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L'insurrection malgache de 1947 - Jacques Tronchon 1986-01-01

Africa. N.S. IV/1, 2022 - Autori Vari
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Articoli / Articles Jorge García Sánchez, The Promotion of Tourism in Carthage (Tunisia) during the American Archaeological Excavations (1921-1925) Federico Cresti, Al-Jaghbūb, the Libyan Holy City of the Ṭarīqa al-Sanūsīya: A Photographic Reconstruction Liliana Mosca, Fianarantsoa, la capitale du sud de Madagascar : de la ville royale à la ville coloniale Dawit Abraha, Nelly Cattaneo, Cinzia Monopoli, Hielen Tekeste Berhe, Asmāra: Portraits of a Contemporary City Recensioni / Reviews Florence Brisset-Foucault, Talkative Polity: Radio, Domination, and Citizenship in Uganda (Alessandro Jedlowski) Carlo Piaggia e le sue esplorazioni africane (1851-1882), edited by Luca Lupi (Massimo Zaccaria) Autori / Contributors

The Oxford Handbook of African Archaeology - Peter Mitchell 2013-07-04

This Handbook provides a comprehensive synthesis of African archaeology, covering the entirety of the continent's past from the beginnings of human evolution to the archaeological legacy of European colonialism. It includes a mixture of key methodological and theoretical issues and debates and situates the subject's contemporary practice.

The Black Jews of Africa - Edith Bruder
2008-06-05

"This book presents, one by one, the different groups of Black Jews in Western central, eastern, and southern Africa and the ways in which they have used and imagined their oral history and traditional customs to construct a distinct Jewish identity. It explores the ways in which Africans have interacted with the ancient mythological sub-strata of both western and African ideas of Judaism."--Résumé de l'éditeur.
Madeleine's Children - Sue Peabody 2017-09-01

Madeleine's Children uncovers a multigenerational saga of an enslaved family in India and two islands, Réunion and Mauritius, in the eastern empires of France and Britain during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. A tale of legal intrigue, it reveals the lives and secret relationships between slaves and free people that have remained obscure for two centuries. As a child, Madeleine was pawned by her impoverished family and became the slave of a French woman in Bengal. She accompanied her mistress to France as a teenager, but she did not challenge her enslavement there on the basis of France's Free Soil principle, a consideration that did not come to light until future lawyers investigated her story. In France, a new master and mistress purchased her, despite laws prohibiting the sale of slaves within the kingdom. The couple transported Madeleine across the ocean to their plantation in the Indian Ocean colonies, where she eventually gave birth to three children: Maurice, Constance, and

Furcy. One died a slave and two eventually became free, but under very different circumstances. On 21 November 1817, Furcy exited the gates of his master's mansion and declared himself a free man. The lawsuit waged by Furcy to challenge his wrongful enslavement ultimately brought him before the Royal Court of Paris, despite the extreme measures that his putative master, Joseph Lory, deployed to retain him as his slave. A meticulous work of archival detection, Madeleine's Children investigates the cunning, clandestine, and brutal strategies that masters devised to keep slaves under their control-and paints a vivid picture of the unique and evolving meanings of slavery and freedom in the Indian Ocean world.

[Subject Index of the Modern Works Added to the Library of the British Museum in the Years 1881-1900](#) - British Museum. Department of Printed Books 1903

UNESCO General History of Africa, Vol. III,

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Abridged Edition - Unesco. International Scientific Committee for the Drafting of a General History of Africa 1992-11-03

"The book first places Africa in the context of world history at the opening of the seventh century, before examining the general impact of Islamic penetration, the continuing expansion of the Bantu-speaking peoples, and the growth of civilizations in the Sudanic zones of West Africa"--Back cover.

