

political cartoons of imperialism in africa

political cartoons of imperialism in africa have long served as powerful visual commentaries on the complex and often exploitative relationships between European powers and African territories during the colonial era. These cartoons provide critical insights into the attitudes, justifications, and consequences of imperialism in Africa, reflecting the political, social, and economic dynamics of the time. Through satire and symbolism, political cartoons captured the tensions and conflicts inherent in imperial rule, revealing both the perspectives of the colonizers and the critiques from anti-imperialist voices. This article explores the significance of political cartoons of imperialism in Africa, examining their historical context, common themes, notable examples, and the impact they had on public opinion and historical memory. Understanding these cartoons enriches the study of imperialism by highlighting how art and media influenced and documented this pivotal chapter in world history.

- Historical Context of Political Cartoons and Imperialism in Africa
- Common Themes in Political Cartoons of Imperialism in Africa
- Notable Examples of Political Cartoons Depicting African Imperialism
- Impact and Legacy of Political Cartoons on Perceptions of Imperialism

Historical Context of Political Cartoons and Imperialism in Africa

Political cartoons emerged as a popular form of mass communication in the 19th century, coinciding with the height of European imperial expansion into Africa. Newspapers and magazines widely circulated these cartoons, which distanced complex political issues through humor and visual allegory, making them accessible to a broad audience. The Scramble for Africa, roughly spanning from the 1880s to the early 20th century, was a period marked by aggressive colonization by European powers such as Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, and Portugal. Political cartoons of imperialism in Africa often reflected the imperialist ideologies of the era, including notions of racial superiority, the "civilizing mission," and economic exploitation.

These cartoons served multiple purposes: they were tools of propaganda supporting imperial policies, critiques exposing the brutality and hypocrisy of colonial rule, and reflections of public opinion both within Europe and globally. As visual representations, they distilled complex geopolitical events, such as the Berlin Conference of 1884-85, into easily digestible imagery, influencing public understanding and discourse about African colonization.

The Role of Newspapers and Magazines

During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, newspapers and illustrated magazines were the primary platforms for political cartoons. Publications such as *Punch* in Britain and *Le Petit Journal* in France frequently featured cartoons commenting on imperial affairs. These outlets shaped popular

narratives around African imperialism, often promoting national pride and justifying colonial conquests under the guise of bringing progress and civilization to purportedly "backward" societies.

European Imperial Powers and Their Portrayal

Political cartoons depicted European imperial powers in various ways, ranging from heroic explorers and benevolent rulers to greedy exploiters and oppressive colonizers. Such imagery played a significant role in framing imperialism either as a noble endeavor or a controversial enterprise, depending on the cartoonist's perspective and the intended audience.

Common Themes in Political Cartoons of Imperialism in Africa

Political cartoons of imperialism in Africa frequently employed recurring themes and symbols to communicate their messages. These themes highlighted the tensions between imperial powers and African populations, as well as the broader ideological conflicts surrounding colonization.

Racial Stereotypes and Hierarchies

Many cartoons reinforced racial hierarchies by portraying Africans in stereotypical and demeaning ways, often depicting them as primitive, childlike, or savage. These representations justified imperial control by implying that African peoples required European guidance and governance. Conversely, some anti-imperialist cartoons challenged these stereotypes by highlighting the humanity and resistance of African communities.

The "Civilizing Mission"

The notion of the "civilizing mission" was a dominant justification for imperialism and appeared frequently in political cartoons. Europeans were depicted as bearers of enlightenment, education, and Christianity to African societies. This paternalistic theme masked the exploitative and violent realities of colonial rule, presenting imperialism as a benevolent and necessary intervention.

Economic Exploitation and Resource Extraction

Cartoons often illustrated the economic motives behind imperialism, such as the extraction of natural resources and the exploitation of labor. Imagery of European powers greedily carving up the African continent or extracting wealth symbolized the economic interests driving colonization. These cartoons sometimes critiqued the destructive impact of imperialism on African economies and societies.

Resistance and Conflict

Political cartoons also depicted African resistance to imperialism, portraying uprisings, wars, and acts

of defiance. These images varied in tone, from sympathetic portrayals of anti-colonial fighters to derogatory depictions aimed at discrediting resistance movements. The theme of conflict underscored the contested nature of imperial rule in Africa.

