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Determinants and economic consequences of colonization: A global analysis

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**Supplementary Online Appendix to
Arhan Ertan, Louis Putterman and Martin Fiszbein,
“Determinants and Economic Consequences of Colonization: A Global Analysis”**

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Part I. Explanation of colonization dates and colonized vs. never colonized status

This appendix briefly explains the year of colonization and, in cases of controversy the decision on whether to consider a country to have been colonized, by country. Because we were unable to find a published set of dates that met our needs, we researched the dates using available references. We relied primarily on the *Encyclopedia Britannica* (hereafter, EB¹), on country background notes of the U.S. Department of State (available at www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn), and on estimates used by Lange *et al.* (2006).

Our goal was to identify the initial year of colonization of countries outside of Europe by (Western) European powers, as well as identifying non-European countries that were never colonized by such powers. Countries are identified in terms of present-day country boundaries, which may not correspond to entities existing at earlier dates. We specify Western European colonizers because the Ottoman and Russian Empires, the Soviet Union and Japan are not among the colonizers of interest to us for reasons explained in our paper. Countries formerly ruled by the Ottoman Empire (for example, Jordan), the Soviet Union (Kazakhstan) and Japan (South Korea) are treated by us as becoming colonized only when and if they came under the control of one of the Western European countries in question, or in exceptional cases a Western European offshoot (South Africa, Australia or the U.S.).² The main difficulty in this is that in many instances European countries staked claims to territories, in some cases recognized by other European countries, without having a presence on the ground that would be noticed by the indigenous inhabitants, or while having such a presence only in enclaves, fortified towns or islands constituting very small parts of the present-day country. Good examples include European presence at coastal sites in or near such present-day countries as Ghana, Angola, India and Malaysia centuries before a European power began to administer a substantial part of those countries' territories. We don't want to call the present-day United States, for example, a European colony on the basis of proclaimed colonial stakes or the presence of a hundred settlers at one location while indigenous people numbering in the millions had the run of 99.9% of the territory, the large majority of them unaware of the settlers' presence.

On the other hand, colonization was often a gradual process, and our concept of colonization doesn't require that 100% of the territory of a present-day nation, or 100% of its indigenous inhabitants of the time, have been controlled by the European power in question. We consider colonization to have begun once 20% or more of a country's territory, or at least of the inhabited territory, was largely under the control of the colonizing power, provided that the majority of the territory would eventually be controlled by that or by a subsequent European colonizer. In many cases, it's difficult to establish when this criterion is met with any precision, and in a few cases, the criterion leads us to choose an arbitrary date within what we believe to be the right general period, leading to the appearance of some "year of colonization" dates on our list that will not be

¹ EB was consulted online by us at various times between 2006 and 2011.

² Insofar as we use the date of independence or the duration of colonization in any of our exercises, European colonies that passed to the control of the U.S. or Australia are still considered colonized under such control.

found in other compendia. To alert the reader to these cases, years that are not associated with important historical events in their own right but are rather chosen from a band of possible years are italicized in their initial listings, below. This of course does not mean that they are not the only dates regarding which debate is possible.

A brief country by country explanation of the choice of colonization date and of decisions on characterization as colonized or not colonized (where in doubt) follows.

Afghanistan (not colonized). Despite some British interference in Afghanistan in the 19th century (especially 1839-42 and 1879-81), we conclude that Afghanistan never became a colony of any European power.

Algeria (1847). EB says France began the conquest of Algeria in 1830 but faced stiff resistance and was driven back to Algiers and the coast by Abdelkader in 1839. Abdelkader was defeated in 1847 and his defeat “marked the end of what might be called resistance on a national scale.” Therefore, we date effective French control to 1847.

Angola (1750). The Portuguese controlled the slave trade along the coast most of the time from the early 1500s, but Portugal had little direct penetration into the interior for a long time. The borders of Angola weren’t established until the 1880s. To use an 1880s date seems too conservative, however, because Portuguese trade and settlement on the coast, and Portuguese influence inland, were greater than was European involvement in most other African regions (with the exception of South Africa) during the 1600s, 1700s, and 1800s. As a compromise, we adopt a mid-18th century date, which has no special significance in its own right: 1750.

Argentina (1580). Asunción (now Paraguay), founded in the 1530s, became a center for the Spanish settlement of northern Argentina. Buenos Aires, first founded in 1536, was reestablished in 1580 after having been abandoned. The year 1580 is used for the onset of colonization by Lange *et al.* and is adopted by us.

Armenia (not colonized).

Australia (1820). Although British colonization of New South Wales began in 1788, settlement in other areas appears to have picked up in the 1820s and 1830s. Although it’s impossible to determine with any precision when settlers controlled 20% of Australia’s land, their control of the areas that are the main populated areas today is likely to have become substantial relative to that of aboriginal people by sometime early in those decades. Given that British colonization began several decades earlier, we use 1820 as our approximation.

Azerbaijan (not colonized).

Bangladesh (1757). EB cites the installation of a new local ruler by Robert Clive of the East India Company in 1757 as the beginning of effective if not direct control by Britain;

the latter would be dated to 1765 but it seems unnecessary to wait until that year in the Bengali case. (Lange *et al.* use 1756 as a possible early date of colonization.)

Benin (1894). We use 1894, the year in which the French invasion and takeover of the kingdom of Dahomey occurred, according to EB.

Bolivia (1538). Spain gained nominal control of Peru with its defeat of the Inca Empire in 1533, but Spanish settlement and control of what became Bolivia took more time. We use 1538 because it coincides with establishment of one of the first Spanish cities in Bolivia is also the year used for the onset of colonial rule in Bolivia by Lange *et al.*

Botswana (1885). Botswana became a British protectorate in 1885, according to EB and other sources. The same date is used by Lange *et al.*

Brazil (1533). Portugal claimed Brazil in 1500 but EB says “The Portuguese crown made the first systematic efforts to establish a government in Brazil in 1533.” In view of the relatively sparse indigenous population and our criterion of controlling only 20% of the country, beginnings of systematic Portuguese settlement seem enough to demarcate the beginning of the colonial period.

Burkina Faso (1896). Major French conquests began in 1896, according to EB.

Burundi (1903). Acceptance of German control by the Burundi monarchy took place in 1903, according to EB and other sources.

Cambodia (1863). EB reports the start of the French protectorate over Cambodia in 1863. Although there is ambiguity as to whether Cambodia’s status deserves the designation of colony during this period, given that a nominal Cambodian state remained in place under French direction, the degree of French control appears sufficient to merit it. EB indicates that “the French ... forced him at gunpoint to sign a document that virtually transformed Cambodia into a colony” and “the French representative in Phnom Penh assumed executive authority”, also describing Cambodia as “returning to complete French control” after the Second World War.

Cameroon (1884). Europeans were involved in slave trading and later missionary activities from the late 1400s, but colonization began with the German claim of Cameroon in 1884. EB says that starting with annexation of the Douala coast in July 1884, “Germans moved inland over the years, extending their control and their claims.” Since this was a period of rapid European penetration of Africa and no later demarcation date stands out, we use 1884 for the beginning of the colonial period.

Canada (1700). Parts of present-day Canada began to be settled by Britain and France in the 1600s, but the number of settlers and the areas of settlement remained fairly small until the early 1700s. Lange *et al.* suggest alternative dates for the onset of colonial rule: 1610 for an early estimate, 1763 for a late one. Since it’s impossible to establish an exact

date when Europeans controlled 20% of what is now Canada, we use a rough date of 1700, our criterion of effective territorial control being stricter than that of Lange *et al.*

Cape Verde (1462). EB says, “There is no evidence of the islands having been inhabited prior to the arrival of the Portuguese [...] In 1462 the first settlers from Portugal landed in Sao Tiago, subsequently founding there the oldest European city in the tropics.”

