

## Shooting An Elephant And Other Essays Penguin Modern Classics

Het olifantje Babar dat zijn moeder heeft verloren, wordt in de stad opgevoed door een lieve oude dame. Groot formaat prentenboek met zachtgekleurde tekeningen en handgeschreven tekst. Vanaf ca. 4 jaar.

This book examines how the cultural and ethical power of literature offered early twentieth-century readers opportunities for thinking through capital punishment in the UK, Ireland and the US in the period between 1890 and 1950. *Modern Literature and the Death Penalty, 1890-1950* therefore considers how connections between high and popular culture seem particularly inextricable where the death penalty is at stake. This book will consider a range of forms, including: short stories; pulp fiction; detective fiction; plays; polemic; criminological and psychoanalytic tracts; letters and memoirs by condemned persons and by executioners; and major works of canonical literature by authors including James Joyce, Theodore Dreiser, Elizabeth Bowen, Graham Greene, Flann O'Brien. Cases of the death penalty that sparked particular public debate and had substantial literary influence are explored, including the Roger Casement Case (UK (Ireland) 1916), the Edith Thompson case (UK, 1923) and the Leopold and Loeb case (USA, 1924).

De dieren op een boerderij komen in opstand tegen hun meester de mens en nemen zelf de macht in handen. De varkens, die lang tevoren in het geheim hebben leren lezen en schrijven, werpen zich op als de natuurlijke leiders van de revolutie. Zij staan immers op een hoger intellectueel peil dan de andere dieren. Ze breiden hun voorrechten steeds verder uit en vormen een nieuwe elite, even oppermachtig als de oude heersers. De catastrofale ineenstorting van deze gemeenschap kan ten slotte niet uitblijven. *Animal Farm*, geschreven in 1943, is een klassiek geworden satire op een totalitaire staat en samenleving, die vandaag de dag nog niets aan zeggingskracht heeft verloren.

Shooting an Elephant Penguin UK

Seminar paper from the year 2003 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Literature, grade: 1,0, University of Hamburg (IAA), course: Seminar II: "George Orwell, the English and the Empire," 8 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: In this paper we will not mainly focus on an interpretation of the plot of "Shooting an Elephant," but we will rather explore how the elements of the text and hypertexts (such as the narrator and the elephant as well as imperialism) are related and set in opposition to each other within the text. We will basically concentrate on the differences between 4 main carriers of meaning in "Shooting an Elephant" and how these differences differ themselves depending on their constellation to each other. For that we will explore their contradictory as well as their contrary relations to each other. Moreover, we will explore how the central themes dealt with in "Shooting an Elephant" derive from these constellations and how the text transports the ideas of imperialism rooted in the language and especially in the narrative structure which reinforces the idea of 'us' and 'them'. In order to substantiate our findings, we will employ a method called the semiotic square developed by Algirdas Greimas. It will help us to develop the inherent and underlying organisation of this essay through its acting elements and ordering principles. The semiotic square is a tool originating from the text and discourse analysis and as such it hails from structuralism and poststructuralism. Authors such as Frederic Jameson<sup>6</sup> have frequently used it to determine how meaning is not only reproduced, but also transmitted through and by a text. Especially transformations from one form of society to another have been realised in narrative texts such as novels or later films. The semiotic square helps to detect these structural embeddings in the text. Consequently, the structure of the current analysis will be as follows: First, we will give a

Providing in-depth accounts and critical examinations of nine of Wiseman's films - including *Titicut Follies*, *High School*, *Basic Training* and *Essene* - this edition features a new introduction, a revised filmography and an updated bibliography.

In Barkley Cove, een rustig stadje aan de kust van North Carolina, gaan al jarenlang geruchten over het moerasmeisje. Kya is in haar eentje opgegroeid in het moeras. Hier voelt ze zich thuis. De natuur is haar leerschool. Dan komt de tijd dat ze ernaar verlangt aangeraakt te worden en lief te hebben. Twee jonge mannen uit de stad raken geïntrigeerd door haar fascinerende schoonheid. Wanneer een van hen dood wordt gevonden, valt de verdenking onmiddellijk op Kya. Het moerasmeisje: een bedwelmende debuutroman over een geïsoleerde jonge vrouw, die in de wildernis van het diepe zuiden van Noord-Amerika weet te overleven. Het is wel duidelijk dat de auteur hier zelf vandaan komt. Haar prachtige, dampende proza is onvergetelijk.

