
Killing Time Morant Bay Rebellion Jamaica

British Empire and the Literature of Rebellion

Utilitarianism as a Way of Life

Punishing the Black Body

Freedom Burning

Civilising Subjects

Western European and British Barbarity, Savagery, and Brutality in the Transatlantic

Chattel Slave Trade

Black Experience and the Empire

Literature, Music and Cosmopolitanism

The Imperial Nation

Samuel Ringgold Ward

Neither Led Nor Driven

Status and Respectability in the Cape Colony, 1750-1870

The Mighty Experiment

Insurgent Empire

Jubilee's Experiment
Britain's Slavery Debt
Anthropologists in the Stock Exchange
The Expansion of England
Material Cultures of Slavery and Abolition in the British Caribbean
Surroundings
From Slavery to Emancipation in the Atlantic World
Life and Times of Cultural Studies
Traumatic Tales
Alibis of Empire
The Caribbean
The Smell of Slavery
The Age of Garvey
Worthy of Freedom
Victorian Jamaica
The Killing Time
The Politics of Gender in Anthony Trollope's Novels
The Impossible Machine
Information and Insurrection
The Victorian Reinvention of Race

No Useless Mouth
Between a Past and Present Consciousness
European Colonialism Since 1700
The American Crucible
London is the Place for Me
The Caribbean

*Killing Time Morant
Bay Rebellion Jamaica*

*Downloaded from
archive.imba.com by
guest*

KENZIE ALVARADO

British Empire and the Literature of
Rebellion University of Georgia Press
The only textbook to survey the major
Atlantic, Asian and African empires of
Europe, from 1700 through
decolonization in 1945.

Utilitarianism as a Way of Life

Routledge

The organized study of history began in

Britain when the Empire was at its height. Belief in the destiny of imperial England profoundly shaped the imagination of the first generation of professional historians. But with the Empire ended, do these mental habits still haunt historical explanation? Drawing on postcolonial theory in a lively mix of historical and theoretical chapters, *The Expansion of England* explores the history of the British Empire and the practice of historical enquiry itself. There are essays on Asia,

Australasia, the West Indies, South Africa and Britain. Examining the sexual, racial and ethnic identities shaping the experiences of English men and women in the nineteenth century, the authors argue that habits of thought forged in the Empire still give meaning to English identities today.

Punishing the Black Body Princeton University Press

Bringing together established critics and exciting new voices, *The Politics of Gender in Anthony Trollope's Novels* offers original readings of Trollope that recognize and repay his importance as source material for scholars working in diverse fields of literary and cultural studies. As the editors observe in their provocative introduction, Trollope more than any of his contemporaries is

studied by scholars from disciplines outside literary studies. The contributors here draw together work from economics, colonialism and ethnicity, gender studies, new historicism, liberalism, legal studies, and politics that convincingly argues for the eminence of Trollope's writings as a vehicle for the theoretical explorations of Victorian culture that currently predominate. The essays variously examine imperial and postcolonial themes in the context of economic, cultural, aesthetic, and demographic influences; show how gender-sensitive readings expose Trollope's critique of capitalism's influence; address Trollope and sexuality in the context of queer studies, the law, archetypal constructions, and classical feminism; and offer new approaches to

narrative theory through examination of Victorian understandings of male and female psychology. Regenia Gagnier's concluding chapter revisits the collection's critical strands and reflects on the implications for future studies of Trollope.

Freedom Burning John Wiley & Sons
 Man makes history, in a fashion, and history also makes man. As with other men, the historical experience of the African over the centuries has had a profound effect on his self-image as well as on his perception of the external world. Perhaps more than other men, the African in pre-colonial times developed a strong historical tradition, and his perception of himself and his world came to depend very much on his view of the past. European colonialism, brief as it

was, produced a traumatic effect largely because it tried to impose on the African a gross distortion of his historical tradition.

Civilising Subjects Duke University Press

Over de achtergronden en nasleep van de "Morant bay rebellion" , een opstand die uitbrak op 11 oktober 1865 in Jamaica.

