, loss of livelihood, forced labor, and cultural disruption due to resource exploitation, as colonial powers prioritized resource extraction over local welfare.

Can the effects of colonial resource exploitation still be seen in former colonies today?

Yes, many former colonies continue to face economic dependency, environmental degradation, and social inequalities rooted in the patterns of resource exploitation established during colonial times.

What role did resource exploitation play in the economic strategies of colonial empires?

Resource exploitation was central to colonial economic strategies, providing raw materials for industries in the colonizing countries, fueling global trade, and generating wealth that financed further imperial expansion.

How is resource exploitation linked to neocolonialism in the modern world?

Resource exploitation persists in neocolonialism through multinational corporations and foreign governments exerting control over resources in developing countries, often replicating colonial patterns of extraction and unequal benefit distribution.

Additional Resources

1. *King Leopold's Ghost: A Story of Greed, Terror, and Heroism in Colonial Africa*

This book by Adam Hochschild explores the brutal exploitation of the Congo Free State under King Leopold II of Belgium. It uncovers the atrocities committed in the name of rubber extraction and the human cost of colonial greed. The narrative also highlights the international campaign to end these abuses.

2. *Orientalism*

Edward Said's seminal work critiques the Western study and depiction of Eastern societies, showing how cultural representations justified colonial domination and resource exploitation. The book discusses how knowledge production was intertwined with imperial power. It remains a foundational text in postcolonial studies, analyzing the ideological

underpinnings of colonialism.

3. *Silencing the Past: Power and the Production of History*

Michel-Rolph Trouillot examines how historical narratives are shaped by power dynamics, particularly in the context of colonialism and resource exploitation. The book explores how certain voices and events are marginalized or erased to serve colonial interests. It challenges readers to reconsider whose histories are told and whose are silenced.

4. *Debt: The First 5,000 Years*

David Graeber's comprehensive history of debt explores economic relations, including those underpinning colonial exploitation. The book traces how debts and credit systems facilitated the extraction of resources and labor from colonized peoples. It sheds light on the economic mechanisms that supported colonial empires.

5. *Ecocide: A Short History of the Mass Extinction of Species*

This book by E. A. Partridge addresses environmental destruction linked to colonial resource extraction. It connects colonialism with large-scale ecological damage and species extinction. The work argues for recognizing ecocide as a crime against humanity.

6. *The Wretched of the Earth*

Frantz Fanon's powerful analysis of colonialism discusses the psychological and material exploitation inherent in colonial rule. The book explores how colonial powers extracted resources while dehumanizing colonized peoples. It remains a critical text for understanding the legacies of colonial exploitation.

7. *Extractive Imperialism: The Political Economy of Colonial Resource Exploitation*

This academic work examines the economic policies and political structures that facilitated resource extraction in colonial territories. It analyzes case studies across different empires to understand patterns of exploitation. The book highlights the long-term economic impacts on colonized regions.

8. *Colonialism and the Environment: The Case of Resource Exploitation in Africa*

This edited volume explores the environmental consequences of colonial resource extraction in Africa. Contributions discuss deforestation, mining, and agricultural exploitation under colonial regimes. The book situates environmental degradation within the broader context of imperialism.

9. *Blood and Earth: Modern Slavery, Ecocide, and the Secret to Saving the World*

Kevin Bales links contemporary resource exploitation and environmental destruction to modern forms of slavery rooted in colonial histories. The book reveals how ongoing exploitation threatens both human rights and ecological stability. It offers solutions for addressing these intertwined crises.

