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Am Grunde des Flusses

Magia Naturalis

Das Urantia Buch

The Obeah Bible Jack, Hauptfigur und Ich-Erzähler, berichtet die Geschichte seines Lebens. Im Jahre 1786 geboren, wächst er als Sohn eines Seefahrers auf und ist von Kindesbeinen an mit den Geschichten von Meer und Ferne vertraut. Älter geworden, fährt er selbst zur See, wird Matrose und steigt allmählich in der Hierarchie des Schiffswesens von Stufe zu Stufe auf. Doch muss er viele Schwierigkeiten und Gefahren überstehen, bis er am Ende die geliebte Frau findet und der „arme Jack“ zu Reichtum kommt. Frederick Marryat, der von großen Schriftstellern wie Mark Twain, Ernest Hemingway, Joseph Conrad und C. S. Forester bewundert wurde und der die Welt, über die er schreibt, selbst in langen Seefahrer- und Kapitänsjahren gründlich kennengelernt hat, hat hier einen spannenden und berührenden Roman geschrieben, der Jung und Alt eine fesselnde Lektüre garantiert.

Der Kult Nicht wie geschrieben, sondern wie mit Sprache gemalt wirken Jamaica Kincaids Erzählungen, in denen sie Bilder und Stimmungen ihrer Kindheit auf der karibischen Insel Antigua heraufbeschwört. Mit eigenwilligem Strich malt sie die äußere Welt, die Blumen, die Tiere, das Meer, und die innere, die Ängste und Sehnsüchte des heranwachsenden Mädchens, das mit der Wucht seiner Gefühle ringt, mit der Übermacht der Mutter, mit dem Auseinanderklaffen von Phantasie, Traum und Wirklichkeit. Und niemand hätte Jamaica Kincaids Sprache in der deutschen Übersetzung so gerecht werden können wie die große Dichterin Sarah Kirsch.

Gedankenvibration oder das Gesetz der Anziehung in der Gedankenwelt A unique and valuable source of primary materials that will help students understand the historical, social, and cultural contexts of the novel.

Ten, Ten the Bible Ten Sie haben soeben das literarische Meisterwerk entdeckt, das Ihre Fragen über Gott, das Leben im bewohnten Universum, über die Geschichte und Zukunft dieser Welt und zum Leben von Jesus beantwortet. "Das Urantia Buch" fugt Geschichte, Wissenschaft und Religion zu einem Zusammenklang, zu einer Lebensphilosophie, die neue Bedeutung und Hoffnung in Ihr Leben bringt. Wenn Sie nach Antworten suchen, lesen Sie "Das Urantia Buch"! Die Welt braucht neue spirituelle Wahrheit, die modernen Männern und Frauen einen intellektuellen Pfad hinein in eine persönliche Beziehung mit Gott bietet. Aufbauend auf dem religiösen Erbe der Welt, beschreibt "Das Urantia Buch" ein endloses Schicksal für die Menschheit, wobei es lehrt, dass lebendiger Glaube der Schlüssel zu persönlichem geistigen Voranschreiten und ewigem Fortleben ist. Diese Lehren stellen neue Wahrheiten bereit, die kraftvoll genug sind, das menschliche Denken und Glauben für die nächsten 1000 Jahre zu erheben und zu erweitern. Ein Drittel des Urantia Buches umfasst die inspirierende Geschichte von Jesus' ganzem Leben und eine Offenbarung seiner ursprünglichen Lehren. Diese Panorama-Erzählung schließt seinen Geburtstag, seine Jahre als Jugendlicher, die Reisen und Abenteuer der Erwachsenenzeit, sein öffentliches Wirken, seine Kreuzigung und 19 Erscheinungen der Wiederauferstehung ein.

