

Writing response

I have chosen to categorize and analyze Benedict Anderson's chapter 'Census, Map, Museum' in *Imagined Communities* better to understand the meaning and logic of the text. The method I chose was Inventory; as I quickly skimmed through the article, I realized that there were a lot of detailed events and concepts embedded in the article, but it was hard to connect all of the things that happened. So, in my categorization process, I was more concerned and focused on the stories the author wrote in each small chapter and how those stories formed the chapter and completed it.

[TOPIC]

THEY PROFOUNDLY SHAPED THE WAY IN WHICH THE COLONIAL STATE
IMAGINED ITS DOMINION - THE NATURE OF THE HUMAN BEINGS IT RULED, THE
GEOGRAPHY OF ITS DOMAIN, AND THE LEGITIMACY OF ITS ANCESTRY.

[DEFINITION]

[Census]

The census was designed to strengthen colonial domination by allowing for a quicker division of the population in the colonies and to give identity to the different groups of people. This census division also slowly shifted from being religion-based to race-based.

Racial Identity/Religious Affiliation

[Map]

Maps were constructed primarily to establish the boundaries of the colonies and sworn territories. As time changed, the map evolved from an abstract flat map representing only the land to a three-dimensional map used to divide the territory (including all the resources within the territory) and build a strong sense of territoriality.

National territories/Borders

[Museum]

The development and establishment of museums were largely related to the culture of the colonies, and the preparation for the establishment of museums stimulated the development of the local culture. Museums are also a way to show the long history of the colony.

Modern Education/History and Culture Dissemination

[HISTORY]

1: Philippines vs Indonesia

The Philippines was named after Felipe II of Spain, and under Spanish influence, it was mostly categorized by religion. However, the entry of the United States of America slowly shifted its demographic identity to a racial categorization. In Indonesia, under the Dutch colonizers, the population was classified according to race, which created a hierarchy with different rights for the various categories and other responsibilities for the natives according to the colonizers.

1: Siam - Cosmogram / Military & Navigational Schematics

Cosmic map: quest for merit and salvation
Military & Nautical Schematic
Maps: secular indications of military movements and coastal shipping, arranged through quadrants, primarily to give an idea of marching and sailing times. Thus, this intense purposefulness led to maps often covering only land and secular space.

2: Boundary stones/markers

These markers were often set at strategic mountain passes and crossings, away from the opponent's markers

3: Two final forms of the map

-In a chronological sequence of such maps, the main focus on the ruling album of the former state is the narrative. Thus, this type of map (used mainly by nomadic states) has a more substantial historical depth and significance.
- Maps as a way to mark colonies
Different countries and regions can be assigned different colors, making the map more like a jigsaw puzzle with different-colored pieces.

1: Archaeological work begins to be labeled and disseminated

Educational policies began to change. Both conservatives and progressives, in their own way, tried to stimulate the field of education; thus, the state funded the opening of subjects such as printing. Reconstruction projects experienced great hierarchical pressures, and they continued to develop and evolve.

2: The Historical Meaning Behind Museum Collections

Behind the collections is a broader dissemination of the local culture, often with a deep historical significance.

In my categorization, I have listed the historical events of each subchapter to give a clearer picture of how each module developed and what regions were involved. Typically, my tables of historical cases are listed according to time and are developed and refined layer by layer to produce a final product that is more hierarchical and structured. This more logical approach to categorization is also present in my project work; when I analyze a series of scientific paintings, I am willing first to give them a general classification through my emotions and impressions. I would then extract elements to refine the themes and feelings I wanted to convey in the four categories I had categorized. The layered approach makes it easier for people to understand something completely new. Like the author's article on Census, Map, and Museum, the author categorizes all the content into three major pieces that affect each other. "Census, Map, and Museum are interdependent, and together they form the framework for developing the colonial state. The census was the most basic way of defining and distinguishing people's identities. At the same time, the map was based on the colonies and the areas under their control, and of course, people were included in this as small individuals. The final museum is a cultural symbol that integrates and disseminates all the previous information. The three are independent but strongly linked.

Reference List:

Anderson, B. (2006) "Census, Map, Museum", in Anderson, B. (eds.), *Imagined Communities*. London: Verso Books Ltd