List of Key Themes

- Racial stereotyping and hierarchy
- The civilizing mission and paternalism
- Economic exploitation and resource greed
- Territorial partition and the Scramble for Africa
- African resistance and anti-imperial struggles
- European rivalry and diplomatic negotiations

Notable Examples of Political Cartoons Depicting African Imperialism

Several political cartoons stand out for their historical significance and artistic impact in illustrating imperialism in Africa. These works provide valuable case studies for understanding the visual rhetoric and political commentary of the era.

“The Rhodes Colossus” by Edward Linley Sambourne (1892)

One of the most famous political cartoons related to African imperialism is "The Rhodes Colossus," which portrays Cecil Rhodes straddling the African continent. Created in the British magazine *Punch*, this cartoon symbolized Rhodes's ambition to connect British territories from the Cape to Cairo. It encapsulated British imperial aspirations and the idea of domination over Africa's vast lands.

Cartoons on the Berlin Conference (1884-1885)

Numerous cartoons depicted the Berlin Conference, where European powers partitioned Africa with little regard for indigenous peoples. These cartoons often satirized the greed and diplomatic maneuvering of European leaders, highlighting the arbitrary division of African territories. They criticized the disregard for African sovereignty and foreshadowed the conflicts that would arise from such colonial borders.

Belgian Imperialism and King Leopold II

Political cartoons also targeted the brutal exploitation in the Congo Free State under King Leopold II of Belgium. Cartoons exposed the atrocities committed against the Congolese people, condemning the inhumane treatment and economic plundering. These images contributed to international awareness and pressure that eventually led to reforms.

Impact and Legacy of Political Cartoons on Perceptions of Imperialism

Political cartoons of imperialism in Africa played a significant role in shaping contemporary and historical perceptions of colonialism. Their influence extended beyond immediate political debates to affect public opinion, policy discussions, and historical memory.

Influencing Public Opinion and Policy

By distilling complex imperial issues into striking visuals, cartoons helped shape public attitudes toward imperialism. Pro-imperialist cartoons bolstered support for colonial ventures by appealing to national pride and perceived moral obligations. Conversely, critical cartoons raised awareness of colonial abuses and fueled anti-imperialist sentiment, sometimes influencing political reform movements.

Documenting Historical Realities

Political cartoons serve as historical documents that capture contemporary views and societal values. They provide unique insights into the rhetoric, biases, and conflicts surrounding imperialism in Africa, complementing traditional historical narratives.

Legacy in Modern Discourse

The legacy of these cartoons persists in modern discussions about colonialism and its consequences. Contemporary artists and scholars often revisit political cartoons of imperialism to critique ongoing issues of racial representation, post-colonial identity, and historical accountability.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are political cartoons of imperialism in Africa?

Political cartoons of imperialism in Africa are illustrated artworks that use satire and symbolism to critique and depict the impact of European colonial powers on African societies during the period of imperialism.

Why were political cartoons important during the era of imperialism in Africa?

Political cartoons were important because they provided a powerful and accessible medium to communicate the injustices, exploitation, and resistance related to imperialism, influencing public opinion and political discourse.

What common themes appear in political cartoons about African imperialism?

Common themes include the exploitation of African resources, the dehumanization of African people, the greed and rivalry among European powers, the imposition of foreign control, and the resistance or suffering of African populations.

How did European political cartoons portray imperialism in Africa?

European political cartoons often portrayed imperialism as a civilizing mission or justified colonial expansion, sometimes depicting Africans in stereotypical or racist ways to rationalize control and domination.

How did African political cartoons respond to imperialism?

African political cartoons often depicted imperialism critically, highlighting the oppression, cultural destruction, and economic exploitation caused by colonial rule, and sometimes promoting messages of resistance and nationalism.

Can you name a famous political cartoon related to African imperialism?

One famous political cartoon is "The Rhodes Colossus," which depicts Cecil Rhodes as a giant straddling Africa, symbolizing British imperial ambition and the Scramble for Africa.

What role do political cartoons play in understanding the history of imperialism in Africa?

Political cartoons serve as historical documents that reveal contemporary attitudes, propaganda, resistance, and the socio-political context of imperialism, providing insight beyond textual records.

