

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910796472603321
Autore	Jr Bertin M. Louis
Titolo	My Soul Is in Haiti : Protestantism in the Haitian Diaspora of the Bahamas // Bertin M. Louis, Jr
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, NY : , : New York University Press, , [2014] ©2014
ISBN	1-4798-8700-5
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (196 p.)
Classificazione	REL000000SOC002010
Disciplina	280.4089969729407296
Soggetti	Identification (Religion) - Political aspects - Haiti Haitians - Bahamas Protestantism - Haiti
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Pronunciation of Haitian Creole Terminology -- Introduction -- 1. Haitian Protestant Culture -- 2. Haitians in the Bahamas -- 3. Pastors, Churches, and Haitian Protestant Transnational Ties -- 4. Haitian Protestant Liturgy -- 5. "The People Who Have Not Converted Yet," Protestant, and Christian -- Conclusion -- Notes -- References -- Index -- About the Author
Sommario/riassunto	Offers a greater understanding of the spread of Protestant Christianity, both regionally and globally, by studying local transformations in the Haitian diaspora of the Bahamas. In the Haitian diaspora, as in Haiti itself, the majority of Haitians have long practiced Catholicism or Vodou. However, Protestant forms of Christianity now flourish both in Haiti and beyond. In the Bahamas, where approximately one in five people are now Haitian-born or Haitian-descended, Protestantism has become the majority religion for immigrant Haitians. In My Soul Is in Haiti, Bertin M. Louis, Jr. has combined multi-sited ethnographic research in the United States, Haiti, and the Bahamas with a transnational framework to analyze why Protestantism has appealed to the Haitian diaspora community in the Bahamas. The volume illustrates how devout Haitian Protestant migrants use their religious identities to ground themselves in a place that is hostile to them as migrants, and it

also uncovers how their religious faith ties in to their belief in the need to “save” their homeland, as they re-imagine Haiti politically and morally as a Protestant Christian nation. This important look at transnational migration between second and third world countries shows how notions of nationalism among Haitian migrants in the Bahamas are filtered through their religious beliefs. By studying local transformations in the Haitian diaspora of the Bahamas, Louis offers a greater understanding of the spread of Protestant Christianity, both regionally and globally.
