

# Literatura de Língua Inglesa VI

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São Cristóvão/SE  
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# Literatura de Língua Inglesa VI

Elaboração de Conteúdo  
Luiz Eduardo Oliveira  
José Augusto Batista dos Santos

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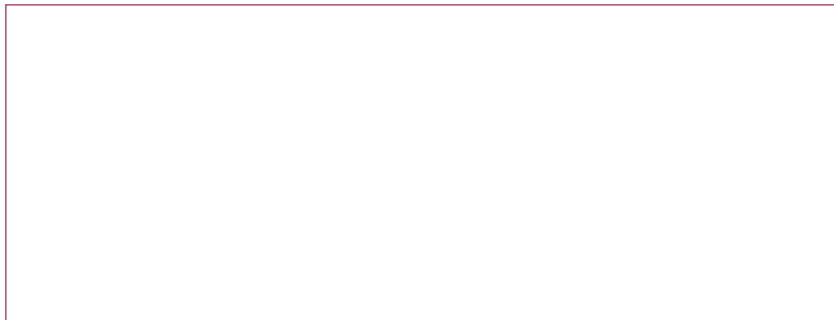
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# Sumário

<b>AULA 1</b>	
Colonialism and its history .....	07
<b>AULA 2</b>	
Introduction To Postcolonial Theory.....	37
<b>AULA 3</b>	
The Term “Post-Colonial” .....	45
<b>AULA 4</b>	
Post-colonial Literature: Chinua Achebe .....	53
<b>AULA 5</b>	
Post-colonial Literature: contributions of Edward Said .....	65
<b>AULA 6</b>	
Oral Narrative.....	77
<b>AULA 7</b>	
The Tradition Of Narrative .....	87
<b>AULA 8</b>	
Narrative focus .....	103
<b>AULA 9</b>	
The Literary Tale.....	123
<b>AULA 10</b>	
The African Literature In English .....	139



# Aula 1

## COLONIALISM AND ITS HISTORY

### **META**

to demonstrate the way through which the process of colonization and decolonization affected all those who were involved, both colonizers and colonized.

### **OBJETIVO**

Ao final desta aula, você deverá ser capaz de:

Familiarizar o estudante com a história do colonialismo antes de adentrar nos estudos pós-coloniais.

Relacionar os aspectos históricos da colonização com suas consequências atuais.

Compreender o modo conflituoso e problemático pelo qual os países foram ganhando sua independência.

### **PRERREQUISITO**

Notions about the formation and development of cultural studies;

Notions of the main concepts employed during the course;

Notions of twentieth century British and American culture.

**Luiz Eduardo Oliveira**  
**José Augusto Batista dos Santos**

### INTRODUÇÃO

In this first class, we are going to learn something about the process of modern colonization in its history, since the first attempts of the Portuguese and Spanish imperialism until the decolonization of Africa, in the second half of the twentieth century. Thus, we are going to see that colonialism is a practice of domination which involves the subjugation of one people, or group of peoples, to another. Most of the times, the term colonialism is confounded with imperialism. Like colonialism, imperialism also involves political and economic control over a dependent territory. The term colony comes from the Latin word *colonus*, meaning farmer. This root reminds us that the practice of colonialism usually involved the transfer of population to a new territory. Imperialism, on the other hand, comes from the Latin term *imperium*, meaning to command.

Enjoy your reading!

### COLONIALISM AND ITS HISTORY

European colonization began with the Portuguese. There were, at least, three, different motives for this pioneering enterprise: financial, religious and mythical, for many of the explorers were eager to probe the existence of the Christian kingdom of Prester John, with an eye to the Islamic Ottoman Empire, which was gaining territories and colonies in Eastern Europe. The first Portuguese colonial adventure was the conquest of Ceuta, in 1415. During the 15th century, they discovered the Atlantic islands of Madeira, Azores, and Cape Verde, conquering also other territories along the west African coast. When Bartolomeu Dias proved it was possible to sail around Africa through the Cape of Good Hope, in 1488, he paved the way for Vasco da Gama to reach India in 1498.

Statue of Bartolomeu Dias at the High Commission of South Africa in London. Bartolomeu Dias (/ˈdiːəs/; [2] Portuguese: [bartuluˈmewˈdi.ɐʃ]; Anglicized: Bartholomew Diaz; c. 1450 – 29 May 1500 [3]), a nobleman of the Portuguese royal household, was a Portuguese explorer. He sailed around the southernmost tip of Africa in 1488, the first to do so, setting up the route from Europe to Asia later on. Dias is the first European during the Age of Discovery to anchor at what is present-day South Africa.

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bartolomeu\\_Dias](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bartolomeu_Dias)



Vasco da Gama, 1st Count of Vidigueira (European Portuguese: [ˈvaʃku dɐ ˈʎɐ̃mɐ]; c. 1460s – 24 December 1524), was a Portuguese explorer and the first European to reach India by sea. His initial voyage to India (1497-1499) was the first to link Europe and Asia by an ocean route, connecting the Atlantic and the Indian oceans and therefore, the West and the Orient.

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vasco\\_da\\_Gama](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vasco_da_Gama)



In May 1498, the Portuguese arrived in Kozhikode in Kerala, becoming the first Europeans to sail to India. Due to the rivalry among the European powers, the kingdoms of India were gradually taken over by European monarchs and controlled by puppet rulers. In 1600, for example, Queen Elizabeth I founded the East India Company to trade with India and eastern Asia. The English landed in India in 1612. In 1662, seven islands of Bombay were given to the English as a gift, because of Charles II's marriage with Catherine of Braganza. The negotiations began during the reign of King Charles I and renewed after the Restoration (for more information about the kings and queens mentioned, read the material related to “Literatura de Língua Inglesa I e II”). England secured Tangier, in North Africa, and Bombay, in India, as well as trading privileges in Brazil and the East Indies, religious and commercial freedom in Portugal and two million Portuguese crowns (about £300,000). In return, Portugal obtained British military and naval support in the conflict against Spain and liberty of worship for Catherine. By the 19th century, the English had assumed direct and indirect control over most of India.

