

Colonialism

We must imagine that states or even just minimal political entities like the first South African cave communities, grew by incrementally appending yet smaller entities, until eventually true mankind's startling innovation, political units got formed. The story is long and is ours, and with it comes crashing upward man, with the evolution of the always unpredictable innovations of mankind, like the colony, the settlement appended to other colonies, the small unit. With the satellite-centered inexorable upbuild of human history, it is given to many a tough or powerful colony to master less powerful units, its satellites, and to convert them into new posts of generation. The author's background has particularly scanned a small area of the ancient Mediterranean where by the fifth century B.C. one small city state after another—Sparta, Thebes, Corinth, Delos—had acquired hegemony over several smaller satellites, with a resultant blend of economic dependencies, mutual security pacts, and trade deals which secured the colonial status of a wide band of the weaker. Human history replicates this kind of generation of colonies; it is the method at hand for generating new manifestations of the mother force.

In Western Europe, in the nineteenth century after the birth of Christ, the long rooted historical practice of colony formation took a freshly formative move. With the new century opening new pathways to the desire for power, with the great new European nationalisms waving their national flags over the vulnerable fields of Africa, the western colonization of Africa, ushered in by the Congress of Vienna (1814), undertook a full scale colonization of the major countries of the so called Dark Continent. The consequences of this vast reshaping remain with us today. The resentment of the colonized, and the nostalgia of the former conquerors, keep the old hostilities alive.