

Ole Kulet Is It Possible

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Is it Possible? - Henry R. ole Kulet 1971

Story of Maasai boy from Kenya who want to go to school inspite of great challenges from his family and society.

Dictionary of African Biography - Emmanuel Kwaku Akyeampong
2012-02-02

From the Pharaohs to Fanon, *Dictionary of African Biography* provides a comprehensive overview of the lives of the men and women who shaped Africa's history. Unprecedented in scale, DAB covers the whole continent from Tunisia to South Africa, from Sierra Leone to Somalia. It also encompasses the full scope of history from Queen Hatsheput of Egypt (1490-1468 BC) and Hannibal, the military commander and strategist of

Carthage (243-183 BC), to Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana (1909-1972), Miriam Makeba and Nelson Mandela of South Africa (1918 -).

Cultural Perspectives on Shame - Cecilea Mun 2023-06-09

Each essay in this volume provides a cultural perspective on shame. More specifically, each chapter focuses on the question of how culture can differentially affect experiences of shame for members of that culture. As a collection, this volume provides a cross-cultural perspective on shame, highlighting the various similarities and differences of experiences of shame across cultures. In Part 1, each contributor focuses primarily on how shame is theorized in a non-English-speaking culture, and address how the science of shame ought to be pursued, how it ought to identify its

object of study, what methods are appropriate for a rigorous science of shame, and how a method of study can determine or influence a theory of shame. In Part 2, each contributor is primarily concerned with a cultural practice of shame, and addresses how shame is related to a normative understanding of our self as a person and an individual member of a community, how culture and politics affect the value and import of shame, and what the relationship between culture and politics is in the construction of shamed identities. Cultural Perspectives on Shame will be of interest to scholars and advanced students working in cross-cultural philosophy, philosophy of emotion, moral psychology, and the social sciences.

Bandits of Kibi - Henry R. ole Kulet 1999

To Become a Man - Henry R. ole Kulet 1972

Leshao is a young Maasai boy caught up by the western system of education while living within a traditional society. Ashamed of his poverty, he resolves to gain a number of cattle and prove to his father the value of the education for which he has sacrificed thirteen oxen.

Africa, from Mystery to Maze - Helen A. Kitchen 1976

Materia by z prac Commission on Critical Choices for Americans.

New Fiction in English from Africa: West, East, and South - André Viola

2022-05-20

The term 'recent' or 'new' covers novels and some short fiction published between 1980 and 1995, a period characterized by growing pessimism about the state of affairs in both East and West Africa. The section on South Africa deals more narrowly with the 1985-95 watershed marking the end of official apartheid and the beginning of reconstruction. The three sections aim at giving a coherent picture of the main directions in production, highlighting three main centres of interest, Nigeria, Kenya, and the Republic of South Africa, although some novelists from neighbouring countries are also considered (such as Kofi Awoonor from Ghana, Nuruddin Farah from Somalia, and M.G. Vassanji and Abdulrazak Gurnah from Tanzania). The evaluations conducted in the three sections lead to the emergence of a number of common themes, in particular the writers' predilection for topicality, the role of the past, and the controversy over the idea of the nation. Central themes also include the role of women in fending for themselves, both in rural and in urban environments. A further major theme is the role of the past (the Nigerian civil war; the Mau Mau period in Kenya; the revisiting of slavery; the refurbishing of myth; the questioning of historical reconstructions). The preoccupation of the West, East, and South African novel with the idea and ideal of the 'nation' is explored, particularly in the context of migrancy, hybridity, and

transculturalism characterizing the anglophone diaspora. The volume is aimed at literary scholars and students and, more generally, readers of fiction seeking an introduction to contemporary literary developments in various parts of sub-Saharan anglophone Africa. No categorical distinction is drawn between 'popular' and 'high' literature. Though still selective and not intended as an exhaustive catalogue, the present survey covers a large number of titles. Rather than resorting to broad and ultimately somewhat abstract thematic categories, the contributors endeavour to keep control over this mass of material by applying a 'micro-thematic' taxonomy. This approach, well-tested in the tradition of literary studies within France, groups works analytically and evaluatively in terms of such categories as actional motifs, plot-frames, and sociologically relevant locations or topics, thereby enabling a clearer focus on the dynamics of preoccupation and tendency that form networks of affinity across the fiction produced in the period surveyed.

