
Nyumba Ya Mumbi The Gikuyu Creation Myth African Art And Literature

Critical Perspectives on Postcolonial African
Children's and Young Adult Literature
Report, International Workshop on Women's
Access, Control, and Tenure of Land, Property,
and Settlement

Identity of a Nation

Gikuyu Political Pamphlets and Hymn Books,
1945-1952

World Class

Africa Today

ABBWA Journal

Inkishu

An Annotated Bibliography of English-language
Books

Africa

The Gikuyu Creation Myth

Africa Insight

Kenya National Bibliography

Songs and Politics in Eastern Africa

Ngugi wa Thiong'o, Gender, and the Ethics of
Postcolonial Reading

The Traditional Life of the Gikuyu

A Sourcebook in Kenyan Literature and
Resistance
The Encyclopedia of Black Collectibles
Gender Research on Housing in Africa
Tell Me Africa
Gävle, Sweden, October 9-11, 1995
Society
Myths and Legends of the Maasai
A Curriculum Guide to Selected North and East
African Literature
A Value and Identification Guide
Myths and Hero Tales
Kenya
Joint Acquisitions List of Africana
Ariel
The Role of the Gikuyu Land Grievance in the
Outbreak of Mau Mau
The Kikuyu Tribal Spirit, a Curse Or a Blessing?.
Worldmark Encyclopedia of Cultures and Daily
Life
Voices from the Continent
Funeral Rites Reformation for Any African Ethnic
Community Based on the Proposed New Funeral
Practices for the Agikuyu
The People of Kenya and Uganda
Instructor
Canonicity, Citizenship and the Idea of Africa
An Approach to African Literature

Nyumba
Ya Mumbi
The
Gikuyu
Creation
Myth
African
Art And
Literature

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BARTLETT HOBBS

Critical Perspectives on Postcolonial African Children's and Young Adult Literature

Routledge
Facing Mount
Kenya, first
published in
1938, is a
monograph on
the life and
customs of the
Gikuyu people
of central
Kenya prior to
their contact
with
Europeans. It
is unique in
anthropologic

al literature
for it gives an
account of the
social
institutions
and religious
rites of an
African
people,
permeated by
the emotions
that give to
customs and
observances
their meaning.
It is
characterised
by both
insight and a
tinge of
romanticism.
The author,
proud of his
African blood
and ways of
thought, takes
the reader
through a
thorough and
clear picture
of Gikuyu life
and customs,

painting an
almost
utopian
picture of their
social norms
and the
sophisticated
codes by
which all
aspects of the
society were
governed. This
book is one of
a kind,
capturing and
documenting
traditions fast
disappearing.
It is therefore
a must-read
for all who
want to learn
about African
culture.
Report,
International
Workshop on
Women's
Access,
Control, and
Tenure of
Land,

Property, and
Settlement

Turtleback
Books

Retells the
story of the
creation of the
Gikuyu
people.

Identity of a
Nation UCL
Press

Be it a house
or a
makeshift, a
shared or
rented room,
or a home of
one's own, a
place to live is
central in the
survival
strategies of
all urban
households. In
this volume
the above
authors
explore the
gendered
experiences of
housing and

housing rights
in African
countries. The
collection
begins with
articles on
conceptual
and
methodologica
l problems in
gender-aware
research. The
following
articles
present cases
showing a
wide variety in
housing
experiences, a
variety which
depends on
urban setting,
tenure forms,
stage in the
life cycle or
other factors.
There are
many
differences
but also many
similarities in
the pattern of

women not
having the
same access
and control
over housing
as men have.
While women
are often the
main bread-
winners, they
are also the
home-makers,
in the literal
sense that it is
women who
put intense
efforts into
making a
place home.
Gikuyu
Political
Pamphlets
and Hymn
Books,
1945-1952
Nyumba Ya
MumbiThe
Gikuyu
Creation
MythRetells
the story of
the creation of

the Gikuyu people. Nyumba a YA Mumbi: The Gikuyu Creation Myth Retells four traditional tales of the Maasai of eastern Africa. World Class African Books Collective How have school curricula been affected by the ripple effects of globalization? How do teachers and students attempt to understand their complex world? Most states require world teaching in some form, yet little is known about how teachers and students engage in this critical curricular area. World Class: Teaching and Learning in Global Times directly fills this need by providing a detailed, inside look at global education in three high schools. The data from the study, drawn from extensive interviews and observations, illustrate the daily challenges and complexities of global teaching and learning. Comprehensive yet scholarly, this volume: *raises thought-provoking questions for both theorists and practitioners; *addresses controversial issues embedded in global education and throughout the social studies curriculum, such as the tension between universalism and cultural relativism, the problematic nature of identity in classroom