Afrikanische Religion und Weltanschauung

Understanding Jamaica Kincaid's Annie John The Encyclopedia of Caribbean Religions is the definitive reference for Caribbean religious phenomena from a Caribbean perspective. Generously illustrated, this landmark project combines the breadth of a comparative approach to religion with the depth of understanding of Caribbean spirituality as an ever-changing and varied historical phenomenon. Organized alphabetically, entries examine how Caribbean religious experiences have been shaped by and have responded to the processes of colonialism and the challenges of the postcolonial world. Systematically organized by theme and area, the encyclopedia considers religious traditions such

as Vodou, Rastafari, Sunni Islam, Sanatan Dharma, Judaism, and the Roman Catholic and Seventh-day Adventist churches. Detailed subentries present topics such as religious rituals, beliefs, practices, specific historical developments, geographical differences, and gender roles within major traditions. Also included are entries that address the religious dimensions of geographical territories that make up the Caribbean. Representing the culmination of more than a decade of work by the associates of the Caribbean Religions Project, *The Encyclopedia of Caribbean Religions* will foster a greater understanding of the role of religion in Caribbean life and society, in the Caribbean diaspora, and in wider national and transnational spaces.

the into fear strikes tradition magical Caribbean This ?Obeah of secrets the are What ספר שמוש תהילים : מהדורה מדעית, תרגום לגרמנית ופירוש hearts of many. Now at last its secrets are revealed. *The Obeah Bible* was originally published as *The Great Book of Magical Art, Hindu Magic and East Indian Occultism* in 1898 by L. W. de Laurence. This text is taken from the 1915 edition. *The Great Book* became an influential text in the practice of certain African-derived magic systems, including hoodoo, Voodoo and Obeah. *The Great Book*, along with all other books published by the De Laurence Company, remain banned in Jamaica due to strong associations with Obeah practice. This has earned *The Great Book* its nickname *The Obeah Bible*.

Holistische Veterinaer Medizin, Band 1 Schlüssel zum Neuen Testament

The Church

Schlüssel zum Neuen Testament Holistic and Spiritual veterinary medicine

The Encyclopedia of Caribbean Religions An innovative history of the politics and practice of the Caribbean spiritual healing techniques known as obeah and their place in everyday life in the region. Spanning two centuries, the book results from extensive research on the development and implementation of anti-obeah legislation. It includes analysis of hundreds of prosecutions for obeah, and an account of the complex and multiple political meanings of obeah in Caribbean societies. Diana Paton moves beyond attempts to define and describe what obeah was, instead showing the political imperatives that often drove interpretations and discussions of it. She shows that representations of obeah were entangled with key moments in Caribbean history, from eighteenth-century slave rebellions to the formation of new nations after independence. Obeah was at the same time a crucial symbol of the Caribbean's alleged lack of modernity, a site of fear and anxiety, and a thoroughly modern and transnational practice of healing itself.

Geschichte der Magie Der Teufel kämpft nicht mit fairen Mitteln Im Dorf Gibbeah beginnt der Sonntag mit einem bösen Omen: Während der Morgenmesse fliegt ein Geier durch das geschlossene Kirchenfenster und schlägt tot auf der Kanzel auf. Nur wenige Minuten später wirft ein schwarz gekleideter Fremder den Dorfprediger zu Boden und übernimmt die Kontrolle über die Gemeinde. Als selbst ernannter Apostel York predigt er Rache und Verdammnis. Doch der alte Prediger weigert sich, seinen Platz widerstandslos abzugeben. Ein gnadenloser Glaubenskampf beginnt. Das Dorf scheint dem Untergang geweiht.

De Occulta Philosophia

The Masonic Review This book explores representations of Obeah – a name used in the English/Creole-speaking Caribbean to describe various African-derived, syncretic Caribbean religious practices – across a range of prose fictions published in the twentieth century by West Indian authors. In the Caribbean and its diasporas, Obeah often manifests in the casting of spells, the administration of baths and potions of various oils, herbs, roots and powders, and sometimes spirit possession, for the purposes of protection, revenge, health and well-being. In most Caribbean territories, the practice – and practices that may resemble it – remains illegal. *Narratives of Obeah in West Indian Literature* analyses fiction that employs Obeah as a marker of the Black 'folk' aesthetics that are now constitutive of West Indian literary and cultural production, either in resistance to colonial ideology or in service of the same. These texts foreground Obeah as a social and cultural logic both integral to and troublesome within the creation of such a thing as 'West Indian' literature and culture, at once a product of and a foil to Caribbean plantation societies. This book explores the presentation of Obeah as an 'unruly' narrative subject, one that not only subverts but signifies a lasting 'Afro-folk' sensibility within colonial and 'postcolonial' writing of the West Indies. *Narratives of Obeah in West Indian Literature* will be of interest to scholars and students of Caribbean Literature, Diaspora Studies, and African and Caribbean religious studies; it will also contribute to dialogues of spirituality in the wider Black Atlantic.