In 1492 the Spanish financed a mission by Christopher Columbus to explore an alternative route to Asia. According to the historians, when he arrived in the Caribbean Antilles he believed he had reached the coast of

India, and that the people he encountered were Indians with red skin. But the fact was that he had arrived on a new continent, the Americas. When the kingdoms of the Spanish and Portuguese began to compete, each one claiming the new territories and sea routes which were being discovered, they decided to sign the Treaty of Tordesillas, in 1494. The treaty divided the world outside of Europe into two areas of trade and exploration, each one belonging to the Iberian kingdoms of Castile and Portugal. From that date on, the larger part of the Americas and the Pacific Ocean were open to the Spanish, while Africa, the Indian Ocean and most of Asia to Portugal. The Treaty of Tordesillas was tested in 1521, when Ferdinand Magellan and his crew became the first European to cross the Pacific Ocean, reaching Guam and the Philippines, territories already explored by the Portuguese. The conflict was solved with the Treaty of Zaragoza, signed in 1529, which established a line of demarcation on the other side of the world.

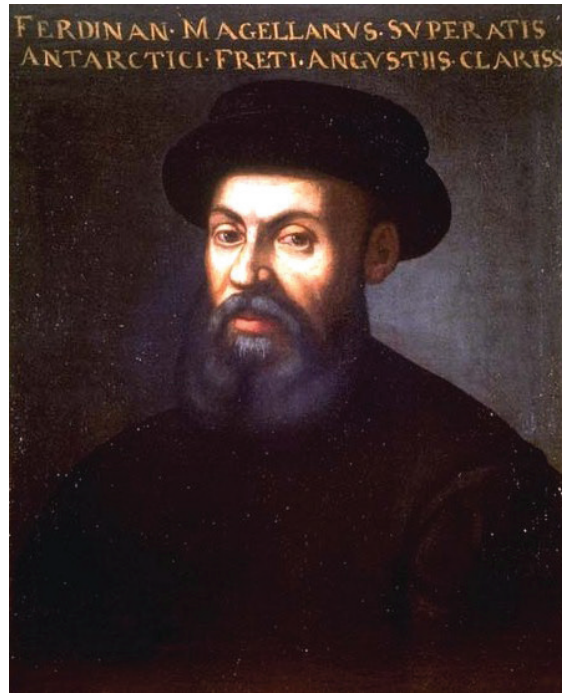
Christopher Columbus[a] (/kəˈlʌmbəs/;[3] before 31 October 1451 – 20 May 1506) was an Italian explorer, navigator, and colonist who completed four voyages across the Atlantic Ocean under the auspices of the Catholic Monarchs of Spain. He led the first European expeditions to the Caribbean, Central America, and South America, initiating the permanent European colonization of the Americas. Columbus discovered the viable sailing route to the Americas, a continent which was not then known to the Old World. While what he thought he had discovered was a route to the Far East, he is credited with the opening of the Americas for conquest and settlement by Europeans.  
Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christopher\\_Columbus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christopher_Columbus)





Ferdinand Magellan (/mə'gɛlən/[1] or /mə'dʒɛlən/; Portuguese: Fernão de Magalhães, IPA: [fɨɾ'nɐ̃w dɨ mɐɣɐ'ʎɛjʃ]; Spanish: Fernando de Magallanes, IPA: [fer'nando ðe maɣa'ʎanes]; c. 1480 – 27 April 1521) was a Portuguese explorer who organised the Spanish expedition to the East Indies from 1519 to 1522, resulting in the first circumnavigation of the Earth, completed by Juan Sebastián Elcano.

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ferdinand\\_Magellan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ferdinand_Magellan)



During the 16th century the Portuguese continued their imperial enterprise, conquering territories (now countries) such as Mozambique, Madagascar, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Indonesia, East Timor (1512), China and Japan. In the Americas, they colonized the huge territory of what became Brasil, which occupies the major part of South America, while the Spanish established colonial power in places like New Spain and Peru, Río de la Plata (Argentina) and New Granada (Colombia). In Asia, the Portuguese could found a seaborne empire, with various trading posts, such as Goa, Malacca and Macau.

The European colonization was an institutional action of the States and was firmly related to the emigration of settlers, soldiers and administrators, who were responsible for keeping the official link between the kingdom and the colony. The result of all this adventure, as everybody knows, was disastrous: native peoples were enslaved, and ruthlessly decimated, like the black and indigenous population. Nevertheless, the role played by the Roman Catholic Church was fundamental for the communication between Europeans and indigenous peoples, for, in the evangelical purpose, they tried to treat the other with empathy. Thus, the Dominicans, Jesuits and Franciscans were particularly active in this endeavour. Many of these religious men were brilliant linguists, philosophers, orators and writers, like the Portuguese-Brazilian Padre Antonio Vieira. Besides, various buildings erected by the Jesuits still stand in many of the countries of South America. The same occurs with the Dominican and Franciscan buildings in California and New Mexico.

António Vieira, (born February 6, 1608, Lisbon, Portugal—died July 18, 1697, Salvador, Brazil), Jesuit missionary, orator, diplomat, and master of classical Portuguese prose who played an active role in both Portuguese and Brazilian history. His sermons, letters, and state papers provide a valuable index to the climate of opinion of the 17th-century world.

Source: <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Antonio-Vieira>



The influx of precious metals of the Spanish and the profit the Portuguese enjoyed as trade intermediaries paved the way for the coming of the envious European powers, especially the Netherlands, France and England. The threatenemerged in the form of piratical attacks on Spanish treasure fleets and coastal settlements,by men likeFrancis Drake, but it did not take too long until the Northern Europeans began to establish their ownsettlements, in areas outside Spanish interests, like the United States, Canada and the islands in the Caribbean, such as Aruba, Martinique and Barbados, themselves abandoned by the Spanish in favour of the larger islands.

Sir Francis Drake (c. 1540 – 28 January 1596) was an English sea captain, privateer, slave trader, naval officer and explorer of the Elizabethan era. Drake carried out the second circumnavigation of the world in a single expedition, from 1577 to 1580, and was the first to complete the voyage as captain while leading the expedition throughout the entire circumnavigation. With his incursion into the Pacific Ocean, he claimed what is now California for the English and inaugurated an era of conflict with the Spanish on the western coast of the Americas, an area that had previously been largely unexplored by western shipping.

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis\\_Drake](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis_Drake)





The Portuguese and Spanish colonialism were based on the religious conversion and exploitation of local populations. The Northern Europeans, in turn, emigrated by religious reasons, like the Mayflower voyage). According to many sources, the most populous emigration of the 17th century was that of the English, who, after a series of conflicts against the Dutch and French, finally came to dominate the Thirteen Colonies on the eastern coast of what today is the United States, as well as other colonies in what is now Canada.

