Empire Of Humanity A History Of Humanitarianism
The novel opens with Aunt Polly scouring the house in search of her nephew, Tom Sawyer. She finds him in the closet, discovers that his hands are covered with jam, and prepares to give him a whipping. Tom cries out theatrically, "Look behind you!" and when Aunt Polly turns, Tom escapes over the fence. After Tom is gone, Aunt Polly reflects ruefully on Tom's mischief and how she lets him get away with too much.

Tom comes home at supper and talks about his adventures. During supper, Aunt Polly announces that Tom has been dropped school that afternoon and must re-earn his collar. Tom's face falls, but Aunt Polly is satisfied. Tom's half-brother, Sid, comes in and Tom shuns him to disguise his disappointment.

Tom goes out of the house in the evening to steal eggs. While wandering the streets of St. Petersburg, Tom is impressed by the town's prosperity and grandeur. Tom and the new arrival, Sam Watson, become fast friends, and Tom helps Sam elope with a rich girl.

When he returns home in the evening, Tom finds Aunt Polly waiting for him. She notices his dirtied clothes and resolves to make him work the next day, a Saturday, as punishment.

On Saturday morning, Aunt Polly sends Tom out to whitewash the fence. Sam passes by, and Tom tries to get him to do some of the whitewashing in return for a "white alley," a kind of mantle. Sam almost agrees, but Aunt Polly appears and chases him off, leaving Tom alone with his tasks.
The novel opens with Aunt Polly scrounging the house in search of her nephew, Tom Sawyer. She finds him in the closet, discovers that his hands are covered with jam, and prepares to give him a whipping. Tom cries out dramatically, “Look behind you!” and when Aunt Polly turns, Tom escapes over the fence. After Tom is gone, Aunt Polly reflects sorrowfully on Tom’s mishandling and how she lets him get away with too much.

Tom comes home at suppertime and tells Aunt Polly about his adventures. During supper, Aunt I, Tom’s half-sister, tells Tom’s mother that he should be skipped school that afternoon and sent instead to the business side of the country to retrieve his lost mitt. The boy is sent off glumly. Aunt Polly is satisfied. Tom, tomaril, just to show himself to his Aunt, has wobbled the eraser all the way home.

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Empire of Humanity: A History of Humanitarianism: Michael Barnett's work provides a comprehensive history of humanitarianism. It is based on extensive archival research, close encounters with many of today's leading international agencies, and interviews with dozens of aid workers in the field and at headquarters. The book offers a history that is both global and intimate, exploring the development of a metropolis of global institutions of care that constitute a governance of humanity. Barnett observes that this humanitarian governance, while intended to emancipate individuals, also exercises power over them.

Empire of Humanity is, to my knowledge, the first attempt to include the history of humanitarianism in a single-authored, single-volume book. This is a very courageous effort and a valuable contribution to the field.

In Empire of Humanity, Michael Barnett gives a critical history and a contemporary account of humanitarian practice. Each phase is differentiated by the particular sociohistorical combination of three sets of forces—destruction (states and warfare), production (capitalism), and compassion (norms in international relations).

Empire of Humanity: A History of Humanitarianism by Michael Barnett. From the nineteenth century to World War II, humanitarian intervention existed as part of colonialism, commerce, and Western "civilizing" missions. During the Cold War, it became part of the East-West struggle and the worldwide movement toward state sovereignty and national development. This time period is crucial in understanding the development of humanitarianism as an imperial enterprise.

Readers of this journal are undoubtedly aware of the considerable attention given to international human rights by the academy in recent years. Michael Barnett's work is a timely reminder of the need to consider humanitarianism in its imperial context.

The history of the world, in common parlance, is the history of humanity, as determined from archaeology, anthropology, genetics, linguistics, and other disciplines; and, for periods since the invention of writing, from recorded history and from secondary sources and studies. Humanity's written history was preceded by its prehistory, beginning with the Palaeolithic Era, followed by the Neolithic Era. The Neolithic saw the Agricultural Revolution begin, between 8000 and 5000 BCE, in the Near East.