Experiments with Power How can religious freedom be granted to people who do not have a religion? While Indian indentured workers in colonial Trinidad practiced cherished rituals, "Hinduism" was not a widespread category in India at the time. On this Caribbean island, people of South Asian descent and African descent came together—under the watchful eyes of the British rulers—to walk on hot coals for fierce goddesses, summon spirits of the dead, or honor Muslim martyrs, practices that challenged colonial norms for religion and race. Drawing deeply on colonial archives, Alexander Rocklin examines the role of the category of religion in the regulation of the lives of Indian laborers struggling for autonomy. Gradually, Indians learned to narrate the origins, similarities, and differences among their fellows' cosmological views, and to define Hindus, Muslims, and Christians as distinct groups. Their goal in doing this work of subaltern comparative

religion, as Rocklin puts it, was to avoid criminalization and to have their rituals authorized as legitimate religion—they wanted nothing less than to gain access to the British promise of religious freedom. With the indenture system's end, the culmination of this politics of recognition was the gradual transformation of Hindus' rituals and the reorganization of their lives—they fabricated a "world religion" called Hinduism.

Comfa Religion and Creole Language in a Caribbean Community A description of the period in Jamaica's history that follows the abolition of slavery, up to the introduction of universal adult suffrage. The author analyzes the social, intellectual and political history of the era, including health, law, labour, and the ideas of the black intelligentsia.

Rastafari A description and analysis of the Guyanese religion known as "Comfa."

Bahamas

Cursed Britain The first comprehensive work on the origins of the Jamaica-based Rastafaris, including interviews with some of the earliest members of the movement. Rastafari is a valuable work with a rich historical and ethnographic approach that seeks to correct several misconceptions in existing literature—the true origin of dreadlocks for instance. It will interest religion scholars, historians, scholars of Black studies, and a general audience interested in the movement and how Rastafarians settled in other countries.

Crucial Issues in Caribbean Religions

Social Change and Social Mobility in a Jamaican Rural Community Religion is one of the most important elements of Afro-Caribbean culture linking its people to their African past, from Haitian Vodou and Cuban Santeria—popular religions that have often been demonized in popular culture—to Rastafari in Jamaica and Orisha-Shango of Trinidad and Tobago. In Afro-Caribbean Religions, Nathaniel Samuel Murrell provides a comprehensive study that respectfully traces the social, historical, and political contexts of these religions. And, because Brazil has the largest African population in the world outside of Africa, and has historic ties to the Caribbean, Murrell includes a section on Candomble, Umbanda, Xango, and Batique. This accessibly written introduction to Afro-Caribbean religions examines the cultural traditions and transformations of all of the African-derived religions of the Caribbean along with their cosmology, beliefs, cultic structures, and ritual practices. Ideal for classroom use, Afro-Caribbean Religions also includes a glossary defining unfamiliar terms and identifying key figures.

Hamel, the Obeah man

The Cultural Politics of Obeah

The Obeah Bible The definitive history of how witchcraft and black magic have survived, through the modern era and into the present dayCursed Britain unveils the enduring power of witchcraft, curses and black magic in modern times. Few topics are so secretive or controversial. Yet, whether in the 1800s or the early 2000s, when disasters struck or personal misfortunes mounted, many Britons found themselves believing in things they had previously dismissed – dark supernatural forces. Historian Thomas Waters here explores the lives of cursed or bewitched people, along with the witches and witch-busters who helped and harmed them. Waters takes us on a fascinating journey from Scottish islands to the folklore-rich West Country, from the immense territories of the British Empire to metropolitan London. We learn why magic caters to deep-seated human needs but see how it can also be abused, and discover how witchcraft survives by evolving and changing. Along the way, we examine an array of remarkable beliefs and rituals, from traditional folk magic to diverse spiritualities originating in Africa and Asia. This is a tale of cynical quacks and sincere magical healers, depressed people and furious vigilantes, innocent victims and rogues who claimed to possess evil abilities. Their spellbinding stories raise important questions about the state's role in regulating radical spiritualities, the fragility of secularism and the true nature of magic.