A History of Twentieth-century African Literatures - Oyekan Owomoyela
1993-01-01

African literatures, says volume editor Oyekan Owomoyela, "testify to the great and continuing impact of the colonizing project on the African universe." African writers must struggle constantly to define for themselves and other just what "Africa" is and who they are in a continent constructed

as a geographic and cultural entity largely by Europeans. This study reflects the legacy of colonialism by devoting nine of its thirteen chapters to literature in "Europhone" languages—English, French, and Portuguese. Foremost among the Anglophone writers discussed are Nigerians Amos Tutuola, Chinua Achebe, and Wole Soyinka. Writers from East Africa are also represented, as are those from South Africa. Contributors for this section include Jonathan A. Peters, Arlene A. Elder, John F. Povey, Thomas Knipp, and J. Ndukaku Amankulor. In African Francophone literature, we see both writers inspired by the French assimilationist system and those influenced by Negritude, the African-culture affirmation movement. Contributors here include Servanne Woodward, Edris Makward, and Alain Ricard. African literature in Portuguese, reflecting the nature of one of the most oppressive colonizing projects in Africa, is treated by Russell G. Hamilton. Robert Cancel discusses African-language literatures, while Oyekan Owomoyela treats the question of the language of African literatures. Carole Boyce Davies and Elaine Savory Fido focus on the special problems of African women writers, while Hans M. Zell deals with the broader issues of publishing—censorship, resources, and organization.

East Africa Journal - 1972

Moran No More - Henry R. ole Kulet 1990

The Hunter - H.R. Ole Kulet 2011

The Columbia Guide to East African Literature in English Since 1945 -

Simon Gikandi 2007

The Columbia Guide to East African Literature in English Since 1945 challenges the conventional belief that the English-language literary traditions of East Africa are restricted to the former British colonies of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania. Instead, these traditions stretch far into such neighboring countries as Somalia and Ethiopia. Simon Gikandi and Evan Mwangi assemble a truly inclusive list of major writers and trends. They begin with a chronology of key historical events and an overview of the emergence and transformation of literary culture in the region. Then they provide an alphabetical list of major writers and brief descriptions of their concerns and achievements. Some of the writers discussed include the Kenyan novelists Grace Ogot and Ngugi wa Thiong'o, Ugandan poet and essayist Taban Lo Liyong, Ethiopian playwright and poet Tsegaye Gabre-Medhin, Tanzanian novelist and diplomat Peter Palangyo, Ethiopian novelist Berhane Mariam Sahle-Sellassie, and the novelist M. G. Vassanji, who portrays the Indian diaspora in Africa, Europe, and North America.

Separate entries within this list describe thematic concerns, such as colonialism, decolonization, the black aesthetic, and the language question; the growth of genres like autobiography and popular literature; important movements like cultural nationalism and feminism; and the impact of major forces such as AIDS/HIV, Christian missions, and urbanization. Comprehensive and richly detailed, this guide offers a fresh perspective on the role of East Africa in the development of African and world literature in English and a new understanding of the historical, cultural, and geopolitical boundaries of the region.

To Become a Man - Henry R. Kulet 2012

New Writing from Zambia - 1974

The Hunter - Henry R. ole Kulet 1985

Resistant Peoples - Valeer Neckebrouck 1993

Kenya and Tanzania are two countries where Christianity has been in general well received. Within the context of general benevolence toward the new religion, the Christian missions nevertheless have not been able to take foothold among the different sections of Maasai people who live there. In the course of the past two years, it has become more apparent

that the Maasai are no longer as capable in the past of keeping themselves from the pressure exercised by the States of which they have become a part. They are resigning themselves to the process of change. A growing openness toward Christianity figures as one of the indicators of this new development. But the question remains why they have waited so long to embark on the path of change. The discovery of elements which have determined the behaviour of the Maasai may help to answer to this question. Valeer Neckerbrouck, born in 1936, Koerbeek-Dijle (Belgium), is a priest of the archdiocese of Malines-Brussels. He is doctor in theology and doctor in anthropology. After having worked as a Fidei Donum priest in Rwanda and Zaire, he spent five years as an anthropologist among the agricultural Kikuyu and the pastoral Maasai of Kenya. He also did anthropological field-work in Ethiopia, Peru and Honduras, and made extensive study tours to several other African and Latin American countries. Since 1982 he combines these activities in the field of teaching, first at the Faculty of Theology of Tilburg, later at the Faculty of Theology and at the Centre for Social and Cultural Anthropology of the Catholic University of Louvain.