<p>discourse, and the apparent duality of national and global loyalties; *connects issues particular to global education with wider scholarship in education; *examines the interplay of theory and practice in global education and, more broadly, the social sciences; and *provides an exploratory and provocative look at dimensions of global civics, with an</p>	<p>analysis of the events of 9/11/01 and how they have shaped global perspectives about living as one planet. The book is organized in three parts-- contexts, problems, and alternatives. Contexts allows readers to consider global education from multiple perspectives: teacher, student, administrator, community member, and scholar. Problems focuses on pedagogical challenges associated</p>	<p>with global education. Alternatives provides reflection points that encourage readers to consider different ways we might converse about global teaching and learning. Written for scholars, practitioners, and students in social studies, curriculum and instruction, global/multicultural education, and related fields, World Class: Teaching and Learning in</p>
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Global Times is an excellent text for preservice and graduate-level courses in these areas. **Africa Today** UN-HABITAT Everything from historical documents to descriptions and pricing can be found in this fascinating hobby guide. Several types of collectibles are covered in four distinct sections: Literature and Art, Everyday Artifacts, Historical Artifacts, and Entertainment Memorabilia. An important and entertaining reference! *ABBWA Journal* Routledge Provides information on more than five hundred cultures of the world, covering twenty different areas of daily life including clothing, food, language, and religion. *Inkishu* New Africa Press Henry Muoria (1914-97), self-taught journalist and pamphleteer, helped to inspire Kenya's nationalisms before Mau Mau. The pamphlets reproduced here, in Gikuyu and English, contrast his own originality with the conservatism of Jomo Kenyatta, Kenya's first President. The contributing editors introduce Muoria's political context, tell how three remarkable women sustained his families' life; and remember him as father. Courageous intellectual, political, and domestic life here

intertwine.

**An
Annotated
Bibliography
of English-
language
Books**

Greenwood
In Kenya,
cultural and
natural
heritage has a
particular
value. Its pre-
historic
heritage not
only tells the
story of man's
origin and
evolution but
has also
contributed to
the
understanding
of the earth's
history: fossils
and artefacts
spanning over
27 million
years have
been
discovered

and conserved
by the
National
Museums of
Kenya (NMK).
Alongside this,
the steady
rise in the
market value
of African art
has also
affected
Kenya.
Demand for
African tribal
art has
surpassed
that for
antiquities of
Roman,
Byzantine,
and Egyptian
origin, and in
African
countries
currently
experiencing
conflicts, this
activity
invariably
attracts
looters,

traffickers and
criminal
networks. This
book brings
together
essays by
heritage
experts from
different
backgrounds,
including
conservation,
heritage
management,
museum
studies,
archaeology,
environment
and social
sciences,
architecture
and
landscape,
geography,
philosophy
and
economics to
explore three
key themes:
the underlying
ethics,
practices and

legal issues of heritage conservation; the exploration of architectural and urban heritage of Nairobi; and the natural heritage, landscapes and sacred sites in relation to local Kenyan communities and tourism. It thus provides an overview of conservation practices in Kenya from 2000 to 2015 and highlights the role of natural and cultural heritage as a key factor of social-economic

development, and as a potential instrument for conflict resolution
Africa
Greenwood Publishing Group
This book is about Kenya as a country and as a nation. It is also a work of comparative analysis in the African context. It also focuses on the nation as an entity with its own personality and national character. Kenya is one of the most well-known countries in Africa for

several reasons. It is one of the major tourist destinations in the world. It is, by African standards, one of the most developed countries on the continent. It also occupies a special place in the history of Africa because of the role it played in the struggle for independence. It was in Kenya where Mau Mau, an uprising against colonial injustices, was fought. Mau Mau was one