Central African Republic (1903). U.S. Dept. of State web site says, “The French consolidated their legal claim to the area through an 1887 convention with Congo Free State, which granted France possession of the right bank of the Oubangui River. Two years later, the French established an outpost at Bangui, and in 1894, Oubangui-Chari became a French territory. However, the French did not consolidate their control over the area until 1903 after having defeated the forces of the Egyptian sultan Rabah and established colonial administration throughout the territory.” We accordingly use 1903.

Chad (1910). EB says that the traditional Kanembu dynasty “was reestablished under French protection” in 1900, “Chad became part of the federation of French Equatorial Africa in 1910”, and “pacification of the whole area of the present republic was barely completed by 1914.” We use 1910 as a compromise.

Chile (1540). Northern Chile was under the influence of the Incas, who were conquered by Spain in 1533. Santiago was founded by a group from the Spanish colony in Peru led by Pedro de Valdivia, who arrived in 1540. Other settlements were founded during that decade. The year 1541, in which founding of Santiago was completed, is used by Lange *et al.*

China (not colonized). Never ruled by a European power. European control of some small coastal enclaves falls short of our criterion for colonization.

Colombia (1549). Although colonization began in 1525, EB says, “Establishment of the *audiencia* (an administrative and judicial tribunal) of Santa Fe de Bogota in 1549 opened the colonial era.”

Congo (Democratic Republic/Kinshasa/former Zaire) (1885). 1885 is the traditional start of the Congo Free State, a private colony of King Leopold of Belgium. Since Leopold already had a presence in Congo and was notoriously aggressive in working to extract wealth from it, we use this year.

Congo, Republic (Brazzaville) (1891). EB says, “France acquired jurisdiction in 1880 when Pierre Savorgnan de Brazza signed a treaty with the Tio ruler. The formal proclamation of the colony of French Congo came in 1891.” Since there is no indication that France was able to exercise control any earlier, 1891 appears to be an appropriate estimate.

Costa Rica (1564). Although Spain nominally conquered the entire Central American region in the early 1500s, EB says that “more promising regions forced Spain to neglect

the area [...] and the few Spanish colonists clung to the coast for 60 years. In 1564 the Spanish crown established the Meseta Central village of Cartago as the first permanent settlement.” Although Lange *et al.* use 1524, we adopt 1564 as the effective year of colonization.

Cote d’Ivoire (1893). EB says, “By the 1890s, inland penetration by traders [...] resulting in treaties and French ‘protectorate’ relationships with many groups.” It goes on: “France claimed Cote d’Ivoire as a colony in 1893.” Although there was resistance and a military occupation began in 1908, it seems that French control as of 1893 meets our criterion.

Cuba (1511). EB says, “The Spanish conquistador Diego Velazquez de Cuellar began permanent settlement in 1511 [...] Within five years Spanish authorities had divided the island into seven municipal divisions.” Lange *et al.* also use 1511.

Dominican Republic (1505). Spanish occupation began in 1493, but there was a significant indigenous population, the colony had to be re-founded in 1496, and the Spanish presence took some time to spread. We choose the middle of the second decade of Spanish settlement as a rough indicator of when that settlement was on its way to dominating the area.

Ecuador (1534). Spain invaded the territory from Peru in 1534 and rapidly established control over much of it because its forces were welcomed by indigenous people in the midst of a civil war (EB). Lange *et al.* also use 1534.

Egypt (1882). British control of Egypt is dated to 1882 by EB, Lange *et al.*, and many other sources. The French occupation under Napoleon (1798-1801) is not used due to its short-lived nature.

El Salvador (1528). EB reports that the Spaniard Alvarado “went on to conquer the Pipil of El Salvador in [1524], but a bloody rebellion by the Cakchiquel took four more years to quell.” Thus, we adopt 1528 as the year of effective colonization.

Ethiopia (1936). Ethiopia’s emperor went into exile in May 1936 when Italian rule began (EB). Because Ethiopia remained under Italian rule until 1941, making the episode only slightly longer than that of French control of Egypt under Napoleon, we drop Ethiopia from our sample in some robustness tests.

Fiji (1874). “On October 10, 1874, after negotiations had led to an offer of unconditional cession, Fiji became a British crown colony.” (EB)

Gabon (1885). Sources state that France occupied Gabon in 1885 but did not administer it until 1903. However, France was involved with coastal chiefs in what is now Gabon from the 1830s onwards, so it seems reasonable to use the 1885 date as a rough marker of transition from coastal involvements to colonization.

Gambia (1889). The U.S. State Dept. web page on Gambia refers to European involvement in coastal areas dating back centuries, and then reports that “An 1889 agreement with France established the present boundaries, and The Gambia became a British Crown Colony.” Lange *et al.* use 1888 as the year of colonization. We use 1889.

Georgia (not colonized).

Ghana (1874). EB and Lange *et al.* agree on 1874 as the effective date of colonial rule.

Guatemala (1524). EB and other sources say that Pedro de Alvarado was sent from Mexico by Cortes with a large party and achieved substantial conquests in what is now Guatemala beginning in 1524. That year is used by Lange *et al.* and adopted by us as the beginning of Spanish rule.

Guinea (1849). Several sources, including the U.S. State Department, say Guinea's colonial period began with French military penetration into the area in the mid-19th century. The Columbia Encyclopedia states that France proclaimed “a protectorate over the Boke area of Guinea in 1849. After a series of wars and agreements with other tribal chiefs, France took control of much of the rest of Guinea and annexed it under the name Rivieres du Sud.” Although it was constituted as a colony separate from Senegal only in 1891, we use the date 1849 for the beginning of French rule in a significant fraction of the country.

Guinea Bissau (1886). Sources including EB indicate much earlier involvement especially by the Portuguese but give no clear indication of how early any of the powers concerned controlled more than small enclaves. EB describes a “pacification campaign” to demonstrate Portuguese control on the ground as late as the years 1913-15. We adopt as a compromise, which seems consistent with dates for other countries in the region, the year following the 1884-5 Berlin Congress, i.e. 1886. 1886 is also the year in which EB says Franco-Portuguese conflict over the Casamance region was resolved in France's favor (ultimately to become part of present-day Senegal).

Guyana (1580). EB states that “Christopher Columbus sighted the Guyana coast in 1498, and Spain subsequently claimed, but largely avoided, the area between the Orinoco and Amazon deltas, a region long known as the Wild Coast. It was the Dutch who finally began European settlement, establishing trading posts upriver in about 1580.”

Haiti (1550). EB says that Spanish colonization began in 1493, and “[o]ver the next few decades, the Spanish enslaved vast numbers of Indians to mine for gold. European diseases and brutal working conditions devastated the indigenous population, which fell to about 30,000 by 1514; by the end of the 16th century, the group had virtually vanished.” However, “Spanish settlement was mostly restricted to the eastern end of the island [...] In the mid-16th century, French pirates entrenched themselves firmly on Tortue (Tortuga) and other islands off the western end of Hispaniola. Subsequently, both French and British buccaneers held bases there. Permanent settlements began to develop,

including plantations.” We adopt 1550 as a rough point of transition to substantial European control.

Honduras (1524). Cristobal de Olid, heading a well-organized regiment sent by Hernan Cortes, founded the colony of Triunfo de la Cruz in 1524. This year is used by Lange *et al.*

Hong Kong (1842). China ceded control of the territory to Britain after the first Opium War, 1839-1842.