All of them, however, were eager to making a profit with colonization, not so much because of the precious metals found by the Spanish, but because of the trade of other commodities and products which could provide a good reason for Europeans to cross the Atlantic and make a living, something which became very popular when the first narratives of discovery began to be published. Plantation owners soon found out that it was very difficult to enslave the indigenous peoples, and the work was supplanted by the slave trade of west Africa, with the transporting of almost 12 million of African (mostly black skinned) slaves to the New World. The islands of the Caribbean soon came to be populated by slaves of African descent, ruled by a white minority of plantation owners interested in making a fortune and returning to their countries to spend it.

## THE INDEPENDENCE

After the Seven Years' War, in 1763, Britain became the world's dominant power, but, at the same time, was struggling to finance the Navy and Army necessary to maintain its hegemonic position. Thus, the British Parliament raised taxes from North American colonists, provoking an anti-imperialist spirit which ended up with a series of disputes over taxation and soon with the American Revolution and the Declaration of Independence, in 1776 (see the material related to "Literatura de Língua Inglesa III"). But the American War of Independence continued until 1783, when the Treaty of Paris was signed and Britain finally recognized the sovereignty of the United States of America.

During this period another very important historical event took place: The Haitian Revolution, a slave revolt led by Toussaint L'Ouverture in Saint-Domingue which established Haiti as a free and black republic, the one and only of its kind. Thus, Haiti became the second independent nation that was a former European colony after the United States. However, although independence was declared in 1804, it was not until 1825 that it was formally recognized by King Charles X of France.

François-Dominique Toussaint Louverture (French: [fʁɑ̃swa dɔminik tusɛ̃ luvɛʁtyʁ] 9 May 1743 – 7 April 1803), also known as Toussaint L'Ouverture or Toussaint Bréda, was the best-known leader of the Haitian Revolution. He was a leader of the growing resistance. His military and political acumen saved the gains of the first Black insurrection in November 1791. He first fought for the Spanish against the French; then for France against Spain and Great Britain; and finally, he fought in behalf of Saint-Domingue in the era of Napoleonic France. He helped transform the slave insurgency into a revolutionary movement. By 1800 Saint-Domingue, the most prosperous French slave colony of the time, had become the first free colonial society to have explicitly rejected race as the basis of social ranking. Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toussaint\\_Louverture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toussaint_Louverture)



Charles X (Charles Philippe; 9 October 1757 – 6 November 1836) was King of France from 16 September 1824 until 2 August 1830. For most of his life he was known as the Count of Artois (French: comte d'Artois). An uncle of the uncrowned Louis XVII and younger brother to reigning kings Louis XVI and Louis XVIII, he supported the latter in exile and eventually succeeded him. Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles\\_X\\_of\\_France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_X_of_France)



The decline of Spain as an imperial power during the 17th century consolidated after the War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714), with which it lost its imperial possessions. With Napoleon's invasion of the Iberian peninsula, in 1808 and the installation of his brother Joseph on the Spanish throne, the tie between the metropole and its colonies was cut, leading the colonists to question their subordination to the Spanish crown. Inspired by the American Revolution forty years earlier, South American leaders began bloody wars of independence against Spain. By 1831, a collection of independent republics emerged from Chile and Argentina in the south to Mexico in the north. Spain's colonial possessions were reduced to Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines and a number of small islands in the Pacific, all of which lost to the United States in the 1898, with the Spanish-American War, or sold to Germany.

Brazil was the only country in Latin America to gain its independence without bloody wars. The invasion of Portugal by Napoleon, in 1808, forced Dom João VI to escape to Brazil, protected by the British navy, and established his court in Rio de Janeiro. For thirteen years, thus, Portugal was ruled from Brazil, becoming the only European monarchy outside Europe. After his return to Portugal, in 1821, his son, Dom Pedro I, was left in charge of Brazil, declaring independence from Portugal and himself the Emperor of Brazil the following year. In a very uncommon way, and unlike Spain's former colonies, which adopted republicanism, Brazil retained its links with its monarchy, the House of Braganza.

Napoléon Bonaparte (/nə'pɒʊliən 'boʊnəpɑ:rt/, French: [napɔlɛ̃ bɔnapɑʁt]; Italian: Napoleone Bonaparte; 15 August 1769 – 5 May 1821) was a French statesman and military leader who rose to prominence during the French Revolution and led several successful campaigns during the French Revolutionary Wars. He was Emperor of the French from 1804 until 1814 and again briefly in 1815 during the Hundred Days. Napoleon dominated European and global affairs for more than a decade while leading France against a series of coalitions in the Napoleonic Wars. He won most of these wars and the vast majority of his battles, building a large empire that ruled over continental Europe before its final collapse in 1815. He is considered one of the greatest commanders in history, and his wars and campaigns are studied at military schools worldwide. Napoleon's political and cultural legacy has endured as one of the most celebrated and controversial leaders in human history. Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Napoleon>





John VI (Portuguese: João VI; 13 May 1767 – 10 March 1826), nicknamed “the Clement”, was King of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and the Algarves from 1816 to 1825. Although the United Kingdom over which he ruled ceased to exist in 1822, he remained its monarch de jure between 1822 and 1825. After the recognition of the independence of Brazil under the Treaty of Rio de Janeiro of 1825, he continued as King of Portugal until his death in 1826. Under the same treaty, he also became titular Emperor of Brazil for life, while his son, Pedro I of Brazil, was both de facto and de jure the monarch of the newly-independent country.

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John\\_VI\\_of\\_Portugal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_VI_of_Portugal)



Dom Pedro I (English: Peter I; 12 October 1798 – 24 September 1834), nicknamed “the Liberator”, was the founder and first ruler of the Empire of Brazil. As King Dom Pedro IV, he reigned briefly over Portugal, where he also became known as “the Liberator” as well as “the Soldier King”. Born in Lisbon, Pedro I was the fourth child of King Dom João VI of Portugal and Queen Carlota Joaquina, and thus a member of the House of Braganza. When their country was invaded by French troops in 1807, he and his family fled to Portugal’s largest and wealthiest colony, Brazil.