How are modern political cartoons about imperialism in Africa different from historical ones?

Modern political cartoons often reflect post-colonial perspectives, critiquing neocolonialism, ongoing economic exploitation, and global inequalities, using more diverse and nuanced representations compared to some historical cartoons.

Additional Resources

1. *Imperial Visions: Political Cartoons and the Scramble for Africa*

This book explores the role of political cartoons in shaping public opinion during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It focuses on the Scramble for Africa, highlighting how illustrators used satire and symbolism to critique imperial powers. The analysis reveals how cartoons influenced both European and African perspectives on colonization.

2. *Drawing Empire: Satire and Power in African Colonial Cartoons*

This work examines the intersection of art and politics through colonial-era cartoons. It delves into how cartoonists depicted African societies and imperial authorities, often reinforcing stereotypes or challenging colonial policies. The book also discusses the impact of these images on resistance movements and colonial governance.

3. *Cartooning Africa: Imperialism and Visual Culture in the 19th Century*

Focusing on the visual culture of imperialism, this book provides a comprehensive overview of political cartoons published in European newspapers and magazines. It analyzes the narratives they constructed about Africa and its peoples, revealing underlying attitudes of racism, paternalism, and economic ambition.

4. *Satire and Sovereignty: Political Cartoons on African Imperialism*

This volume collects and interprets key political cartoons that commented on imperial policies and events in Africa. It discusses how satire served as a tool for both supporting and opposing imperial expansion. The book also highlights the role of cartoons in shaping international diplomacy and colonial administration.

5. *Lines of Control: Political Cartoons and the Partition of Africa*

This book investigates how political cartoons depicted the partitioning of Africa among European powers. It traces the evolution of cartoon imagery from the initial invasions to the establishment of colonial borders. The author emphasizes the cartoons' role in legitimizing imperial claims and exposing colonial conflicts.

6. *Caricatures of Conquest: The Political Cartoonist's Role in African Imperialism*

Exploring the work of prominent cartoonists, this book reveals how caricature was used to comment on imperial conquest and its consequences. It considers the ethical implications of these portrayals and their influence on public attitudes toward colonization and indigenous peoples.

7. *Imperial Ink: The Art of Political Cartoons in Africa's Colonial Era*

This title focuses on the artistic techniques and narrative strategies employed in political cartoons related to African imperialism. It highlights how artists balanced humor, criticism, and propaganda to engage audiences. The book also examines the reception of these cartoons within both colonial and indigenous communities.

8. *Cartoon Imperialism: Visual Satire and Power in African Colonization*

This scholarly work analyzes how cartoons functioned as instruments of imperial ideology and resistance. It provides detailed case studies of specific cartoons and their political contexts, illustrating the complex relationship between image and power during colonization.

9. *Sketching Empire: Political Cartoons and African Resistance*

This book offers a unique perspective by focusing on cartoons created by African artists and activists that challenged imperial narratives. It documents how visual satire became a form of political

resistance, empowering colonized peoples to critique and undermine colonial authority. The work broadens the understanding of political cartoons beyond European perspectives.

Political Cartoons Of Imperialism In Africa

Find other PDF articles:

<http://www.devensbusiness.com/archive-library-507/pdf?ID=mub80-5456&title=mechanical-engineering-la-tech.pdf>

political cartoons of imperialism in africa: *The Idea of Development in Africa* Corrie Decker, Elisabeth McMahon, 2020-10-29 An engaging history of how the idea of development has shaped Africa's past and present encounters with the West.

political cartoons of imperialism in africa: History Repeats Itself in the Classroom, Too! Gregory Gray, Jennifer Donnelly, 2014-04-01 The best history/social studies classes are those in which students act as historians, political scientists, and economists. The best teachers are those who model "discipline-specific expertise." There is an effective formula for achieving the Common Core State Standards' goal of college and career readiness in history/social studies: Establish the foundation for future academic work, subject area knowledge and skill developmentTake deliberate advantage of students prior knowledge of those topics taught multiple times from elementary school through high school Increase the complexity of reading materials in these subjects as they are covered in subsequent coursesDevelop a multi-year plan to vertically spiral writing and speaking skills towards producing work that demonstrates thinking commensurate with college and career readinessThis resource book is intended for both new and experienced teachers. School-site departments and district curriculum specialists will find this book useful. In addition, this book will be an excellent supplement for university methods instructors interested in helping their student teachers meet the goals of the Common Core State Standards.