*Explorations in Classical Sociological Theory: Seeing the Social World, Second Edition* is an undergraduate sociological theory textbook that introduces the student to the major classical theorists, including Marx, Spencer, Durkheim, Weber, Simmel, Mead, Schutz, Gilman, and Du Bois. The theorists were chosen for the diversity of their perspectives as well as their ability to introduce the student to contemporary theory. Kenneth Allan uses a lively informative writing style to engage the students in the eras of social change that spawned the major sociological theories and then applies them to the current era, which also is experiencing major social change. Features and benefits: · The book includes a glossary of terms. Each of the theorist's important concepts are highlighted in the text and clear definitions provided in the glossary. This feature is particularly important because theory is made up of terms and concepts and without the use of a glossary, it is very easy for the undergraduate theory student to lose track of the terms and meanings. · While the book is organized primarily around the individual theorist's perspective, a categorical scheme is also provided so the student can roughly situate the theorists and decide for themselves some of sociology's big questions. The scheme provided in the book is not the one usually used by textbooks. The more commonly used scheme (conflict, functional, interaction) hides some really important questions that the student needs to consider (for example, is society an object or does it exist only through interpretations?). · The book provides an appendix with complete definitions of most of sociology's major "perspectives" e.g., critical theory (including feminism, race, and queer theory, postmodernism, and so on), exchange theory, rational choice theory, dramaturgy, ethnomethodology, structuration, network theory, ecological theory, social phenomenology, and so on. · The book introduces the power and poetry of theory by extensive use of original source material from the theorists writings.

Relaas over de Spaanse Burgeroorlog waarin de schrijver meevocht aan de zijde van de Republikeinen.

Vanaf het vallen van de avond tot in het holst van de nacht vertelt Marlow zijn scheepskameraden het beklemmende verhaal van zijn tocht over de rivier de Kongo. In opdracht van een Belgische handelsmaatschappij vaart hij met een afgeleefde boot naar het hart van Afrika, op zoek naar de mysterieuze verdwenen handelsagent Kurtz. Tijdens zijn reis maakt Marlow kennis met de donkerste kromten van de menselijke geest, gepersonifieerd door de bandeloze en ontspoorde Kurtz, die bij zijn dood het definitieve oordeel over de mensheid velt: 'Afgrijselijk! Zo afgrijselijk!'

Seminar paper from the year 2011 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Literature, grade: 2,0, LMU Munich (Englische Philologie), course: Postcolonial Theory and Fiction,

language: English, abstract: This work is written in American English, reflecting in grammar, vocabulary, orthography and style. It will deal with one short story "A Pipe of Mystery" by George Alfred Henty and the essay "Shooting an Elephant" by George Orwell. Its aims are the following: finding the texts' elements in support of colonial rule and those that oppose it; drawing up an analysis of these elements; and evaluating each author's position on imperialism. The text below will be divided into three parts, the first two being the analysis of each short story, and the third containing a summary of both analyses and a comparison. Each analysis will begin with a brief synopsis of the plot, some information about the author, and a short historical abstract. The actual analysis will follow. Henty's text was published as part of the five-story collection *Tales of Daring and Danger*, published around 1890. Orwell's essay was published in a collection with the title *Shooting an Elephant and Other Essays*. While actually fitting the genre, the essay is not a short story because it does contain strong autobiographic references. One could best describe *Shooting an Elephant* as a hybridization between a political essay, a short story and an autobiography.