The Regulation of Religion and the Making of Hinduism in Colonial Trinidad Der Band widmet sich dem Übergang von Sklaverei- zu Postemanzipationsgesellschaften in der britischen bzw. danischen Karibik. Im Zentrum stehen dabei die Missionsstationen der Herrnhuter Brüdergemeine und die Frage nach dem Spannungsverhältnis zwischen den protestantischen Herrnhutern, die selbst Sklavenhalter waren, und ihrer Position hinsichtlich der Abolition bzw. der transatlantischen Abolitionsbewegung. Jan Husgen bietet die erste kritische, empirische Analyse der Sklaverei innerhalb der Mission in der Karibik. Er relativiert das von der Missionshistoriographie propagierte Bild einer humanen Sklaverei insbesondere durch seine Darstellung der Ausgestaltung des Lebensraumes der Sklaven auf den Missionsstationen. Zudem beleuchtet der Autor die Freilassung der Herrnhuter Sklaven unter dem öffentlichen Druck der Antisklavereibewegung. Abgerundet wird der Band mit einem Blick auf die Interaktion zwischen Missionaren und Gemeindegliedern zur Zeit der Sklavenemanzipation in Britisch- (St. Kitts) und Danisch-Westindien (St. Croix)."

Biblical Resistance Hermeneutics within a Caribbean Context Crucial Issues in Caribbean Religions concentrates on the effects of intersections in the Caribbean of major world religions such as Christianity (both Catholicism and Protestantism), Judaism, Islam, and

Hinduism, with indigenous religions such as Caribs and Arawaks, and African-derived religions such as Lucumi (Yoruba/Santeria/Regla de Ocha), Regla de Palo, Vodun, Obeah, Rastafari, Orisa, or Shango in Trinidad. Closely examined are the social and economic problems and issues of exile, slavery, oppression, racism, sexism, ethnocentrism, cultural dominance, religious diversity, syncretism, popular religiosity, religious and spiritual imperialism, continuity and change, survival techniques in the face of attempts at eradication by religious powers, interreligious dialogue, and the quest for universal spirituality.

Mission und Sklaverei

The Jamaican People, 1880-1902

Liber Null & Psychonautik

Afro-Caribbean Religions During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the Caribbean was known as the 'grave of Europeans'. At the apex of British colonialism in the region between 1764 and 1834, the rapid spread of disease amongst colonist, enslaved and indigenous populations made the Caribbean notorious as one of the deadliest places on earth. Drawing on historical accounts from physicians, surgeons and travellers alongside literary works, Emily Senior traces the cultural impact of such widespread disease and death during the Romantic age of exploration and medical and scientific discovery. Focusing on new fields of knowledge such as dermatology, medical geography and anatomy, Senior shows how literature was crucial to the development and circulation of new medical ideas, and that the Caribbean as the hub of empire played a significant role in the changing disciplines and literary forms associated with the transition to modernity.

Cultural Power, Resistance, and Pluralism The Bible is of central importance within Caribbean life but is rarely used as an agent for social change. Caribbean biblical hermeneutics focus more on the meaning of biblical texts for today and less on the context in which the texts themselves were written. 'Biblical Resistance Hermeneutics within a Caribbean Context' offers a biblical hermeneutic that acknowledges the importance of the socio-ideological interests, theological agendas, and social practices that produced the biblical texts, as well as the socio-cultural context of the contemporary reader. The book examines the social context of post-independence Caribbean and outlines the difficulties of biblical interpretation within Christian communities that descend from a history of slavery. Current hermeneutical practices in the Caribbean are critiqued and a biblical resistant reading offered that enables the Bible to be used as a cultural weapon of resistance.