Resource Exploitation Colonialism

Find other PDF articles:

<https://explore.gcts.edu/calculus-suggest-006/Book?trackid=HiD77-6845&title=theorem-2-calculus.pdf>

resource exploitation colonialism: Africa and the New Globalization George Klay Kieh, Jr., 2016-03-16 Globalization is not a new phenomenon in the international system. However, the various phases of globalization have had divergent scopes, actors, dimensions and dynamics - that is, each of the phases of globalization can be differentiated according to these terms. Against this background, this book focuses on the 'new globalization', a phase that emerged when the Cold War ended and which is, significantly, the most expansive and technologically advanced of all the phases of globalization. The contributors identify and discuss many of the frontier issues in Africa that are being impacted by the dynamics of this new globalization - debt, human rights, development, state sovereignty, the environment, and the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The volume will hold particular interest for students, scholars and researchers of African and development politics.

resource exploitation colonialism: Colonialism, Development, and the Environment Pallavi V. Das, 2016-03-14 This study explores the confluence of economy and ecology in British India, showing that Britain initiated economic development strategies in India in order to efficiently extract resources from it. It looks specifically at how state railway construction and forest conservation efforts took on a cyclical, almost symbiotic relationship.

resource exploitation colonialism: Agriculture, Resource Exploitation, and Environmental Change Helen Wheatley, 2021-03-24 This volume examines the ecological consequences of European expansion as a result of land use and resource exploitation. These environmental transformations could be as dramatic as the last Ice Age, but scholars have only begun to take full measure of the changes. The articles presented here provide a map of some of the more promising directions of historical research. Major themes include biological exchange, agriculture, extraction of forest and animal resources, interactions between indigenous and European methods of exploitation, and European approaches to regulation and conservation. A useful corrective to the frontier image of Europeans conquering the wilderness, this volume provides a rich picture of the diversity of European interests and the sometimes unexpected consequences of their approaches to the land.

resource exploitation colonialism: Colonial Heritage and the Socio-Economic Development of Africa Denis Nfor Yuni, Emeka C. Iloh, Carol Chi Ngang, 2025-07-01 This book examines the influence of prevailing colonial heritage in Africa on its socio-economic development. Colonisation of Africa and resulting agreements have shaped economic, political, educational, and health landscapes that have, in turn, affected continental economic development. In revisiting the question of independence from a comprehensive and transdisciplinary perspective, this book provides insight into various aspects of economic development in Africa. The book highlights areas of caution, identifies challenges and proposes recommendations relating to development from the current constrained post-colonial framework while exploring topics such as cross-border conflict, inherited colonial governance models, foreign aid, external debt, international trade, and foreign education. This book will be of special interest to students and scholars interested in African history, development studies, international relations, and economics. This book is also relevant to development professionals and policymakers, especially those with expertise in African development.

resource exploitation colonialism: Natural Resources and Society: Understanding the Complex Relationship Between Humans and the Environment Mohd Akhter Ali, M. Kamraju, 2023-11-14 Natural Resources and Society: Understanding the Complex Relationship Between Humans and the Environment is a study of the dynamic interplay between humans and the natural world. The book explores the complex relationship between human societies and the environment, examining how human actions can both impact and be influenced by natural resources. The book covers a broad range of topics, including the history of human resource use, the role of natural resources in economic development, and the environmental impacts of resource extraction and consumption. It also considers the social and cultural factors that shape human interactions with the natural world, and the challenges of sustainable resource management. Overall, the book provides a comprehensive overview of the relationship between humans and the environment, emphasizing the

importance of understanding this relationship in order to develop more sustainable and equitable societies.

resource exploitation colonialism: *The Economic History of Colonialism* Leigh Gardner, Tirthankar Roy, 2020-07-15 Debates about the origins and effects of European rule in the non-European world have animated the field of economic history since the 1850s. This pioneering text provides a concise and accessible resource that introduces key readings, builds connections between ideas and helps students to develop informed views of colonialism as a force in shaping the modern world. With special reference to European colonialism of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in both Asia and Africa, this book: • critically reviews the literature on colonialism and economic growth; • covers a range of different methods of analysis; • offers a comparative approach, as opposed to a collection of regional histories, deftly weaving together different themes. With debates around globalization, migration, global finance and environmental change intensifying, this authoritative account of the relationship between colonialism and economic development makes an invaluable contribution to several distinct literatures in economic history.