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pedro\\_I\\_of\\_Brazil](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pedro_I_of_Brazil)



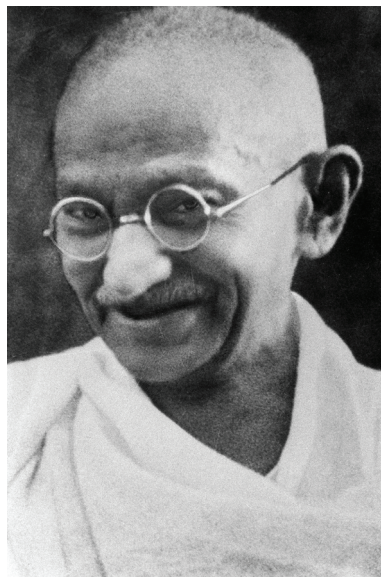
In India, the first movement against the British Company's rule resulted was the Indian Rebellion of 1857, also known as the "Indian Mutiny", "Sepoy Mutiny" or the "First War of Independence". After a year of turmoil and conflicts, the Company overcame the rebellion and the leader of the uprising, Bahadur Shah Zafar, was exiled to Burma, his children beheaded and the Moghul line abolished. After this rebellion, all power was transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown, which began to administer most of India as a colony. Queen Victoria gave herself the title of Empress of India and the Company's lands became controlled directly by the rulers of what was called the "Princely states". The Indian subcontinent gained independence from Britain only in 1947. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was the leader of the Indian independence movement against British rule. Employing nonviolent civil disobedience, he inspired the movements for civil rights and freedom across the world.

Mirza Abu Zafar Siraj-ud-din Muhammad Bahadur Shah Zafar (24 October 1775 – 7 November 1862) was the last Mughal emperor. He was the second son of and became the successor to his father, Akbar II, upon his death on 28 September 1837. He was a nominal Emperor, as the Mughal Empire existed in name only and his authority was limited to the walled city of Old Delhi (Shah-jahanbad). Following his involvement in the Indian Rebellion of 1857, the British exiled him to Rangoon in British-controlled Burma (now in Myanmar), after convicting him on conspiracy charges.

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bahadur\\_Shah\\_Zafar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bahadur_Shah_Zafar)



Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (/ˈɡɑːndi, ˈɡændi/;[needs Gujarati IPA] Hindustani: [ˈmoːɦəndaːs ˈkərəmtʃənd ˈɡaːndʱi] (About this soundlisten); 2 October 1869 – 30 January 1948) was an Indian activist who was the leader of the Indian independence movement against British rule. Employing nonviolent civil disobedience, Gandhi led India to independence and inspired movements for civil rights and freedom across the world. The honorific Mahātmā (Sanskrit: “high-souled”, “venerable”) – applied to him first in 1914 in South Africa – is now used worldwide. In India, he is also called Bapu (Gujarati: endearment for father,[6] papa)[6][7] and Gandhi ji, and known as the Father of the Nation. Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahatma\\_Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahatma_Gandhi)



### THE NEO IMPERIALISM

“New Imperialism” is how the policy and ideology of European colonial expansion between the 1870s and the World War I, in 1914, came to be known. The term describes the aggressive competition among the imperial powers for overseas territorial acquisitions. It was during this time that the doctrines of racial superiority began to circulate, in order to legitimate with a scientific discourse the supposed superiority of the European people in relation to the other, who, according to this theory, were incapable of self-government.

Africa became the primary target of this “new” imperialist expansion, known as the Scramble for Africa, but it also encompassed other areas, such as south-east Asia and the East Asian seaboard, where Japan joined this kind of scramble for territory. The Berlin Conference (1884-1885) served to mediate the competing European powers: Britain, France and Germany. The “effective occupation” was elected the only criterion for international recognition of colonial claims, something which was only possible through the imposition of direct rule, by military and administrative occupation.

Thus, after the Americas and Asia, Africa was the destiny to which the so-called third wave of European colonialism went. European kings and statesmen soon accelerated the Scramble for Africa, fighting, negotiating and dividing the great continent among them as if it were a big cake to be put in slices. The British used the East Africa Company and took over what are now Kenya and Uganda. It was formally taken over in 1895 and renamed as the East Africa Protectorate.

Leopold II of Belgium owned the Congo Free State as a private property from 1885 to 1908. When journalists and survivors all around the world



began to denounce the abusive treatment to which the native workers were forced the Belgium government was obliged to take full ownership and responsibility of the place. The Dutch Empire, in turn, continued to hold the Dutch East Indies. Likewise, Italy acquired Somaliland in 1899-90, Eritrea in 1899, and conquered Tripolitania and Cyrenaica (modern Libya) after the Treaty of Lausanne, in 1911. The conquest of Ethiopia, the last African independent territory, occurred after the Second Italo-Abyssinian War in 1935-36. Most of the Spanish colonies had acquired independence during the Latin American revolutions at the beginning of the 19th century. The Portuguese, on the other hand, kept hold of territories of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, São Tomé and Príncipe and Equatorial Guinea until the second half of the 1970s.

The British Empire fought against Imperial Russia for supremacy in central Asia. The Great Game, as the conflict was known, lasted from 1813 to 1907. With the First and Second Opium Wars (1839-1842; 1856-1860), China was defeated and opened to Western influence. Japan, in turn, was opened to the Western world during the Meiji Era (1868-1912). The powerful British Empire also encompassed Burma, Indonesia (Netherlands East Indies), Malaya and the Philippines. Burma was under British rule during almost a hundred years, although it was not a part of the Commonwealth.

Leopold II (9 April 1835 – 17 December 1909) reigned as the King of the Belgians from 1865 to 1909. He became known for the founding and exploitation of the Congo Free State as a private venture and the atrocities perpetrated there under his rule.

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leopold\\_II\\_of\\_Belgium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leopold_II_of_Belgium)



Emperor Meiji (明治天皇 Meiji-tennō, 3 November 1852 – 30 July 1912), or Meiji the Great (明治大帝 Meiji-taitei), was the 122nd Emperor of Japan according to the traditional order of succession, reigning from 3 February 1867 until his death on 30 July 1912. He presided over the Meiji period, a time of rapid change that witnessed the Empire of Japan rapidly transform from an isolationist feudal state to an industrialized world power. Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor\\_Meiji](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_Meiji)



With the defeat of the German Empire and the Ottoman Empire, after the First World War (1914-18), the colonies from the defeated empires were transferred to the newly founded League of Nations, which was itself redistributed to the victorious powers as “mandates”. The secret Sykes-Picot Agreement, signed in 1916, divided the Middle East between Britain and France. French mandates included Syria and Lebanon, while the British encompassed Iraq and Palestine. The Arabian peninsula became the independent Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 1922.