Revue de l'histoire des religions - Maurice Vernes 1905

Aux origines du mai malgache - Anne Marie Goguel 2006

Philosophe spécialisée en Sciences de l'éducation, Anne-Marie Goguel s'interroge ici sur les origines lointaines des grèves scolaires et étudiantes qui firent tomber la Première République malgache en mai 1972. Elle combine dans ce travail l'expérience de " terrain " de dix ans d'enseignement dans les lycées de la

capitale, entre 1961 et 1971, avec des lectures et recherches d'archives menées en France après son retour. Elle développe un paradoxe. L'école, remarquablement implantée à tous les niveaux avant la colonisation, avec des manuels en malgache, est ensuite francisée et maintenue en position subalterne. Elle revient au centre des préoccupations des nouveaux dirigeants après l'indépendance. Choyée, elle reçoit une part du budget double de ce qu'il en est en France à la même époque ! Le cas malgache est donc très éclairant du fait que, dans l'ensemble des pays d'Afrique francophone, il est un cas limite. D'où aussi la deuxième dimension du livre : l'enseignement à Madagascar devient un lieu d'analyse privilégié du phénomène de la coopération.

Africa from the Sixteenth to the Eighteenth Century - Unesco. International Scientific Committee for the Drafting of a General History of Africa 1992

The result of years of work by scholars from all

over the world, The UNESCO General History of Africa reflects how the different peoples of Africa view their civilizations and shows the historical relationships between the various parts of the continent. Historical connections with other continents demonstrate Africa's contribution to the development of human civilization. Each volume is lavishly illustrated and contains a comprehensive bibliography. This fifth volume of the acclaimed series covers the history of the continent from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the close of the eighteenth century in which two themes emerge: first, the continuing internal evolution of the states and cultures of Africa during this period second, the increasing involvement of Africa in external trade--with major but unforeseen consequences for the whole world. In North Africa, we see the Ottomans conquer Egypt. South of the Sahara, some of the larger, older states collapse, and new power bases emerge. Traditional religions continue to coexist with

both Christianity (suffering setbacks) and Islam (in the ascendancy). Along the coast, particularly of West Africa, Europeans establish a trading network which, with the development of New World plantation agriculture, becomes the focus of the international slave trade. The immediate consequences of this trade for Africa are explored, and it is argued that the long-term global consequences include the foundation of the present world-economy with all its built-in inequalities.

Les premiers missionnaires protestants de Madagascar, (1795-1827) - Vincent Huyghues-Belrose 2001-01-01

Dans l'histoire politique, sociale et culturelle de Madagascar, l'introduction du protestantisme occupe une place exceptionnelle, car c'est par les missionnaires envoyés par la Société missionnaire de Londres, à partir de 1817, que s'y exerça de façon décisive l'influence européenne. Cette période brève mais capitale avait été jusqu'ici étudiée de seconde main dans

une perspective où l'apologétique et l'épique l'emportaient sur l'analyse des faits historiques. A partir d'une étude détaillée des archives et de divers dépôts et bibliothèques en Grande-Bretagne, à l'île Maurice et à Madagascar, cet ouvrage met en lumière les origines lointaines, les causes et les circonstances réelles de l'arrivée des missionnaires protestants britanniques à Madagascar. L'enthousiasme pour l'évangélisation est d'abord un phénomène périphérique du monde protestant, au sens géographique, qui fournit les bataillons de missionnaires écossais et gallois. C'est aussi un phénomène marginal, au sens sociologique, qui touche les classes défavorisées par la mutation industrielle et les convertit à divers fondamentalismes. Certaines couches sociales aisées, mais exclues de la vie politique à cause de leur affiliation à des Églises dissidentes, encadrent ces mouvements dans un messianisme à l'échelle mondiale, l'évangélisme ou humanitarisme. Entre 1792 et 1818, ces

courants s'organisent en sociétés à buts philanthropiques. Parmi elles, la London Missionary Society est la plus importante, lorsqu'un concours de circonstances la conduit à décider l'envoi de missionnaires à l'île Maurice (1814) puis à Madagascar (1817). Le groupe des évangélistes, dont les caractéristiques sont toujours données comme allant de soi, est ici scruté dans sa composition ethnique et sociologique, dans sa dynamique et ses contradictions. Des parallèles et des filiations sont tracées avec des expériences antérieures ou contemporaines pour montrer l'importance des facteurs sociologiques et surtout ethniques dans la diffusion d'une religion qui se donne comme universelle. On découvre comment la culture et la sociologie de missionnaires appartenant à la périphérie celtique de la Grande-Bretagne a conditionné leur approche de la culture malgache. Jusqu'à sa mort, survenue en 1828, le roi Radama Ier soutient énergiquement la proposition technique des missionnaires, malgré

les fortes résistances de son peuple, mais manifeste une méfiance croissante devant leur offre religieuse. La crise qui affecte les relations du souverain et de la mission de Tananarive en 1827 préfigure l'expulsion des agents du christianisme et les persécutions contre les premiers convertis qui interviennent à partir de 1836.