resource exploitation colonialism: *Global Justice, Natural Resources, and Climate Change* Megan Blomfield, 2019-05-16 To address climate change fairly, many conflicting claims over natural resources must be balanced against one another. This has long been obvious in the case of fossil fuels and greenhouse gas sinks including the atmosphere and forests; but it is ever more apparent that responses to climate change also threaten to spur new competition over land and extractive resources. This makes climate change an instance of a broader, more enduring and - for many - all too familiar problem: the problem of human conflict over how the natural world should be cared for, protected, shared, used, and managed. This work develops a new theory of global egalitarianism concerning natural resources, rejecting both permanent sovereignty and equal division, which is then used to examine the problem of climate change. It formulates principles of resource right designed to protect the ability of all human beings to satisfy their basic needs as members of self-determining political communities, where it is understood that the genuine exercise of collective self-determination is not possible from a position of significant disadvantage in global wealth and power relations. These principles are used to address the question of where to set the ceiling on future greenhouse gas emissions and how to share the resulting emissions budget, in the face of conflicting claims to fossil fuels, climate sinks, and land. It is also used to defend an unorthodox understanding of responsibility for climate change as a problem of global justice, based on its provenance in historical injustice concerning natural resources.

resource exploitation colonialism: The Routledge Handbook of the History of Settler Colonialism Edward Cavanagh, Lorenzo Veracini, 2016-08-12 The Routledge Handbook of the History of Settler Colonialism examines the global history of settler colonialism as a distinct mode of domination from ancient times to the present day. It explores the ways in which new polities were established in freshly discovered 'New Worlds', and covers the history of many countries, including Australia, New Zealand, Israel, Japan, South Africa, Liberia, Algeria, Canada, and the USA. Chronologically as well as geographically wide-reaching, this volume focuses on an extensive array of topics and regions ranging from settler colonialism in the Neo-Assyrian and Roman empires, to relationships between indigenes and newcomers in New Spain and the early Mexican republic, to the settler-dominated polities of Africa during the twentieth century. Its twenty-nine inter-disciplinary chapters focus on single colonies or on regional developments that straddle the borders of present-day states, on successful settlements that would go on to become powerful settler nations, on failed settler colonies, and on the historiographies of these experiences. Taking a fundamentally international approach to the topic, this book analyses the varied experiences of settler colonialism in countries around the world. With a synthesizing yet original introduction, this is a landmark contribution to the emerging field of settler colonial studies and will be a valuable resource for anyone interested in the global history of imperialism and colonialism.

resource exploitation colonialism: Resource Extraction and Arctic Communities Sverker Sörlin, 2022-12-22 Overview of the 'new extractivist paradigm' which could bring viable futures for

Arctic communities, including renewable energies, tourism, and science.

resource exploitation colonialism: *Political Economy of Resource, Human Security and Environmental Conflicts in Africa* Kelechi Johnmary Ani, Victor Ojakorotu, Kelvin Bribena, 2021-08-31 This book shows the push and pull effects between resources, human security and conflicts in Africa. It recognizes the need for resources in Africa to be processed into finished goods in order to influence global market and redefine the pattern of trade relations with powerful countries of Asia, America and Europe in shaping the destiny and future of African countries. The achievement of this laudable objective is plagued by the security challenges which are directly or indirectly linked to resource-related conflicts rocking most of the resource endowed countries in the continent, thereby threatening global peace and security. To deal with this menace in the continent, it requires global co-operation and support of foreign governments, international organizations, international non-government organizations, governments of host countries and its citizens. The book presents the cases and experiences of countries that are endowed with resource, as well as have experienced different forms of human insecurity and have witnessed environmental conflicts in its analysis, which make the discourse interesting and quite educating.

resource exploitation colonialism: The Psychology of Inequity Arthur W. Blume, Jean Lau Chin, Yolanda E. Garcia, 2022-09-27 This book presents cutting edge conceptualizations of the psychological challenges of inequity and engages the audience in examining the global nature of inequity and how it psychologically impacts human beings across both space and time. The *Psychology of Inequity: Global Issues and Perspectives* examines the psychological consequences of inequity beyond the borders of the United States and other western nations. Inequity does not end at national borders; it is a global problem that reflects the interdependent nature of our planetary existence. This book advances our understanding of psychological inequity as a global problem requiring global solutions. The volume approaches its topic from many angles, moving from a discussion of the psychological concerns of specific groups—from targets of racism and sexism to the plights of migrants, refugees, and immigrants—to large scale global inequities and their psychological consequences, such as educational inequities and climate change. An excellent introduction to decolonized psychology on an international scale, this book will benefit anyone interested in learning more about promoting global equity in psychologically healthy and culturally appropriate ways.

