

Transactions Gold Coast Togoland Historical Society

The need to train Christian missionaries was an afterthought of the Protestant missionary movement in the early nineteenth century. The Basel Missionary Training Institute (BMTI) was the first school designed solely for the purpose of preparing European missionaries for ministry in non-European lands. Pitfalls of Trained Incapacity explores the various sociological and historical factors that influenced the BMTI 'community of practice' and how the outcomes affected the work of the Basel Mission in Ghana in its initial phase. It shows that the integral

training of the BMTI resulted in missionary practices that lacked flexibility to adjust attitudes and behaviour to the vastly different circumstances in Africa, impeded the realisation of mission objectives, and hindered the emergence of an African appropriation of Christianity. By exploring educational and sociological perspectives in a pre-colonial context, this study reaches beyond its historical significance to raise questions of unintended effects of integral ministry training in other times and places. The natural cultural bias of groups with shared theological assumptions and social ideals - like the Basel Mission - suggests a strong propensity for trained incapacity, that is, for training processes that establish inflexible mental frameworks that are potentially detrimental to intercultural engagement.

The Pen-Pictures is a well-known source for the history of the Gold Coast, modern Ghana, cited and quoted by both professional historians and interested lay-people. This annotated edition is the first reprint of the book and offers a lively and both historically and literarily interesting text about an important phase in Ghanaian history. The added introduction and annotation offer a context hitherto unavailable to the scholar and general reader.

This volume describes the agricultural and cultural history of the Gold Coast (now, Ghana) in the Atlantic era, exploring the historical significance of new food crops and culinary techniques from the Americas, Asia and elsewhere in Africa to the farmers who produced them and to everybody who ate.

Page 3/34

West African Church History
Imperial Frontier in the Tropics
Ports of Globalisation, Places of Creolisation
Transactions of the Gold Coast & Togoland Historical Society
The Historian in Tropical Africa
The Cambridge History of the British Empire
Changing Perspectives on the Social Sciences in Ghana
Based on long-term medical anthropological research in northern Ghana, the author analyses issues of health and healing, of gender, and of the control and use of money in a changing rural African setting. He describes the culture of medical pluralism, so typical for neo-colonial states, and people's choices of "traditional" (local) medicine (plants and

sacrifices), Islamic medicine (charms and various written solutions) and "modern" therapy (biomedicine, in particular western pharmaceuticals). He concludes that the rural-urban divide is a fiction, that demarcations between these areas are frequently blurred, linked by a postcolonial, capitalist discourse of local markets, regional economies and national structures, which frequently emerge in local African settings but often originate in global and multinational markets. The Oxford History of the British Empire is a major new assessment of the Empire in the light of recent scholarship and the progressive opening of historical records. From the founding of colonies in North America and the West Indies in the seventeenth century to the reversion of Hong Kong to China at the end of the twentieth, British imperialism was a

catalyst for far-reaching change. The Oxford History of the British Empire as a comprehensive study helps us to understand the end of Empire in relation to its beginning, the meaning of British imperialism for the ruled as well as for the rulers, and the significance of the British Empire as a theme in world history. This fifth and final volume shows how opinions have changed dramatically over the generations about the nature, role, and value of imperialism generally, and the British Empire more specifically. The distinguished team of contributors discuss the many and diverse elements which have influenced writings on the Empire: the pressure of current events, access to primary sources, the creation of relevant university chairs, the rise of nationalism in former colonies, decolonization, and the Cold War. They

demonstrate how the study of empire has evolved from a narrow focus on constitutional issues to a wide-ranging enquiry about international relations, the uses of power, and impacts and counterimpacts between settler groups and native peoples. The result is a thought-provoking cultural and intellectual inquiry into how we understand the past, and whether this understanding might affect the way we behave in the future.

A uniquely detailed account of the dynamics of Afro-European trade in two states on the western Slave Coast over three centuries and the transition from slave trade to legitimate commerce.

The Fante and the Transatlantic Slave Trade
West Africa During the Atlantic Slave Trade

Page 7/34

Mastering Christianity

Tropical Development

History, Politics, and Land Ownership in Northern Ghana

Pitfalls of Trained Incapacity

The Recovery of the West African Past

This anthology analyses the transformation of interconnected spaces and spatial entanglements in the Danish-Norwegian and Swedish possessions in the Atlantic world during the era of the trans-Atlantic slave trade.

This book examines how Fancy Dress in Ghana voices public commentary on pop culture; social and cultural

mores; and local, national, and international politics and economy. A vital creative expression of the lower classes, Kakaamotobe is both comedic entertainment and an expression of power, identity, and modernity in Ghanaian communities.