political cartoons of imperialism in africa: *Volatile Whiteness* Martin Repinecz, 2025-01-31 The decades spanning from the 1960s to the 1980s in Spain were marked by a series of significant changes: a flourishing economy fuelled by tourism, widespread migration from rural areas to cities, the dissolution of the African empire, evolving gender and sexual norms, and a political transition from dictatorship to democracy. *Volatile Whiteness* argues that throughout this period, popular film genres such as comedies, crime thrillers, musicals, and religious cinema aimed to erode the racialized image of Spain as an Africa of Europe and establish the nation's belonging in global whiteness. The book explores how popular films shaped the attitudes of Spanish audiences towards racialized groups even before the onset of mass immigration in the 1990s and traces the construction of the Roma community as an internal threat to the nation's upward mobility during late Francoism and the subsequent Transition. The book examines films that have retained popularity among contemporary Spanish audiences due to their continued circulation on television and other platforms. In doing so, *Volatile Whiteness* reflects not only on the meanings that popular films of the past may have had for their original audiences, but also on the ways they may shape the lived experiences of racial minorities in Spain today.

political cartoons of imperialism in africa: Arabs in Turkish Political Cartoons, 1876-1950 Ilkim Büke Okyar, 2023-04-17 The emergence of Turkish nationalism prior to World War I opened the way for various ethnic, religious, and cultural stereotypes to link the notion of the Other to the concept of national identity. The founding elite took up a massive project of social engineering that now required the amplification of Turkishness as an essential concept of the new

nation-state. The construction of Others served as a backdrop to the articulation of Turkishness –and for Turkey in many ways, the Arab in his keffiyeh and traditional garb constituted the ultimate Other. In this nuanced and richly detailed study, Ilkim Büke Okyar brings the everyday production of nationalist discourse into the mainstream political and historical narrative of modern Turkey. Okyar shifts the focus of inquiry from the abstract discourses of elite intellectuals to the visual rhetoric of popular culture, where Arabs as the non-national Others hold a front seat. Drawing upon previously neglected colloquial Turkish sources, Okyar challenges the notion that ethnoreligious stereotypes of Arabs are limited to the Western conception of the Other. She shows how the emergence of the printing press and the subsequent explosion of news media contributed to formulating the Arab as the binary opposite of the Turk. The book shows how the cartoon press became one of the most significant platforms in the construction, maintenance, and mobilization of Turkish nationalism through the perceived image of the Arab that was haunted forever by ethnic and religious origins.

political cartoons of imperialism in africa: Cartoon Conflicts Richard Scully, Paulo Jorge Fernandes, Ritu Gairola Khanduri, 2025-07-28 This edited collection of new research highlights the way in which the cartoon - long regarded as a staple of journalism and freedom of expression - faces new challenges in the twenty-first century that can be far better understood and appreciated if one takes an historical perspective. Current debates over the limits of freedom of expression, 'political correctness', and 'cancel culture' all have their precedents in past controversies over cartoons and caricature; indeed there is a definite continuum between these past instances of debate and their present manifestations. Chapters 2 and 10 are available open access under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License via link.springer.com.

political cartoons of imperialism in africa: 100 Brain-Friendly Lessons for Unforgettable Teaching and Learning (9-12) Marcia L. Tate, 2019-07-24 Use research- and brain-based teaching to engage students and maximize learning Lessons should be memorable and engaging. When they are, student achievement increases, behavior problems decrease, and teaching and learning are fun! In 100 Brain-Friendly Lessons for Unforgettable Teaching and Learning 9-12, best-selling author and renowned educator and consultant Marcia Tate takes her bestselling Worksheets Don't Grow Dendrites one step further by providing teachers with ready-to-use lesson plans that take advantage of the way that students really learn. Readers will find 100 cross-curricular sample lessons from each of the four major content areas Plans designed around the most frequently-taught objectives Lessons educators can immediately adapt 20 brain compatible, research-based instructional strategies Questions that teachers should ask and answer when planning lessons Guidance on building relationships with students to maximize learning