African Literatures in the Eighties - Dieter Riemenschneider 1993

In the Shadow of Neocolonialism - Lars Johansson 1992

Black African Literature in English, 1997-1999 - Bernth Lindfors 2003

This volume lists the work produced on anglophone black African literature between 1997 and 1999. This bibliographic work is a continuation of the highly acclaimed earlier volumes compiled by Bernth Lindfors. Containing about 10,000 entries, some of which are annotated to identify the authors discussed, it covers books, periodical articles, papers in edited collections and selective coverage of other relevant sources.

The Weekly Review - 1991

Idamiyyat - Leo F. Buscaglia 2009

Busara - 1973

Lotus - 1974

The African Book Publishing Record - 2013

The Writing of East and Central Africa - G. D. Killam 1984

European-language Writing in Sub-Saharan Africa - Albert S. Gérard
1986-01-01

The first major comparative study of African writing in western languages, *European-language Writing in Sub-Saharan Africa*, edited by Albert S. Gérard, falls into four wide-ranging sections: an overview of early contacts and colonial developments “Under Western Eyes”; chapters on “Black Consciousness” manifest in the debates over Panafricanism and Negritude; a group of essays on mental decolonization expressed in “Black Power” texts at the time of independence struggles; and finally “Comparative Vistas,” sketching directions that future comparative study might explore. An introductory essay stresses the millennia of writing in Africa, side by side with a richly eloquent and artistic set of vernacular oral traditions; written and oral traditions have become interwoven in adaptations of imported forms and linguistic innovations that challenge traditional “high” literary norms. Gérard uses the mathematical concept of “fuzzy sets” to explain why the focus on “Black Africa” has led him to set aside for future analysis the literatures produced in North Africa, which fall under the influence of Muslim civilization, as well as the diasporic literatures of the New World. Over sixty scholars from twenty-two countries contribute specialized studies of creative writing by leading authors in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries such as Achebe, Mphahlele, Ngugi, Senghor, Soyinka, and Tutuola. Critical analyses are organized primarily around regions, reflecting different colonial languages imposed through

schools and other social institutions. Some authors trace the adaptation of western genres, others identify syncretism with folktales or myths. The volumes are attentive to the heterogeneity of national literatures addressed to polyethnic and multilingual populations, and they note the instrumental politics of language in newly independent states. A closing chapter, “Tasks Ahead,” identifies areas for future scholars to explore.

The Elephant Dance - Henry R. ole Kulet 2016

The Elephant Dance, set within the scenic savannah land with its rich flora and fauna, illuminates the crisis of endangered wildlife at the mercy of invasive and destructive human greed. Embedded in the narrative is a sub-stratum of the destruction of indigenous livelihood and natural habitats. The conflict in the novel pits greedy and corrupt poachers led by Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego against an indigenous minority community of hunters and gatherers led by the elderly Sulunye and Pesi and their sons Reson and Sena. Roped in are the gallant wildlife protection officers, Regina Naitore and Leah Naipande. The indigenous community's cultural attachment to wildlife and the threat to evict them from their ancestral land helps to arrest the runaway poaching menace that has become unmanageable. With the fate of wildlife and their natural habitats having become a major talking point in Kenya as well as in the entire Eastern and Central African region, this story offers insights on how

we can save endangered animals, especially elephants and rhinos which have become main targets for poachers who are after their prized horns and tusks. The story also highlights the problem of land grabbing which displaces animals from their natural habitats.

African Books in Print - 1993

The Maasai - Jackson OLE KULET 2018-04-11

This book critically looks at what the culture of the Maa people has been and compare it with the hybrid kind that is inevitably emerging. It will not escape the readers' eye that Lemomo Ole Kulet has taken time to interview many elders who still remember what the unadulterated culture looked like. The findings that he gathered from the elders are invaluable and indeed they will become part of the history that will eventually be written while tracing the turbulent path the Maa have trodden to arrive at their present destination.