With the discovery of the Arabian crude oil deposits, in the 1970s, the Western oil companies which dominated the region made the emirs of the oil states immensely rich, enabling them to consolidate their hold on power and, at the same time, keeping the Western hegemony over their own countries. Although, during the 1920 and 1930s, Iraq, Syria and Egypt declared themselves independent, the British and French recognized their independence only when they were forced to do so, after World War II.

After a period of internal turmoil, in the second half of the nineteenth century, Japan experimented a period of rapid development. With its entrance in the Western world during the Meiji Era (1868-1912), Japan became a modern power, something which was symbolized in the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905). This first victory of an Asian power frightened the European imperial powers, who began to refer to them, in a pejorative and racist way, as the “Yellow Peril”. During the first part of the 20th century, Japan became an imperialist power, conquering what they called a “Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere”, which meant that they conquered and governed Korea and Taiwan, from 1895 to 1945 when it was



defeated in the Second World War. In 1910, Korea was formally annexed to the Japanese Empire. The Japanese colonization of Korea is said to have been brutal even to 20th-century standards.

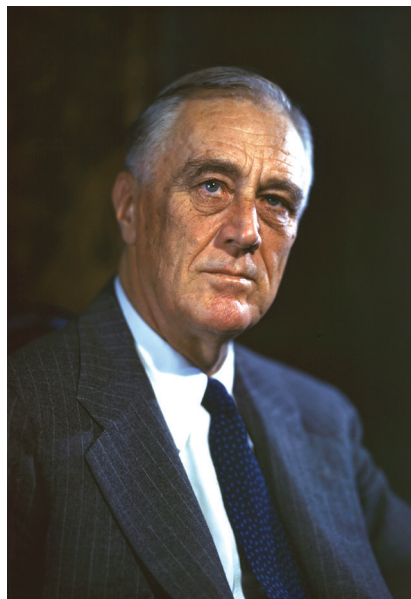
## THE SECOND WAVE OF DECOLONIZATION

After the World War I, anticolonialist movements began to spread all over the world. However, it was only after the World War II that kings and statesmen became fully mobilized. The Atlantic Charter, signed in 1941 by Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt, had declared that the signatories would “respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live”, although Churchill thought and even claimed that this applied only to those countries under Nazi occupation.

Sir Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill (30 November 1874 – 24 January 1965) was a British politician, army officer, and writer, who was Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1940 to 1945 and again from 1951 to 1955. As Prime Minister, Churchill led Britain to victory in Europe in the Second World War. Churchill represented five constituencies during his career as Member of Parliament (MP). Ideologically an economic liberal and British imperialist, for most of his parliamentary career he was a member of the Conservative Party, which he led from 1940 to 1955, but for twenty years from 1904 was instead a member of the Liberal Party. Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Winston\\_Churchill](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Winston_Churchill)

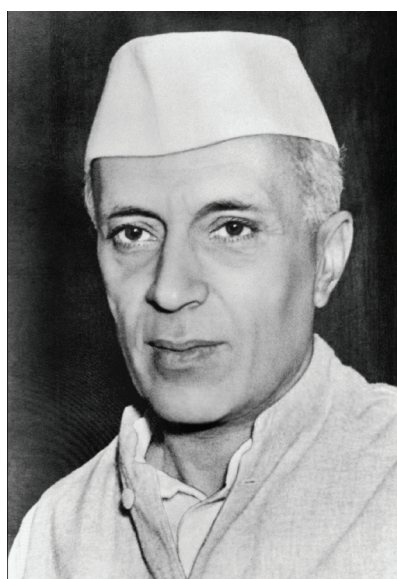


Franklin Delano Roosevelt (/ˈroʊzəvəlt/, [1] /-vɛlt/; [2] January 30, 1882 – April 12, 1945), often referred to by his initials FDR, was an American statesman and political leader who served as the 32nd president of the United States from 1933 until his death in 1945. A Democrat, he won a record four presidential elections and became a central figure in world events during the first half of the 20th century. Roosevelt directed the federal government during most of the Great Depression, implementing his New Deal domestic agenda in response to the worst economic crisis in U.S. history. As a dominant leader of his party, he built the New Deal Coalition, which realigned American politics into the Fifth Party System and defined American liberalism throughout the middle third of the 20th century. His third and fourth terms were dominated by World War II. He is often rated by scholars as one of the three greatest U.S. presidents, along with George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.  
Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franklin\\_D.\\_Roosevelt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franklin_D._Roosevelt)



In 1945, the United Nations (UN) was founded and 50 nations signed the UN Charter, which included a statement the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples. In 1952, Alfred Sauvy (1898-1990) coined the term “Third World” to refer to the French Third Estate and the expression came to signify nations that aligned themselves with neither the West nor the Soviet Bloc during the Cold War. The Third World’s first international event was the Bandung Conference, held in 1955 and led by Jawaharlal Nehru for India, Gamal Abdel Nasser for Egypt and Josip Broz Tito for Yugoslavia. The Conference, which gathered 29 countries representing over half the world’s population, heloed to create the Non-Aligned Movement in 1961.

Jawaharlal Nehru (/ˈneɪruː, ˈnɛruː/; Hindi: [ˈdʒəʋɑːɦərˈlɑːl ˈneːɦru] (About this soundlisten); 14 November 1889 – 27 May 1964) was a freedom fighter, the first Prime Minister of India and a central figure in Indian politics before and after independence. He emerged as an eminent leader of the Indian independence movement under the tutelage of Mahatma Gandhi and served India as Prime Minister from its establishment as an independent nation in 1947 until his death in 1964. He is considered to be the architect of the modern Indian nation-state: a sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic republic. He was also known as Pandit Nehru due to his roots with the Kashmiri Pandit community while Indian children knew him as Chacha Nehru (Hindi, lit., “Uncle Nehru”).  
Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jawaharlal\\_Nehru](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jawaharlal_Nehru)



Gamal Abdel Nasser Hussein (/ˈnɑːsər, ˈnæsər/;[1] Arabic: جمال عبد الناصر *Jamal ʿAbd al-Nāṣir*, Egyptian Arabic pronunciation: [ɡæˈmæːl ʕæbdenˈnɑːsˁer heˈseːn]; 15 January 1918 – 28 September 1970) was the second President of Egypt, serving from 1954 until his death in 1970. Nasser led the 1952 overthrow of the monarchy and introduced far-reaching land reforms the following year. Following a 1954 attempt on his life by a Muslim Brotherhood member, he cracked down on the organization, put President Mohamed Naguib under house arrest and assumed executive office. He was formally elected president in June 1956, winning 99.9% of the vote. Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gamal\\_Abdel\\_Nasser](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gamal_Abdel_Nasser)