political cartoons of imperialism in africa: Africa after Modernism Michael Janis, 2013-05-13 Africa after Modernism traces shifts in perspectives on African culture, arts, and philosophy from the conflict with European modernist interventions in the climate of colonialist aggression to present identitarian positions in the climate of globalism, multiculturalism, and mass media. By focusing on what may be called deconstructive moments in twentieth-century Africanist thought – on intellectual landmarks, revolutionary ideas, crises of consciousness, literary and philosophical debates – this study looks at African modernity and modernism from critical postcolonial perspectives. An effort to sketch contemporary frameworks of global intersubjective relations reflecting African cultures and concerns must resist taking modernism as a term of African periodization, or master-narrative, but as a constellation of discursive and subjective forms that obtains upon the present moment in African literature, philosophy, and cultural history. Africa after Modernism argues for a philosophical consciousness and pan-African multiculturalist ethos that operate, after the deconstruction of Eurocentrism, beyond self/other paradigms of exoticism or West/Africa political ideologies, in dialogue with postcolonial approaches to cultural reciprocity.

political cartoons of imperialism in africa: Popular Culture in Africa Stephanie Newell, Onookome Okome, 2013-11-12 This volume marks the 25th anniversary of Karin Barber's ground-breaking article, Popular Arts in Africa, which stimulated new debates about African popular culture and its defining categories. Focusing on performances, audiences, social contexts and texts,

contributors ask how African popular cultures contribute to the formation of an episteme. With chapters on theater, Nollywood films, blogging, and music and sports discourses, as well as on popular art forms, urban and youth cultures, and gender and sexuality, the book highlights the dynamism and complexity of contemporary popular cultures in sub-Saharan Africa. Focusing on the streets of Africa, especially city streets where different cultures and cultural personalities meet, the book asks how the category of the people is identified and interpreted by African culture-producers, politicians, religious leaders, and by the people themselves. The book offers a nuanced, strongly historicized perspective in which African popular cultures are regarded as vehicles through which we can document ordinary people's vitality and responsiveness to political and social transformations.

political cartoons of imperialism in africa: Troubling Images Federico Freschi, Brenda Schmahmann, Lize van Robbroeck, 2020-02-01 *Troubling Images* explores how art and visual culture helped to secure hegemonic claims to the nation-state via the construction of a unified Afrikaner imaginary Emerging in the late nineteenth century and gaining currency in the 1930s and 1940s, Afrikaner nationalist fervour underpinned the establishment of white Afrikaner political and cultural domination during South Africa's apartheid years. Focusing on manifestations of Afrikaner nationalism in paintings, sculptures, monuments, buildings, cartoons, photographs, illustrations and exhibitions, *Troubling Images* offers a critical account of the role of art and visual culture in the construction of a unified Afrikaner imaginary, which helped secure hegemonic claims to the nation-state. This insightful volume examines the implications of metaphors and styles deployed in visual culture, and considers how the design, production, collecting and commissioning of objects, images and architecture were informed by Afrikaner nationalist imperatives and ideals. While some chapters focus only on instances of adherence to Afrikaner nationalism, others consider articulations of dissent and criticism. By 'troubling' these images: looking at them, teasing out their meanings, and connecting them to a political and social project that still has a major impact on the present moment, the authors engage with the ways in which an Afrikaner nationalist inheritance is understood and negotiated in contemporary South Africa. They examine the management of its material effects in contemporary art, in archives, the commemorative landscape and the built environment. *Troubling Images* adds to current debates about the histories and ideological underpinnings of nationalism and is particularly relevant in the current context of globalism and diaspora, resurgent nationalisms and calls for decolonisation.

political cartoons of imperialism in africa: Comic empires Richard Scully, Andrekos Varnava, 2019-11-04 *Comic empires* is an innovative collection of new scholarly research, exploring the relationship between imperialism and cartoons, caricature, and comic art.