Although the animal may be, as Nietzsche argued, ahistorical, living completely in the present, it nonetheless plays a crucial role in human history. The fascination with animals that leads not only to a desire to observe and even live alongside them, but to capture or kill them, is found in all civilizations. The essays collected in *Beastly Natures* show how animals have been brought into human culture, literally helping to build our societies (as domesticated animals have done) or contributing, often in problematic ways, to our concept of the wild. The book begins with a group of essays that approach the historical relevance of human-animal relations seen from the perspectives of various disciplines and suggest ways in which animals might be brought into formal studies of history. Differences in species and location can greatly affect the shape of human-animal interaction, and so the essays that follow address a wide spectrum of topics, including the demanding fate of the working horse, the complex image of the American alligator (at turns a dangerous predator and a tourist attraction), the zoo gardens of Victorian England, the iconography of the rhinoceros and the preference it reveals in society for myth over science, relations between humans and wolves in Europe, and what we can learn from society's enthusiasm for "political" animals, such as the pets of the American presidents and the Soviet Union's "space dogs." Taken together, these essays suggest new ways of looking not only at animals but at human history. Contributors Mark V. Barrow Jr., Virginia Tech \* Peter Edwards, Roehampton University \* Kelly Enright, Rutgers University \* Oliver Hochadel, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona \* Uwe Lübken, Rachel Carson Center, Munich \* Garry Marvin, Roehampton University \* Clay McShane, Northeastern University \* Amy Nelson, Virginia Tech \* Susan Pearson, Northwestern University \* Helena Pycior, University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee \* Harriet Ritvo, Massachusetts Institute of Technology \* Nigel Rothfels, University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee \* Joel A. Tarr, Carnegie Mellon University \* Mary Weismantel, Northwestern University

"Shooting an Elephant and other essays" by Eric Arthur Blair. Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten?or yet undiscovered gems?of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

Nieuwspraak, *Big Brother*, het vocabulaire uit 1984 is in onze taal opgenomen en een eigen leven gaan leiden. De roman van George Orwell uit 1949 over de strijd van Winston Smith, ambtenaar op het ministerie van Waarheid, tegen de alles doordringende Partij, en zijn gedoemde liefde voor Julia heeft niets van zijn literaire zeggingskracht verloren. In Orwells steeds weer herdrukte anti-utopie verkeert de wereld in de wurggreep van een systeem dat is gegrondvest op de verbreiding van angst, haat en wreedheid, en dat iedere vorm van persoonlijke vrijheid en individualiteit uitsluit. 1984 is onverminderd geldig als benauwend nauwkeurig blauwdruk van elk dictatoriaal regime.

'De vergeten geschiedenis van Birma komt schitterend tot leven in deze bijzondere roman.' The New York Times Een krachtige, epische roman over familie, kolonialisme en etniciteit Na zijn opleiding vestigt Benny zich in Rangoon, de hoofdstad van Birma dat in de jaren veertig van de vorige eeuw nog deel uitmaakt van het Britse Rijk. Hij wordt verliefd op Khin, die behoort tot de lang vervolgde etnische minderheid de Karen. Als de Tweede Wereldoorlog ook in Zuidoost-Azië tot uitbarsting komt moeten Benny en Khin onderduiken om te ontsnappen aan de Japanse bezetting. Hun oudste dochter Louisa groeit op omringd door gevaren en onrust. Ze wordt beroemd als Birma's eerste schoonheidskoningin vlak voordat het land in 1962 een dictatuur wordt. Terwijl Louisa worstelt met haar nieuwe status, wordt ze ook geconfronteerd met het verleden van haar familie, de voortdurende inmenging van het Westen en haar eigen loyaliteit tegenover het lot van de Karen. Miss Birma is een aangrijpend portret van het ontstaan van het moderne Birma, en van de manier waarop de Birmezen vechten voor vrijheid en zelfbeschikking. De pers over Miss Birma 'Craig beschrijft kundig een veelomvattende historie, onverholten oorlogsverschrikkingen en uiteindelijk een heel sterk familiegevoel.' The New Yorker 'Betoverend en angstaanjagend mooi.' Kirkus Reviews 'Een meeslepend verslag van het verraad, de onmacht en de moedigste daden tijdens oorlogstijd.' BBC 'Craigs epische roman biedt een rijk, complex verslag van Birma en haar plaats binnen het grotere geopolitieke theater. Haar taal en beelden ontvouwen zich met elegantie, afschuw en intimiteit.' Publisher's Weekly