India (1765). The progression towards European control occurred over a long period, with various possible demarcation points. We base ours on the following, from EB: “The year 1765, when [English East India Company Governor Robert] Clive arrived in India, can be said to mark the real beginning of the British Empire in India as a territorial dominion.”

Indonesia (1755). We use 1755 based on statements that Dutch control of the major island of Java was achieved by this time. EB says, “In 1704 Dutch forces assisted in replacing Amangkurat III with his uncle, Pakubuwono I, in return for which further territory was ceded. In this way almost all of Java gradually passed under Dutch control, and by 1755 only a remnant of the kingdom of Mataram remained.”

Iran (not colonized). EB cites considerable British and Russian influence over parts of Iran in the 19th century, even comparing Iran to “other semi-colonized countries of the era.” It states that there was effective Russian control over most of Iran for about two decades prior to World War I. However, we do not count Russia among the colonial powers under study, and the level of British control was never sufficient to deem Iran its colony.

Iraq (1920). Carved out of the defeated Ottoman Empire, Iraq became a League of Nations mandate under British control on November 11, 1920.

Israel (1917). EB says, “Jerusalem was captured by British and Allied forces [...] in December 1917. The remaining area was occupied by the British by October 1918.”

Jamaica (1580). According to EB, Spanish occupation began in 1510, but there were still only a few thousand Spaniards and their slaves in the early 1600s. However, also according to EB, there were also almost no descendants of the indigenous Arawak or Taino people left by that time. Since there is no definite demarcation of the point at which Europeans became dominant over a substantial area, we use 1580 as a rough indicator of the late 1500s.

Japan (not colonized).

Jordan (1918). EB states that “by October 1918 Amman and Damascus were in Allied hands.” Jordan was part of the Palestine mandate awarded to Britain in 1920.

Kazakhstan (not colonized).

Kenya (1888). British involvement on the coast, in Uganda, and elsewhere in the region grew during the 1880s. 1888 is the year in which Britain granted a charter to the British East Africa company. Existence of some effective control is reported in EB which says that “in 1896 and 1897 small military expeditions had to be sent against the Kikuyu and the Kamba by the new administration” but “the Maasai [...] offered no resistance to British authority.”

Korea, South (not colonized). Colonized in the late 19th century by Japan but never colonized by a European power.

Kyrgyzstan (not colonized).

Laos (1893). France extended its protectorate of Vietnam to include the three states that constituted 19th century Laos during the late 1880s and early 1890s. The year 1893 is singled out because in it French ships made a show of force that forced Siam (Thailand) to recognize a French protectorate in the territory. According to EB, France ruled most of Laos by direct authority, with its annexation of the territory “completed by treaties with Siam [...] in 1904 and 1907.”

Lebanon (1920). Became a French mandate at the end of World War I in 1920, although formal ratification by the League of Nations came later.

Lesotho (1868). EB says Lesotho was annexed to the British crown in the late 1860s before being taken over by the Cape colony in 1870. Other sources, which we follow, report 1868 as the year of establishment of British protectorate status.

Liberia (not colonized). What is now Liberia gradually came under the control of the descendants of freed African slaves from the United States, the so-called Americo-Liberians, over the interval between the first American Colonization Society-sponsored settlement in 1822 and World War II. Descendants of the Americo-Liberians ultimately came to rule Liberia until the death of President William Tolbert in a 1980 coup. However, we judge Liberia as not meeting our criteria for Western colonization because the settler group seems unlikely to have controlled 20% of the country in its early decades, and when its control did become substantial, it was too far from being a colony of the United States in any conventional sense.

Libya (1911). According to EB, Italy invaded Libya in 1911 and the formerly ruling Ottomans sued for peace in 1912. EB says that there was considerable local resistance, not subdued in the coastal areas until 1923 and not subdued entirely until 1931. We nevertheless use the date 1911 since it appears that there was a degree of Italian control in a major part of the country from that year until the 1940s.

Madagascar (1895). EB says, “In January 1895, French troops landed at Majunga, and on September 30, 1895, they occupied Antananarivo. The prime minister was exiled. The queen signed a treaty recognizing the protectorate and was maintained on the throne as a figurehead. [...] The French parliament voted the annexation of the island on August 6, 1896”.

Malawi (1891). Substantial European missionary activity began in the 1870s, and EB says that the British established a colonial government in 1891 “after occupying the Malawi region in the 1880s and ‘90s.” Lange *et al.* also use the 1891 date.

Malaysia (1874). The Portuguese captured Malacca in 1511, but neither Portugal nor the successor Dutch regime controlled much territory, and rule over 20% or more of what is now Malaysia did not occur until British involvement, with various dates being possibilities. Lange *et al.* suggest as an early date 1786, when the East India Company acquired Penang Island, and 1874 as a later estimate. EB says, “British investors were soon attracted to Malaya’s potential mineral wealth, but they were concerned about the political unrest. As a result, local British officials began intervening in various Malayan sultanates by the 1870s, establishing political influence (sometimes employing force or the threat of force) through a system of British residents (advisers).” We adopt the Lange *et al.* estimate of 1874.

Mali (1887). EB says that French military expansion began in the area in 1880-81 but that full control didn’t begin until 1893 and that significant resistance continued until around 1900. We adopt 1887 as a compromise to indicate the gradual increase in French control.

Mauritania (1898). Although the area was constituted as a territory of French West Africa in 1920 and as a French colony in its own right later, EB states that “After 1898 an Orientalist, Xavier Coppolani, succeeded in rallying all the Moors of the south to French allegiance.” This seems sufficient to establish that the French controlled a major part of the country from 1898 onwards.

Mauritius (1638). Largely uninhabited, the area was claimed first by Portugal, and then by the Dutch, who began settlement in 1638. Although Dutch settlements were abandoned temporarily during 1658-64 and then permanently in 1710, French settlement soon followed (1721), so it remains reasonable to treat 1638 as the start of an era of European rule.

Mexico (1521). The Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan fell to Cortes in 1521, and Spanish control began.

Mongolia (not colonized).

Morocco (1912). According to EB, Morocco became a French protectorate in 1912 when its sultan signed the Treaty of Fez.

Mozambique (1750). Similar to Angola, the Portuguese controlled the slave trade along the coast most of the time from the early 1500s, but Portugal had little direct penetration into the interior for a long time. Like with Angola, we adopt as a compromise a mid-18th century date, which has no special significance in its own right: 1750.

Myanmar (1885). The British took control of what was called Burma in 1885.

Namibia (1884). EB and other sources indicate that German rule began in 1884, although effective consolidation of German power took some time.

Nepal (not colonized). EB says potential colonization by Britain was avoided through an understanding between the Nepalese ruling family and the British, in which Nepal accepted British “guidance” on foreign policy in exchange for a guarantee of defense against foreign and domestic enemies. Hence Nepal remained independent throughout the period of British rule in the Indian subcontinent.

New Zealand (1840). EB says that after decades of contact with missionaries and others, the Maori inhabitants of New Zealand were already “joined to Europe” by the late 1830s. In February 1840, the British representative reached an agreement with the northern Maori chiefs under which “they ceded sovereignty to the crown in return for protection and guaranteed possession of their lands.” New Zealand was declared a crown colony in its own right in 1841. Although peace with the Maori was not universal or permanent, substantial European settlement, which began in the late 1830s, occurred in the 1840s, and European dominance in New Zealand was established.

Nicaragua (1524). EB says that the Spanish conquistador Davila attempted to conquer Nicaragua in 1522, but that “[i]t was not until 1524, under Francisco Hernandez de Cordoba, that permanent colonization began.” Lange *et al.* use 1523. We use 1524 based on EB.