resource exploitation colonialism: Sustainable Development Law Marie-Claire Cordonier Segger, Damilola S. Olawuyi, 2025-05-18 Hundreds of new bilateral, regional, and global treaties have been negotiated in relation to the world's most pressing sustainability, development, and justice challenges over the past two decades. The majority of these face significant implementation challenges. At the same time, disputes over human rights, environmental protection, and economic development are increasingly common. *Sustainable Development Law* analyses these advances and challenges in the international law on sustainable development at the intersection between international social, environmental, and economic law. It opens by examining the origins of the concept of sustainable development, identifying and discussing the foundations of its legal aspects. The principles of international law related to sustainable development are considered, based on international instruments and disputes across international courts and tribunals. Later chapters provide illustrative examples of legal instruments and regimes that address the 169 targets in relation to the 17 Global Sustainable Development Goals. Finally, the authors propose cutting-edge research agendas and conclude by exploring the limits of sustainable development. *Sustainable Development Law* is designed as a high-level textbook, examining the nature of law of sustainable development. Chapters offer key takeaways and questions to consider for those studying the subject. It also would be suitable for practising lawyers and policy makers who want to develop their understanding of the subject area.

resource exploitation colonialism: *Environmental Resources* A.S. Mather, K. Chapman, 2018-10-08 *Environmental Resources* provides a comprehensive text for undergraduate resource management courses. It begins with an introduction to natural and environmental resources and

then considers them in the context of politics, time and space.

resource exploitation colonialism: Colonial Exploitation Sebastian Farnham, AI, 2025-03-21 Colonial Exploitation examines how the pursuit of colonies irrevocably shaped the modern world, focusing on the lasting legacies of exploitation that continue to influence global dynamics. It argues that understanding the intricacies of colonial exploitation is crucial for grasping today's geopolitical tensions, economic inequalities, and cultural clashes. The book highlights how colonies were systematically used as sources of raw materials and captive markets, leading to significant underdevelopment of local industries. It also explores how colonizers imposed foreign languages and educational systems while suppressing indigenous traditions, fundamentally altering colonized societies. The book begins by establishing a theoretical foundation, defining colonialism, imperialism, and neo-colonialism. It then progresses through three sections, analyzing the economic dimensions of exploitation, cultural impacts, and political strategies used to maintain control. Unlike traditional accounts, this study balances the narrative by giving substantial attention to the experiences and perspectives of colonized peoples, highlighting their resistance and resilience. Culminating by connecting historical patterns to contemporary issues such as global trade imbalances and political instability, Colonial Exploitation demonstrates how the past continues to shape our present. This approach provides readers with a balanced account that challenges simplistic narratives and encourages a critical re-evaluation of global power dynamics, making it valuable for anyone interested in world history and postcolonial studies.

resource exploitation colonialism: *Natural Resource Sovereignty and the Right to Development in Africa* Carol Chi Ngang, Serges Djoyou Kamga, 2021-08-25 This book explores the nexus between natural resources ownership and the right to development in Africa. The right to sovereignty over natural resources and the right to development are recognised and protected in an extensive framework of international, regional and domestic instruments. They guarantee people's entitlement to fully and freely utilise their natural resources as a means of subsistence and for economic, social and cultural development. Yet, despite the abundance of natural resources in Africa a majority of the people on the continent remain largely impoverished. This book articulates the central argument that to achieve the right to development in Africa requires appropriate governance of the continent's natural resources to which the people of Africa are guaranteed sovereign ownership. With case study illustrations from Zimbabwe, Ghana, Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of Congo, chapters explore the normative measures, specific guarantees and community entitlements to natural resources for the realisation of the right to development. The book will be an invaluable guide to scholars and postgraduate students of Natural Resources, Development and African studies as well as policymakers and practitioners in these areas.