Choreomania - Kéline Gotman 2018

When political protest is read as epidemic madness, religious ecstasy as nervous disease, and angular dance moves as dark and uncouth, the 'disorder' being described is choreomania. At once a catchall term to denote spontaneous gestures and the unruly movements of crowds, 'choreomania' emerged in the nineteenth century at a time of heightened class conflict, nationalist policy, and colonial rule. In this book, author Kéline Gotman examines these choreographies of unrest, rethinking the modern formation of the choreomania concept as it moved across scientific and social scientific

disciplines. Reading archives describing dramatic misformations-of bodies and body politics-she shows how prejudices against expressivity unravel, in turn revealing widespread anxieties about demonstrative agitation. This history of the fitful body complements stories of nineteenth-century discipline and regimentation. As she notes, constraints on movement imply constraints on political power and agency. In each chapter, Gotman confronts the many ways choreomania works as an extension of discourses shaping colonialist orientalism, which alternately depict riotous bodies as dangerously infected others, and as curious bacchanalian remains. Through her research, Gotman also shows how beneath the radar of this colonial discourse, men and women gathered together to repossess on their terms the gestures of social revolt.

Africa South of the Sahara: Kenya-Somalia - Library of Congress. African Section 1971

Ancient Civilizations of Africa - G. Mokhtar
1981-01-01

Deals with the period beginning at the close of the Neolithic era, from around the eighth millennium before our era. This period of some 9,000 years of history has been sub-divided into four major geographical zones, following the pattern of African historical research. Chapters 1 to 12 cover the corridor of the Nile, Egypt and Nubia. Chapters 13 to 16 relate to the Ethiopian highlands. Chapters 17 to 20 describe the part of Africa later called the Maghrib and its Saharan hinterland. Chapters 21 to 29, the rest of Africa as well as some of the islands of the Indian Ocean.--Publisher's description

Catalogue of the Printed Books in the Library of the University of Edinburgh -
Edinburgh University Library 1921

Race, Color, Identity - Efraim Sicher
2013-05-30
Advances in genetics are renewing controversies

over inherited characteristics, and the discourse around science and technological innovations has taken on racial overtones, such as attributing inherited physiological traits to certain ethnic groups or using DNA testing to determine biological links with ethnic ancestry. This book contributes to the discussion by opening up previously locked concepts of the relation between the terms color, race, and "Jews", and by engaging with globalism, multiculturalism, hybridity, and diaspora. The contributors-leading scholars in anthropology, sociology, history, literature, and cultural studies-discuss how it is not merely a question of whether Jews are acknowledged to be interracial, but how to address academic and social discourses that continue to place Jews and others in a race/color category.

The Cambridge History of Africa - J. D. Fage
1975
Specialists in various aspects of African history and civilization contribute to an integrated

portrait of internal and foreign influences on the course of Africa's development

Historical Relations Across the Indian Ocean - Unesco 1980

The Rising of the Red Shawls - Stephen Ellis
2014-05-08

Originally published in 1985, this book examines the rising of the menalamba, the Red Shawls, against French colonial rule in Madagascar in the 1890s. Using the words of the Malagasy themselves and the archives of the Malagasy kings and queens, as well as European records, it tells from the inside the story of an Afro-Asian society at a moment of crisis. In the century before the French conquest, rising tensions between modernising kings, self-seeking Christian oligarchs and reactionary guardians of the ancient talismans had weakened the capacity of the kingdom to resist. But just two months after the French occupation of the capital the menalamba revivalist movement sought to

restore the customs of the ancestors and expel the French from the island. The civil war of 1895-9, which was fully described here for the first time, has cast a shadow on Malagasy politics ever since.

Vichy in the Tropics - Eric T. Jennings 2001
Winner of the 2001 Alf Andrew Heggoy Prize of the French Colonial Historical Society This book examines the role of the Vichy regime in bringing about profound changes in the French colonial empire. It argues that Vichy contributed to postwar decolonization by introducing an ideology based on a new, harsher, brand of colonization.