Niger (1922). EB states, “The French conquest began in [...] 1899. It nearly met with disaster owing to the local population’s determined resistance [...] It was only in 1922, after the severe drought and famine of 1913-15 and the Tuareg uprising of 1916-17, that the French felt safe enough to establish a regular administration under civilian control. By then the power of the Tuareg had been broken.” We adopt 1922 as the date of effective colonial rule.

Nigeria (1885). EB says that the British defended their right to free navigation on the Niger River at the Berlin West Africa Conference of 1884-85. “At the same time, George Dashwood Goldie, a British businessman, bought out all French rivals and created the Royal Niger company [...] to control trade on the Niger and administer the immense territories of the Sokoto caliphate and Borno. In addition, two other protectorates were declared, one over the Oil Rivers and the other over the hinterland of Lagos.” Lange *et al.* propose 1861 and 1885 as early and late dates, respectively, for establishment of British rule in Nigeria. We select 1885 in view of the developments emphasized by EB.

Pakistan (1849). EB says Britain took control of Sindh (one of Pakistan's four major provinces today) in 1843, but it is only 17% of Pakistan. British control of the Punjab was established in 1849, giving Britain a large enough part of what became Pakistan to meet our criterion.

Panama (1538). EB says the first permanent settlement was established in 1519. Given gradual settlement and the fact that the Audiencia of Panama was established in 1538, we use the latter date.

Papua New Guinea (1884). According to EB, "European planters had moved onto New Britain and New Ireland by the 1880s. By 1884 the southeastern quadrant of New Guinea had been established as a British protectorate, and in the same year the German New Guinea Company began its administration of the northeastern quadrant."

Paraguay (1537). EB says colonial settlements were established in the years 1536-56 by Domingo Martinez de Irala. It states, "Rapidly a national and fairly homogeneous amalgam of Indian and Spanish cultures came into being." Along with Lange *et al.*, we adopt 1537 as the year of colonization.

Peru (1533). Most of Peru fell under the sway of the Spaniards quickly after the Inca emperor was taken prisoner by them. The standard date given is 1533, used also by Lange *et al.*

Philippines (1600). Although a permanent Spanish settlement was established in Cebu in 1565 and Manila was founded in 1571, the islands were populous and it took some time for the Spanish imprint to be prominent. EB says that "by the end of the 16th century most of the coastal and lowland areas from Luzon to northern Mindanao were under Spanish control." We use 1600 as an approximate year for establishment of sufficient Spanish control to meet our criterion.

Rwanda (1899). Although awarded to Germany in 1890 and made part of German East Africa in 1894, the first significant group of Germans arrived in 1897, and the U.S. State Department's web site dates German rule to 1899, the year we adopt.

Saudi Arabia (not colonized).

Senegal (1865). Describing events leading to French colonization, EB says, "When Faidherbe [a French commandant/governor] retired in 1865, French power was paramount over most of the territory of modern Senegal." We adopt this year.

Sierra Leone (1896). Britain helped freed slaves to establish the settlement at Freetown in 1787, and that settlement became a British colony in 1808. But the rest of the territory did not become a British protectorate until 1896, which Lange *et al.* use as their later date of colonization (their earlier alternate date being 1787). We adopt that date.

Singapore (1824). According to EB, the British set up a trading post in Singapore in 1819 and established formal control in 1824. We use 1824.

South Africa (1780). Dutch settlement began in the 1600s. By the end of the 1700s, the descendants of the early settlers, known as Boers, were moving into large areas formerly belonging to Bushmen and Khoikhoi, but were still vastly outnumbered by Africans in what is now South Africa. Lacking a clear demarcation point for when Europeans became politically dominant over 20% of the area, we use 1780 as a rough approximation. Britain assumed control of the colony in 1806.

Sri Lanka (1658). According to EB, during the 1500s the Portuguese were able to exert control over much of Sri Lanka through local rulers, but the direct reach of the Dutch, beginning in 1658, penetrated the island's interior. We treat Sri Lanka's colonization as beginning in 1658.

Sudan (1898). According to EB, the decisive battles that put the British in charge occurred in 1898, and a treaty with France that verified British control was signed in 1899. We adopt 1898, as do Lange *et al.*

Swaziland (1893). According to EB, "In 1893 the British government signed a new convention permitting the South African Republic to negotiate with the Swazi regent and her council for a proclamation allowing the republic to assume powers of jurisdiction, legislation, and administration without the incorporation of Swaziland into the republic. The Swazi refused to sign the proclamation, but in 1894 another convention was signed by the two powers, virtually giving unilateral effect to its terms."

Syria (1920). EB states: "In June 1920 a French ultimatum demanding Syrian recognition of the mandate was followed by a French occupation and the expulsion in July of Faysal [elected king by a Syrian Congress meeting in Damascus that March]."

Taiwan (not colonized). Although there were Dutch and Spanish settlements on the southern and northern parts of the island, respectively, in the mid-1600s, the island was not yet substantially populated by migrants from China, as it would be from the late 1600s onwards. At the time, it had a mainly Malayo-Polynesian indigenous population and had been used as a base by Chinese and Japanese pirates. With essentially no trace of the European settlement attempts on the Taiwan that emerged later, whereas the important period of Japanese rule from 1895 to 1945 does not count as Western European colonization, we treat Taiwan as not colonized for purposes of our study.

Tanzania (1891). According to the State Department web site, "German colonial interests were first advanced in 1884. Karl Peters, who formed the Society for German Colonization, concluded a series of treaties by which tribal chiefs in the interior accepted German 'protection.' [...] In 1886 and 1890, Anglo-German agreements were negotiated that delineated the British and German spheres of influence in the interior of East Africa and along the coastal strip previously claimed by the Omani sultan of Zanzibar. In 1891, the German Government took over direct administration of the territory from the German

East Africa Company and appointed a governor with headquarters at Dar es Salaam.” EB’s account is consistent with this. We treat 1891 as the year of colonization.

Thailand (not colonized).

Togo (1897). EB says Germany declared a protectorate on the coast in 1884 and sent military missions into the interior between 1888 and 1897 that met little resistance. Germany secured agreement to the borders with France in 1897 and Britain in 1899. Germany began building Lome in 1897.

Trinidad and Tobago (1592). EB and other sources say the Spanish colony was started in 1592. Although the colony was small and tenuous for a long time, the indigenous population was also small and soon died out. Lacking an alternative turning point for the onset of colonization, we use 1592.

Tunisia (1881). EB says that Tunisia became a French protectorate by treaty rather than conquest in 1881. Despite the peaceful change and the retention of a Tunisian monarch, EB writes, “Nevertheless, supreme authority was passed to the French resident general.”

Turkey (not colonized).

Turkmenistan (not colonized)

Uganda (1894). EB and other sources give 1894 as the year that the Buganda ruler signed an agreement of protection with Britain. Although Britain didn’t establish formal protectorates with other Uganda kingdoms and tribes until later, this was a clear turning point, Buganda being the largest of the Ugandan kingdoms and the kingdoms constituting the most densely populated part of what was to become Uganda. Lange *et al.* use 1893 for reasons that are unclear to us, but the difference is in any case small.

United States (1650). Although English settlement began in 1607, the year used by Lange *et al.*, it clearly took a few years before Europeans controlled 20% of the present-day United States. Due to the relatively small indigenous population and the rapid spread of settlements in the east during the 1600s, a date during that century seems appropriate. We use 1650 as a rough estimate.