of the bloodiest and most successful wars in colonial history, and it thrust Kenya into the international spotlight. It also earned the Mau Mau freedom fighters distinction as some of the most outstanding champions of freedom for Africans and as some of the most revered fighters in the struggle for African liberation from imperial rule. They are still remembered today not only

as gallant fighters but as some of the pioneers of the African independence movement. Jomo Kenyatta himself, who was accused of leading Mau Mau and who later became the first president of Kenya, was one of the most respected African leaders and was revered as the Grand Old Man of the African independence movement. He cast a long shadow over Kenya and the rest of the continent and

his formidable personality and legendary role as the leader of the independence movement also played a major role in thrusting his country on the international scene. Kenya is also the economic powerhouse of East Africa. It has the most developed and the strongest economy among all the countries which constitute the East African Community (EAC). They are Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, and

Burundi. It is, in fact, the most developed country in the entire region of Eastern Africa which includes the countries in the Horn of Africa: Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Djibouti. This work is a general introduction to Kenya as a country and as a nation. Subjects covered include a short history of the country, its geography including administrative provinces and various ethnic

groups in those provinces; Mau Mau and the struggle for independence; the early years of independence; political developments through the decades; the cultures of different ethnic groups; the country's natural resources and much more. Also addressed in the book is the country's ethnic diversity and the impact it has had on Kenya's stability as a country and

as a nation composed of different ethnic and racial groups. The author also looks at Kenya's national character from his background as an East African himself from neighbouring Tanzania in a study of comparative analysis between Kenya and Tanzania as political entities with different national characters to demonstrate that nations do, indeed, have different

national characters. This is an excellent introduction for those who want to learn about Kenya for the first time, and even for those who already know about Kenya but want to learn more about the country. Students and tourists alike will find this work to be very useful. And for those going to Kenya or anywhere else in East Africa for the first time as tourists, students, scholars or

simply as travellers, the book will serve as an excellent source of information about life and different cultures and even about politics in contemporary times in one of the most dynamic countries on the African continent and which casts a shadow over the entire East African region; although the rest of the countries in the region have not been entirely eclipsed by their powerful neighbour.

The Gikuyu Creation Myth
Createspace
Independent Publishing Platform
Nyumba Ya MumbiThe Gikuyu Creation Myth
[Africa Insight](#)
African Books Collective
James Olney demonstrates that autobiography , because it provides the most direct narrative enactments of the ways, motives, and beliefs of a culture, is an excellent way to approach African literature. After a general

discussion of the African ethos, each chapter takes up the "autobiographical" literature of a specific group in African society and treats it as both an expression of a personal vision and as a revelation of a permeating social reality. Originally published in 1974. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905. *Kenya National Bibliography* Greenwood Publishing Group Songs and Politics in Eastern Africa brings together important essays on songs and politics in the region and beyond. Through an analysis of the voices from the margins, the authors (contributors) enter into the debate on cultural productions and political change. The

theme that cuts across the contributions is that songs are, in addition to their aesthetic appeal, vital tools for exploring how political and social events are shaped and understood by citizens. Urbanization, commercialization and globalization contributed to the vibrancy of East African popular music of the 1990s which was marked by hybridity, syncretism and innovativeness

s. It was a product of social processes inseparable from society, politics, and other critical issues of the day. The lyrics explored socials cosmology, worldviews, class and gender relations, interpretations of value systems, and other political, social and cultural practices, even as they entertained and provided momentary escape for audience members. Frustration,

disenchantment, and emotional fatigue resulting from corrupt and dictatorial political systems that stifle the potential of citizens drove and still drive popular music in Eastern Africa as in most of Africa. Songs and Politics in Eastern Africa is an important addition to the study of popular culture and its role in shaping society. **Songs and Politics in Eastern Africa** Hans