Africa in the Nineteenth Century Until the 1880s
- J. F. Ade Ajayi 1989-01-01

One of UNESCO's most important publishing projects in the last thirty years, the General History of Africa marks a major breakthrough in the recognition of Africa's cultural heritage. Offering an internal perspective of Africa, the eight-volume work provides a comprehensive

approach to the history of ideas, civilizations, societies and institutions of African history. The volumes also discuss historical relationships among Africans as well as multilateral interactions with other cultures and continents.

Islands as Crossroads - Tim Curtis 2011-01-01

This book brings together information on various disciplines from the three main island regions of the world - the Caribbean, Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean - to explore the ways in which the peoples of small islands have lived, and continue to live, in their culturally diverse societies.

Leading anthropologists, historians, economists, archaeologists and others provide information on the complexity and dynamics of societies in small island developing states. It reflects the outcomes of a UNESCO symposium held in the Seychelles in 2007.--Publisher's description.

Les chemins de la décolonisation de l'empire colonial français, 1936-1956 -

Charles-Robert Ageron 1986

Doit-on faire de la Seconde Guerre mondiale le

facteur clef de la décolonisation ? Tout peut-il s'expliquer par la défaite française de 1940 ? Les populations, du Maghreb à Madagascar, de l'Afrique Noire à l'Indochine, attendaient-elles, déjà en fait, la fin de la domination française ? Quel rôle jouèrent les influences étrangères - américaines et britanniques, en particulier - dans cette accélération de l'histoire ? Dans ce livre qui examine l'évolution de l'Empire français de 1936 à 1956 et qui rassemble les communications présentées à un Colloque international du CNRS organisé par l'Institut d'Histoire du Temps Présent en 1984, des spécialistes français et étrangers démontrent qu'une recherche historique sur le temps présent peut être menée en toute liberté pour le profit de tous ceux qui souhaitent comprendre un moment décisif de notre histoire nationale et de l'histoire du XXe siècle. L'Institut d'Histoire du Temps Présent, laboratoire propre du CNRS, est un centre de recherche historique qui poursuit, en tant qu'héritier du Comité d'Histoire

de la Seconde Guerre Mondiale, des recherches sur la période 1939-1945 et qui en même temps développe des études sur l'histoire la plus proche. A ce titre, il mène à la fois une réflexion méthodologique et des enquêtes collectives sur l'histoire contemporaine, des années 30 à aujourd'hui.

Colonialism in Africa 1870-1960: Volume 5, A Bibliographic Guide to Colonialism in Sub-Saharan Africa - L. H. Gann 1969

A comprehensive study of recent African history, examining the political, social, and economic effects of colonialism.

La sociologie francophone en Afrique -
2010-01-01

Entre le moment où Boubakar Ly, le grand sociologue sénégalais dont le témoignage figure en exergue de cet ouvrage, suivait les cours de Georges Gurvitch en Sorbonne, et celui que nous vivons, plus de cinquante ans se sont écoulés. Un laps de temps suffisamment long pour que l'on se réinterroge de nouveau, comme l'avait

fait Gurvitch, dans La vocation actuelle de la sociologie, sur les enjeux de la sociologie, sans se limiter, ainsi qu'on le faisait dans les années cinquante du siècle dernier, à l'espace occidental. Car la sociologie aujourd'hui n'existe pas uniquement dans celui-ci. Elle a maintenant droit de cité en Afrique. En dépit de tous les obstacles liés d'abord à la période coloniale, ensuite à l'instauration de régimes autoritaires ainsi qu'aux problèmes sociaux et économiques, l'enseignement et la recherche se sont développés de manière significative dans presque tous les pays francophones. Mais cette réussite a ses exigences. La croissance du nombre des étudiants rend nécessaire une réflexion sur la possibilité de les professionnaliser en dehors de l'enseignement et de la recherche. La multiplication de terrains africains dans un contexte de développement oblige à réfléchir à la manière dont peuvent s'articuler et se compléter recherche pure et recherche appliquée, et d'une façon plus

générale, sur ce que peut être la contribution de la sociologie ou, même, si l'on accepte de ne pas s'enfermer dans les frontières disciplinaires, de la " socioanthropologie " à la dynamique sociale. En ce qu'il fait un état des lieux de la sociologie en Afrique francophone et tente de répondre aux questions cruciales qui se posent aujourd'hui aux sociologues, cet ouvrage, dont les auteurs sont à la fois des sociologues africains et des sociologues francophones de divers pays, constitue une référence indispensable pour tous ceux qui s'intéressent à la sociologie et à son rôle dans le monde actuel.