political cartoons of imperialism in africa: Political Geography , 2014-05-22 We live in a rapidly changing world in which politics is becoming both more and less predictable at the same time: this makes political geography a particularly exciting topic to study. To make sense of the continuities and disruptions within this political world requires a strongly focused yet flexible text. This new (sixth) edition of Peter Taylor's *Political Geography* proves itself fit for the task of coping with a frequently and rapidly changing geo-political landscape. Co-authored again with Colin Flint, it retains the intellectual clarity, rigour and vision of previous editions, based upon its world-systems approach. Reflecting the backdrop of the current global climate, this is the *Empire, globalization and climate change* edition in which global political change is being driven by three related processes: the role of cities in economic and political networks; the problems facing territorially based notions of democratic politics and citizenship, and the ongoing spectre of war. This sixth edition remains a core text for students of political geography, geopolitics, international relations and political science, as well as more broadly across human geography and the social sciences.

political cartoons of imperialism in africa: Photography in and out of Africa Kylie Thomas, Louise Green, 2018-02-02 This book offers a range of perspectives on photography in Africa, bringing research on South African photography into conversation with work from several other places on the continent, including Angola, the DRC, Kenya, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Ethiopia, and

Eritrea. The collection engages with the history of photography and its role in colonial regulatory regimes; with social documentary photography and practices of self-representation; and with the place of portraits in the production of subjectivities, as well as contemporary and experimental photographic practices. Through detailed analyses of particular photographs and photographic archives, the chapters in this book trace how photographs have been used both to affirm colonial worldviews and to disrupt and critique such forms of power. This book was originally published as a special issue of *Social Dynamics*.

political cartoons of imperialism in africa: Inquiry-Based Lessons in World History Jana Kirchner, Andrew McMichael, 2021-09-03 Spanning the time period from 750 CE to the present day, *Inquiry-Based Lessons in World History* (Vol. 2) focuses on creating global connections between people and places using primary sources in standards-based lessons. With sections on the world in transition, the era of revolutions, imperialism and global war, and the modern world, this book provides teachers with inquiry-based, ready-to-use lessons that can be adapted to any classroom and that encourage students to take part in the learning process by reading and thinking like historians. Each section contains chapters that correspond to the scope and sequence of most world history textbooks. Each inquiry lesson begins with an essential question and connections to content and literacy standards, followed by primary source excerpts or links to those sources. Lessons include step-by-step directions, incorporate a variety of literacy strategies, and require students to make a hypothesis using evidence from the texts they have read. Grades 7-10

political cartoons of imperialism in africa: Postcolonial Comics Binita Mehta, Pia Mukherji, 2015-04-24 This collection examines new comic-book cultures, graphic writing, and bande dessinée texts as they relate to postcolonialism in contemporary Anglophone and Francophone settings. The individual chapters are framed within a larger enquiry that considers definitive aspects of the postcolonial condition in twenty-first-century (con)texts. The authors demonstrate that the fields of comic-book production and circulation in various regional histories introduce new postcolonial vocabularies, reconstitute conventional image-functions in established social texts and political systems, and present competing narratives of resistance and rights. In this sense, postcolonial comic cultures are of particular significance in the context of a newly global and politically recomposed landscape. This volume introduces a timely intervention within current comic-book-area studies that remain firmly situated within the U.S.-European and Japanese manga paradigms and their reading publics. It will be of great interest to a wide variety of disciplines including postcolonial studies, comics-area studies, cultural studies, and gender studies.

political cartoons of imperialism in africa: *Stamps, Nationalism and Political Transition* Stanley D Brunn, 2022-08-08 This book explores how states in political transition use stamps to promote a new visual nationalism. Stamps as products of the state and provide small pieces of information about a state's heritage, culture, economies and place in the world. These depictions change over time, reflecting political and cultural changes and developments. The volume explores the transition times in more than a dozen countries from Africa, Latin America, Asia and Europe. Specifically addressed are the stamp topics, issues and themes in the years before and after such major changes occurred, for example, from a European colony to political independence or from a dictatorship to democracy. The authors compare the personalities, histories, and cultural representations before the transition period and how the state used the after event to define or redefine its place on the world political map. The final three chapters consider international themes on many stamp issues, one being stamps with Disney cartoon characters, another on themeless Forever stamps, and the third on states celebrating women and their accomplishments. This volume has wide interdisciplinary relevance and should prove of particular interest to those studying geopolitics, political transition, visual nationalism, soft power and visual representations of decolonializing.