Slavery was a large-scale process that put its mark on the African landscape in tangible ways—for example, through the capture, transfer, and imprisonment of captives and through the avoidance strategies that vulnerable communities used against slaving. Certainly, the expansion of trade routes, the depopulation of slaved regions, and an increased reliance on defensive

architecture and places of concealment can all be linked to slaving and slavery in Africa. But how do we view these landscapes of slavery today? And can archaeology help us? Encompassing studies from Senegal, Ghana, Mauritius, Tanzania, and Kenya, this volume grapples with such essential questions. The authors advocate for the power of archaeology as a tool to disentangle often lengthy and complex landscape histories that both begin before slavery and continue after abolition. They also argue for archaeologists' central role in reimagining how we might remember and commemorate slavery in places where its history has been forgotten, obscured by

European colonialism, or sanitized and simplified for tourist consumption. The chapters in this book were originally published in a special issue of the Journal of African Diaspora Archaeology and Heritage.

African Pastors and African History in the Nineteenth Century : C.C. Reindorf & Samuel Johnson : Papers from an International Seminar Held in Basel, Switzerland, 25-28th October 1995 to Celebrate the Centenary of the Publication of C.C. Reindorf's History of the Gold Coast and Asante

The Western Slave Coast, C. 1550- C. 1885

Fusion Foodways of Africa's Gold Coast in the Atlantic

Page 11/34

Era

Crossing the Color Line

Tropical Development, 1880-1913

A Study in Rural Capitalism

Gold Coast Teacher's Journal

This book examines how missionaries of the Anglican Church in North America, the Caribbean, and Africa initially spread a religiously-grounded understanding of human diversity that stressed the essential unity of all people but over time developed the idea that slavery and Christianity were entirely compatible and could be mutually beneficial, leading the Church to become an institutional opponent of the abolition movement.

Page 12/34

Originally published in 1964 these papers discuss the recovery and critical interpretation of oral traditions and written documents, problems of dating and analysis of material from archaeological sites, the use of linguistic evidence, and methods of historical reconstruction concerning techniques, art styles and changes in social organization. Consideration is also given to wider problems concerning the pre-colonial history of certain parts of Africa. Attitudes towards the study and understanding of various aspects of historical development both among scholars and the public are also reviewed.

First Published in 2005. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Page 13/34

The Structure and Evolution of a Political Order
Identity, Spirit and Freedom in the Atlantic World
The Unintended Effects of Integral Missionary Training
in the Basel Mission on its Early Work in Ghana
(1828-1840)

1880-1913

the cambridge history of the british empire

Asante in the Nineteenth Century

Archaeological Perspectives

West Africa during the Atlantic Slave Trade surveys archaeological data from Senegal to the Cameroon. It focuses on the past 500 years, a period that witnessed dramatic transformations in African political and social systems, as well as the consequences of European expansion, the advent of the Atlantic slave trade, and the expansion

Page 14/34

of Islamic polities in the West African Sahel. The geographical and topical scope of this volume draws together archaeological syntheses of various parts of West Africa and is an important resource for West Africanists and all researchers interested in the indigenous response to European expansion, as well as for those examining African continuities in the Americas.

As Britain ' s dominant port for the slave trade in the eighteenth century, Liverpool is crucial to the study of slavery. And as the engine behind Liverpool ' s rapid growth and prosperity, slavery left an indelible mark on the history of the city. This collection of essays, boasting an international roster of leading scholars in the field, sets Liverpool in the wider context of transatlantic slavery. The contributors tackle a range of issues, including African agency, slave merchants and their society, and the abolitionist movement,

always with an emphasis on the human impact of slavery. This book is the first compilation of its kind that brings together discussions of the evolution of scholarship in different branches of the Social Sciences. It presents a comprehensive multi-disciplinary text exploring the changing dynamics of the Social Sciences in Ghana, offering a broader perspective from which to view the evolution, theory, methods, substance and relevance of each of the Social Science disciplines and their multiple interfaces. The introduction and the conclusion are devoted to the theoretical, comparative and empirical debate over the Social Sciences from historical and analytical perspectives. Written by acknowledged experts, the 15 chapters span the following disciplines: Archaeology and Heritage Studies; History; Geography; Psychology; Sociology and Anthropology; Social Work; Economics; Political Science;

International Affairs; Information Studies; Communication Studies;
African Studies; Development Studies; Women ' s and Gender
Studies and Adult and Continuing Education. Changing
Perspectives on the Social Sciences in Ghana offers sophisticated
perspectives for comparing and appreciating the synergies,
differences, trends and nuances among and between the Social
Science disciplines in Ghana, in a holistic and scholarly manner.
The Pen-Pictures of Modern Africans and African Celebrities by
Charles Francis Hutchison
Its Development in West Africa During the Nineteenth and
Twentieth Centuries
Race, Sex, and the Contested Politics of Colonialism in Ghana
The Gold Coast and the African Diaspora
Transactions of the American Philosophical Society

Page 17/34

An Economic History of West Africa Liverpool and Transatlantic Slavery

These essays reexamine European forts in West Africa as hubs where different peoples interacted, negotiated and transformed each other socially, politically, culturally, and economically. This collection brings together scholars of history, archaeology, cultural studies, and others to present a nuanced image of fortifications, showing that over time the functions and impacts of the buildings changed as the motives, missions, allegiances, and power dynamics in the region also changed. Focusing on the fortifications of Ghana, the authors discuss how these structures may be interpreted as connecting Ghanaian and West African histories to a multitude of global histories. They also enable greater understanding of the fortifications ' contemporary use as heritage sites, where the Afro-

European experience is narrated through guided tours and museums.