Essays by the author of 1984 on topics from "remembrances of working in a bookshop [to] recollections of fighting in the Spanish Civil War" (Publishers Weekly). George Orwell was first and foremost an essayist, producing throughout his life an extraordinary array of short nonfiction that reflected—and illuminated—the fraught times in which he lived. "As soon as he began to write something," comments George Packer in his foreword, "it was as natural for Orwell to propose, generalize, qualify, argue, judge—in short, to think—as it was for Yeats to versify or Dickens to invent." Facing Unpleasant Facts charts Orwell's development as a master of the narrative-essay form and unites such classics as "Shooting an Elephant" with lesser-known journalism and passages from his wartime diary. Whether detailing the horrors of Orwell's boyhood in an English boarding school or bringing to life the sights, sounds, and smells of the Spanish Civil War, these essays weave together the personal and the political in an unmistakable style that is at once plainspoken and brilliantly complex. "Best known for his late-career classics *Animal Farm* and 1984, George Orwell—who used his given name, Eric Blair, in the earliest pieces of

this collection aimed at the aficionado as well as the general reader—was above all a polemicist of the first rank. Organized chronologically, from 1931 through the late 1940s, these in-your-face writings showcase the power of this literary form.” —Publishers Weekly, starred review

Kritische analyse van het doel, de achtergrond en middelen van de Amerikaanse buitenlandse politiek, met details over en historische overzichten van de wijze waarop doelen worden bereikt.

The book contains the recollections of one of the most noted big game hunters and explorers of Africa originally published in 1913. The book will appeal to every lover of wilderness adventure and every person who values the observations of an excellent field naturalist. Many of the earliest books, particularly those dating back to 1900s and before, are now extremely scarce and increasingly expensive. We are republishing these classic works in affordable, high quality, modern editions, using the original artwork and text.

"Inside the Whale and Other Essays" is a collection of 9 essays by George Orwell. Eric Arthur Blair (25 June 1903 – 21 January 1950), known by his pen name George Orwell, was an English novelist, essayist, journalist and critic. His work is characterised by lucid prose, biting social criticism, opposition to totalitarianism, and outspoken support of democratic socialism. Included in this collection: - Inside the Whale - Down the Mine - England Your England - Shooting an Elephant - Lear, Tolstoy and the Fool - Politics vs Literature: An Examination of Gulliver's Travels - Politics and the English Language - The Prevention of Literature - Boys' Weeklies

Explores the undertheorized convergence of postcoloniality and whiteness. Postcolonial Whiteness examines the interrelations between whiteness and the history of European colonialism, as well as the status of whiteness in the contemporary postcolonial world. It addresses two fundamental questions: What happens to whiteness after empire, and to what extent do white cultural norms or imperatives remain embedded in the postcolonial or postindependence state as a part—acknowledged or not—of the colonial legacy? Presenting a wide range of critical and theoretical responses, the contributors explore these questions by focusing on such diverse topics as the legacy of Princess Diana; queer self-expression; the changing situation of Gypsy, or Romani, minorities in Eastern Europe; literature, including Joseph Conrad's Heart of Darkness, Caryl Phillips's Cambridge, and Gothic impact on the literature of Australia; reconstruction of white South African social identity; cross-cultural discussions of mental illness; Freud's case history of the Wolfman; and Australia's national anthems. Alfred J. López is Assistant Professor of English at the University of Mississippi and the author of Posts and Pasts: A Theory of Postcolonialism, also published by SUNY Press.

First Published in 1996. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

The seventeenth century through the eyes of an elephant named Hansken.

Tijd: het heden. Plaats: een Balkanland, verwoest door jarenlange conflicten. Natalia, een jonge arts, is op een missie naar een weeshuis om er kinderen te vaccineren.

