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Stamford Raffles Letters from Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles to Lord Lansdowne

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As a matter of dire necessity the mountain people made raids of reprisal against the hostile Igorot villages on the eastern side of the great mountain range, and it is still the proud boast of many a ...

Social, Religious, and Economic Life of a Philippine Tribe

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Alphabetical entries cover individual historians; surveys of national or regional historiographies; and topical articles on themes, -isms, and periods

Sir Stamford Raffles was a British colonial trader who, in 1819, founded the island city-state of Singapore. Today, Singapore is a world alpha city ranked alongside London, New York, and Tokyo. In this intriguing book - part history, part travelogue - the author revisits the places that were important in the life of Raffles and evaluates his legacy, both good and bad, in present-day Singapore. Previously published by Penguin, this is a fully updated edition.

For most of its modern history, to speak of Singapore was to speak of the Singapore River, physical centre of the city and site of the greater part of the colony's entrepot trade. The river has been transformed over the last 25 years from a polluted industrial sewer choked with traffic to a clean, placid waterway that forms the centrepiece of Singapore's financial, civic and entertainment districts. This transformation symbolizes the city-state's efforts to remake itself for the 21st century.Stephen Dobbs sets out the history of this waterway, and of the people who made it their home and workplace. He describes the tidal swamp in the early days of the British settlement, where merchants ignored Raffles much-vaunted city plan and built their businesses on the limited high ground along the marshy riverbanks.Later, even as the long distance shipping moved to new port facilities elsewhere on the island, the river remained the base for a large regional trade, and boatmen and businessmen struggled to cope with silting, over-crowding, and bridges that were too low to be passed at high tide.Looking at the post-war years, Dobbs zeros in on the boatmen who carried goods between the "e;godowns"e; or warehouses along the river and the freighters lying at anchor in the roads. Despite its pollution, the river remained home to a vital community of coolies and tally clerks, and the tumultuous urban life that swirled around them.Today the waterfront community has been relocated. The shophouses and warehouses along the river are now chic cafes and upmarket restaurants, fish have returned to the Singapore River, and urban dwellers stroll on walks along the river's edge.Blending social history, geography, economic history and urban studies, this book will be of interest to anyone wishing to understand Singapore's many transformations during the past two centuries.

The definitive guide to place names in Singapore. Place names tell us much about a country - its history, its landscape, its people, its aspirations, its self-image. The study of place names, 'toponymics', unlocks the myriad interlocking stories that are encoded in every street and landmark. In Singapore, the coexistence of various races, cultures and languages, as well as its history of colonisation, immigration and nationalism, have given rise to a complex tapestry of place names. Alkaff Quay, Coleman Bridge, Ann Siang Hill, Bukit Merah - how did these places get their names? Nee Soon or Yishun? Serangoon Road or Tekka? First published in 2003 as Toponymics, this updated and expanded edition of the book incorporates a wealth of new findings, from archival research and interviews, and sets out to answer these questions - and any question that might be asked about the origin, meaning or significance of place names in Singapore

The rapid development and adoption of technology along with open economies has created an integrated global economy. The globalisation process has brought with it significant changes in all areas of life, including tertiary education. This book outlines the features of the new wave of globalisation and draws out specific trends and challenges associated with this new wave for universities and policy makers.

A revealing look at how antislavery scientists and Black and white abolitionists used scientific ideas to discredit slaveholders In the context of slavery, science is usually associated with slaveholders' scientific justifications of racism. But abolitionists were equally adept at using scientific ideas to discredit slaveholders. Looking beyond the science of race, The Science of Abolition shows how Black and white scientists and abolitionists drew upon a host of scientific disciplines—from chemistry, botany, and geology, to medicine and technology—to portray slaveholders as the enemies of progress. From the 1770s through the 1860s, scientists and abolitionists in Britain and the United States argued that slavery stood in the way of scientific progress, blinded slaveholders to scientific evidence, and prevented enslavers from adopting labor-saving technologies that might eradicate enslaved labor. While historians increasingly highlight slavery's centrality to the modern world, fueling the rise of capitalism, science, and technology, few have asked where the myth of slavery's backwardness comes from in the first place. This book contends that by routinely portraying slaveholders as the enemies of science, abolitionists and scientists helped generate that myth.

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