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Titolo	Empires / / Michael Doyle
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Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (407 p. )
Collana	Cornell Studies in Comparative History
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Soggetti	Soils - Texas - Matagorda County Electronic books.
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Note generali	Text and table "Soil interpretations and limitations for selected uses" on verso. Includes table "Proportion of associations in Matagorda County," location map, and descriptive legends. In lower right margin: January 1978 4-R-36198. "Source: Original draft by State Soil Survey staff." Depths shown by form lines. "This general soil map is suitable for broad planning purposes only."
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliography (p. 373-398) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Preface 1. Imperialism and Empire I: HISTORICAL SOCIOLOGY OF EMPIRES 2. Introduction to Part I 3. Athens and Sparta: Empire and Hegemony 4. Rome 5. The Ottoman, Spanish, and English Empires 6. The Sociology of Empires: Hypotheses II: THE SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA: NINETEENTH-CENTURY IMPERIALISM 7. Introduction to Part II 8. Tribal Peripheries and Formal Empire 9. Patrimonial Peripheries and Informal Empire 10. The International System and Nineteenth-Century Imperialism 11. Greater Britain 12. France, Germany, and Spain 13. The Politics of Nineteenth-Century Imperialism III: Conclusion 14. Imperial Development: The End of Empire?
Sommario/riassunto	Although empires have shaped the political development of virtually all the states of the modern world, "imperialism" has not figured largely in the mainstream of scholarly literature. This book seeks to account for the imperial phenomenon and to establish its importance as a subject

in the study of the theory of world politics. Michael Doyle believes that empires can best be defined as relationships of effective political control imposed by some political societies-those called metropoleson other political societies-called peripheries. To build an explanation of the birth, life, and death of empires, he starts with an overview and critique of the leading theories of imperialism. Supplementing theoretical analysis with historical description, he considers episodes from the life cycles of empires from the classical and modern world, concentrating on the nineteenth-century scramble for Africa. He describes in detail the slow entanglement of the peripheral societies on the Nile and the Niger with metropolitan power, the survival of independent Ethiopia, Bismarck's manipulation of imperial diplomacy for European ends, the race for imperial possession in the 1880's, and the rapid setting of the imperial sun. Combining a sensitivity to historical detail with a judicious search for general patterns, Empires will engage the attention of social scientists in many disciplines.