

Vom Schutzgebiet Bis Namibia 1884 1984

[#Namibia history](#) [#German South West Africa](#) [#colonial era Namibia](#) [#1884-1984 timeline](#) [#African protectorates](#)

Explore the compelling history of Namibia from its designation as a German protectorate in 1884 up to 1984. This comprehensive overview details the transformation of the region, encompassing the period of German colonial rule, the South African mandate, and the unfolding political landscape that shaped the nation over a crucial century. Discover the key events and developments that defined Namibia's journey through this significant historical epoch.

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Vom Schutzgebiet bis Namibia, 1884-1984

Research institutes and documentation centres.

The Political Economy of Namibia

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOCIOLOGY OF LANGUAGE brings to students, researchers and practitioners in all of the social and language-related sciences carefully selected book-length publications dealing with sociolinguistic theory, methods, findings and applications. It approaches the study of language in society in its broadest sense, as a truly international and interdisciplinary field in which various approaches, theoretical and empirical, supplement and complement each other. The series invites the attention of linguists, language teachers of all interests, sociologists, political scientists, anthropologists, historians etc. to the development of the sociology of language.

Discrimination through Language in Africa?

Even leaving aside the vast death and suffering that it wrought on indigenous populations, German ambitions to transform Southwest Africa in the early part of the twentieth century were futile for most. For years colonists wrestled ocean waters, desert landscapes, and widespread aridity as they tried to reach inland in their effort of turning outwardly barren lands into a profitable settler colony. In his innovative environmental history, Martin Kalb outlines the development of the colony up to World War I, deconstructing the common settler narrative, all to reveal the importance of natural forces and the Kaisereich's everyday violence.

Environing Empire

Images of ruins may represent the raw realities created by bombs, natural disasters, or factory closings, but the way we see and understand ruins is not raw or unmediated. Rather, looking at ruins, writing about them, and representing them are acts framed by a long tradition. This unique interdisciplinary

collection traces discourses about and representations of ruins from a richly contextualized perspective. In the introduction, Julia Hell and Andreas Schönle discuss how European modernity emerged partly through a confrontation with the ruins of the premodern past. Several contributors discuss ideas about ruins developed by philosophers such as Immanuel Kant, Georg Simmel, and Walter Benjamin. One contributor examines how W. G. Sebald's novel *The Rings of Saturn* betrays the ruins erased or forgotten in the Hegelian philosophy of history. Another analyzes the repressed specter of being bombed out of existence that underpins post-Second World War modernist architecture, especially Le Corbusier's plans for Paris. Still another compares the ways that formerly dominant white populations relate to urban-industrial ruins in Detroit and to colonial ruins in Namibia. Other topics include atomic ruins at a Nevada test site, the connection between the cinema and ruins, the various narratives that have accrued around the Inca ruin of Vilcashuamán, Tolstoy's response in *War and Peace* to the destruction of Moscow in the fire of 1812, the Nazis' obsession with imperial ruins, and the emergence in Mumbai of a new "kinetic city" on what some might consider the ruins of a modernist city. By focusing on the concept of ruin, this collection sheds new light on modernity and its vast ramifications and complexities. Contributors: Kerstin Barndt, Jon Beasley-Murray, Russell A. Berman, Jonathan Bolton, Svetlana Boym, Amir Eshel, Julia Hell, Daniel Herwitz, Andreas Huyssen, Rahul Mehrotra, Johannes von Moltke, Vladimir Paperny, Helen Petrovsky, Todd Presner, Helmut Puff, Alexander Regier, Eric Rentschler, Lucia Saks, Andreas Schönle, Tatiana Smoliarova, George Steinmetz, Jonathan Veitch, Gustavo Verdesio, Anthony Vidler

Ruins of Modernity

Pastoralism has shaped livelihoods and landscapes on the African continent for millennia. Mobile livestock husbandry has generally been portrayed as an economic strategy that successfully met the challenges of low biomass productivity and environmental variability in arid and semi-arid environments. This volume focuses on the emergence, diversity, and inherent dynamics of pastoralism in Africa based on research during a twelve-year period on the southwest and northeast regions. Unraveling the complex prehistory, history, and contemporary political ecology of African pastoralism, results in insight into the ingenuity and flexibility of historical and contemporary herders.