resource exploitation colonialism: *Neutrality's Empire* Per Högselius, David Nilsson, Hanna Vikström, 2025-10-01 Reconciling Sweden's reputation for political neutrality and scientific prestige alongside its involvement in extractivist colonial projects exposes uncomfortable overlaps between these seemingly disparate ventures. In this illuminating reappraisal of the intersections between Swedish colonialism and its industrial history, *Neutrality's Empire* explores how Swedish actors—ranging from diplomats and business leaders to missionaries, geologists and engineers—leveraged Sweden's global standing to access valuable mineral resources across Africa and Asia. In doing so, this book presents a historical narrative which clarifies Sweden's entanglement with the forces of globalization, colonialism, and climate change.

resource exploitation colonialism: *The Genocide-Ecocide Nexus* Damien Short, Martin Crook, 2022-02-09 In a world gripped by an ever-worsening ecological crisis there are present and increasing genocidal pressures on many culturally distinct social groups, such as indigenous peoples. This is where the genocide-ecocide nexus presents itself. The destruction of ecosystems, ecocide, can be a method of genocide if, for example, environmental destruction results in conditions of life that fundamentally threaten a social group's cultural and/or physical existence. Given the looming threat of runaway climate change, the attendant rapid extinction of species, destruction of habitats, ecological collapse and the self-evident dependency of the human race on our bio-sphere,

ecocide (both natural and manmade) will become a primary driver of genocide. Through nine chapters of cutting-edge research, this book examines specific case studies in geographical settings such as Iraq, Sudan, Nigeria and Brazil, to highlight and analyse the crucial connections and vectors of the genocide-ecocide nexus. This book will be of great value to scholars, students and researchers interested in the ecological crisis, Environmental Justice, the political economy of genocide and ecocide as well as environmental human rights. The chapters in this book were originally published as a special issue of *The Journal of Genocide Research*.

resource exploitation colonialism: *35 Key Moments in Post-Colonial History in 7 Minutes Each* Nietsnie Trebla, 35 Key Moments in Post-Colonial History in 7 Minutes Each In 35 Key Moments in Post-Colonial History in 7 Minutes Each, readers are invited on a brisk yet enlightening journey through some of the most pivotal events that have shaped the narrative of post-colonial nations. This concise and compelling book distills complex historical moments into digestible chapters, each designed to be read in just seven minutes. By focusing on 35 significant occurrences, the author skillfully encapsulates the struggles, triumphs, and ongoing challenges faced by nations striving for identity, sovereignty, and justice in a rapidly changing world. From the ripple effects of Independence Movements in Africa to the profound legacy of the Partition of India, each chapter offers a rich exploration of how history has been rewritten by the voices of those who resisted colonial power. The book also delves into the Bandung Conference, illustrating a new vision for global solidarity in the Global South, and examines the ongoing realities of economic neo-colonialism that still haunt many newly independent nations. Readers will gain insights into critical themes such as the impact of the Cold War on post-colonial states, the rise of feminism and indigenous rights movements, and how technology and globalization are reshaping identities and communities. The discussion of the Arab Spring and youth movements emphasizes the continuous quest for democracy and human rights in an ever-evolving political landscape. This book not only highlights historical milestones but also invites reflections on language, memory, and trauma, addressing how colonial histories inform current dialogues about identity and justice. *35 Key Moments in Post-Colonial History in 7 Minutes Each* serves as a crucial resource for students, educators, and anyone interested in understanding the complexities of post-colonialism and its significance in today's global context. Ideal for those with limited time yet a desire for knowledge, this book is a testament to the resilience and resolve of nations navigating their post-colonial realities and the legacies that continue to shape their future.