Western European and British Barbarity, Savagery, and Brutality in the Transatlantic Chattel Slave

TRade Cambridge University Press

A fresh, though counterintuitive, understanding of South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission's legal, political, and cultural heritage

Black Experience and the Empire Cambridge Scholars Publishing

After Britain abolished slavery throughout most of its empire in 1834, Victorians adopted a creed of "anti-slavery" as a vital part of their national identity and sense of moral superiority to other civilizations. The British government used diplomacy, pressure, and violence to suppress the slave trade, while the Royal Navy enforced abolition worldwide and an anxious public debated the true responsibilities of an anti-slavery nation. This crusade was far from altruistic or compassionate, but Richard Huzzey argues that it forged national debates and political culture long after the famous abolitionist campaigns of William Wilberforce and Thomas Clarkson had faded into memory. These anti-slavery passions shaped racist and imperialist prejudices,

new forms of coerced labor, and the expansion of colonial possessions. In a sweeping narrative that spans the globe, *Freedom Burning* explores the intersection of philanthropic, imperial, and economic interests that underlay Britain's anti-slavery zeal— from London to Liberia, the Sudan to South Africa, Canada to the Caribbean, and the British East India Company to the Confederate States of America. Through careful attention to popular culture, official records, and private papers, Huzzey rewrites the history of the British Empire and a century-long effort to end the global trade in human lives.

Literature, Music and Cosmopolitanism
Cambridge University Press

An "illuminating" survey of Caribbean history from pre-Columbian times to the

twenty-first century (Los Angeles Times). Combining fertile soils, vital trade routes, and a coveted strategic location, the islands and surrounding continental lowlands of the Caribbean were one of Europe's earliest and most desirable colonial frontiers. The region was colonized over the course of five centuries by a revolving cast of Spanish, Dutch, French, and English forces, who imported first African slaves and later Asian indentured laborers to help realize the economic promise of sugar, coffee, and tobacco. *The Caribbean: A History of the Region and Its Peoples* offers an authoritative one-volume survey of this complex and fascinating region. This groundbreaking work traces the Caribbean from its pre-Columbian state through European contact and

colonialism to the rise of U.S. hegemony and the economic turbulence of the twenty-first century. The volume begins with a discussion of the region's diverse geography and challenging ecology and features an in-depth look at the transatlantic slave trade, including slave culture, resistance, and ultimately emancipation. Later sections treat Caribbean nationalist movements for independence and struggles with dictatorship and socialism, along with intractable problems of poverty, economic stagnation, and migrancy. Written by a distinguished group of contributors, *The Caribbean* is an accessible yet thorough introduction to the region's tumultuous heritage which offers enough nuance to interest scholars across disciplines. In its breadth

of coverage and depth of detail, it will be the definitive guide to the region for years to come. Praise for *The Caribbean* "The editors of this volume have successfully assembled a survey of historical and contemporary issues which serves as an excellent introductory text for newcomers to the region, as well as a resource for more experienced researchers searching for a concise reference to any historical period." —*Journal of Caribbean History* "This collection provides an engaging introduction to the history of a region defined by centuries of colonial domination and popular struggle. In these essays readers will recognize the Caribbean as a garden of social catastrophe and a grim incubator of modern global capitalism, as well as of

people's continuous attempts to resist, endure, or adapt to it. Scholars and students will find it to be a very useful handbook for current thinking on a vital topic." —Vincent Brown, professor of history and of African and African American studies, Duke University *The Imperial Nation* Verso Books "Rachel B. Herrmann's *No Useless Mouth* is truly a breath of fresh air in the way it aligns food and hunger as the focal point of a new lens to reexamine the American Revolution. Her careful scrutiny, inclusive approach, and broad synthesis—all based on extensive archival research—produced a monograph simultaneously rich, audacious, insightful, lively, and provocative."—*The Journal of American History* In the era of the American

