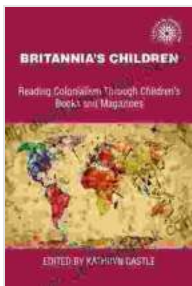


# Reading Colonialism Through Children And Magazines: Studies In Imperialism 26

Children's literature and magazines played a significant role in the promotion of colonialism and imperialism in the 19th and 20th centuries. These texts constructed racial and cultural hierarchies, justified violence and exploitation, and naturalized the dominance of European powers. They also provided a powerful means of disseminating colonial ideology to young people, who were seen as the future citizens of the empire.



## Britannia's children: Reading colonialism through children's books and magazines (Studies in Imperialism Book 26) by Kathryn Castle

★★★★☆ 4.3 out of 5

Language : English  
File size : 4300 KB  
Text-to-Speech : Enabled  
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled  
Word Wise : Enabled  
Print length : 224 pages  
X-Ray for textbooks : Enabled  
Screen Reader : Supported



The first children's books about colonialism were published in the late 18th century. These books typically depicted the British Empire as a benevolent force that brought civilization to the "uncivilized" world. They often featured stories of brave British explorers and soldiers who brought peace and order to far-off lands. These books helped to create a positive image of

colonialism in the minds of young readers, and they encouraged them to identify with the British Empire and its values.

In the 19th century, children's literature became increasingly didactic. Books such as Thomas Day's "The History of Sandford and Merton" (1789) and Maria Edgeworth's "The Parent's Assistant" (1796) were designed to teach children about the importance of obedience, industry, and self-denial. These books often included stories about the dangers of colonialism, such as the dangers of disease, violence, and cultural assimilation. However, these stories typically concluded with a reaffirmation of the benefits of colonialism, and they encouraged children to support the British Empire.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, children's magazines played an increasingly important role in the promotion of colonialism. Magazines such as "The Boy's Own Paper" and "The Girl's Own Paper" featured stories, articles, and illustrations that glorified the British Empire and its people. These magazines provided a powerful means of disseminating colonial ideology to young people, and they helped to create a sense of imperial identity among British children.

However, not all children's literature and magazines were supportive of colonialism. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a number of anti-colonial and anti-imperialist texts were published for children. These texts challenged the dominant narratives of colonialism, and they exposed the violence and exploitation that was often associated with it. These texts played an important role in the development of anti-colonial and anti-imperialist movements, and they helped to inspire a new generation of activists.

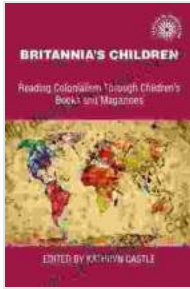
The study of children's literature and magazines can provide us with valuable insights into the ways in which colonialism and imperialism were promoted and resisted in the 19th and 20th centuries. These texts can help us to understand how children were socialized into colonial ideology, and they can help us to identify the ways in which this ideology was contested and challenged. The study of children's literature and magazines can also help us to understand the ways in which colonialism and imperialism have shaped our world today.

## References

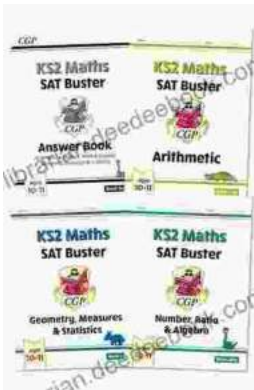
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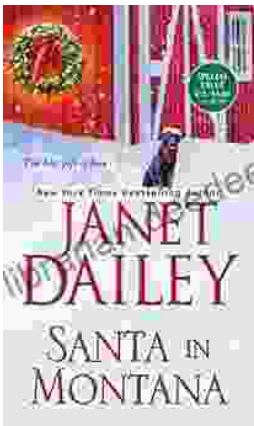


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