Zell Pub This book has been written on the premise that the mode of coping with death of virtually all African ethnic communities has taken proportions and turns that are neither cultural, scriptural, nor necessary. Current rites are complicated, time- consuming, expensive, and are leaving most families and their neighbors impoverished. They have been	extremely commercialize d and a large number of Africans do not have resources to bury their dead the "modern" way. Were the Agikuyu (read: Africans) to curb numerous funeral demands which they deem necessary and "customary," when in actual fact they are not, funerals for them would become cheaper, faster, and simpler; would be decent enough for the dead; would	take care of those left behind; and would be environmental ly friendly. How Africans in the Diaspora, away from their ancestral homeland, should cope with death is also addressed. Also addressed is the issue of cremation. It is shown that at the resurrection, God will accord us new spiritual bodies which will have no bearing with the material substance of our earthly
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(mortal) bodies. Ngugi wa Thiong'o, Gender, and the Ethics of Postcolonial Reading Chilton Book Company

The past few years mark a growing scholarly interest in African children's literature in the United States. Several books on the topic have been published, and the number of articles has also increased. Recent publications have been moving away from general country surveys or studies of publishing conditions to works that analyze literary structures, themes, and illustrations or that apply Marxist, feminist, or postcolonial theories to interpret the literature. The essays in this volume either approach colonial African children's literature from a postcolonial or revisionist perspective, or discuss books published after decolonization.

The Traditional Life of the Gikuyu New Africa Press

This is the first comprehensive book-length study of gender politics in Ngugi wa Thiong'o's fiction. Brendon Nicholls argues that mechanisms of gender subordination are strategically crucial to Ngugi's ideological project from his first novel to his most recent one. Nicholls

describes the historical pressures that lead Ngugi to represent women as he does, and shows that the novels themselves are symptomatic of the cultural conditions that they address. Reading Ngugi's fiction in terms of its Gikuyu allusions and references, a gendered narrative of history emerges that creates transgressive spaces for women. Nicholls bases his discussion

on moments during the Mau Mau rebellion when women's contributions to the anticolonial struggle could not be reduced to a patriarchal narrative of Kenyan history, and this interpretive maneuver permits a reading of Ngugi's fiction that accommodate s female political and sexual agency. Nicholls contributes to postcolonial theory by proposing a

methodology for reading cultural difference. This methodology critiques cultural practices like clitoridectomy in an ethical manner that seeks to avoid both cultural imperialism and cultural relativism. His strategy of 'performative reading,' that is, making the conditions of one text (such as folklore, history, or translation) active in another (for example, fiction, literary narrative, or nationalism),

makes possible an ethical reading of gender and of the conditions of reading in translation. A Sourcebook in Kenyan Literature and Resistance Gale / Cengage Learning Rituals are passed through generation to generation and when in my generation, in the lineage of the ancestral spirits demanded that our service was required, we were not spared, Mau

Mau had to resurrect as Mungiki, a seed to fulfill Mugo wa Kibiru Prophecy and as actual players that planted seeds of discord that ignited tribal clashes in Kenya. The Kikuyu seer prophesied about dominance by the white man rule in Kikuyu land-not Kenya. Kenya colony was a British creation it never existed in the mind concept of this Kikuyu seer, neither did it exist among the kikuyus.

Kikuyu tribe had their own way of governance and Mugo Kibiru saw a dominance that led to a struggle that created a Kikuyu "caliphate"-an ethnic spiritual Kingdom. The ruler that was to come was to be anointed by the Kikuyu tradition rituals. The Mau Mau Kikuyu tradition rituals that Kenyatta rode on to become the first President of Kenya. Kikuyus perception of

a "Muthamaki", King was and is considered spiritual and to an extent even today among many. Though Kenyatta was voted as the president of Kenya, he was a tribal "caliph" of an ethnic-Kingdom. He outwitted his peers and rode on tribal kinsmen ignorance who didn't understand a struggle beyond their land, Dedan Kimathi having been educated understood this fact,

retraced his steps and was on the way to surrender before he was captured, he had fully realized that his Kikuyu Militia Mau Mau had no hope of having an Independent ethnic caliphate outside the bigger Kenya. The struggle of the Kikuyu tribe for their land and freedom, "ithaka na wiyathi" recapture of political power from the British and freedom restored with a Kikuyu