Aridity, change and conflict in Africa

Modern-day Namibian history has largely been shaped by three major eras: German colonial rule, South African apartheid occupation, and the Liberation Struggle. It was, however, not only military conquest that laid the cornerstone for the colony, but also how the colony was imagined, the 'dream' of this colony. As a tool of discursive worldmaking, literature has played a major role in providing a framework in which to 'dream' Namibia, first from outside its borders, and then from within. In *Fictioning Namibia as a Space of Desire*, Renzo Baas employs Henri Lefebvre's city–countryside dialectic and reworks it in order to uncover how fictional texts played an integral part in the violent acquisition of a foreign territory. Through the production of myths around whiteness, German and South African authors designed a literary space in which control, destruction, and the dehumanisation of African peoples are understood as a natural order, one that is dictated by history and its linear continuation. These European texts are offset by Namibia's first novel by an African, offering a counter-narrative to the colonial invention that was (German) South West Africa.

Pastoralism in Africa

The emergence of European powers on the world scene after the fifteenth century brought with it more than the subjugation of colonized peoples; it also brought an increase in the market for drugs, which until then had seen little distribution beyond their lands of origin. Growth in trade required goods for which there was demand, and drugs filled that role neatly. This book explores how Europeans introduced and used drugs in colonial contexts for the exploitation and placation of indigenous labor. Combining history and anthropology, it examines the role of drugs in trade and labor during the age of western colonial expansion. From considering the introduction of alcohol in the West African slave trade to the use of coca as a labor enhancer in the Andes, these original contributions examine both the encouragement of drug use by colonial powers and the extent to which local peoples' previous experience with psychoactive substances shaped their use of drugs introduced by Europeans. The authors show that drugs possessed characteristics that made them a particularly effective means for propagating trade or increasing the extent and intensity of labor. In the early stages of European expansion, drugs were introduced to draw people, quite literally, into relations of dependency with

European trade partners. Over time, the drugs used to intensify the amount and duration of labor shifted from alcohol, opium, and marijuana—which were used to overcome the drudgery and discomfort of physical labor—to caffeine-based stimulants, which provided a more alert workforce. Valuable not only for its ethnographic detail but also for its broader insight into the nature of capitalist expansion, this collection reveals the surprising consistency of drug use in the colonial process. *Drugs, Labor and Colonial Expansion* is a book rich with cross-cultural insights that ranges widely across disciplines to provide a new and needed look at the colonial experience.

Namibia 1884-1984

Germany's Colonial Pasts is a wide-ranging study of German colonialism and its legacies. Inspired by Susanne Zantop's landmark book *Colonial Fantasies*, and extending her analyses there, this volume offers new research by scholars from Europe, Africa, and the United States. It also commemorates Zantop's distinguished life and career (1945–2001). Some essays in this volume focus on Germany's formal colonial empire in Africa and the Pacific between 1884 and 1914, while others present material from earlier or later periods such as German emigration before 1884 and colonial discourse in German-ruled Polish lands. Several essays examine Germany's postcolonial era, a complex period that includes the Weimar Republic, Nazi Germany with its renewed colonial obsessions, and the post-1945 era. Particular areas of emphasis include the relationship of anti-Semitism to colonial racism; respectability, sexuality, and cultural hierarchies in the formal empire; Nazi representations of colonialism; and contemporary perceptions of race. The volume's disciplinary reach extends to musicology, religious studies, film, and tourism studies as well as literary analysis and history. These essays demonstrate why modern Germany must confront its colonial and postcolonial pasts, and how those pasts continue to shape the German cultural imagination.

Fictioning Namibia as a Space of Desire

The *Historical Dictionary of Namibia* covers the history of Namibia through a chronology, an introductory essay, appendixes, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has several hundred cross-referenced entries on important personalities, politics, economy, foreign relations, religion, and culture. This book is an excellent access point for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more about Namibia.

Drugs, Labor and Colonial Expansion

Namibia is one of the largest African countries, bigger than France or Texas. It became a German protectorate in 1884, but from 1919 onwards was administered by South Africa. The first democratically elected government took office in 1989, leading a free Namibia into the 1990s. This volume is a fully revised and updated edition of the original volume which was published in 1984.

Germany's Colonial Pasts

Windhoek, capital city of South West Africa or modern Namibia, represents an extraordinary showpiece for overlapping colonial planning regimes. For the first time, this book focuses on the decades between both World Wars when German and South African planning laws were amalgamated. It reveals the actions taken to implement a system of residential segregation from a transnational perspective. As the analysis demonstrates, Windhoek tended to replicate the colonial idea of a Dual City. But in fact the administration created a Hybrid City and there was no predetermined path to apartheid.

Vom Schutzgebiet bis Namibia 2000

"A bibliographical survey".

Historical Dictionary of Namibia

The provides information on Namibia history in a chronological order. It covers pre colonial period 27000 BC to the birth of the Republic of Namibia on 21 March 1990.