resource exploitation colonialism: *The Second Colonial Occupation* Bekeh Utietiang Ukelina, 2017-07-28 In this insightful book, development historian Bekeh Utietiang Ukelina addresses the crisis of development in Africa by locating it in its colonial historical past. Using Nigeria as a case study, he argues that the nature and practice of British colonialism in this colony created social and economic deficiencies that have left a legacy of underdevelopment. Ukelina outlines the processes that led to the 1945 Nigerian Development Plan and the evolution of colonial agricultural policy and practices in Nigeria. He argues that a few key factors led to the failure of development in the late colonial period: the imperial and neocolonial imperative to exploit African resources and people, poor planning as a result of this imperative, and the racial ideologies of the colonial state that resulted in a total rejection of local African experience and knowledge in favor of Western 'experts.' *The Second Colonial Occupation* uncovers and analyzes the short and long term impact of colonialism. It reveals that though colonial rule was promoted as a benevolent mission, at heart, it was a system that guaranteed that Africans continuously paid for their own exploitation. Ukelina argues that 'postcolonial' Africa will continue to face development challenges unless it breaks free from the intellectual relics of colonial rule and the economic shackles of neocolonialism.

resource exploitation colonialism: *Contemporary Issues in Africa's Development* Ehimika A. Ifidon, Richard A. Olaniyan, 2018-04-18 This volume reports on the state of crisis in Africa in the early twenty-first century. Africa, on the eve of the 'independence revolution', was the continent of hope and high expectations. By the third decade of independence, optimism had been replaced by dismality. African states had been beset by ethno-political squabbles, military rule, civil wars,

Islamic and insurgent movements, extreme poverty and disease. With the ascent of redemocratization in the 1990s and of 'new' pan-Africanism derived from the formation of the African Union, Africa appeared set to claim its vaunted destiny. This book asks, with hindsight to the first decade of the twenty-first century: how real was the renaissance in African life? If the dismal African condition is a phase in the historical development of Africa, this volume does not see any golden age in the past to which Africa aspires to return. There is clearly a continuation and persistence of crisis, with an absence of good governance, personalisation of state power, widespread disease, and policy failure in education, economy and infrastructural development. Although endowed with abundant human and natural resources, Africa remains the least developed and most indebted continent. Whither then the African Renaissance? The methodologies that underpin the contributions in this book are as diverse as the specialisations of the contributors. The collection questions ideologically protected assumptions and presumptions, presenting Africa as it is, because it is only by knowing where Africa truly stands that a proper direction can be charted for it.

Related to resource exploitation colonialism

RESOURCE | definition in the Cambridge English Dictionary RESOURCE meaning: 1. a useful or valuable possession or quality of a country, organization, or person: 2. formal for. Learn more

RESOURCE Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster The meaning of RESOURCE is a source of supply or support : an available means —usually used in plural. How to use resource in a sentence. Synonym Discussion of Resource

Resource - Wikipedia Resource refers to all the materials available in our environment which are technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally sustainable and help us to satisfy our needs

RESOURCE Definition & Meaning | Resource definition: a source of supply, support, or aid, especially one that can be readily drawn upon when needed.. See examples of RESOURCE used in a sentence

Resource - definition of resource by The Free Dictionary Define resource. resource synonyms, resource pronunciation, resource translation, English dictionary definition of resource. n. 1. Something that is available for use or that can be used

resource noun - Definition, pictures, pronunciation and usage notes Definition of resource noun in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. Meaning, pronunciation, picture, example sentences, grammar, usage notes, synonyms and more

resource - Dictionary of English a source of supply, support, or aid, esp. one held in reserve:[countable] She is an important resource in the college because she knows how to solve so many different problems

RESOURCE - Definition & Translations | Collins English Dictionary The resources of a country, organization, or person are the materials, money, and other things they have and can use. Discover everything about the word "RESOURCE" in English:

Community Resources | City of Hillsboro, OR Find more ways to contact 211 or search the local 211 database to find help near you. During emergencies, 211info's response time may vary. You can also search Humana's Community

Resource Definition & Meaning | Britannica Dictionary RESOURCE meaning: 1 : something that a country has and can use to increase its wealth usually plural; 2 : a supply of something (such as money) that someone has and can use when it is

RESOURCE | definition in the Cambridge English Dictionary RESOURCE meaning: 1. a useful or valuable possession or quality of a country, organization, or person: 2. formal for. Learn more

RESOURCE Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster The meaning of RESOURCE is a source of supply or support : an available means —usually used in plural. How to use resource in a sentence. Synonym Discussion of Resource

