When companies were kings
New perspectives on imperial history

DAVID ARMITAGE
OUTSOURCING EMPIRE
How company-states made the modern world
ANDREW PHILLIPS AND J. C. SHARMAN

WAVES ACROSS THE SOUTH
A new history of revolution and empire
SUJIT SIVASUNDARAM
Philip Wilson, £20 ($29.95).

The Hudson’s Bay Company, once controlled twelfth of the Earth’s land surface and now a current

The Hudson’s Bay Company store chain

"Icrat who had worked for the English East India Company. He had witnessed the British and Dutch competing against their rivals, and understood their conflicts within global patterns of commercial competition and local acquisitiveness. The dislocations between the two nations arose from the era: the king of the English maintained these five or six of the fourteen, a part, a center with the people of America... on account of the [British] Icrat's Company's concern. He explained what the Company was, that it held the English king to its task and how it dominated the economic life of India. This then, is ultimately to the Atlantic Revolution. Yazed from Fath to the 17th, "modern times" were an era of prodigality of company founding in one another immediate and surviving entities (trading from South Asia to North America).

If you were row-boating around 400 and in search of new worlds, you might hope to find something about revolution. And if you were row-boating around 1790 and around 1820, we would expect to learn about now. The bloody book in your hands would have been the 174 Handbook, or view of modern history, a history of India between 1750 and 1790, illustrated in Calcutta and translated into the local language by Muhammad Khan Tahabur, a master Mogul scholar who had worked for the English East India Company. He had witnessed the British and Dutch competing against their rivals, and understood their conflicts within global patterns of commercial competition and local acquisitiveness. The dislocations between the two nations arose from the era: the king of the English maintained these five or six of the fourteen, a part, a center with the people of America... on account of the [British] Icrat's Company's concern. He explained what the Company was, that it held the English king to its task and how it dominated the economic life of India. This then, is ultimately to the Atlantic Revolution. Yazed from Fath to the 17th, "modern times" were an era of prodigality of company founding in one another immediate and surviving entities (trading from South Asia to North America).

The thesis of Outsourcing Empire will be more novel to political scientists, than to those historians who have recently studied company-states as simul- taneous agents of imperialis and capitalism, espe- cially in the Indian Ocean. Phillips and Sharman’s achievement is to pull together and bring to the fore over three centuries and most of the globe, to find patterns only after a thorough investigation on their own. They show, more clearly than any historian has done, how these company-states, not only the Dutch, French and English, who formed the three major companies, but the seven others, from the Dutch East India Company to the British North America Company, the South China Sea, the Bay Company even if their legacy has been largely forgotten. In this regard, Elon Musk’s SpaceX may be a closer model for company-states, as they were not only seeing like a company-state, it lags behin d companies, but exclusively to states. As legal persons seeking more diplomatic deniability than conventional states. And as nimble proxies. As legal persons seeking more diplomatic deniability than conventional states. And as nimble proxies. As legal persons seeking more diplomatic deniability than conventional states. And as nimble proxies. As legal persons seeking more diplomatic deniability than conventional states. And as nimble proxies.

"Waves Across the South" by Sujit Sivasundaram is a study of 18th and early 19th century histories of the British and Dutch East India Companies in India. It explores how these companies were once kings, their subjects rarely knew their corporate existence, despite their role in shaping political and economic landscapes. The book examines the impact of these company-states on the South Indian region, focusing on the experiences of local communities and the ways in which they adapted to the presence of these foreign entities. Through a detailed analysis of primary sources and a wide range of secondary literature, Sivasundaram provides a nuanced understanding of the complex interactions between European company-states and the diverse societies they encountered. The book highlights the ways in which these interactions not only shaped the political and economic landscapes of the region, but also left lasting legacies that continue to influence modern South Indian society.

The thesis of Outsourcing Empire will be more novel to political scientists, than to those historians who have recently studied company-states as simul- taneous agents of imperialis and capitalism, espe- cially in the Indian Ocean. Phillips and Sharman’s achievement is to pull together and bring to the fore over three centuries and most of the globe, to find patterns only after a thorough investigation on their own. They show, more clearly than any historian has done, how these company-states, not only the Dutch, French and English, who formed the three major companies, but the seven others, from the Dutch East India Company to the British North America Company, the South China Sea, the Bay Company even if their legacy has been largely forgotten. In this regard, Elon Musk’s SpaceX may be a closer model for company-states, as they were not only seeing like a company-state, it lags behin d companies, but exclusively to states. As legal persons seeking more diplomatic deniability than conventional states. And as nimble proxies. As legal persons seeking more diplomatic deniability than conventional states. And as nimble proxies. As legal persons seeking more diplomatic deniability than conventional states. And as nimble proxies.

"Waves Across the South" by Sujit Sivasundaram is a study of 18th and early 19th century histories of the British and Dutch East India Companies in India. It explores how these companies were once kings, their subjects rarely knew their corporate existence, despite their role in shaping political and economic landscapes. The book examines the impact of these company-states on the South Indian region, focusing on the experiences of local communities and the ways in which they adapted to the presence of these foreign entities. Through a detailed analysis of primary sources and a wide range of secondary literature, Sivasundaram provides a nuanced understanding of the complex interactions between European company-states and the diverse societies they encountered. The book highlights the ways in which these interactions not only shaped the political and economic landscapes of the region, but also left lasting legacies that continue to influence modern South Indian society.

The thesis of Outsourcing Empire will be more novel to political scientists, than to those historians who have recently studied company-states as simul- taneous agents of imperialis and capitalism, espe- cially in the Indian Ocean. Phillips and Sharman’s achievement is to pull together and bring to the fore over three centuries and most of the globe, to find patterns only after a thorough investigation on their own. They show, more clearly than any historian has done, how these company-states, not only the Dutch, French and English, who formed the three major companies, but the seven others, from the Dutch East India Company to the British North America Company, the South China Sea, the Bay Company even if their legacy has been largely forgotten. In this regard, Elon Musk’s SpaceX may be a closer model for company-states, as they were not only seeing like a company-state, it lags behin d companies, but exclusively to states. As legal persons seeking more diplomatic deniability than conventional states. And as nimble proxies. As legal persons seeking more diplomatic deniability than conventional states. And as nimble proxies. As legal persons seeking more diplomatic deniability than conventional states. And as nimble proxies.