Der arme Jack English summary: Sefer Shimmush Tehillim (the Book of the Magical Use of Psalms) is a popular Jewish manual in which biblical psalms are assigned magical purposes. Its redaction began in the area of Egypt and Palestine in late antiquity, and its complex history resulted finally in the first printing (Sabbioneta 1551) and in the Sephardic recension. Bill Rebiger has edited manuscripts from the Middle Ages and early modern times as well as the first printing from a synoptic perspective. He has also translated the first printing and the Sephardic recension into German. In the commentary, he discusses the relationship between the text of a psalm and its magical use as well as the relationship between the different recensions, the history of text and tradition, magical parallels and the ritualistic aspect of its magical practices. A general introduction, including the history of research, as well as various indexes complete this volume. German description: Der Sefer Shimmush Tehillim (das Buch vom magischen Gebrauch der Psalmen) ist ein im Judentum teilweise bis heute populäres Handbuch, in dem den biblischen Psalmen magische Verwendungen zugeordnet werden. Die Anfänge seiner Redaktion reichen bis in die Spätantike und in den ägyptisch-palastinischen Raum zurück. Die ältesten erhaltenen Textzeugen stammen aus der Kairoer Geniza, sind in einer hebraisch-aramäischen Mischsprache verfasst und wurden in einer repräsentativen Auswahl in Magische Texte aus der Kairoer Geniza, Bd. 3, hrsg. von Peter Schafer und Shaul Shaked, Tübingen 1999 [TSAJ 72], erstmals ediert. Das Ende der hier umfassend dokumentierten, komplexen Redaktionsgeschichte dieses Manuals wird einerseits durch den Erstdruck Sabbioneta 1551, der zum textus receptus wurde, und andererseits durch die sefardische Rezension, die nur handschriftlich bezeugt ist, bezeichnet. In der vorliegenden Veröffentlichung ediert Bill Rebiger mittelalterliche und frühneuzeitliche Handschriften sowie die editio princeps synoptisch. In einer zweispaltigen Synopse übersetzt er den Erstdruck und die sefardische Rezension ins Deutsche und kommentiert in Anmerkungen Probleme der Übersetzung. In einem separaten Einzelkommentar widmet er sich ausführlich den Beziehungen zwischen dem Text eines Psalms und seiner jeweiligen magischen Verwendung sowie zwischen den Rezensionen, den text- und traditionsgeschichtlichen Entwicklungen, den Paralleltextrn aus der magischen Literatur und der ritualtheoretischen Analyse der Handlungsanweisungen. Eine allgemeine und forschungsgeschichtliche Einleitung und verschiedene Indices komplettieren dieses Buch.

Washington Black "J. Brent Crosson's Experiments with Power opens in Trinidad in 2011 with the declaration of a state of emergency. Arguing that the nation's dramatic upsurge in violence was due to "thugs" and "demons," the government arrested thousands of people, mostly black men from lower-class neighborhoods. Under martial law, the police and military enjoyed near-total impunity and yet, to everyone's surprise, six of the seven police officers involved in civilian deaths were actually arrested for murder. The single-word explanation, in the words of a TV host, was obeah, sorcery. Crosson uses this episode to set up an illuminating ethnography of Trinidad's complex religious ecosystem. Obeah is a pejorative term to describe the activities of Afro-Caribbean spiritual workers, ones long associated with retributive force. Obeah was only decriminalized in Trinidad in 2000, and it remains a crime in much of the rest of the Anglophone Caribbean. Crosson examines obeah as a category and interrogates legal, religious, and popular definitions of the work, including those

generated by the spiritual workers themselves. In describing their own justice-making practices as work, science, and experiments with power, obeah practitioners challenge the moral and racial foundations of the Western category of religion and offer a way of reframing religious practice as a critique of the exclusionary limits of religion in modernity"--

The Caribbean and the Medical Imagination, 1764–1834 Introduces the geography, history, government, economy, religion, language, arts, leisure activities, festivals, food, and people of this archipelago lying in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Florida.

Pyramiden von Montauk

Narratives of Obeah in West Indian Literature "Seeks to determine manner in which colonial elite used culture and consensus of values to maintain their hegemony, and examines responses of the subordinate groups to these initiatives and nature of the resulting cultural fabric. His conclusion - that 19th-century Guyanese society consisted of a number of 'discrete cultural sections which shared very little with one another other than a common commitment to making money in the plantation society' - suggests the presence of acquisitive materialism that now inhibits growth of consensus-building mechanisms at the national level"--Handbook of Latin American Studies, v. 58.

The Eclectic Magazine Die Flucht ist nur der Anfang Barbados, 1830: Der schwarze Sklavenjunge Washington Black schuftet auf einer Zuckerrohrplantage unter unmenschlichen Bedingungen. Bis er zum Leibdiener Christopher Wildes auserwählt wird, dem Bruder des brutalen Plantagenbesitzers. Christopher ist Erfinder, Entdecker, Naturwissenschaftler - und Gegner der Sklaverei. Das ungleiche Paar entkommt in einem selbst gebauten Luftschiff von der Plantage. Es beginnt eine abenteuerliche Flucht, die die beiden um die halbe Welt führen wird. Eine Geschichte von Selbstfindung und Verrat, von Liebe und Erlösung. Und eine Geschichte über die Frage: Was bedeutet Freiheit?

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