Uruguay (1726). EB states that the first European missions were established in the 1620s and that “[b]y that time [...] the indigenous population had begun to collapse, as European diseases killed thousands.” But there is no mention of permanent settlements or a military presence. We adopt as our estimate 1726, the year in which Montevideo was founded. Although EB says that Spanish settlers and their slaves remained only in the tens of thousands until 1800, the total indigenous population before contact is estimated as a few thousand.

Uzbekistan (not colonized).

Venezuela (1600). EB gives 1523 for the first permanent European settlement but says that settlement activity picked up in the second half of that century, with Caracas founded in 1567: “In the latter half of the 16th century, Spanish agriculturalists began to colonize the region by using *encomiendas* (semifeudal grants of land and Indian labourers). [...] [B]y 1600 more than 20 settlements dotted the Venezuelan Andes and the Caribbean coast.” We use 1600 as our estimate.

Vietnam (1867). We date French control of a sizeable part of the country to 1867, when the country assumed control of all of Cochinchina (a smaller part of which it had gained control over a few years earlier).

Zambia (1890). EB’s material on the history of Zambia refers to interest in Zambian mineral wealth, stating, “In 1889 the British government granted a charter to Rhodes’s British South Africa Company bestowing powers of administration and enabling it to stake claims to African territory at the expense of other European powers.” Lange *et al.* use 1890. We adopt that date as well.

Zimbabwe (1897). According to EB, Rhodes’ British South Africa Company sent some settlers into Rhodesia (future Zimbabwe) in 1890, but there were several uprisings until 1897. “In 1896 the Ndebele rose again. Returning from London, Rhodes met with the Ndebele chiefs and persuaded them to make peace. The Shona had at first accepted the Europeans, but they too became rebellious, and the whole country was not pacified until 1897.” We use 1897 as our year of colonization.

References

Encyclopedia Britannica (EB), accessed on-line in March, 2007.

Lange, Matthew, James Mahoney, and Matthias vom Hau, 2006, “Colonialism and Development: A Comparative Analysis of Spanish and British Colonies,” *American Journal of Sociology* 111 (5): 1412-62.

United States Department of State country background notes, accessed at www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn in March, 2007.

Part II. Supplementary tables

Table S.1. Determinants of being colonized, excluding “Levant” countries

	Dependent variable: <i>col</i>					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>statehist</i>	-2.146* (1.180)			0.0375 (2.193)	0.224 (1.502)	
<i>tech1500</i>		-2.501* (1.333)		1.509 (2.636)	0.697 (1.993)	
<i>agyears</i>			-0.0615*** (0.0224)	-0.0757** (0.0301)	-0.105*** (0.0261)	
<i>malaria</i>	-0.0572 (0.103)	-0.0383 (0.0927)	-0.110 (0.102)	-0.138 (0.113)		-0.0401 (0.0945)
<i>pre-canal</i>	-0.279** (0.111)	-0.283** (0.113)	-0.307** (0.133)	-0.339** (0.149)		-0.313*** (0.111)
<i>landroute</i>	0.482 (1.477)	0.586 (1.453)	0.225 (1.555)	0.225 (1.583)		0.988 (1.386)
<i>landdist</i>	-3.822 (2.608)	-4.306 (2.670)	-2.648 (2.787)	-2.421 (2.868)		-4.925* (2.519)
<i>latitude</i>	-0.153*** (0.0591)	-0.140** (0.0551)	-0.140** (0.0649)	-0.154** (0.0713)		-0.152*** (0.0530)
Constant	9.136*** (2.608)	9.080*** (2.451)	11.37*** (3.150)	12.05*** (3.530)	6.198*** (1.123)	8.376*** (2.293)
N	106	106	106	106	106	106
Pseudo R ²	0.5471	0.55	0.6296	0.6354	0.4506	0.5107

Standard errors in parentheses

*** significant at the 1% level

** significant at the 5% level

* significant at the 10% level

Table S.2. Determinants of being colonized, excluding FSU countries

	Dependent variable: <i>col</i>					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>statehist</i>	-2.141* (1.257)			-4.452 (2.837)	-2.882* (1.571)	
<i>tech1500</i>		-1.611 (1.376)		6.473 (3.980)	1.281 (2.124)	
<i>ageyears</i>			-0.0354** (0.0169)	-0.0568** (0.0270)	-0.0315** (0.0157)	
<i>malaria</i>	-0.0982 (0.0977)	-0.0690 (0.0901)	-0.127 (0.0974)	-0.254* (0.144)		-0.0764 (0.0909)
<i>pre-canal</i>	-0.321*** (0.117)	-0.327*** (0.117)	-0.392*** (0.128)	-0.472*** (0.161)		-0.361*** (0.118)
<i>landroute</i>	0.420 (1.650)	0.606 (1.630)	0.348 (1.750)	0.120 (1.987)		0.831 (1.608)
<i>landdist</i>	-1.782 (3.285)	-2.851 (3.305)	-1.817 (3.573)	1.031 (3.831)		-2.914 (3.241)
<i>latitude</i>	-0.126** (0.0573)	-0.120** (0.0531)	-0.115** (0.0584)	-0.155** (0.0760)		-0.124** (0.0525)
Constant	9.041*** (2.512)	8.679*** (2.308)	10.48*** (2.835)	12.59*** (3.818)	4.262*** (0.898)	8.284*** (2.238)
N	104	104	104	104	104	104
Pseudo R ²	0.4194	0.3953	0.4499	0.4982	0.2242	0.3759

Standard errors in parentheses

*** significant at the 1% level

** significant at the 5% level

* significant at the 10% level

Table S.3. Determinants of being colonized, excluding “Levant” and FSU countries

	Dependent variable: <i>col</i>					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>statehist</i>	-2.161* (1.225)			-2.842 (2.938)	-1.149 (1.738)	
<i>tech1500</i>		-1.966 (1.383)		5.587 (3.951)	1.293 (2.181)	
<i>ageyears</i>			-0.0579*** (0.0222)	-0.0824*** (0.0319)	-0.0765*** (0.0250)	
<i>malaria</i>	-0.0958 (0.0992)	-0.0638 (0.0919)	-0.139 (0.104)	-0.259* (0.155)		-0.0740 (0.0923)
<i>pre-canal</i>	-0.310*** (0.118)	-0.307** (0.119)	-0.347** (0.143)	-0.461** (0.186)		-0.352*** (0.119)
<i>landroute</i>	0.475 (1.667)	0.628 (1.645)	0.211 (1.856)	0.150 (2.131)		0.910 (1.613)
<i>landdist</i>	-1.662 (3.331)	-2.746 (3.370)	-0.873 (3.890)	1.390 (4.316)		-2.872 (3.262)
<i>latitude</i>	-0.134** (0.0580)	-0.127** (0.0540)	-0.125** (0.0628)	-0.164** (0.0806)		-0.131** (0.0531)
Constant	8.987*** (2.559)	8.698*** (2.378)	11.26*** (3.169)	13.50*** (4.351)	5.435*** (1.069)	8.234*** (2.277)
N	99	99	99	99	99	99
Pseudo R ²	0.434	0.416	0.5262	0.5614	0.3527	0.387

Standard errors in parentheses

*** significant at the 1% level

** significant at the 5% level

* significant at the 10% level

Table S.4. Determinants of being colonized, with alternative assumptions for Ethiopia and Taiwan