"Muthamaki" King, was prophesied by Mugo Kiburu and it came to pass with Jomo Kenyatta inaugurated as the first President of Kenya on 12th December 1963. Mugo Kiburu had also prophesied the political power shifting base and taken by another tribe. In 1978 after Jomo Kenyatta death, the Kalenjin tribe took political power through the 2nd President of the Republic of Kenya Daniel Arap Moi. The seer

had also seen tribal clashes that was to follow for the mantle of political leadership to be handed back to the Kikuyu tribe again, strangely as it seems Mugo Kibiru having lived in the 18th and early 19th century, his prophesy unfolded as told, Mungiki youths, unconsciously or consciously fulfilling these prophecies through political machinations of lies, deceit and propaganda. Who were

these Players? WHO IGNITED THESE CLASHES? DID THE KALENJIN PLAN THE TRIBAL CLASHES TO EVICT KIKUYUS IN 1992?. Kenya was created by the British, tribes existed as Kingdoms and ethnic nations that had their own system of governance, they had borders and conflicts. When the struggle for independence started, it was not a struggle of a nation called Kenya, No! but tribal nations,

kingdoms-ethnic "caliphates". Mau Mau was born along these lines and Mugo Kibiru prophecy was on this line of an ethnic Kikuyu Kingdom, a belief among many Kikuyus. What many fail to see in Mugo Kibiru prophecy, is that he also spoke of an ethnic-kingdom in reference to "Uthamaki ndukoima ringi Nyumba ya Mumbi" this mantle of leadership likened to a monarchy in

the house of Mumbi will never again depart from Mumbi house and strangely enough the son of the first President of Kenya Uhuru Kenyatta took presidency from another Kikuyu Mwai Kibaki. Kikuyus considers themselves to be from one house, one family." Nyumba ya Mumbi'. ARE KIKUYUS TIED TO THIS BOND OF ETHNIC ENSLAVEMENT ? Maina Njenga in the lineage of Kikuyu tribal spirit ignited

tribal clashes to awaken a clarion call of an ethnic kingdom, as was witnessed in 1992 and 2007. Uhuru kenyatta from "Ambui" clan son of a Kikuyu seer continues to fulfill Mugo Kibiru prophesy, as Jomo rode in Mau Mau choas, Uhuru rode on Mungiki chaos and a tribal support of the spirit that haunts, he became the president firmly rooted and shrouded in mystery of 1966 "Chai wa Kenyatta".

The Encyclopedia of Black Collectibles Princeton University Press
This is an introductory work on the people of Kenya and Uganda including their cultures and traditions and what constitutes their identities as ethno-cultural-linguistic groups and their collective identity as Africans. It also provides some insights into unity in diversity among the different

groups which has provided a foundation for the establishment of Kenya and Uganda as modern African nations. Tourists and others may find the book to be useful. It may also help some students but only as a supplementary text for in-depth socio-political studies.

Gender Research on Housing in Africa BRILL
While much

critical attention has been given to adult literature, African literature for children and young adults remains a neglected area. This annotated bibliography includes entries for English-language books set in Africa. The books are intended for children and young adults, and the works included were

published between 1873 and 1994. The nearly 700 entries are arranged in six chapters, with chapters further divided into particular genre.

[Tell Me Africa](#)
Nordic Africa Institute
Proefschrift
Rijksuniversiteit Leiden.
Onderzoek naar de rol en betekenis van gender normen in de mondelinge en geschreven literatuur van de Kikuyu in Kenya.

Best Sellers - Books :

- [The Ballad Of Songbirds And Snakes \(a Hunger Games Novel\) \(the Hunger Games\)](#)
- [Twisted Hate \(twisted, 3\) By Ana Huang](#)

- [The Alchemist, 25th Anniversary: A Fable About Following Your Dream By Paulo Coelho](#)
- [Things We Never Got Over \(knockemout\) By Lucy Score](#)
- [Playground By Aron Beauregard](#)
- [Heart Bones: A Novel](#)
- [Verity](#)
- [The Housemaid By Freida Mcfadden](#)
- [The Creative Act: A Way Of Being By Rick Rubin](#)
- [Feel-good Productivity: How To Do More Of What Matters To You](#)