Where should we situate the British Empire in the larger picture of world history? This fifth and final volume of *The Oxford History of the British Empire* shows how opinions have changed dramatically from one generation to the next on the nature and role of imperialism generally, and the British Empire more specifically. In these pages, a distinguished team of scholarly contributors discuss the many and diverse elements that have influenced writings on the Empire. Topics in this vein include the pressure of current events, access to primary sources, the creation of relevant university chairs, the rise of nationalism in former colonies, decolonization, and the Cold War. The chapters aim to demonstrate how the study of empire has evolved from a narrow focus on constitutional issues to a

wide-ranging, multi-faceted analysis of international relations, the uses of power, and the influences and counter-influences between settler groups and indigenous peoples. The result is a thought-provoking cultural and intellectual inquiry into our understanding of the past. About the Series: The Oxford History of the British Empire is a major new assessment of the Empire in the light of recent scholarship and the progressive opening of historical records. It deals with the interaction of British and non-western societies from the Elizabethan era to the late twentieth century, provides a balanced treatment of the ruled as well as the rulers, and takes into account the significance of the Empire for the peoples of the British Isles. All five of the volumes in this series fully explore economic and social as well as political trends.

Published in the year 1971, The History of Education in Ghana is a

valuable contribution to the field of History.

Fancy Dress Carnival in Ghana

The Oxford History of the British Empire: Volume V:

Historiography

The Origins of Modern African Thought

Studies Presented and Discussed at the Fourth International African

Seminar at the University of Dakar, Senegal 1961

African Agency & Western Medicine in Northern Ghana

Transactions of the Historical Society of Ghana

The Problem of Money

Originally published in 1968 this volume discusses the issues and problems relevant to Christianity in Tropical Africa. It includes historical studies of the earlier Catholic and Protestant

missions and their relationship with African communities, traders and colonial administrations; the social and psychological aspects of conversion and responses to the teaching of the gospel and the impact of Christian teaching on indigenous beliefs; the analysis of modern trends such as separatism.

For the better part of two centuries, racial domination has been the central concern of African social thought. Other questions, among them national identity, the role of chieftaincy, representation, justice, and constitutional design, have often been defined in relation to a preoccupation with racial and colonial forms of domination. This book, by examining the history of African thought, will prove an

invaluable tool to those new thinkers who have begun to revisit the intellectual history of Africa at the outset of the twenty-first century.

This is the standard account of the economic history of the vast area conventionally known as West Africa. Ranging from prehistoric time to independence it covers the former French as well as British colonies.

A Collective Biography of Elite Society in the Gold Coast Colony

Architecture in Northern Ghana

The Church in Africa, 1450-1950

Africans and Europeans in West Africa

The History of Education in Ghana

Page 23/34

Studies Presented and Discussed at the Seventh International African Seminar, University of Ghana, April 1965

Afro-European Trade in the Atlantic World

Interracial sex mattered to the British colonial state in West Africa. In *Crossing the Color Line*, Carina E. Ray goes beyond this fact to reveal how Ghanaians shaped and defined these powerfully charged relations. The interplay between African and European perspectives and practices, argues Ray, transformed these relationships into key sites for consolidating colonial rule and for contesting its hierarchies of power. With rigorous methodology and innovative analyses, Ray brings Ghana and Britain into a single analytic frame to show how intimate relations between black men and white women in the metropole became deeply entangled with those between black

women and white men in the colony in ways that were profoundly consequential. Based on rich archival evidence and original interviews, the book moves across different registers, shifting from the micropolitics of individual disciplinary cases brought against colonial officers who “ kept ” local women to transatlantic networks of family, empire, and anticolonial resistance. In this way, Ray cuts to the heart of how interracial sex became a source of colonial anxiety and nationalist agitation during the first half of the twentieth century.

This book applies oral, archival and other interdisciplinary evidence from West Africa and the Americas to analyses of new world Maroons, slaves and free blacks, examining a "Gold Coast" entrepot of Akan, Ga, Guan and other peoples in an Atlantic era of non-linear, mutable intersection of contested history and culture.