	Dependent variable: <i>col</i>				
	Excluding Ethiopia	Ethiopia as Never Colonized	Excluding Taiwan	Taiwan as Colonized in 1624	Excluding Ethiopia and Taiwan
<i>statehist</i>	-1.382 (1.899)	-2.936 (1.998)	-2.314 (2.119)	-2.433 (2.089)	-2.478 (2.163)
<i>tech1500</i>	1.213 (2.310)	2.003 (2.353)	0.356 (2.575)	0.268 (2.596)	0.401 (2.540)
<i>agyears</i>	-0.0343* (0.0195)	-0.0296* (0.0177)	-0.0244 (0.0168)	-0.0235 (0.0161)	-0.0236 (0.0167)
<i>malaria</i>	-0.0945 (0.0743)	-0.0483 (0.0816)	-0.113* (0.0651)	-0.115* (0.0653)	-0.105 (0.0679)
<i>pre-canal</i>	-0.338*** (0.118)	-0.309*** (0.108)	-0.282*** (0.0891)	-0.277*** (0.0885)	-0.277*** (0.0862)
<i>landroute</i>	0.168 (1.033)	-0.608 (1.137)	-0.202 (1.172)	-0.254 (1.156)	-0.303 (1.183)
<i>landdist</i>	-3.662* (2.123)	-3.215 (2.090)	-3.108* (1.869)	-3.051 (1.859)	-3.063* (1.843)
<i>latitude</i>	-0.139*** (0.0512)	-0.107*** (0.0410)	-0.155** (0.0697)	-0.157** (0.0705)	-0.149** (0.0680)
Constant	10.52*** (2.493)	9.355*** (1.994)	11.13*** (3.212)	11.23*** (3.255)	10.91*** (3.110)
N	110	111	110	111	109
Pseudo R ²	0.5634	0.5452	0.5847	0.5846	0.5851

Standard errors in parentheses

*** significant at the 1% level

** significant at the 5% level

* significant at the 10% level

Table S.5. Determinants of being colonized, Old World countries only

	Dependent variable: <i>col</i>					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>statehist</i>	0.173 (1.504)			-0.686 (2.197)	-1.303 (1.375)	
<i>tech1500</i>		1.065 (1.799)		3.051 (2.918)	1.415 (2.063)	
<i>ageyears</i>			-0.0121 (0.0190)	-0.0242 (0.0220)	-0.0413*** (0.0148)	
<i>malaria</i>	-0.0581 (0.109)	-0.0619 (0.115)	-0.0670 (0.104)	-0.0928 (0.118)		-0.0586 (0.109)
<i>pre-canal</i>	-0.352*** (0.129)	-0.365*** (0.130)	-0.340*** (0.122)	-0.365*** (0.132)		-0.348*** (0.124)
<i>landroute</i>	1.146 (1.492)	1.358 (1.502)	0.789 (1.497)	0.869 (1.593)		1.093 (1.420)
<i>landdist</i>	-4.689* (2.781)	-4.848* (2.714)	-4.206 (2.687)	-3.963 (2.765)		-4.601* (2.666)
<i>latitude</i>	-0.188** (0.0739)	-0.203** (0.0811)	-0.169** (0.0725)	-0.195** (0.0832)		-0.186*** (0.0711)
Constant	9.188*** (2.903)	9.145*** (3.019)	9.473*** (2.887)	9.712*** (3.153)	3.222*** (0.805)	9.193*** (2.903)
N	81	81	81	81	81	81
Pseudo R ²	0.5334	0.5372	0.5379	0.553	0.1918	0.5332

Standard errors in parentheses

*** significant at the 1% level

** significant at the 5% level

* significant at the 10% level

Table S.6. Determinants of timing of colonization, excluding “Levant” countries

	Dependent variable: $\ln(\text{colyr})$								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>statehist</i>		-0.0484 (0.0461)	0.0542** (0.0258)			-0.0152 (0.0396)		0.0660* (0.0332)	-0.00105 (0.0401)
<i>tech1500</i>		0.262*** (0.0622)		0.103*** (0.0328)		0.118** (0.0520)	0.155*** (0.0446)		0.156*** (0.0563)
<i>agyears</i>		-0.00150* (0.000776)			0.000426 (0.000497)		-0.00110* (0.000639)	-0.000355 (0.000627)	-0.00109 (0.000658)
<i>malaria</i>	0.00676*** (0.00108)		0.00670*** (0.00106)	0.00602*** (0.00105)	0.00674*** (0.00108)	0.00593*** (0.00109)	0.00570*** (0.00106)	0.00671*** (0.00106)	0.00569*** (0.00109)
<i>pre-canal</i>	0.00997*** (0.00249)		0.00875*** (0.00251)	0.00687*** (0.00257)	0.00934*** (0.00260)	0.00674** (0.00260)	0.00691*** (0.00254)	0.00901*** (0.00256)	0.00690*** (0.00258)
<i>landroute</i>	0.00531 (0.0324)		0.0137 (0.0320)	0.0167 (0.0310)	0.0102 (0.0330)	0.0161 (0.0312)	0.00998 (0.0309)	0.0114 (0.0324)	0.00996 (0.0311)
<i>landdist</i>	0.0648 (0.0697)		0.0501 (0.0686)	0.0522 (0.0663)	0.0564 (0.0705)	0.0545 (0.0669)	0.0675 (0.0661)	0.0539 (0.0692)	0.0676 (0.0667)
<i>latitude</i>	0.00185** (0.000818)		0.00154* (0.000815)	0.00145* (0.000787)	0.00180** (0.000822)	0.00148* (0.000795)	0.00140* (0.000779)	0.00152* (0.000819)	0.00140* (0.000787)
Constant	7.332*** (0.0272)	7.452*** (0.0207)	7.332*** (0.0267)	7.329*** (0.0259)	7.323*** (0.0294)	7.328*** (0.0261)	7.351*** (0.0287)	7.340*** (0.0302)	7.351*** (0.0292)
N	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
R ²	0.401	0.211	0.433	0.466	0.407	0.467	0.486	0.435	0.486

Standard errors in parentheses

*** significant at the 1% level

** significant at the 5% level

* significant at the 10% level

Table S.7. Determinants of timing of being colonized, with alternative assumptions for Ethiopia and Taiwan

	Dependent variable: $\ln(\text{colyr})$		
	Excluding Ethiopia	Taiwan as Colonized in 1624	Excluding Ethiopia and treating Taiwan Colonized in 1624
<i>statehist</i>	-0.0480 (0.0481)	-0.0295 (0.0457)	-0.0466 (0.0473)
<i>tech1500</i>	0.163*** (0.0578)	0.164*** (0.0574)	0.174*** (0.0571)
<i>agyears</i>	0.000129 (0.000409)	-0.00000301 (0.000406)	0.0000253 (0.000401)
<i>malaria</i>	0.00557*** (0.00101)	0.00541*** (0.00102)	0.00546*** (0.00102)
<i>pre-canal</i>	0.00495** (0.00231)	0.00442* (0.00225)	0.00425* (0.00224)
<i>landroute</i>	0.0107 (0.0291)	0.0207 (0.0285)	0.0130 (0.0290)
<i>landdist</i>	0.0599 (0.0566)	0.0507 (0.0566)	0.0581 (0.0561)
<i>latitude</i>	0.00187** (0.000724)	0.00166** (0.000733)	0.00178** (0.000727)
Constant	7.326*** (0.0279)	7.333*** (0.0275)	7.331*** (0.0277)
N	91	93	92
Pseudo R ²	0.4683	0.4645	0.4673

Standard errors in parentheses

*** significant at the 1% level

** significant at the 5% level

* significant at the 10% level

Table S.9. OLS regressions predicting the European share of ancestors of current populations of once-colonized countries in sample