Josip Broz (Cyrillic: Јосип Броз, pronounced [jǒsip brôːz]; 7 May 1892 – 4 May 1980), commonly known as Tito (/ˈtiːtoʊ/;[1] Cyrillic: Тито, pronounced [títo]), was a Yugoslav communist revolutionary and statesman, serving in various roles from 1943 until his death in 1980. During World War II, he was the leader of the Partisans, often regarded as the most effective resistance movement in occupied Europe. While his presidency has been criticized as authoritarian and concerns about the repression of political opponents have been raised, most Yugoslavs considered him popular and a benevolent dictator. He was a popular public figure both in Yugoslavia and abroad. Viewed as a unifying symbol, his internal policies maintained the peaceful coexistence of the nations of the Yugoslav federation. He gained further international attention as the chief leader of the Non-Aligned Movement, alongside Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, Nicolae Ceaușescu of Romania, Sukarno of Indonesia, and Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana. Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Josip\\_Broz\\_Tito](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Josip_Broz_Tito)





Ironically enough, although the U.S. had openly opposed itself to colonial empires, the Cold War concerns about Soviet influence in the Third World made them change their minds. The French state, in turn, was free to invest in the First Indochina War (1946-54) and in the Algerian War of Independence (1954-62). In 1960, with the independence of a great number of countries, the UN had reached 99 members states. In 1980, it had 154 member states, and in 1990, after Namibia's independence, 159 states.

The Soviet Union was an important supporter of decolonization movements. While the Non-Aligned Movement, created in 1961 after the Bandung Conference, was supposedly neutral, and the U.S. refused to support decolonization movements against its NATO European allies, the national liberation movements looked for help in the East. Nevertheless, China's appearance on the world scene, with the charismatic figure of Mao Zedong, created a rupture between the Soviet Union and independentist movements. The Cuban government, led by Fidel Castro after the Cuban Revolution of 1959, was at first neutral before, turning itself towards Moscow. Some years after, it sponsored independence movements in Angola and Mozambique.

Mao Zedong (/ˈmaʊ (d)zəˈdʊŋ/; December 26, 1893 – September 9, 1976), also known as Chairman Mao, was a Chinese communist revolutionary who became the founding father of the People's Republic of China, which he ruled as the Chairman of the Communist Party of China from its establishment in 1949 until his death in 1976. His theories, military strategies, and political policies are collectively known as Maoism.

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mao\\_Zedong](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mao_Zedong)



## CONCLUSÃO

If we were to write the complete history of colonialismo, we had to go back to ancient times, when peoples such as the Hittites and the Incas were still in existence and involved in colonialism. Nevertheless, we use the word colonialism to refer to the European overseas empires. But land based empires are also described as imperialism:

- The Mongol Empire
- The Empire of Alexander the Great
- The Umayyad Caliphate
- The Persian Empire
- The Roman Empire
- The Byzantine Empire
- The Portuguese Empire
- The Spanish Empire
- European claims in Africa
- The Ottoman Empire

European colonialism began in the fifteenth century, when the Spanish and Portuguese began exploring the Americas, and the coasts of Africa, the Middle East, India, and East Asia. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, England, France and Holland made their own overseas empires. During the end of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century, many European colonies in the Americas gained their independence.

Spain and Portugal became weakened after the loss of their New World, while Britain, France and Holland turned their attention to South Africa, India and South East. In the nineteenth century, with the growth of the population and modernization of the armies, the New Imperialism occurred. Soon the European powers began the Scramble for Africa.

After World War I, the European countries who had lost the war had to give up their colonies to the victorious ones. When the World War II came, Europe's colonies started to become independent. In 1999, Portugal returned the last of Europe's colonies in Asia, Macau, to China, ending an era that had lasted five hundred years.



### RESUMO

The age of modern colonialism began about 1500, following the European discoveries of a sea route around Africa's southern coast (1488) and of America (1492). With these events sea power shifted from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic and to the emerging nation-states of Portugal, Spain, the Dutch Republic, France, and England. By discovery, conquest and settlement, these nations expanded and colonized throughout the world, spreading European institutions and culture. On the other hand, if we think carefully enough, it is hard to recognize that the European empire colonized more than 85% of the rest of the globe by the time of the First World War, until its final disintegration after the Second World War, and even at the end of the twentieth century, like the Portuguese case.

### ATIVIDADE E COMENTÁRIO DA ATIVIDADE (DISPOSTOS AO FINAL DA AULA E TAMBÉM NO “DESENVOLVIMENTO”)

Based on the text you have just read, write a paragraph of in English giving your own perspective or point of view of colonialism as a historical process.

Esta atividade tem por finalidade principal fazer com que você construa uma síntese dos principais conteúdos desta aula, desenvolvendo o senso interpretativo e o senso crítico. Use um número máximo de 1000 (mil) caracteres com espaços.



### PRÓXIMA AULA

Introduction to Postcolonial Theory

### GLOSSÁRIO

1) **Prester John** – Prester John (Latin: Presbyter Johannes) was a legendary Christian patriarch, presbyter (elder) and king who was popular in European chronicles and tradition from the 12th through the 17th centuries. He was said to rule over a Nestorian (Church of the East)

Christian nation lost amid the Muslims and pagans of the Orient, in which the Patriarch of the Saint Thomas Christians resided. The accounts are varied collections of medieval popular fantasy, depicting Prester John as a descendant of the Three Magi, ruling a kingdom full of riches, marvels, and strange creatures.

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prester\\_John](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prester_John)

2) **Ottoman Empire** – The Ottoman Empire (/ˈɒtəmən/; Ottoman Turkish: **دولت‌ایلی عثمانی**, Devlet-i ‘Alīye-i ‘Osmānīye, literally “The Exalted Ottoman State”; Modern Turkish: Osmanlı İmparatorluğu or Osmanlı Devleti), also historically known in Western Europe as the Turkish Empire or simply Turkey, was a state that controlled much of Southeast Europe, Western Asia and North Africa between the 14th and early 20th centuries. It was founded at the end of the 13th century in northwestern Anatolia in the town of Söğüt (modern-day Bilecik Province) by the Oghuz Turkish tribal leader Osman I. After 1354, the Ottomans crossed into Europe, and with the conquest of the Balkans, the Ottoman beylik was transformed into a transcontinental empire. The Ottomans ended the Byzantine Empire with the 1453 conquest of Constantinople by Mehmed the Conqueror.