Onderweg krijgt ze het bericht dat haar geliefde grootvader is overleden, in een veldhospitaal ver weg en onder onduidelijke omstandigheden. Hij was arts, net als Natalia, en ze herinnert zich hoe hij haar vroeger altijd betoverde met zijn verhalen, doorspekt met lokale mythes en legenden, zoals die van de zwervende "doodloze" man. Haar grootvader was een zeer rationeel mens, maar toch raakt ze ervan overtuigd dat hij zijn laatste dagen doorbracht met het zoeken naar deze vagebond, die claimde onsterfelijk te zijn. Terwijl Natalia worstelt met die gedachte, stuit ze op een aanwijzing in haar favoriete roman, The Jungle Book van Kipling, die haar leidt naar het ongelooflijke verhaal van de tijgervrouw van Galina. Obreht maakt royaal gebruik van de rijke folklore van de Balkan en weeft een veelkleurig tapijt dat het recente verleden van haar geboorteland weergeeft. De tijgervrouw van Galina is een mysterie, een diepgaand emotioneel familieverhaal, en een prachtige illustratie van de complexe geschiedenis van de Balkan. 'Een zelfverzekerd debuut, waarin Obreht thema's uit oude volksverhalen mengt met recente geschiedenis. (...) Een veilige roman, met gladgeschuurde, afgeronde hoeken, waarover je genietend je handen kunt laten glijden.' – NRC Handelsblad 'De tijgervrouw van Galina is sowieso al een spectaculair geslaagde roman, maar dat Obreht bovendien pas 26 is, maakt het zonder meer ongelooflijk!' - Marie Claire

Op de vooravond van de Eerste Wereldoorlog leidt Leon Courtney, voormalige luitenant, safari's in Masai-land voor invloedrijke mensen uit de Verenigde Staten en Europa. Door zijn oom, Penrod Ballantyne, heeft zijn werk een extra dimensie gekregen: spioneren voor het Britse leger. Een van zijn klanten is de Duitse industrieel graaf Otto von Meerbach, die zijn maîtresse Eva heeft meegenomen. Leon wordt hopeloos verliefd op haar en brengt daardoor zijn opdracht in gevaar.

This historic book may have numerous typos and missing text. Purchasers can usually download a free scanned copy of the original book (without typos) from the publisher. Not indexed. Not illustrated. 1856 edition. Excerpt: ... ARRIVAL AT GRAHAMSTOWN. 127 By the 1st of February the river had fallen most rapidly. After some work in clearing away the mud on both sides, wagons began to cross, and a great rumpus was kept up during the remainder of the day. I got my second wagon through about 11 A.M. Soon after I had got through good old Anneslcy took the drift, and on approaching the opposite side his wagon had the most fearful capsizing in creep water, seriously damaging a quantity of very valuable property. In an instant we were all at his assistance, and in a very short time we got out his wife and family and damaged cargo, and righted his wagon for him. I brought him over dry clothes, and spent about three hours in assisting him in his difficulty. I then inspanned and trekked on to Boatasberg, where I halted about midnight, with good moonlight. On the 2d I marched into Grahamstown, where I sold my ivory well, the ivory and ostrich feathers realizing in the market somewhere about 1000. CHAPTER XXIV.

Start on another Elephant-shooting Expedition--The Hart River--Numerous Puck of Wild Dogs--Mahura, Chief of the Batlapis--Rumor\* of Wars--The

Mcritsane--Lotlokane--Encounter with two Lions.on the Molopo--Chouaney--A tremendous Fight with a Buffalo--The River Limpopo--Huge Crocodiles--A splendid Hippopotamus falls to my Rifle--Immense Herds of Buffalo crossing the River--The Serolomootlooque Antelope unknown to Naturalists--A Herd of Hippopotami--Fine Sport beside he River. I Remained in Grahamstown for some weeks, being undecided as to my future plans. At last, however, I decided upon making another elephant-shooting expedition. I accordingly started for the far interior on the 11th of March, and, having resolved to try a short cut through the territories of the...

