IMPERIALISM

by

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A Study

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and its dependent for life and work upon food and raw materials. It is devoted to the manufacture and commerce of towns, the most powerful of which is the capital. An ever larger share of our population is given over to manufacturing. A more important part of our capital and our resources go into the investment of our surplus capital and for the creation of our manufacturing machinery. We must have new criteria for the evaluation of manufactures, as we must have measures for the interpretation of raw materials. We must have measures for the interpretation of raw materials. It is open to discussion whether any expanded policy is provided by our existing policy.

The Economic Tapestry of

Chapter VI

Imperialism

No more array of facts and figures addressed to illustrate

Imperialism: A Study
The Economic Tariff of Imperialism

The economic tariff of imperialism is a barrier to the free flow of goods and services across borders. It aims to protect domestic industries and economic interests by imposing tariffs on imported goods, thereby making them more expensive and less competitive compared to domestic products. This approach is often used as a tool to promote local industries, maintain employment, and control the inflow of foreign goods. The tariff acts as a trade barrier, reducing the volume of international trade and affecting global economic relations. It is a complex issue involving political, economic, and social dimensions, with both intended and unintended consequences for the global economy.
THE ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF IMPERIALISM

The economic importance of imperialism is immense, not only to the countries which are the centers of production, but also to those which are the centers of consumption. The development of imperialism has led to an increased demand for raw materials and for manufactured goods, which in turn has stimulated the growth of industrial production. The economic importance of imperialism is also evident in the fact that it has led to the establishment of a world market, which has facilitated the exchange of goods and services between different countries.

Imperialism has also played a significant role in the development of capitalism. It has provided the means for the accumulation of capital, which has then been used to finance further production. The economic importance of imperialism is also evident in the fact that it has led to the development of a new class of industrialists, who have become the dominant force in the world economy.
THE ECONOMIC TAPROOT OF IMPERIALISM

Imperialism: A Study

The economic taproot of imperialism involves the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a few. The need for raw materials often leads to the exploitation of weaker nations. The combination of economic and political power is used to subordinate weaker nations and their resources to the benefit of the stronger nations. This results in the transfer of wealth, labor, and technology from weaker to stronger nations, maintaining the dominance of the latter. The economic interests of the stronger nations are prioritized, leading to the exploitation and underdevelopment of weaker nations. Imperialism is a form of economic and political domination, often involving the use of military force to maintain control over weaker nations and their resources. The impact of imperialism on global politics, economics, and society is profound, shaping the course of human history.
The Economic Tariff of Impediment

A Study

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The Economic Tariff of Impediment

Imperialism: A Study
The economic Tariff of Imperialism

THE ECONOMIC TARIFF OF IMPERIALISM

But it may be asked, Why should there be any economic protection of the commodities? Why should, as the spokes of self-seeking, self-sufficing were spread under the excise of duties, to the exclusion of foreign goods? Why should British working wages be kept down by the exclusion of foreign goods? Why should the working class of the country be thrown back on their own resources? Why should the working classes be kept at a disadvantage compared with the working classes of foreign countries? Why should the working classes be kept in the dark as to the prices of foreign goods? Why should the working classes be kept in the dark as to the prices of their own goods? Why should the working classes be kept in the dark as to the prices of their own goods?

The economic Tariff of Imperialism: A Study
THE ECONOMIC BASIS OF IMPERIALISM

The economic basis of imperialism is the result of a unique combination of production processes that have developed into an interdependent system. The basic principle is the exchange of commodities, where the production of one commodity is necessary for the production of another. This interdependence is facilitated by the use of currency, which allows for the exchange of commodities and the accumulation of wealth.

In the context of imperialism, the exchange of commodities is not a simple transaction, but rather a complex system of interdependent production and trade. The economic power of a country is determined by its ability to produce and exchange commodities, as well as its ability to control the production of other countries.

Imperialism is characterized by the domination of one country over another, through the exchange of commodities and the control of production. This domination is achieved through the use of economic power, which allows for the manipulation of production processes and the control of trade.

The economic basis of imperialism is not static, but rather evolves over time, as production processes change and new commodities become available. This evolution is characterized by the expansion of the system of production and trade, as well as the development of new technologies and production methods.
THE ECONOMIC TAPROOT OF IMPERIALISM

Appendix: The Economic Taproot of Imperialism

The economic taproot of imperialism is the concentration of wealth in a few hands. This concentration of wealth is the result of the uneven development of capitalism, where some countries are much more developed than others. This uneven development leads to a situation where the more developed countries are able to exploit the less developed countries for their resources.

Thetaproot of imperialism lies in the economic disparity between countries. The richer countries have a surplus of capital that they can invest in the less developed countries, which leads to a transfer of wealth from the former to the latter.

In addition, the wealth of the richer countries is often concentrated in the hands of a few individuals or families, who use their power to maintain their dominance over the less developed countries.

Thus, the economic taproot of imperialism is not just about the distribution of wealth, but also about the concentration of wealth and the power that comes with it. This concentration of power allows the more developed countries to exert control over the less developed countries, and to maintain their dominance over them.

In order to combat imperialism, it is necessary to address the economic disparity between countries, and to promote a more equitable distribution of wealth. This can be achieved through mechanisms such as aid, trade agreements, and investment in the less developed countries.

On the other hand, the less developed countries also need to develop their own economies and resources, in order to become less dependent on the richer countries. This can be achieved through policies such as industrialization, agricultural development, and education.

Ultimately, the solution to imperialism lies in the hands of the less developed countries themselves, who need to take control of their own economies and resources, in order to achieve true independence from the more developed countries.
The economic tarpot of imperialism

The economic tarpot of imperialism is to impose a system of economic domination on the peripheral countries, leading to exploitation, underdevelopment, and dependency. This system is characterized by the following key features:

1. The imposition of a globally integrated capitalist system
   - Peripheral countries are forced to conform to a single economic system.
   - This system is dominated by a few powerful multinational corporations.

2. Control over resource extraction
   - Peripheral countries are exploited for their natural resources.
   - These resources are extracted at low cost and sold to the core states.

3. Export of primary products
   - Peripheral countries export raw materials and agricultural products.
   - These products are sold at a low price in the global market.

4. Import of manufactured goods
   - Peripheral countries import manufactured goods at a high price.
   - These goods are produced by core countries using advanced technology.

5. Lack of technological development
   - Peripheral countries are prevented from developing their own technologies.
   - They remain dependent on core countries for technological advancements.

The economic tarpot of imperialism leads to a significant loss of sovereignty for peripheral countries, limiting their ability to make decisions about their own economic and social development. This system perpetuates inequality and exploits the natural resources of peripheral countries for the benefit of the core states.
THE ECONOMIC TRAJECTORY OF IMPERIALISM

Imperialism: The System of the Supremacy of Public Consumption

Imperialism, like the general standard of home consumption, is the system of the supremacy of public consumption. It is the system of supremacy of public consumption that has led to the predominance of the supremacy of public consumption. The supremacy of public consumption is based on the supremacy of the supremacy of public consumption. The supremacy of public consumption is based on the supremacy of the supremacy of public consumption.
IMPROVEMENT A STUDY

THE ECONOMIC TARROUT OF IMPERIALISM

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The social influence of politics may result in a choice of direction to which society may move. The influence that politics have on the people and on the world is clear. If the political system is to survive, it must be supported by the people and the world. The influence of politics on the people and on the world is clear.

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