Mandat und Treuhand im Völkerrecht

Existing studies of settler colonial genocides explicitly consider the roles of metropolitan and colonial states, and their military forces in the perpetration of exterminatory violence in settler colonial situa-

tions, yet rarely pay specific attention to the dynamics around civilian-driven mass violence against indigenous peoples. In many cases, however, civilians were major, if not the main, perpetrators of such violence. The focus of this book is thus on the role of civilians as perpetrators of exterminatory violence and on those elements within settler colonial situations that promoted mass violence on their part.

Namibia

Inhaltsangabe: Einleitung: Die hier vorliegende Arbeit "Der Weg Namibias in die Unabhängigkeit" ist der Versuch, einen zeitlichen Bogen zu spannen von der Zeit Südwestafrikas als deutsche Kolonie bis zu Namibia im Jahre 3 seiner Unabhängigkeit. An dieser Stelle sei noch einmal kurz auf das Problem der Namensfrage des Landes hingewiesen. Namibia erhielt seinen heute gültigen Namen erst 1968 durch die Vereinten Nationen. Während der deutschen Kolonialzeit trug es die Bezeichnung "Deutsch-Südwestafrika" und: die südafrikanische Verwaltung verwendete bis zur Unabhängigkeit seines Mandatsgebietes den Namen "Südwestafrika". Seit dem Ende der 70er Jahre fand sich aber auch zunehmend die Doppelbezeichnung "Südwestafrika/Namibia" bzw. "SWA/Namibia". Seit Ende der 80er Jahre wurde der Name "Namibia" auch allein verwendet. Um hier eine Vereinfachung zu erreichen, wird in dieser Arbeit für die Zeit vor der offiziellen Namensgebung 1968 die Bezeichnung "Südwestafrika" bzw. für die koloniale Vorgeschichte auch "Deutsch-Südwestafrika" verwendet.

Flamingo

A lot of what we know about "exotic languages" is owed to the linguistic activities of missionaries. They had the languages put into writing, described their grammar and lexicon, and worked towards a standardization, which often came with Eurocentric manipulation. Colonial missionary work as intellectual (religious) conquest formed part of the Europeans' political colonial rule, although it sometimes went against the specific objectives of the official administration. In most cases, it did not help to stop (or even reinforced) the displacement and discrimination of those languages, despite oftentimes providing their very first (sometimes remarkable, sometimes incorrect) descriptions. This volume presents exemplary studies on Catholic and Protestant missionary linguistics, in the framework of the respective colonial situation and policies under Spanish, German, or British rule. The contributions cover colonial contexts in Latin America, Africa, and Asia across the centuries. They demonstrate how missionaries dealing with linguistic analyses and descriptions cooperated with colonial institutions and how their linguistic knowledge contributed to European domination.

Residential Segregation as Part of Imperial Policies

Number 6 includes cumulative main and added entry index for the monographs listed in that year.

Zwischen Nationalsozialismus und Apartheid

Die Geschichte der deutschen Kolonien in einer wissenschaftlichen Gesamtdarstellung Dieses Buch verbindet die Perspektive Europas mit derjenigen der Peripherie und lenkt den Blick auch auf die langfristigen Folgen der deutschen Kolonialherrschaft. Darstellung und Analyse haben folgende Schwerpunkte: - die Kolonialbewegung und die Kolonialpolitik im Gefüge der inneren und äußeren Politik des Deutschen Kaiserreiches - die Ausübung und Auswirkung der Kolonialherrschaft in den ehemals deutschen „Schutzgebieten“ in Afrika, Ostasien und Ozeanien - die „situation coloniale“, die Begegnung von Kolonialherren und einheimischen Gesellschaften Für die 7. Auflage des Standardwerks wurde der Text aktualisiert und um die neueste Forschungsliteratur erweitert.

Namibia Papers

This book is a rare initiative in the field of oral history. The author, a Lutheran clergyman, conducted an extensive series of interviews between 1966 and 1973, and to a large extent the resulting account represents the collective view of the tribal leaders and elders of the rural Mbanderu community, who endorsed the enterprise in part as a means of defining a group identity distinct from that of the Herero. In the first section the oral narrative is presented, assessed and complemented by information from written sources. It concentrates on the late 19th century and the last great pre-colonial leader, Kahimemua. The second describes different aspects of Mbanderu society, politics and religion. The third, written by a Herero evangelist, presents a largely anthropological account of the Herero-speaking communities in the Kaokoveld. (Silas Kuvare: "Die Kaokoveld-Herero")