	OLS	OLS	SUR	
	<i>eu</i>	<i>eu</i>	<i>eu</i>	<i>Ln(colyr)</i>
<i>Ln(colyr)</i>	-187.2*** (21.75)	-145.8*** (24.37)	-145.8*** (24.93)	
<i>statehist</i>		-8.666 (8.645)	-8.666 (8.862)	-0.0305 (0.0369)
<i>tech1500</i>		-39.29*** (14.75)	-39.29*** (13.50)	0.153*** (0.0541)
<i>agyears</i>		0.0823 (0.113)	0.0823 (0.108)	0.0000967 (0.000453)
<i>malaria</i>		0.121 (0.239)	0.121 (0.284)	0.00551*** (0.00104)
<i>pre-canal</i>		1.094 (0.778)	1.094* (0.576)	0.00510** (0.00235)
<i>landroute</i>		-11.11* (6.511)	-11.11 (7.036)	0.0187 (0.0294)
<i>landdist</i>		19.13* (10.72)	19.13 (15.24)	0.0522 (0.0635)
<i>latitude</i>		1.154*** (0.249)	1.154*** (0.183)	0.00174** (0.000742)
Constant	1416.1*** (163.8)	1092.3*** (181.3)	1092.3*** (182.8)	7.328*** (0.0260)
N	92	92	92	92
R ²	0.391	0.658	0.658	

Standard errors in parentheses

*** significant at the 1% level

** significant at the 5% level

* significant at the 10% level

Table S.8. Determinants of timing of colonization, Old World countries only

	Dependent variable: $\ln(\text{colyr})$					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>statehist</i>	0.0332** (0.0163)			0.0280 (0.0229)	0.0189 (0.0254)	
<i>tech1500</i>		0.0432** (0.0215)		-0.0233 (0.0371)	-0.0691* (0.0400)	
<i>ageyears</i>			0.000568*** (0.000199)	0.000578** (0.000270)	0.000551* (0.000291)	
<i>malaria</i>	-0.000292 (0.000664)	-0.000455 (0.000667)	-0.000217 (0.000644)	-0.000116 (0.000665)		-0.000330 (0.000682)
<i>pre-canal</i>	-0.00612*** (0.00161)	-0.00662*** (0.00171)	-0.00594*** (0.00152)	-0.00597*** (0.00168)		-0.00516*** (0.00159)
<i>landroute</i>	0.0441** (0.0174)	0.0420** (0.0171)	0.0469*** (0.0167)	0.0518*** (0.0172)		0.0322* (0.0169)
<i>landdist</i>	-0.0254 (0.0360)	-0.0176 (0.0352)	-0.0285 (0.0345)	-0.0390 (0.0357)		-0.00608 (0.0357)
<i>latitude</i>	-0.000655 (0.000578)	-0.000698 (0.000590)	-0.000842 (0.000561)	-0.000984* (0.000586)		-0.000150 (0.000537)
Constant	7.561*** (0.0205)	7.558*** (0.0205)	7.549*** (0.0201)	7.552*** (0.0204)	7.532*** (0.0105)	7.559*** (0.0211)
N	62	62	62	62	62	62
R^2	0.333	0.332	0.375	0.393	0.068	0.283

Standard errors in parentheses

*** significant at the 1% level

** significant at the 5% level

* significant at the 10% level

Table S.10. Impact of colonization on institutions and income (GMM models), restricted samples

Dependent variable:	No "Levant"		No FSU		Neither		"Levant", FSU, Ethiopia, and Taiwan dropped	
	<u>Ln(gdp p.c.)</u>	<u>institutions</u>	<u>Ln(gdp p.c.)</u>	<u>institutions</u>	<u>Ln(gdp p.c.)</u>	<u>institutions</u>	<u>Ln(gdp p.c.)</u>	<u>institutions</u>
<i>institutions</i>	0.0272*** (0.00828)		0.0368*** (0.00775)		0.0385*** (0.00843)		0.0331*** (0.00867)	
<i>eu</i>	0.0115** (0.00497)	0.223 (0.143)	0.00583 (0.00433)	0.320** (0.153)	0.00617 (0.00461)	0.321** (0.148)	0.00798* (0.00433)	0.278** (0.132)
<i>col</i>	-0.291 (0.356)	29.11** (12.58)	0.433 (0.487)	25.73 (19.57)	0.594 (0.499)	14.51 (16.29)	0.667 (0.448)	21.81 (16.66)
<i>landlocked</i>	-0.356** (0.151)	-5.652 (4.005)	-0.467*** (0.179)	-5.927 (4.288)	-0.450** (0.182)	-6.547* (3.928)	-0.415*** (0.158)	-6.519 (4.011)
<i>malaria</i>	-0.0301*** (0.00893)	0.220 (0.255)	-0.0284*** (0.00971)	0.281 (0.281)	-0.0260** (0.0104)	0.233 (0.267)	-0.0258*** (0.00972)	0.198 (0.245)
<i>adjstate</i>	0.362 (0.352)	5.762 (7.712)	0.581 (0.406)	12.20 (10.81)	0.692* (0.409)	6.853 (9.095)	0.979*** (0.364)	5.080 (9.319)
<i>adjtech1500</i>	0.224 (0.496)	-2.508 (13.62)	-0.00357 (0.581)	-14.96 (17.82)	-0.211 (0.625)	-9.042 (15.73)	-0.344 (0.580)	-7.307 (13.93)
<i>post-canal</i>	0.00125 (0.0370)	3.117*** (1.035)	0.00979 (0.0426)	3.210** (1.352)	0.0154 (0.0459)	2.940** (1.166)	0.0227 (0.0441)	2.922*** (1.094)
<i>min-nav</i>	0.0368 (0.0589)	-1.155 (1.195)	0.0580 (0.0551)	-1.522 (1.491)	0.0524 (0.0677)	-1.375 (1.216)	0.0531 (0.0642)	-1.631 (1.202)
<i>min-air</i>	-0.187* (0.0986)	-1.051 (2.213)	-0.256** (0.102)	-0.434 (2.332)	-0.263** (0.116)	-0.000441 (2.143)	-0.256** (0.107)	0.167 (1.965)
<i>latitude</i>		0.822*** (0.265)		0.736*** (0.259)		0.663*** (0.236)		0.743*** (0.251)
Constant	7.459*** (0.456)	-14.75 (17.18)	6.653*** (0.529)	-9.500 (22.08)	6.490*** (0.568)	0.943 (19.47)	6.503*** (0.524)	-5.853 (19.95)
N	106	106	104	104	99	99	97	97
Kleibergen-Paap test p-value	0.002281	0.012828	0.004627	0.323142	0.018952	0.333799	0.020366	0.232784
OIR test p-value	0.6034		0.663		0.6853		0.8518	

Standard errors in parentheses
 *** significant at the 1% level
 ** significant at the 5% level
 * significant at the 10% level

Note: samples differ by column as follows: columns (1) and (2): excluding Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Iraq; columns (3) and (4): excluding countries that are former Soviet republics; columns (5) and (6) excluding both of the latter; columns (7)-(8): excluding both of the latter and Ethiopia and Taiwan.