Resource - Wikipedia Resource refers to all the materials available in our environment which are technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally sustainable and help us to satisfy our

needs

RESOURCE Definition & Meaning | Resource definition: a source of supply, support, or aid, especially one that can be readily drawn upon when needed.. See examples of RESOURCE used in a sentence

Resource - definition of resource by The Free Dictionary Define resource. resource synonyms, resource pronunciation, resource translation, English dictionary definition of resource. n. 1. Something that is available for use or that can be used for

resource noun - Definition, pictures, pronunciation and usage Definition of resource noun in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. Meaning, pronunciation, picture, example sentences, grammar, usage notes, synonyms and more

resource - Dictionary of English a source of supply, support, or aid, esp. one held in reserve:[countable] She is an important resource in the college because she knows how to solve so many different problems

RESOURCE - Definition & Translations | Collins English Dictionary The resources of a country, organization, or person are the materials, money, and other things they have and can use. Discover everything about the word "RESOURCE" in English:

Community Resources | City of Hillsboro, OR Find more ways to contact 211 or search the local 211 database to find help near you. During emergencies, 211info's response time may vary. You can also search Humana's Community

Resource Definition & Meaning | Britannica Dictionary RESOURCE meaning: 1 : something that a country has and can use to increase its wealth usually plural; 2 : a supply of something (such as money) that someone has and can use when it is

RESOURCE | definition in the Cambridge English Dictionary RESOURCE meaning: 1. a useful or valuable possession or quality of a country, organization, or person: 2. formal for. Learn more

RESOURCE Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster The meaning of RESOURCE is a source of supply or support : an available means —usually used in plural. How to use resource in a sentence. Synonym Discussion of Resource

Resource - Wikipedia Resource refers to all the materials available in our environment which are technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally sustainable and help us to satisfy our needs

RESOURCE Definition & Meaning | Resource definition: a source of supply, support, or aid, especially one that can be readily drawn upon when needed.. See examples of RESOURCE used in a sentence

Resource - definition of resource by The Free Dictionary Define resource. resource synonyms, resource pronunciation, resource translation, English dictionary definition of resource. n. 1. Something that is available for use or that can be used

resource noun - Definition, pictures, pronunciation and usage notes Definition of resource noun in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. Meaning, pronunciation, picture, example sentences, grammar, usage notes, synonyms and more

resource - Dictionary of English a source of supply, support, or aid, esp. one held in reserve:[countable] She is an important resource in the college because she knows how to solve so many different problems

RESOURCE - Definition & Translations | Collins English Dictionary The resources of a country, organization, or person are the materials, money, and other things they have and can use. Discover everything about the word "RESOURCE" in English:

Community Resources | City of Hillsboro, OR Find more ways to contact 211 or search the local 211 database to find help near you. During emergencies, 211info's response time may vary. You can also search Humana's Community

Resource Definition & Meaning | Britannica Dictionary RESOURCE meaning: 1 : something that a country has and can use to increase its wealth usually plural; 2 : a supply of something (such as money) that someone has and can use when it is

RESOURCE | definition in the Cambridge English Dictionary RESOURCE meaning: 1. a useful or valuable possession or quality of a country, organization, or person: 2. formal for. Learn more
RESOURCE Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster The meaning of RESOURCE is a source of supply or support : an available means —usually used in plural. How to use resource in a sentence. Synonym Discussion of Resource

Resource - Wikipedia Resource refers to all the materials available in our environment which are technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally sustainable and help us to satisfy our needs

RESOURCE Definition & Meaning | Resource definition: a source of supply, support, or aid, especially one that can be readily drawn upon when needed.. See examples of RESOURCE used in a sentence

Resource - definition of resource by The Free Dictionary Define resource. resource synonyms, resource pronunciation, resource translation, English dictionary definition of resource. n. 1. Something that is available for use or that can be used for

resource noun - Definition, pictures, pronunciation and usage Definition of resource noun in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. Meaning, pronunciation, picture, example sentences, grammar, usage notes, synonyms and more

resource - Dictionary of English a source of supply, support, or aid, esp. one held in reserve:[countable] She is an important resource in the college because she knows how to solve so many different problems

