Record Nr. UNINA9910136255703321 Autore Close-Barry Kirstie Titolo A mission divided: race, culture & colonialism in Fiji's Methodist Mission / / Kirstie Close-Barry Pubbl/distr/stampa ANU Press, 2016 Acton, ACT:,: ANU E Press,, [2015] ©2015 **ISBN** 1-925022-86-2 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (xv, 233 pages): illustrations (some colour), maps, portraits Collana Open Access e-Books Knowledge Unlatched 266.7 Disciplina Soggetti Methodist Church - Missions Christianity and culture - Fiji Fiji Politics and government 19th century Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references. 1. Foundations for an Indo-Fijian Methodist Church in Fiji -- 2. A Nota di contenuto National Church Built in 'Primitive' Culture: Communalism, Chiefs and Coins -- 3. Theories of Culture: Responding to Emergent Nationalisms -- 4. Indigenous Agrarian Commerce: Yeoman Claims to Soil -- 5. Leadership with Limitations: Constrained Leadership for IndoFijian and Fijian Methodists in the 1930s -- 6. Colonialism and Culture Throughout the Pacific War -- 7. Defining the Path to Independence --8. Devolution in a Divided Mission -- 9. Disunity: Failed Efforts at Integration. This book provides insight into the long process of decolonisation Sommario/riassunto within the Methodist Overseas Missions of Australasia, a colonial institution that operated in the British colony of Fiji. The mission was a site of work for Europeans, Fijians and Indo-Fijians, but each community operated separately, as the mission was divided along ethnic lines in 1901. This book outlines the colonial concepts of race and culture, as well as antagonism over land and labour, that were used

to justify this separation. Recounting the stories told by the mission's

leadership, including missionaries and ministers, to its grassroots membership, this book draws on archival and ethnographic research to reveal the emergence of ethno-nationalisms in Fiji, the legacies of which are still being managed in the post-colonial state today.