political cartoons of imperialism in africa: *Cartooning in Africa* John A. Lent, 2009 This volume documents from historical and contemporary perspectives, the situations, trends, and issues of cartooning in a number of African countries, and profiles the individuals, forms, and phenomena

that stand out. All types of cartooning are covered, including comic books, comic strips, gag and political cartoons, and humor magazines. The contributors are scholars, writers, and practitioners of comic art who are either residents of or research visitors to Africa. Their approaches run the gamut from historical/contemporary overviews, to problem analysis of the profession and cartoonists, to textual analysis.--BOOK JACKET.

political cartoons of imperialism in africa: *Kronos* , 2000

political cartoons of imperialism in africa: *Restoration and History* Marcus Hall, 2010-02-01

Once a forest has been destroyed, should one plant a new forest to emulate the old, or else plant designer forests to satisfy our immediate needs? Should we aim to re-create forests, or simply create them? How does the past shed light on our environmental efforts, and how does the present influence our environmental goals? Can we predict the future of restoration? This book explores how a consideration of time and history can improve the practice of restoration. There is a past of restoration, as well as past assumptions about restoration, and such assumptions have political and social implications. Governments around the world are willing to spend billions on restoration projects - in the Everglades, along the Rhine River, in the South China Sea - without acknowledging that former generations have already wrestled with repairing damaged ecosystems, that there have been many kinds of former ecosystems, and that there are many former ways of understanding such systems. This book aims to put the dimension of time back into our understanding of environmental efforts. Historic ecosystems can serve as models for our restorative efforts, if we can just describe such ecosystems. What conditions should be brought back, and do such conditions represent new natures or better pasts? A collective answer is given in these pages - and it is not a unified answer.

political cartoons of imperialism in africa: Authoritarian Laughter Neringa Klumbytė, 2022-12-15 Winner of the 2024 BASEES (British Association for Slavonic and East European Studies) Women's Forum. *Authoritarian Laughter* explores the political history of the satire and humor magazine *Broom* published in Soviet Lithuania. Artists, writers, and journalists were required to create state-sponsored Soviet humor and serve the Communist Party after Lithuania was incorporated into the Soviet Union in 1940. Neringa Klumbytė investigates official attempts to shape citizens into Soviet subjects and engage them through a culture of popular humor. *Broom* was multidirectional—it both facilitated Communist Party agendas and expressed opposition toward the Soviet regime. Official satire and humor in Soviet Lithuania increasingly created dystopian visions of Soviet modernity and were a forum for critical ideas and nationalist sentiments that were mobilized in anti-Soviet revolutionary laughter in the late 1980s and early 1990s. *Authoritarian Laughter* illustrates that Soviet Western peripheries were unstable and their governance was limited. While authoritarian states engage in a statecraft of the everyday and seek to engineer intimate lives, authoritarianism is defied not only in revolutions, but in the many stories people tell each other about themselves in jokes, cartoons, and satires.

political cartoons of imperialism in africa: Encyclopedia of the Ottoman Empire Gábor Ágoston, Bruce Alan Masters, 2009 Presents a comprehensive A-to-Z reference to the empire that once encompassed large parts of the modern-day Middle East, North Africa, and southeastern Europe.

Related to political cartoons of imperialism in africa

Politics, Policy, Political News - POLITICO Young people — on the left and right — are growing increasingly skeptical of Israel. A Russian satirist explains why autocrats can't take a joke. The nation's most prominent — and most

Politics - Wikipedia Politics (from Ancient Greek πολιτικά (politiká) 'affairs of the cities') is the set of activities that are associated with making decisions in groups, or other forms of power relations among

POLITICAL Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster The meaning of POLITICAL is of or relating to government, a government, or the conduct of government. How to use political in a sentence

Political News | AP News Founded in 1846, AP today remains the most trusted source of fast, accurate, unbiased news in all formats and the essential provider of the technology and services vital to

POLITICAL | definition in the Cambridge English Dictionary Politics means the activities of the government or people who try to influence the way a country is governed. We use a singular verb with it: Free trade is an ongoing political issue because it

Political Definition & Meaning | Britannica Dictionary POLITICAL meaning: 1 : of or relating to politics or government; 2 : interested in or active in politics