Revolution, the rituals of diplomacy between the British, Patriots, and Native Americans featured gifts of food, ceremonial feasts, and a shared experience of hunger. When diplomacy failed, Native Americans could destroy food stores and cut off supply chains in order to assert authority. Black colonists also stole and destroyed food to ward off hunger and carve out tenuous spaces of freedom. Hunger was a means of power and a weapon of war. In *No Useless Mouth*, Rachel B. Herrmann argues that Native Americans and formerly enslaved black colonists ultimately lost the battle against hunger and the larger struggle for power because white British and United States officials curtailed the abilities of men and women to fight hunger on their own terms. By

describing three interrelated behaviors—food diplomacy, victual imperialism, and victual warfare—the book shows that, during this tumultuous period, hunger prevention efforts offered strategies to claim power, maintain communities, and keep rival societies at bay. Herrmann shows how Native Americans, free blacks, and enslaved peoples were "useful mouths"—not mere supplicants for food, without rights or power—who used hunger for cooperation and violence, and took steps to circumvent starvation. Her wide-ranging research on black Loyalists, Iroquois, Cherokee, Creek, and Western Confederacy Indians demonstrates that hunger creation and prevention were tools of diplomacy and warfare available to all people involved in the American

Revolution. Placing hunger at the center of these struggles foregrounds the contingency and plurality of power in the British Atlantic during the Revolutionary Era. Thanks to generous funding from Cardiff University, the ebook editions of this book are available as Open Access volumes from Cornell Open (cornellpress.cornell.edu/cornell-open) and other repositories.

Samuel Ringgold Ward Princeton University Press

This book examines imperial and nationalist discourses surrounding three contemporaneous and unsuccessful mid-nineteenth-century colonial uprisings against the British Empire: the Sepoy Rebellion (1857) in India, the Morant Bay Rebellion (1865) in Jamaica, and the Fenian Rebellion (1867) in Ireland. In

reading these three mid-century rebellions as flashpoints for the varying yet parallel attempts by imperialist colonialists, nationalists, and socialists to transform the oppressed colonized worker (the subjected laborer) into one whose identity is created and limited by labor (a laboring subject), this book also tracks varying modes of resistance to those attempts in all three colonies. In drawing from a range of historical, literary, and visual sources outside the borders of the Anglophone literary canon, this book contends that these texts not only serve as points of engagements with the rebellions but also constitute an archive of oppression and resistance.

Neither Led Nor Driven Cornell University Press

An examination of the cultural evolution of the Jamaican people after the explosive uprising at Morant Bay in 1865. For the first time, the specific methods used by British imperial legislators to inculcate order, control and identity in the local society are described and analysed. The authors compellingly and convincingly demonstrate that Great Britain deliberately built a new society in Jamaica founded on principles of Victorian Christian morality and British Imperial ideology. This resulted in a sustained attack on everything that was perceived to be of African origin and the glorification of Christian piety, Victorian mores, and a Eurocentric idealized family life and social hierarchies. This well-written and meticulously researched book will be invaluable for students of

the period and those interested in Jamaican history and/or imperial history *Status and Respectability in the Cape Colony, 1750-1870* Cornell University Press

Not until the early nineteenth century would polygenetic and racist theories win many adherents. But by the middle of the nineteenth century in England, racial categories were imposed upon humanity. How the idea of 'race' gained popularity in England at that time is the central focus of *The Victorian Reinvention of Race: New Racisms and the Problem of Grouping in the Human Sciences*.