RESOURCE - Definition & Translations | Collins English Dictionary The resources of a country, organization, or person are the materials, money, and other things they have and can use. Discover everything about the word "RESOURCE" in English:

Community Resources | City of Hillsboro, OR Find more ways to contact 211 or search the local 211 database to find help near you. During emergencies, 211info's response time may vary. You can also search Humana's Community

Resource Definition & Meaning | Britannica Dictionary RESOURCE meaning: 1 : something that a country has and can use to increase its wealth usually plural; 2 : a supply of something (such as money) that someone has and can use when it is

RESOURCE | definition in the Cambridge English Dictionary RESOURCE meaning: 1. a useful or valuable possession or quality of a country, organization, or person: 2. formal for. Learn more
RESOURCE Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster The meaning of RESOURCE is a source of supply or support : an available means —usually used in plural. How to use resource in a sentence. Synonym Discussion of Resource

Resource - Wikipedia Resource refers to all the materials available in our environment which are technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally sustainable and help us to satisfy our needs

RESOURCE Definition & Meaning | Resource definition: a source of supply, support, or aid, especially one that can be readily drawn upon when needed.. See examples of RESOURCE used in a sentence

Resource - definition of resource by The Free Dictionary Define resource. resource synonyms, resource pronunciation, resource translation, English dictionary definition of resource. n. 1. Something that is available for use or that can be used for

resource noun - Definition, pictures, pronunciation and usage Definition of resource noun in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. Meaning, pronunciation, picture, example sentences, grammar, usage notes, synonyms and more

resource - Dictionary of English a source of supply, support, or aid, esp. one held in reserve:[countable] She is an important resource in the college because she knows how to solve so many different problems

RESOURCE - Definition & Translations | Collins English Dictionary The resources of a country, organization, or person are the materials, money, and other things they have and can use.

Discover everything about the word "RESOURCE" in English:

Community Resources | City of Hillsboro, OR Find more ways to contact 211 or search the local 211 database to find help near you. During emergencies, 211info's response time may vary. You can also search Humana's Community

Resource Definition & Meaning | Britannica Dictionary RESOURCE meaning: 1 : something that a country has and can use to increase its wealth usually plural; 2 : a supply of something (such as money) that someone has and can use when it is

RESOURCE | definition in the Cambridge English Dictionary RESOURCE meaning: 1. a useful or valuable possession or quality of a country, organization, or person: 2. formal for. Learn more

RESOURCE Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster The meaning of RESOURCE is a source of supply or support : an available means —usually used in plural. How to use resource in a sentence. Synonym Discussion of Resource

Resource - Wikipedia Resource refers to all the materials available in our environment which are technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally sustainable and help us to satisfy our needs

RESOURCE Definition & Meaning | Resource definition: a source of supply, support, or aid, especially one that can be readily drawn upon when needed.. See examples of RESOURCE used in a sentence

Resource - definition of resource by The Free Dictionary Define resource. resource synonyms, resource pronunciation, resource translation, English dictionary definition of resource. n. 1. Something that is available for use or that can be used

resource noun - Definition, pictures, pronunciation and usage notes Definition of resource noun in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. Meaning, pronunciation, picture, example sentences, grammar, usage notes, synonyms and more

resource - Dictionary of English a source of supply, support, or aid, esp. one held in reserve:[countable] She is an important resource in the college because she knows how to solve so many different problems

RESOURCE - Definition & Translations | Collins English Dictionary The resources of a country, organization, or person are the materials, money, and other things they have and can use. Discover everything about the word "RESOURCE" in English:

Community Resources | City of Hillsboro, OR Find more ways to contact 211 or search the local 211 database to find help near you. During emergencies, 211info's response time may vary. You can also search Humana's Community

Resource Definition & Meaning | Britannica Dictionary RESOURCE meaning: 1 : something that a country has and can use to increase its wealth usually plural; 2 : a supply of something (such as money) that someone has and can use when it is

Back to Home: <https://explore.gcts.edu>