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ottoman\\_Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ottoman_Empire)

3) **Treaty of Tordesillas** – The Treaty of Tordesillas (Portuguese: Tratado de Tordesilhas [trɐˈtaðu ðɨ turðeˈziʎɐʃ], Spanish: Tratado de Tordesillas [traˈtaðo ðe toɾðeˈsiʎas]), signed at Tordesillas on June 7, 1494, and authenticated at Setúbal, Portugal, divided the newly discovered lands outside Europe between the Portuguese Empire and the Crown of Castile, along a meridian 370 leagues west of the Cape Verde islands, off the west coast of Africa. This line of demarcation was about halfway between the Cape Verde islands (already Portuguese) and the islands entered by Christopher Columbus on his first voyage (claimed for Castile and León), named in the treaty as Cipangu and Antilia (Cuba and Hispaniola).

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty\\_of\\_Tordesillas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Tordesillas)

4) **Treaty of Zaragoza** – The Treaty of Zaragoza, or Treaty of Saragossa, also referred to as the Capitulation of Zaragoza, was a peace treaty between the Spanish Crown and Portugal, signed on 22 April 1529 by King John III and the Emperor Charles V, in the Aragonese city of Zaragoza. The treaty defined the areas of Castilian

(Spanish) and Portuguese influence in Asia, in order to resolve the “Moluccas issue”, which had arisen because both kingdoms claimed the Moluccas islands for themselves, asserting that it was within their area of influence established by the Treaty of Tordesillas in 1494. The conflict began in 1520, when expeditions of both kingdoms reached the Pacific Ocean, because no agreed meridian of longitude had been established in the orient.

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty\\_of\\_Zaragoza](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Zaragoza)

5) **Mayflower** – The Mayflower was an English ship that transported the first English Puritans, known today as the Pilgrims, from Plymouth, England, to the New World in 1620. There were 102 passengers, and the crew is estimated to have been about 30, but the exact number is unknown. The ship has become a cultural icon in the history of the United States. The Pilgrims signed the Mayflower Compact prior to leaving the ship and establishing Plymouth Colony, a document which established a rudimentary form of democracy with each member contributing to the welfare of the community. There was a second ship named Mayflower, which made the London to Plymouth, Massachusetts, voyage several times.

Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mayflower>

6) **Seven Years' War** – The Seven Years' War was a global conflict fought between 1756 and 1763. It involved every European great power of the time and spanned five continents, affecting Europe, the Americas, West Africa, India, and the Philippines. The conflict split Europe into two coalitions, led by the Kingdom of Great Britain (including the Kingdom of Prussia, the Kingdom of Portugal, the Electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg, and other small German states) on one side and the Kingdom of France (including the Austrian-led Holy Roman Empire), the Russian Empire (until 1762), the Kingdom of Spain, and the Swedish Empire on the other. Meanwhile, in India, some regional polities within the increasingly fragmented Mughal Empire, with the support of the French, tried to crush a British attempt to conquer Bengal. The war's extent has led some historians to describe it as “World War Zero”, similar in scale to other world wars.

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seven\\_Years%27\\_War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seven_Years%27_War)

7) **Treaty of Paris** – The Treaty of Paris, signed in Paris by representatives of King George III of Great Britain and representatives of the United States of America on September 3, 1783, ended the American Revolutionary War. The treaty set the boundaries between



the British Empire in North America and the United States, on lines “exceedingly generous” to the latter. Details included fishing rights and restoration of property and prisoners of war.

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty\\_of\\_Paris\\_\(1783\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Paris_(1783))

8) **The Haitian Revolution** – The Haitian Revolution (French: Révolution haïtienne [ʁevɔlysjɔ̃ ajiʁjɛ̃n]) was a successful anti-slavery and anti-colonial insurrection by self-liberated slaves against French colonial rule in Saint-Domingue, now the sovereign nation of Haiti. It began on 22 August 1791, and ended in 1804 with the former colony’s independence. It involved blacks, mulattoes, French, Spanish, and British participants—with the ex-slave Toussaint L’Ouverture emerging as Haiti’s most charismatic hero. It was the only slave uprising that led to the founding of a state which was both free from slavery, and ruled by non-whites and former captives. It is now widely seen as a defining moment in the history of racism in the Atlantic World.

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haitian\\_Revolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haitian_Revolution)

9) **War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714)** – The War of the Spanish Succession (1701–1714) was a European conflict of the early 18th century, triggered by the death of the childless Charles II of Spain in November 1700. His closest heirs were members of the Austrian Habsburg and French Bourbon families; acquisition of an undivided Spanish Empire by either threatened the European balance of power.

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War\\_of\\_the\\_Spanish\\_Succession](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_of_the_Spanish_Succession)

10) **Spanish-American War** – The Spanish–American War (Spanish: Guerra hispano-americana or Guerra hispano-estadounidense; Filipino: Digmaang Espanyol-Amerikano) was fought between the United States and Spain in 1898. Hostilities began in the aftermath of the internal explosion of USS Maine in Havana Harbor in Cuba, leading to U.S. intervention in the Cuban War of Independence. U.S. acquisition of Spain’s Pacific possessions led to its involvement in the Philippine Revolution and ultimately in the Philippine–American War.

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish–American\\_War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish–American_War)

11) **Indian Rebellion of 1857** – The Indian Rebellion of 1857 was a major, but ultimately unsuccessful, uprising in India in 1857–58 against the rule of the British East India Company, which functioned as a sovereign power on behalf of the British Crown. The rebellion began on 10 May 1857 in the form of a mutiny of sepoys of the

Company's army in the garrison town of Meerut, 40 miles northeast of Delhi (now Old Delhi). It then erupted into other mutinies and civilian rebellions chiefly in the upper Gangetic plain and central India, though incidents of revolt also occurred farther north and east. The rebellion posed a considerable threat to British power in that region, and was contained only with the rebels' defeat in Gwalior on 20 June 1858. On 1 November 1858, the British granted amnesty to all rebels not involved in murder, though they did not declare the hostilities formally to have ended until 8 July 1859. The rebellion is known by many names, including the Sepoy Mutiny, the Indian Mutiny, the Great Rebellion, the Revolt of 1857, the Indian Insurrection, and in South Asia as the First War of Independence.