Table S.11. Impact of timing of colonization on institutions and income (GMM models), restricted samples

Dependent variable:	No "Levant"		No "Levant" nor Ethiopia		No "Levant", Taiwan as Former Colony		No "Levant" nor Ethiopia, Taiwan as Former Colony	
	<u>Ln(gdp p.c.)</u>	<u>institutions</u>	<u>Ln(gdp p.c.)</u>	<u>institutions</u>	<u>Ln(gdp p.c.)</u>	<u>institutions</u>	<u>Ln(gdp p.c.)</u>	<u>institutions</u>
<i>institutions</i>	0.0952*** (0.0268)		0.0761*** (0.0210)		0.0631*** (0.0143)		0.0460*** (0.0111)	
<i>eu</i>	-0.0353 (0.0250)	0.616** (0.271)	-0.0213 (0.0187)	0.618** (0.281)	-0.0156 (0.0152)	0.542 (0.380)	-0.00163 (0.0112)	0.525 (0.361)
<i>Ln(colyr)</i>	-16.02** (7.448)	169.3 (113.3)	-11.75** (5.962)	165.3 (119.0)	-10.62** (5.071)	130.8 (147.6)	-6.334 (4.013)	102.4 (141.7)
<i>landlocked</i>	-0.0328 (0.444)	-2.323 (5.052)	-0.0878 (0.353)	-3.343 (5.100)	-0.105 (0.309)	-1.835 (4.981)	-0.163 (0.238)	-3.887 (4.826)
<i>malaria</i>	0.0400 (0.0341)	-0.699 (0.557)	0.0239 (0.0285)	-0.618 (0.608)	0.0168 (0.0234)	-0.516 (0.641)	0.00216 (0.0191)	-0.251 (0.664)
<i>adjstate</i>	1.171 (0.994)	2.117 (12.11)	1.146 (0.800)	6.451 (13.72)	1.074* (0.646)	5.031 (11.62)	1.200*** (0.434)	8.126 (13.15)
<i>adjtech1500</i>	-0.464 (1.616)	-4.618 (18.29)	-0.696 (1.197)	-5.733 (18.49)	-0.415 (1.060)	-9.616 (21.40)	-0.759 (0.694)	-13.18 (20.10)
<i>post-canal</i>	0.0460 (0.102)	-0.116 (1.599)	0.0444 (0.0785)	0.254 (1.654)	0.0231 (0.0691)	0.828 (1.536)	0.0304 (0.0490)	1.790 (1.561)
<i>min-nav</i>	0.413 (0.282)	-5.102* (2.898)	0.260 (0.219)	-4.361 (3.007)	0.215 (0.181)	-3.938 (3.241)	0.0884 (0.130)	-2.854 (3.109)
<i>min-air</i>	-0.479 (0.301)	4.682 (3.099)	-0.362 (0.234)	4.100 (3.102)	-0.255 (0.179)	2.560 (2.798)	-0.183 (0.126)	1.213 (2.621)
<i>latitude</i>		0.0991 (0.331)		0.108 (0.368)		0.260 (0.398)		0.401 (0.445)
Constant	123.7** (54.50)	-1224.8 (831.3)	92.78** (43.63)	-1199.0 (872.6)	84.59** (37.20)	-940.9 (1082.2)	53.52* (29.41)	-736.6 (1038.2)
N	87	87	86	86	88	88	87	87
Kleibergen-Paap test p-value	0.075128	0.023139	0.075137	0.027672	0.045792	0.0153	0.051726	0.019093
OIR test p-value	0.2068		0.1255		0.1285		0.1034	

Standard errors in parentheses

*** significant at the 1% level

** significant at the 5% level

* significant at the 10% level

Note: When Taiwan is included, it is treated as having been colonized by European powers in 1624.

Table S.12. Impact of timing of colonization on institutions and income with added control for duration										
Estimation method:	OLS eq by eq		IV eq by eq		IV eq by eq		3SLS		GMM	
Dependent variable:	Ln(<i>gdp p.c.</i>)	<i>institutions</i>	Ln(<i>gdp p.c.</i>)	<i>institutions</i>	Ln(<i>gdp p.c.</i>)	<i>institutions</i>	Ln(<i>gdp p.c.</i>)	<i>institutions</i>	Ln(<i>gdp p.c.</i>)	<i>institutions</i>
<i>institutions</i>	0.0271*** (0.00429)				0.0516*** (0.0149)		0.0398 (0.0329)		0.0524*** (0.0138)	
<i>eu</i>	0.00763 (0.00493)	0.565*** (0.108)			-0.000132 (0.0142)	0.310 (0.256)	0.0757 (0.151)	0.582** (0.262)	-0.00439 (0.0132)	0.386 (0.248)
Ln(<i>colyr</i>)	-3.054 (3.622)	316.3*** (84.33)	-14.34*** (4.835)	-244.0* (137.9)	-4.617 (10.98)	-20.53 (240.5)	-16.09 (13.73)	370.7 (290.2)	-8.872 (10.62)	63.48 (229.9)
<i>duration</i>	-0.00237 (0.00247)	0.209*** (0.0578)	-0.00864** (0.00351)	-0.117 (0.0970)	-0.00331 (0.00687)	0.00855 (0.147)	-0.0105 (0.00854)	0.235 (0.174)	-0.00569 (0.00668)	0.0595 (0.139)
<i>landlocked</i>	-0.691*** (0.201)	-2.408 (5.033)	-0.501** (0.231)	-4.541 (4.765)	-0.299 (0.232)	-2.882 (4.555)	-0.489 (0.300)	1.220 (5.198)	-0.256 (0.234)	-2.135 (4.422)
<i>malaria</i>	-0.0373*** (0.0104)	-0.518** (0.254)	-0.0201 (0.0127)	0.410 (0.325)	-0.0250 (0.0153)	0.207 (0.364)	-0.00947 (0.0196)	-0.393 (0.411)	-0.0217 (0.0153)	0.130 (0.343)
<i>adjstate</i>			1.026** (0.505)	-1.840 (9.825)	0.533 (0.503)	1.180 (8.825)	0.383 (0.595)	2.499 (9.236)	0.738* (0.434)	3.872 (8.686)
<i>adjtech1500</i>			0.763 (0.606)	2.914 (17.15)	-0.135 (0.771)	-4.264 (15.08)	-0.155 (0.975)	3.093 (15.02)	-0.224 (0.730)	-3.674 (14.73)
<i>post-canal</i>			0.0356 (0.0620)	2.130 (1.306)	-0.00354 (0.0420)	1.559 (1.224)	-0.00633 (0.0527)	0.432 (1.173)	-0.00199 (0.0425)	1.156 (1.161)
<i>min-nav</i>			0.0374 (0.0577)	-0.228 (1.902)	0.0272 (0.0968)	-0.920 (1.748)	0.0773 (0.123)	-2.452 (1.965)	0.0371 (0.0942)	-1.138 (1.692)
<i>min-air</i>			-0.0740 (0.0848)	2.212 (2.446)	-0.203 (0.129)	1.530 (2.228)	-0.204 (0.163)	1.539 (2.460)	-0.172 (0.124)	1.588 (2.222)
<i>latitude</i>				0.832*** (0.260)		0.683** (0.290)		0.135 (0.269)		0.508* (0.266)
Constant	30.40 (27.42)	-2363.8*** (639.7)	115.8*** (36.45)	1846.0* (1039.5)	41.66 (82.52)	165.7 (1812.2)	127.9 (103.2)	-2777.7 (2184.5)	73.65 (79.85)	-467.0 (1732.0)
N	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Kleibergen-Paap test p-value			0.000542	0.000226	0.085651	0.061087	0.085651	0.061087	0.085651	0.061087
OIR test p-value			0.0017	0.3425	0.1091	0.2354	0.0074		0.0588	

Standard errors in parentheses
 *** significant at the 1% level
 ** significant at the 5% level
 * significant at the 10% level

Instruments in equation for Ln(*gdp p.c.*) : *statehist*, *tech1500*, *pre-canal*, *landroute*, *landdist*, *latitude*
 Instruments in equation for *col* : *statehist*, *tech1500*, *pre-canal*, *landroute*, *landdist*