Revue de l'histoire des colonies françaises - 1922

The Library Catalogs of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University - Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace 1972

The History of French Colonial Policy, 1870-1925 - Stephen H. Roberts 2019-04-23

Published in 1963: The author gives a clear and accurate account of the immense development of France as a colonial power which, in an incredibly short space of time, was to control one third of Africa. He drew his material not only from the scanty formal literature then available, but also by carefully evaluating and selecting from large mass of controversial material to be found in deliberate propaganda, parliamentary debates, and the often suspect official documentation.

Widener Library Shelflist: African history and literatures - Harvard University. Library 1971

The Cambridge History of Africa - Roland Oliver 1975

Volume VI covers the period 1870-1905, when the European powers divided the continent of Africa into colonial territories.

Africa from the Twelfth to the Sixteenth Century - Djibril Tamsir Niane 1984-01-01

One of UNESCO's most important publishing

projects in the last thirty years, the General History of Africa marks a major breakthrough in the recognition of Africa's cultural heritage. Offering an internal perspective of Africa, the eight-volume work provides a comprehensive approach to the history of ideas, civilizations, societies and institutions of African history. The volumes also discuss historical relationships among Africans as well as multilateral interactions with other cultures and continents. *The New Natural History of Madagascar* - Steven M. Goodman 2022-11-15

A marvelously illustrated reference to the natural wonders of one of the most spectacular places on earth Separated from Africa's mainland for tens of millions of years, Madagascar has evolved a breathtaking wealth of biodiversity, becoming home to thousands of species found nowhere else on the planet. The *New Natural History of Madagascar* provides the most comprehensive, up-to-date synthesis available of this island nation's priceless

biological treasures. Now fully revised and expanded, this beautifully illustrated compendium features contributions by more than 600 globally renowned experts who cover the history of scientific exploration in Madagascar, as well as the island's geology and soils, climate, forest ecology, human ecology, marine and coastal ecosystems, plants, invertebrates, fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals. This invaluable two-volume reference also includes detailed discussions of conservation efforts in Madagascar that showcase several successful protected area programs that can serve as models for threatened ecosystems throughout the world. Provides the most comprehensive overview of Madagascar's rich natural history Coedited by 18 different specialists Features hundreds of new contributions by world-class experts Includes hundreds of new illustrations Covers a broad array of topics, from geology and climate to animals, plants, and marine life Sheds light on

newly discovered species and draws on the latest science An essential resource for anyone interested in Madagascar or tropical ecosystems in general, from biologists and conservationists to ecotourists and armchair naturalists

The Vincentians: A General History of the Congregation of the Mission - Luigi Mezzadri, CM 2009

Their mission was humble and simple: to reach the poor country people, who suffered from ignorance of their faith, a debased clergy, and poverty. In response, Vincent De Paul defined the vocation of his "Little Company" as preaching local missions for free, educating the clergy, and working to relieve the people's poverty. Soon, however, this vocation was complicated by commands to minister to royal families, including Louis xiv of France and the kings and queens of Poland, which would embroil the Vincentians in international and ecclesiastical politics. In addition, they would begin dangerous foreign missions, such as

ministering to the Christian captives of the Barbary pirates, the debased colonists and rebellious natives of Madagascar, and the vendetta-prone Corsicans. For the first time, modern readers have a thoroughly researched history based on original documents and the studies of numerous scholars, past and present. It portrays the Vincentians' daily lives and describes their failings as well as their exalted acts of heroism. It also details the social and political milieus that conditioned their lives and work. It is an important, down-to-earth side of history not often told.

National Union Catalog - 1978

Includes entries for maps and atlases.