Page 25/34

Combining extant evidence with newer interdisciplinary insights to reconsider under-recognized histories and actors, *Identity, Spirit and Freedom in the Atlantic World* explores West African cosmologies, regional statecraft and socio-cultural practice, and the way they contributed to Atlantic ideas of freedom, identity and spirituality. Archival researches of British, Dutch and Danish Atlantic thoroughfares bring to light histories of royals, priests and others remade as captive laborers, Maroons and free blacks. Looking at Akwamu ' s overtaking of Great Accra, Jamaica ' s Maroon Wars, the 1712 Rebellion in New York and many other examples, this book explores the evolution of identity and spirituality in the diaspora of the Gold Coast and the Atlantic world. *Identity, Spirit and Freedom in the Atlantic World* will be of interest to scholars and students of African studies, the African diaspora,

Page 26/34

cultural studies and Atlantic and American history.

Examines the history of the Fante people of southern Ghana during the transatlantic slave trade, 1700 to 1807.

Kakaamotobe

Elminans and Dutchmen on the Gold Coast During the Eighteenth Century

Nordic Possessions in the Atlantic World during the Era of the Slave Trade

New Perspectives on European Fortifications

Missionary Anglicanism and Slavery in the Atlantic World

Studies in Economic Progress

Chiefs, Priests, and Praise-Singers

In his new book, the eminent anthropologist Wyatt

MacGaffey provides an ethnographically enriched history of Dagbon from the fifteenth century to the present, setting that history in the context of the regional resources and political culture of northern Ghana. Chiefs, Priests, and Praise-Singers shows how the history commonly assumed by scholars has been shaped by the prejudices of colonial anthropology, the needs of British indirect rule, and local political agency. The book demonstrates, too, how political agency has shaped the kinship system. MacGaffey traces the evolution of chieftaincy as the sources of power changed and as land ceased to be simply the living space of the dependents of a chief and became a

Page 28/34

commodity and a resource for development. The internal violence in Dagbon that has been a topic of national and international concern since 2002 is shown to be a product of the interwoven values of tradition, modern Ghanaian politics, modern education, and economic opportunism. Professor Hastings also compares the relation of Christian history to the comparable development of Islam in Africa. Originally published in 1975, and reprinted with additional introductory material in 1989, this book provides an in-depth account of Asante history during the nineteenth century. The focus of the book is on the broad political development of Asante society, concentrating on

the material factors which affected the decision making process during various administrations. This focus reflects the complex and sophisticated nature of the Asante social system, a system which had its basis in administrative unity and a core idea of nationhood. The text utilizes the abundant archival, printed and oral source materials available regarding the Asante, offering the reader a profound insight into the nature and structure of a remarkable society. This is a fascinating book that will be of value to anyone with an interest in African history.

Shadows of Empire in West Africa

The Oxford History of the British Empire: Historiography

Page 30/34

Christianity in Tropical Africa

The Migrant Cocoa-farmers of Southern Ghana
From the Earliest Times to the Declaration of
Independence

Landscapes of Slavery in Africa

The economic and social organisation of Ghanaian cocoa-farming is very complex, reflecting differences in population density, land tenure, accessibility, soil fertility and other factors. The 'small peasant', with his two or three acre farms, is one type of farmer, and it has always been supposed that it was he who created the world's largest cocoa-growing industry. The migration of southern Ghanaian cocoa-farmers, which

has been proceeding since the 1890s, was not known to have occurred; and this study shows that it was the migrant, not the 'peasant', who was the real innovator. This migrant has scarcely been mentioned in the literature. Author Polly Hill now gives a full account of his migration, 'one of the great events in the recent economic history of Africa south of the Sahara'. The migrant farmer, who rather resembles a 'capitalist' than a 'peasant', buys land (or inherits it from those who bought before him) and conventionally uses the proceeds from one cocoa land to purchase others. It is now possible with the aid of farm-maps to study the whole migratory process, with its changing pattern of land ownership, over more than half a century. The results are revealing. The conventional

notion that it was only recently that West Africans began to engage in large-scale economic enterprises is shown to be false. One of the main contentions of this book is that the migrant farmer has been remarkably responsive to economic ends. It is further shown that there is no incompatibility between this kind of enterprise and the continuance of traditional forms of social organisation: nor is there evidence that the enterprising individual found himself hampered by the demands made on him by members of his lineage. In analysing and recording the details of the migratory process, Dr. Hill has made an important contribution to the economic history of West Africa. Besides the economists and economic historians for whom the book is primarily intended, it should be studied by lawyers,

geographers, social anthropologists, and all concerned with problems of underdevelopment.

Betr. den f ü r die Basler Mission t ä tigen Euro-Afrikaner Carl Christian Reindorf und die Geschichte der Basler Mission an der Goldk ü ste im 19. Jahrhundert.