What is Politics? Exploring Definitions and Concepts • PolSci Institute Politics, at its core, is about power relationships, decision-making, and the art of influence that exists in virtually every aspect of human interaction. German sociologist Max

Politics : NPR 1 day ago Politics NPR's expanded coverage of U.S. and world politics, the latest news from Congress and the White House and elections. A news crew films a segment near a sign

Politics - The Washington Post 3 days ago Post Politics from The Washington Post is the source for political news headlines, in-depth politics coverage and political opinion, plus breaking news on the Biden administration

Politics: Latest and breaking political news today - POLITICO Much of the private sector is paralyzed by Trump's broader efforts to leverage the might of the government to bend companies to his whims. The lawsuit comes after Russell Vought outlined

Politics, Policy, Political News - POLITICO Young people — on the left and right — are growing increasingly skeptical of Israel. A Russian satirist explains why autocrats can't take a joke. The nation's most prominent — and most

Politics - Wikipedia Politics (from Ancient Greek πολιτικά (politiká) 'affairs of the cities') is the set of activities that are associated with making decisions in groups, or other forms of power relations among

POLITICAL Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster The meaning of POLITICAL is of or relating to government, a government, or the conduct of government. How to use political in a sentence

Political News | AP News Founded in 1846, AP today remains the most trusted source of fast, accurate, unbiased news in all formats and the essential provider of the technology and services vital to

POLITICAL | definition in the Cambridge English Dictionary Politics means the activities of the government or people who try to influence the way a country is governed. We use a singular verb with it: Free trade is an ongoing political issue because it

Political Definition & Meaning | Britannica Dictionary POLITICAL meaning: 1 : of or relating to politics or government; 2 : interested in or active in politics

What is Politics? Exploring Definitions and Concepts • PolSci Institute Politics, at its core, is about power relationships, decision-making, and the art of influence that exists in virtually every aspect of human interaction. German sociologist Max

Politics : NPR 1 day ago Politics NPR's expanded coverage of U.S. and world politics, the latest news from Congress and the White House and elections. A news crew films a segment near a sign

Politics - The Washington Post 3 days ago Post Politics from The Washington Post is the source for political news headlines, in-depth politics coverage and political opinion, plus breaking news on the Biden administration

Politics: Latest and breaking political news today - POLITICO Much of the private sector is paralyzed by Trump's broader efforts to leverage the might of the government to bend companies to his whims. The lawsuit comes after Russell Vought outlined

Politics, Policy, Political News - POLITICO Young people — on the left and right — are growing increasingly skeptical of Israel. A Russian satirist explains why autocrats can't take a joke. The nation's most prominent — and most

Politics - Wikipedia Politics (from Ancient Greek πολιτικά (politiká) 'affairs of the cities') is the set

of activities that are associated with making decisions in groups, or other forms of power relations among

POLITICAL Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster The meaning of POLITICAL is of or relating to government, a government, or the conduct of government. How to use political in a sentence

Political News | AP News Founded in 1846, AP today remains the most trusted source of fast, accurate, unbiased news in all formats and the essential provider of the technology and services vital to

POLITICAL | definition in the Cambridge English Dictionary Politics means the activities of the government or people who try to influence the way a country is governed. We use a singular verb with it: Free trade is an ongoing political issue because it

Political Definition & Meaning | Britannica Dictionary POLITICAL meaning: 1 : of or relating to politics or government; 2 : interested in or active in politics

What is Politics? Exploring Definitions and Concepts • PolSci Institute Politics, at its core, is about power relationships, decision-making, and the art of influence that exists in virtually every aspect of human interaction. German sociologist Max

Politics : NPR 1 day ago Politics NPR's expanded coverage of U.S. and world politics, the latest news from Congress and the White House and elections. A news crew films a segment near a sign

Politics - The Washington Post 3 days ago Post Politics from The Washington Post is the source for political news headlines, in-depth politics coverage and political opinion, plus breaking news on the Biden administration

Politics: Latest and breaking political news today - POLITICO Much of the private sector is paralyzed by Trump's broader efforts to leverage the might of the government to bend companies to his whims. The lawsuit comes after Russell Vought outlined

Back to Home: <http://www.devensbusiness.com>