SUGIA, Sprache und Geschichte in Afrika - 1988

Disease and Empire - Philip D. Curtin
1998-05-28

Before the nineteenth century, European soldiers serving in the tropics died from disease

at a rate several times higher than that of soldiers serving at home. Then, from about 1815 to 1914, the death rates of European soldiers, both those serving at home and abroad, dropped by nearly 90%. But this drop applied mainly to soldiers in barracks. Soldiers on campaign, especially in the tropics, continued to die from disease at rates as high as ever, in sharp contrast to the drop in barracks death rates. This book, first published in 1998, examines the practice of military medicine during the conquest of Africa, especially in the 1880s and 1890s. Curtin examines what was done, what was not done, and the impact of doctors' successes and failures on the willingness of Europeans to embark on imperial adventures.

The Encyclopaedia of Islam - Sir Hamilton Alexander Rosskeen Gibb 1960

Subject Index of the Modern Works Added to the Library of the British Museum in the Years ... - British Museum 1903

La nation malgache au défi de l'ethnicité - Françoise Raison-Jourde 2002-01-01

Cet ouvrage, issu d'une table ronde sur les rapports inter-ethniques à Madagascar, tenue à l'Université de Paris VII, s'interroge sur le clivage, invoqué à tout bout de champ, entre Merina et Côtiers. Quand a-t-il surgi ? Au bénéfice de qui est-il instrumentalisé ? Comment s'accommode-t-il d'une division quasi officielle de l'île en 18 " tribus " ? Comment s'est constitué l'imaginaire violent de l'ethnicité, combinaison d'une mémoire du ressentiment, de marques de traumatismes historiques bien réels et d'un discours de la victimisation ? Le travail reconstitue l'apparition des stéréotypes qui ont figé nombre de groupes dès le début du XIXe siècle sous le regard de l'Occident. Mais il montre aussi que le principe de séparer en unissant était déjà la règle d'or des constructeurs de monarchies des XVIIIe-XVIIIe siècles. Les " ethnies " seraient alors une dimension ancienne du politique et l'attribution

des manœuvres de division au seul colonisateur apparaît bien trop simpliste. De même le dualisme symbolique entre centre et périphérie, Hautes Terres et Côtes, a été une des composantes de l'ancien Royaume de Madagascar avant d'être transcrit dans l'opposition entre Merina et Côtiers. Les contributions s'attachent enfin à la crise identitaire que traversent les Merina, après s'être liés, deux siècles durant, à l'image idéelle de la grande Nation au point d'éviter de se penser selon les mêmes critères que leurs compatriotes. Certains sont tentés par une dérive raciale, spécifique de Madagascar, lieu de rencontre d'influences africaines et asiatiques. Comme le dit une lettre royale destinée à la reine Victoria : " Mon pays ne fait pas partie de l'Europe, ni de l'Asie, ni de l'Afrique, c'est une île dans les mers et si on le laisse en paix, il continuera à progresser dans le commerce et dans la civilisation ". En promettant l'autonomie aux six provinces composant le territoire de

Madagascar, le président Ratsiraka a ouvert la boîte de Pandore. De l'autonomie au chantage à la sécession, il n'y a qu'un pas. Les passions ethniques couvent et l'unité nationale peut être gravement menacée. Faut-il pour autant ramener tous les problèmes de l'île à un ressort ethnique ? La Nation est-elle à ce point fragilisée ? L'Histoire apparaît ici comme une pièce essentielle pour la compréhension des crises contemporaines.

Dictionnaire de l'ethnologie malgache - Jean-Paul Alain 2015-09-10

S'il ne prétend jamais à l'exhaustivité, le "Dictionnaire de l'ethnologie malgache" réalisé par J.-P. Alain met à jour l'histoire profonde, vivante, de ce domaine, ainsi que sa fertilité. Des précurseurs aux chercheurs et chercheuses contemporains, des concepts importants aux coutumes et rites propres à l'espace malgache, des ethnies aux langues, cet ouvrage étayé par de nombreuses références et précisions bibliographiques, s'impose comme la parfaite

porte d'accès à une discipline passionnante.
Pratique, synthétique, voici un outil "affûté" à

destination de celles et ceux qui sondent une île
et ses habitants forts d'une culture plurielle.