Ghala - 1972

From Water to World-making - Gísli Pálsson 1990

Blossoms of the Savannah - Henry R. ole Kulet 2008

Blossoms of the Savannah is the story of two sisters, Taiyo and Resian,

who are on the verge of womanhood and torn between their personal ambitions and the humiliating duty to the Nasila tradition. Relocation to their rural home heralds a cultural alienation born of their refusal to succumb to female genital mutilation and early marriages. In pursuit of the delicate and elusive socio-economic cultural balance in Nasila, Ole. Kaelo, the girls' father is ensnared by a corrupt extortionist. To extricate himself he sends his daughters into a flat-spin labyrinth from which they have to struggle to escape.

Kenya - 1981

The Postcolonial Animal - Evan Mwangi 2019

Argues for an innovative and overdue posthuman reading of African postcolonial literature

The African Mind - V. Sivaramakrishnan 1990

Urban Obsessions, Urban Fears - John Roger Kurtz 1998

Kurtz's analysis the development of the Kenyan novel in English emphasizes the historical contingencies affecting the production of literature in Kenya, and how succeeding generations have drawn from and expanded the thematic repertoire established by the 'first generation' of works in the 1960s. He explores the relationship between the novel and the

city, and how obsessions and fears about the urbanization have been expressed and represented through different generations of Kenyan writers. Kurtz has also put together the first annotated bibliography of all the anglophone Kenyan novels that have appeared since Ngugi wa Thiong'o wrote *Weep Not, Child*. Ngugi's *Weep Not, Child* made an immediate impact on its publication in 1964. Since then hundreds of novels by Kenyans have been published. This is a comprehensive introduction to the postcolonial novel in English. Three broad areas are identified: -- the first generation of the sixties -- the 'golden age' of the seventies -- and the years after Kenyatta in the 80s and 90s. A unifying feature is an uneasy but marked emphasis on the city-particularly Nairobi. The city is used by novelists as both the site and the symbol for a range of obsessions and fears about postcolonial society. There is particular emphasis on the changing ways in which the city has been portrayed since Ngugi's first novel, the relation of popular literature to the city, the portrayal of women in the city and the special status of Meja Mwangi's urban novels.

Africa Writes Back to Self - Evan M. Mwangi 2010-07-02

The profound effects of colonialism and its legacies on African cultures have led postcolonial scholars of recent African literature to characterize contemporary African novels as, first and foremost, responses to colonial

domination by the West. In *Africa Writes Back to Self*, Evan Maina Mwangi argues instead that the novels are primarily engaged in conversation with each other, particularly over emergent gender issues such as the representation of homosexuality and the disenfranchisement of women by male-dominated governments. He covers the work of canonical novelists Nadine Gordimer, Chinua Achebe, Ngũgĩ wa Thiong'o, and J. M. Coetzee, as well as popular writers such as Grace Ogot, David Maillu, Promise Okekwe, and Rebeka Njau. Mwangi examines the novels' self-reflexive fictional strategies and their potential to refigure the dynamics of gender and sexuality in Africa and demote the West as the reference point for cultures of the Global South.

African Philosophy at the Threshold of the New Millennium [sic] -

International Society for African Philosophy and Studies. Conference 2005
 African philosophy in the New Millennium : towards development of an African philosophy of history /Mokena Semela(p. 1-8). --The invention of the white man /Messay Kebede(p. 9-24). --Zara Yakob and Descartes /Teodros Kiros(p. 25-32). --Religious fanaticism : the case of Uganda's movement for the restoration of the Ten Commandments /Pamela Abuya(p. 33-57). --Towards a social philosophy of the African leviratic custom : how Luo marriages survive death /Humphrey J Ojwang(p. 58-78).
Vanishing Herds - Henry R. Ole Kulet 2011

Norpisia's spiritual journey towards environmental restoration, and her husband's physical journey in search of his birthplace are intertwined in this novel. From a simple pastoralist, Norpisia relentlessly pursues her conservation ambitions and eventually becomes a

renowned conservationist and succeeds in rehabilitating degraded forests and wetlands.

Daughter of Maa - Henry R. ole Kulet 1987