Record Nr. UNINA9910450185503321 Autore Benton Lauren A. **Titolo** Law and colonial cultures: legal regimes in world history, 1400-1900 / / Lauren Benton [[electronic resource]] Cambridge:,: Cambridge University Press,, 2001 Pubbl/distr/stampa 1-107-12357-7 **ISBN** 1-280-15949-9 0-511-11964-X 0-511-04164-0 0-511-15576-X 0-511-32888-5 0-511-51211-2 0-511-04391-0 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (xiii, 285 pages) : digital, PDF file(s) Collana Studies in comparative world history 341/.09 Disciplina Soggetti International law - History International relations and culture - History Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015). Includes bibliographical references (p. 267-282) and index. Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto Legal regimes and colonial cultures -- Law in diaspora: the legal regime of the Atlantic world -- Order out of trouble: jurisdictional tensions in Catholic and Islamic empires -- A place for the state: legal pluralism as as a colonial project in Bengal and West Africa -- Subjects and witnesses: cultural and legal hierarchies i the Cape Colony and New South Wales -- Constructing sovereignty: extraterritoriality in the Oriental Republic of Uruguay -- Culture and the rule(s) of law. Advances an interesting perspective in world history, arguing that Sommario/riassunto institutions and culture - and not just the global economy - serve as important elements of international order. Focusing on colonial legal politics and the interrelation of local and indigenous cultural contests and institutional change, the book uses case studies to trace a shift in plural legal orders - from the multicentric law of early empires to the

state-centered law of the colonial and postcolonial world. In the early

modern world, the special legal status of cultural and religious others itself became an element of continuity across culturally diverse empires. In the nineteenth century, the state's assertion of a singular legal authority responded to repetitive legal conflicts - not simply to the imposition of Western models of governance. Indigenous subjects across time and in all settings were active in making, changing, and interpreting the law - and, by extension, in shaping the international order.