

Assessment 2 : Bibliographic Exercise

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Hall, Catherine, 'Thinking reflexively opening blind eyes' *Past and Present* 234 (2017) pp. 254-63.

This article gives readers an excellent insight into Hall's background and writings. It will help historians understand what inspired her to investigate hidden histories of gender and Britain's involvement in the slave trade and to appreciate the value of changing historiographical narratives by writing critically about them.

Davidoff, Leonore, and Catherine, Hall, *Family Fortunes* 3rd ed. (London: Routledge, 2018) pp. 576

Written from a feminist point of view this book, now in its third edition demonstrating how inspirational it has been to social, family and gender historians over the past few decades. There is a useful introduction by Hall regarding the authors intentions for the first edition. Using a wide range of primary sources from industrial Birmingham and rural East Anglia between 1780 and 1850; Davidoff and Hall explored the emergence of the middle class and its place in a capitalist society. They argued that class has always been gendered and gender classed.

Hall, Catherine 'Exploring European slave-ownership', *European Journal of Women's Studies*, 21 (1) (2014), pp. 117-19.

This article introduces the Legacies of British Slave Ownership encyclopedia of which Hall was an instrumental research team member.¹ Hall explains that a main goal of the database is to inform the British public of the links between their histories and the slave-trade.

Hall, Catherine , 'Gendering Property, Racing Capital', *History Workshop Journal*, 78 (1) (2014) pp. 22–38.

Hall argues that historical thought has advanced from the Marxist views of the growth of industrial capitalism which ignored the slave trade's role in creating vast wealth for Europe. Using knowledge gained from work on the legacies of the UCL British slave ownership project Hall argues that slavery and gender should be revaluated and acknowledged for the part they played in fuelling eighteenth and nineteenth century society.

Hall, Catherine 'Whose Memories ? : Edward Long and the Work of Re-Remembering' in Donnington, Kate. (ed.) *Britain's History and Memory of Transatlantic Slavery: Local Nuances of a National Sin* (Liverpool: Liverpool University Press, 2017).

Edward Long's *History of Jamaica* when published in 1774 was regarded as reliable as Long. It was published at a time when public thinking on the nature of slavery was beginning to change, perhaps due to the Mansfield judgement in 1772. Hall demonstrates that Long's agenda through his writings was to convey the message that slavery was acceptable and Africans were suitable to subjection. In denying the humanity of slavery Long wanted to keep the status quo. Hall argues that by studying slave owners like Long we are beginning to acknowledge slave ownership's place in developing modern Britain.

¹UCL Department of History, Centre for the Studies of British Slavery (2023), <<https://www.ucl.ac.uk/lbs/>> [accessed 19 November 2023]

Hall, Catherine 'Troubling Memories: Nineteenth-Century Histories of the Slave Trade and Slavery' *Transactions of The Royal Historical Society* 21, (2011) pp 147-169.

Hall explores the memories and histories of the slave trade through three nineteenth century individuals who either benefited themselves or through a close family member from the compensation offered after the abolition of the slave trade in 1833. A leading Whig, Lord Holland, the poet Elizabeth Barrett Browning and the historian Thomas Babington Macaulay. Hall suggests that memories connected to slavery were easier to forget than remember due to their troubling nature but the two are always connected.

Hall, Catherine, 'Making colonial subjects: education in the age of empire', *History of Education*, 37 (6) (2008) pp. 773-787.

This article focuses on two case studies of the attempts to educate colonial citizens in Sierra Leone in the 1790s and India in the 1830s through the eyes of father and son: Zachary and Thomas Macaulay. Both men strived to run the empire by creating new colonial subjects but did it differently as they were influenced by the big questions of their time and their own educational beliefs. Zachary thought Christianity was the force that would create civilised, emancipated Africans. He tried to show this through educational projects in Sierra Leone. Thomas thought the best way of creating Indian citizens was to civilise them by teaching them through the English language.

Hall, Catherine, 'Mother Country', *London Review of Books*, 42. (2) (2020),
<<https://www.lrb.co.uk/the-paper/v42/n02/catherine-hall/mother-country>>
[Accessed: 16 November 2023].

Hall traces the history of black people in England from a freed slave James Somerset to recent Home Office practices. She demonstrates that black people have suffered injustices, unfairness and institutional racism. Hall concludes that black people from the Caribbean have supported Britain through two world wars but many who came to Britain to work after the second world war had their dreams of a better life destroyed.

Hall, Catherine, Doing reparatory history: bringing 'race' and slavery home, *Race & class*, 60. (1), (2018) p.3-21.

The question of whether history writing can be reparatory is discussed. Hall mentions that although to a large extent the narrative of slavery has changed since 2007 it needs to change further as the UK is still dealing with "deeply embedded assumptions" about race and history writing can be one method of challenging it.

Hall, Catherine, 'There are British businesses built on slavery. This is how we make amends' *The Guardian*, Tuesday 23rd June 2020,
<<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2020/jun/23/british-business-slave-trade-university-college-london-slave-owners>> [Accessed 17 November 2023].

This article shows the profound influence that Hall has had on historians and the British nation through her research on slavery. It informs the public of the links to slave-ownership of some of the major British institutions including Banks, Universities and businesses. These businesses have had to not only acknowledge their connections but seek ways in which they can address them. As one of the leading researchers for the Legacies of British Slave-ownership database (which became live to

the public on the internet in 2013) Hall has helped to shape the national debate about reparations and treating monuments to slavery sensitively.

Judith Palka, 2 Dec 2023