The Mighty Experiment A&C Black
"In this book, historian Jonathan Connolly traces the normalization of indenture from its controversial beginnings to its

widespread adoption across the British Empire in the 1860s. Initially, indenture caused scandal and was viewed as a covert revival of slavery. But soon enough, a changing economic landscape in the colonies altered how it was perceived, and it was increasingly viewed as a legitimate form of free labor and a means of preserving the promise of abolition. Connolly explains how, over time, the large-scale, state-sponsored migration of Indian subjects to work in sugar plantations across Mauritius, British Guiana, and Trinidad was justified as a supposed force for progress. Excavating legal and public debates and tracing practical applications of the law, Connolly carefully reconstructs how the categories of free and unfree labor were made and remade to suit the interests of

capital and empire, showing that emancipation was not simply a triumphal event but, rather, a deeply contested process. In so doing, he advances an original interpretation of how indenture changed the meaning of "freedom" in a post-abolition world"--

Insurgent Empire Cambridge University Press

Moving world-systems analysis into the cultural realm, Richard E. Lee locates the cultural studies movement within a broad historical and geopolitical framework. He illuminates how order and conflict have been reflected and negotiated in the sphere of knowledge production by situating the emergence of cultural studies at the intersection of post-1945 international and British politics and a two-hundred-year history

of conservative critical practice. Tracing British criticism from the period of the French Revolution through the 1960s, he describes how cultural studies in its infancy recombined the elite literary critical tradition with the First New Left's concerns for history and popular culture—just as the liberal consensus began to come apart. Lee tracks the intellectual project of cultural studies as it developed over three decades, beginning with its institutional foundation at the University of Birmingham's Centre for Contemporary Cultural Studies (CCCS). He links work at the CCCS to the events of 1968 and explores cultural studies' engagement with theory in the debates on structuralism. He considers the shift within the discipline away from issues of

working-class culture toward questions of identity politics in the fields of race and gender. He follows the expansion of the cultural studies project from Britain to Australia, Canada, South Africa, and the United States. Contextualizing the development and spread of cultural studies within the *longue durée* structures of knowledge in the modern world-system, Lee assesses its past and future as an agent of political and social change.

Jubilee's Experiment Springer

Utilitarianism – a commitment to 'the greatest happiness for the greatest number' – has been the target of endless opposition. According to its critics, it ignores the separateness of persons, cannot secure the protections of basic rights, demands extreme sacrifice, can

justify anything – the list goes on. It has been implicated in the horrors of settler colonialism, imperialism, and racial capitalism, both historically and today, as the neoliberal world order faces a profound legitimation crisis. Bart Schultz argues that utilitarian philosophy must be decolonized and reimagined for the current moment: a time of new and looming existential threats, in a world desperate for social change. Where dominant ethical and political approaches have failed to adequately deal with the enormous challenges we face, utilitarianism – as a set of lived practices, not simply a theoretical construction – may hold out some hope of seriously addressing them. Drawing on alternatives to the well-known Eurocentric story of utilitarianism (and

an extensive review and critique of that story) and incorporating the works of Peter Singer, Katarzyna de Lazari-Radek, Derek Parfit, Martha Nussbaum, and other major philosophers, Schultz crafts a groundbreaking new framework of utilitarianism born of struggle and resistance. *Utilitarianism as a Way of Life* is an essential text for scholars and students of philosophy, political science, economics, decolonization studies, gender studies, psychology, environmental studies, and related fields.

Britain's Slavery Debt Yale University Press

Alibis of Empire presents a novel account of the origins, substance, and afterlife of late imperial ideology. Karuna Mantena challenges the idea that Victorian empire

was primarily legitimated by liberal notions of progress and civilization. In fact, as the British Empire gained its farthest reach, its ideology was being dramatically transformed by a self-conscious rejection of the liberal model. The collapse of liberal imperialism enabled a new culturalism that stressed the dangers and difficulties of trying to "civilize" native peoples. And, hand in hand with this shift in thinking was a shift in practice toward models of indirect rule. As Mantena shows, the work of Victorian legal scholar Henry Maine was at the center of these momentous changes. *Alibis of Empire* examines how Maine's sociotheoretic model of "traditional" society laid the groundwork for the culturalist logic of late empire. In charting the movement

from liberal idealism, through culturalist explanation, to retroactive alibi within nineteenth-century British imperial ideology, *Alibis of Empire* unearths a striking and pervasive dynamic of modern empire.