Armoede en menselijk drijfhout Orwells eerste boek is gebaseerd op zijn ervaringen als zwerver en bohémien tussen 1927 en 1932. Met gevoel voor humor en zonder zelfmedelijden vertelt hij over de avonturen van een berooide Britse schrijver te midden van aan lagerwal geraakte lieden in twee bruisende steden. De Parijse episode is alleen al fascinerend vanwege de gedetailleerd beschreven helse keukens van deftige restaurants, waar de verteller onder aan de ladder van de culinaire dienst werkt als vaatwasser, of plongeur. In London maakt hij, in afwachting van een baantje, nader kennis met de wereld van arme sloebers, straatschuimers en logementen van het Leger des Heils. Midden op de Indische Oceaan vindt een verschrikkelijke tragedie plaats. Somalische piraten kapen het luxe jacht van Hazel, de erfgename van een rijke oliemagnaat, en kidnappen haar dochter Cayla. Het losgeld? Twintig miljard. De wanhopige Hazel schakelt Hector Cross in: een man met uitzonderlijke kwaliteiten en een feilloos vechtersinstinct. In de steek gelaten door politie en overheid besluiten Hector en Hazel het heft in eigen hand te nemen. Ze zetten alles op alles in hun strijd tegen de klok. Maar zal het ze lukken Cayla te redden?

'Shooting an Elephant' is Orwell's searing and painfully honest account of his experience as a police officer in imperial Burma; killing an escaped elephant in front of a crowd 'solely to avoid looking a fool'. The other masterly essays in this collection include classics such as 'My Country Right or Left', 'How the Poor Die' and 'Such, Such were the Joys', his memoir of the horrors of public school, as well as discussions of Shakespeare, sleeping rough, boys' weeklies and a spirited defence of English cooking. Opinionated, uncompromising, provocative and hugely entertaining, all show Orwell's unique ability to get to the heart of any subject.

"Shooting an Elephant" is a 1936 essay by British writer George Orwell concerning a policeman in Burma's experience of having to reluctantly shoot an out-of-control elephant at the behest of the local townspeople. Although Orwell himself worked as a police officer in the country, the autobiographical nature of this text is disputed and it is not known whether the account actually happened or if it is simply a metaphor for British imperialism. A thought-provoking and insightful piece highly recommended for fans and collectors of Orwell's seminal work. Eric Arthur Blair (1903–1950), more commonly known by his pen name George Orwell, was an English journalist, essayist, critic, and novelist. His work is characterised by an opposition to totalitarianism and biting social commentary, and remains influential in popular culture today. Many of his neologisms have forever entered the English language, including "Thought Police", "Big Brother", "Room 101", "doublethink", "thoughtcrime", and "Newspeak" to name but a few. Other notable works by this author include: "Keep the Aspidistra Flying" (1936) and "Coming Up for Air" (1939). Read & Co. Great Essays is proudly publishing this vintage essay now in a new edition complete with the introductory essay "Why I Write".

Aristotle characterized the elephant as "the beast which passeth all others in wit and mind" and the animal has long figured in cultural artifacts, even on continents it has never inhabited. Now Elephant provides an engaging look at the elephant's long legacy. The image of the elephant can be found throughout world cultures as a symbol of intelligence, strength, and loyalty. Wylie draws on a rich array of examples to document that symbolic power, ranging from symbols of the Hindu god of wisdom, Ganesh, to the beloved children's works Dumbo and Babar the Elephant. Turning to the elephant's biological history, Wylie describes the three remaining species—the African Bush Elephant, African Forest Elephant, and the Asian Elephant—and the controversial efforts for elephant conservation. With ivory poaching and human encroachment into the animal's natural habitats, Wylie argues that we face a uniquely poignant conservation crisis in which elephants and humans both unsustainably consume limited natural resources. A compelling new entry in the Animal series, Elephant will be necessary for every animal lover's bookshelf.

[Copyright: 7f657d97e22f1454731933712edfb7cb](https://www.readandco.com/great-essays/shooting-an-elephant)