Legacies of Empire

The nation state is a fairly recent historical phenomenon. Human history over the past two to four millennia has been dominated by empires, and the legacies of these empires continue to shape the contemporary world in ways that are not always recognized or fully understood.

Much research and writing about European colonial empires has focused on relationships between them and their colonies. This book examines the phenomenon of empire from a different perspective. It explores the imprint that imperial institutions, organizational principles, practices and logics have left on the modern world. It shows that many features of the contemporary world – modern armies, multiculturalism, globalized finance, modern city states, the United Nations – have been profoundly shaped by past empires. It also applies insights about the impact of past empires to contemporary politics and considers the long-term institutional legacies of the 'American empire'.

SANDRA HALPERIN is Professor of International Relations and Co-director of the Centre for Global and Transnational Politics in the Department of Politics and International Relations at Royal Holloway, University of London. She is the author of three cross-regional and transhistorical comparative studies: *In the Mirror of the Third World: Capitalist Development in Modern Europe* (1997), *War and Social Change in Modern Europe: The Great Transformation Revisited* (2004) and *Re-Envisioning Global Development: A 'Horizontal' Perspective* (2013). She is also the author of articles on globalization, development theory, historical sociology, nationalism, ethnic conflict, Islam and democracy in the Middle East.

RONEN PALAN is Professor of International Political Economy at City University London. He has published many articles and books on the subject of the offshore economy and theories of international political economy.

Legacies of Empire

Imperial Roots of the Contemporary Global Order

Edited by SANDRA HALPERIN and RONEN PALAN





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Contents

Lis	st of figures	<i>page</i> vii
Lis	t of tables	viii
Lis	et of contributors	ix
Acknowledgments		х
1	Introduction: legacies of empire SANDRA HALPERIN AND RONEN PALAN	1
Pa	rt I Incomplete transitions from empires to nation states	25
2	Political military legacies of empire in world politics TARAK BARKAWI	27
3	The second British Empire and the re-emergence of global finance RONEN PALAN	46
4	Imperial city states, national states and post-national spatialities SANDRA HALPERIN	69
Pai	rt II Legacies of non-European empires in today's world	97
5	The legacy of Eurasian nomadic empires: remnants of the Mongol imperial tradition IVER B. NEUMANN AND EINAR WIGEN	99
6	The modern roots of feudal empires: the donatary captaincies and the legacies of the Portuguese Empire in Brazil BENJAMIN DE CARVALHO	128

v

vi		Contents
7	Imperial legacies in the UN Development Programme and the UN development system CRAIG N. MURPHY	149
Pa	rt III The future legacies of the American Empire	171
8	Foreign bases, sovereignty and nation building after empire: the United States in comparative perspective ALEXANDER COOLEY	173
9	Empire, capital and a legacy of endogenous multiculturalism HERMAN MARK SCHWARTZ	197
10	The assemblage of American imperium: hybrid power, world war and world government(ality) in the twenty-firs century RONNIE D. LIPSCHUTZ	st 221
11	Conclusions sandra halperin and ronen palan	243
Index		250

Figures

4.1	Changes in the nature of space: I	page 71
4.2	Changes in the nature of space: II	71
9.1	Largest ethnic group by county, 2000 Census	214

Tables

3.1	Top 20 international financial centres, 2010	page 50
3.2	Aggregative list of top international financial	
	centres, 2010	51
4.1	Regional inequality in Europe before 1945	84
5.1	Ideal-typical traits of European and Eurasian empires	
	compared	108

Contributors

Tarak Barkawi is Reader in International Relations in the Department of International Relations, London School of Economics and Political Science.

Alexander Cooley is Tow Professor of Political Science in the Department of Political Science at Barnard College, Columbia University.

Benjamin de Carvalho is a senior research fellow at the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs.

Sandra Halperin is Professor of International Relations in the Department of Politics and International Relations, Royal Holloway, University of London.

Ronnie D. Lipschutz is Professor of Politics in the Department of Politics, University of California, Santa Cruz.

Craig N. Murphy is Professor of Global Governance at the McCormack School of Policy and Global Studies, University of Massachusetts, Boston.

Iver B. Neumann is Montague Burton Professor of International Relations in the Department of International Relations, London School of Economics and Politics, and an Associate of the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs.

Ronen Palan is Professor of International Political Economy in the Department of International Politics, City University of London.

Herman Mark Schwartz is Professor of Politics in the Department of Politics, University of Virginia.

Einar Wigen is Lecturer in Turkish History in the Department of Culture Studies and Oriental Languages, University of Oslo.

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The origins of the project are the result of a Leverhulme Foundation Research Grant Project entitled Global Development: The Role of Trans-National Elites in Afro-Eurasia. This project involved research by Sandra Halperin and two colleagues (Yasmin Khan and Stephanie Ortmann) on the Middle East and North Africa, South Asia, and Russia and Central Asia. Its aim was to make visible a horizontal or transnational set of connections, relations and processes that much historiography and social science tends to obscure. We pursued this aim by studying transitions from empire to independent states in the post-Ottoman Middle East (MENA), post-colonial India and post-Soviet Russia and Central Asia, and explored through comparativehistorical study how these moments were shaped by, and worked to extend and reproduce, trans-national networks. Our hypothesis was that if these networks survived the transitions from empire to 'national independence' in MENA, South Asia and Russia and Central Asia, we should find evidence that trans-local/cross-regional networks played a larger role and exerted much more cultural and economic influence in these transitions than traditional periodization and nationalist narratives usually convey. Our plan of work involved much discussion and comparison of our individual findings and the securing of additional funds to support workshops and other activities that would enable us to present our findings and receive feedback from a broader community of scholars.

This is where Ronen Palan entered the picture, bringing with him the notion of 'legacies of empire' to characterize a salient dimension of our work. The term had resonance and, with it, we succeeded in piquing the curiosity of a group of scholars from the UK, Europe

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xi