Anthropologists in the Stock Exchange
Routledge

This book focuses on the twin arts of literature and music, supporting the notion that cosmopolitanism is the natural condition of all the arts, and that all culture - without exception - is migrant culture. It draws on examples ranging from the first to the twenty-first centuries AD, on locations as remote as Alexandria and Australia, on writers as different as Virgil and V.S. Naipaul, Arnold and Achebe, and on musicians as diverse as Bach and Bartok, Purcell and

Steve Reich. Across thirteen chapters, the study explores the interpenetration of all forms of human expression, the fallacy of 'national' traditions and limiting conceptions of regional character. The result is an exploration of artistic and intellectual endeavour that is particularly welcome in the current political climate, encouraging us to view history in ways informed by our contemporary demographic and cultural concerns. Taken either as a series of interrelated case studies, or else as an evolving and sequential argument, this book is vital reading for scholars of music, literature, and cultural and social history.

The Expansion of England University of Chicago Press

In an age of rampant xenophobia and

the nativist imperative to undo globalization for a return to a bygone, "purer" age, can patently modern identities indefinitely sustain their messages of inclusion and equality? This volume serves to answer this and other pressing existential questions by tracing the development of the Caymanian people from the colonial era into our modern globalized, multicultural age. The emergence of Caymanian nationalism is extensively analyzed and confirmed as a phenomenon that was preceded by fragmented Caymanian identities informed by issues of race and class. Despite this, the native Caymanian people were able to successfully jettison their race-thinking, and in so doing, began to see themselves as members of a singular

nationality. This notion of national and cultural solidarity, as this book details, has become a vexing issue, and is now being duly tested given the astonishing numbers of immigrants in Cayman, many of whom are keen to become Caymanians themselves.

Material Cultures of Slavery and Abolition in the British Caribbean

Springer

Much has been written on the how colonial subjects took up British and European ideas and turned them against empire when making claims to freedom and self-determination. The possibility of reverse influence has been largely overlooked. *Insurgent Empire* shows how Britain's enslaved and colonial subjects were not merely victims of empire and subsequent beneficiaries of its crises of

conscience but also agents whose resistance both contributed to their own liberation and shaped British ideas about freedom and who could be free. This book examines dissent over the question of empire in Britain and shows how it was influenced by rebellions and resistance in the colonies from the West Indies and East Africa to Egypt and India. It also shows how a pivotal role in fomenting dissent was played by anti-colonial campaigners based in London at the heart of the empire.

Surroundings Routledge

How the legacy of monarchical empires shaped Britain, France, Spain, and the United States as they became liberal entities Historians view the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries as a turning point when

imperial monarchies collapsed and modern nations emerged. Treating this pivotal moment as a bridge rather than a break, *The Imperial Nation* offers a sweeping examination of four of these modern powers—Great Britain, France, Spain, and the United States—and asks how, after the great revolutionary cycle in Europe and America, the history of monarchical empires shaped these new nations. Josep Fradera explores this transition, paying particular attention to the relations between imperial centers and their sovereign territories and the constant and changing distinctions placed between citizens and subjects. Fradera argues that the essential struggle that lasted from the Seven Years' War to the twentieth century was over the governance of dispersed and

varied peoples: each empire tried to ensure domination through subordinate representation or by denying any representation at all. The most common approach echoed Napoleon's "special laws," which allowed France to reinstate slavery in its Caribbean possessions. The Spanish and Portuguese constitutions adopted "specialness" in the 1830s; the United States used comparable guidelines to distinguish between states, territories, and Indian reservations; and the British similarly ruled their dominions and colonies. In all these empires, the mix of indigenous peoples, European-origin populations, slaves and indentured workers, immigrants, and unassimilated social groups led to unequal and hierarchical political relations. Fradera considers not only

political and constitutional transformations but also their social underpinnings. Presenting a fresh perspective on the ways in which nations descended and evolved from and

throughout empires, The Imperial Nation highlights the ramifications of this entangled history for the subjects who lived in its shadows.

Related with Killing Time Morant Bay Rebellion Jamaica:

- How To Say All Done In Sign Language : [click here](#)