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian\\_Rebellion\\_of\\_1857](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Rebellion_of_1857)

12) **Scramble for Africa** – The Scramble for Africa was the occupation, division, and colonization of African territory by European powers during the period of New Imperialism, between 1881 and 1914. It is also called the Partition of Africa and the Conquest of Africa. In 1870, only 10 percent of Africa was under formal European control; by 1914 it had increased to almost 90 percent of the continent, with only Ethiopia (Abyssinia) and Liberia still being independent. With the Italian occupation of Ethiopia in 1936, only Liberia remained independent. There were multiple motivations including the quest for national prestige, tensions between pairs of European powers, religious missionary zeal and internal African native politics.

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scramble\\_for\\_Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scramble_for_Africa)

13) **The Berlin Conference (1884-1885)** – The Berlin Conference of 1884–85, also known as the Congo Conference (German: Kongokonferenz) or West Africa Conference (Westafrika-Konferenz), regulated European colonization and trade in Africa during the New Imperialism period and coincided with Germany's sudden emergence as an imperial power. The conference was organized by Otto von Bismarck, first Chancellor of Germany; its outcome, the General Act of the Berlin Conference, can be seen as the formalisation of the Scramble for Africa, although some scholars of history warn against an overemphasis of its role in the colonial partitioning of Africa, drawing attention to bilateral agreements concluded before and after the conference. The conference ushered in a period of heightened colonial activity by European powers, which eliminated or overrode most existing forms of African autonomy and self-governance.

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berlin\\_Conference](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berlin_Conference)

14) **Treaty of Lausanne** – The Treaty of Lausanne (French: *Traité de Lausanne*) was a peace treaty signed in the Palais de Rumine, Lausanne, Switzerland, on 24 July 1923. It officially settled the conflict that had originally existed between the Ottoman Empire and the Allied French Republic, British Empire, Kingdom of Italy, Empire of Japan, Kingdom of Greece, and the Kingdom of Romania since the onset of World War I. The original text of the treaty is in French. It was the result of a second attempt at peace after the failed Treaty of Sèvres, which was signed by all previous parties, except the Kingdom of Greece, but later rejected by the Turkish national movement who fought against the previous terms and significant loss of territory. The Treaty of Lausanne ended the conflict and defined the borders of the modern Turkish Republic. In the treaty, Turkey gave up all claims to the remainder of the Ottoman Empire and in return the Allies recognized Turkish sovereignty within its new borders.

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty\\_of\\_Lausanne](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Lausanne)

15) **Commonwealth** – Commonwealth is a traditional English term for a political community founded for the common good. Historically it has sometimes been synonymous with “republic”. The noun “commonwealth”, meaning “public welfare general good or advantage” dates from the 15th century. Originally a phrase (the common-wealth or the common weal – echoed in the modern synonym “public weal”) it comes from the old meaning of “wealth”, which is “well-being”, and is itself a loose translation of the Latin *res publica* (republic). The term literally meant “common well-being”. In the 17th century, the definition of “commonwealth” expanded from its original sense of “public welfare” or “commonweal” to mean “a state in which the supreme power is vested in the people; a republic or democratic state”. However, the term evolved to become a title to a number of political entities. Three countries – Australia, the Bahamas, and Dominica – have the official title “Commonwealth”, as do four U.S. states and two U.S. territories. More recently, the term has been used to name some fraternal associations of nations, most notably the Commonwealth of Nations, an organization primarily of former territories of the British Empire, which is often referred to as simply “the Commonwealth”.

Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commonwealth>

16) **Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905)** – The Russo-Japanese War (Russian: Русско-японская война, translit. *Russko-japonskaja vojna*; Japanese: 日露戦争, translit. *Nichiro sensō*; “Japanese-Russian War”) was fought during 1904-1905 between the Russian Empire and the

Empire of Japan over rival imperial ambitions in Manchuria and Korea. The major theatres of operations were the Liaodong Peninsula and Mukden in Southern Manchuria and the seas around Korea, Japan and the Yellow Sea.

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russo-Japanese\\_War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russo-Japanese_War)

17) **First Indochina War (1946-54)** – The First Indochina War (generally known as the Indochina War in France, and as the Anti-French Resistance War in Vietnam) began in French Indochina on December 19, 1946, and lasted until July 20, 1954. Fighting between French forces and their Việt Minh opponents in the south dated from September 1945. The conflict pitted a range of forces, including the French Union's French Far East Expeditionary Corps, led by France and supported by Bảo Đại's Vietnamese National Army against the Việt Minh, led by Ho Chi Minh and the People's Army of Vietnam led by Võ Nguyên Giáp. Most of the fighting took place in Tonkin in northern Vietnam, although the conflict engulfed the entire country and also extended into the neighboring French Indochina protectorates of Laos and Cambodia.

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First\\_Indochina\\_War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Indochina_War)

18) **Algerian War of Independence (1954-62)** – Algerian War, also called Algerian War of Independence, (1954–62) war for Algerian independence from France. The movement for independence began during World War I (1914–18) and gained momentum after French promises of greater self-rule in Algeria went unfulfilled after World War II (1939–45). In 1954 the National Liberation Front (FLN) began a guerrilla war against France and sought diplomatic recognition at the UN to establish a sovereign Algerian state. Although Algerian fighters operated in the countryside—particularly along the country's borders—the most serious fighting took place in and around Algiers, where FLN fighters launched a series of violent urban attacks that came to be known as the Battle of Algiers (1956–57). French forces (which increased to 500,000 troops) managed to regain control but only through brutal measures, and the ferocity of the fighting sapped the political will of the French to continue the conflict. In 1959 Charles de Gaulle declared that the Algerians had the right to determine their own future. Despite terrorist acts by French Algerians opposed to independence and an attempted coup in France by elements of the French army, an agreement was signed in 1962, and Algeria became independent.

Source: <https://www.britannica.com/event/Algerian-War>

19) **Cuban Revolution of 1959** – The Cuban Revolution (Spanish: Revolución cubana) was an armed revolt conducted by Fidel Castro's revolutionary 26th of July Movement and its allies against the authoritarian government of Cuban President Fulgencio Batista. The revolution began in July 1953, and continued sporadically until the rebels finally ousted Batista on 31 December 1958, replacing his government with a revolutionary socialist state. 26 July 1959 is celebrated in Cuba as the Day of the Revolution. The 26th of July Movement later reformed along communist lines, becoming the Communist Party in October 1965.

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuban\\_Revolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuban_Revolution)

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