

Guided The Divisive Politics Of Slavery Answer

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Citizens and Saints Gregory Claeys 1989-10-12 Citizens and Saints is a comprehensive study of the profound rupture in the language of reform and revolution which occurred with the rise of socialism. Focusing upon British Owenite socialism, Professor Claeys argues that two schools of political thinking emerged from the 'social' critique of contemporary political radicalism. One, largely identified with Owenite perfectibilism, aimed to transcend existing forms of democracy and to establish more harmonious, less divisive forms of rule. The other, apparently more democratic, aimed to extend popular control of political institutions to economic organisations. Both were sceptical of the 'political' analyses of socioeconomic deprivation proffered by existing radicalism. Such scepticism was to prove crucial to both liberal and socialist political thought, and Professor Claeys shows that such perennial questions as the intrinsically democratic (or otherwise) nature of Marxist socialism can only be understood by reference to the political and intellectual circumstances in which early socialist ideas emerged.

Religion in America Since 1945 Patrick Allitt 2003 Identifying the major trends and telling moments within both major denominations and other less formal religious movements, Allitt asks how these religious groups have shaped, and been shaped by, some of the most important and divisive political issues and events of the last half century, including the Cold War, the Civil Rights Movement, the Vietnam War, feminism and the sexual revolution, abortion rights, and the antinuclear and environmentalist movements.

Die Abenteuer des Huckleberry Finn Mark Twain 2019-04-25 Huckleberry Finn und der Negersklave Jim flüchten aus verschiedenen Gründen per Floß den Mississippi hinab und erleben viele Abenteuer. Noch toller kommt es, als Huck seinem alten Freund Tom Sawyer begegnet. Ungekürzt und in neuer deutscher Rechtschreibung. Coverbild: John T Takai / Shutterstock.com

The Civil War and American Art Eleanor Jones Harvey 2012-12-03 Collects the best artwork created before, during and following the Civil War, in the years between 1859 and 1876, along with extensive quotations from men and women alive during the war years and text by literary figures, including Emily Dickinson, Mark Twain and Walt Whitman. 15,000 first printing.

Solidarity of Strangers Jodi Dean 1996-01-01 "Anyone concerned by the swirling academic and political debates over identity politics, multiculturalism, and what could bring us together in divisive times should read Jodi Dean's welcome argument for reconstructing a conscious, deliberative solidarity. With insightful engagement with scholars as diverse as Judith Butler, Cornel West, Jürgen Habermas, and Lynet Uttal, Dean models the kind of dialogue she advocates."--Martha Minow, author of Making All the Difference: Inclusion, Exclusion, and American Law "Solidarity of Strangers is an impressive achievement. Dean works to move political theory beyond the poststructuralist/Habermasian divide as she offers a discourse ethics that accounts for difference and a universalism that does not abandon specificities."--Shane Phelan, author of Getting Specific: Postmodern Lesbian Politics "Dean offers a strong, original, and humane defense of universalist ideals against doubts--which she deeply grasps and sympathetically arrays--of the compatibility of such ideals with a respect for difference."--Frank Michelman, Harvard Law School "Dean has a real gift for weaving personal narrative, current events, law, and high theory. Her complicated and

important argument attempts to move beyond the either/or of identity politics and its critics via a creative reevaluation of universalism premised on difference and plurality. A very important book."--Judith Grant, University of Southern California, author of *Fundamental Feminism: Contesting the Core Concepts of Feminist Theory* "Calling for inspiration on Habermas, George Herbert Mead, and their critics, Dean challenges conventional interpretive constraints on law and theory, aiming to open up contestable spaces to democratic practices. She offers the ideal of reflective solidarity as a vehicle for reclaiming a qualified notion of universality for feminism. This controversial move will no doubt provoke debate, requiring readers to think through the link between our epistemological convictions and our political commitments."--Kathy Ferguson, author of *The Man Question: Visions of Subjectivity in Feminist Theory*

Revolution Downeast James S. Leamon 1993 In the late eighteenth century, the area that would become the state of Maine was still part of Massachusetts - a colony of a colony within the sprawling British empire. This first comprehensive account of the Revolution "downeast" is the story of a people initially too preoccupied with day-to-day survival to pay much attention to the rising temper of imperial controversy. When war did erupt, many Maine colonists hoped that their geographical isolation and the presence of Native tribes - many of whom were longstanding British foes - would protect them from royal forces in nearby Nova Scotia. But this was not to be. Soon enemy privateers plundered the region's coastal settlements and shipping, and in 1779 the British established a base at the mouth of the Penobscot River. Heartened by the British presence, local loyalists sprang into action and transformed a revolution into a bitter civil war. For Maine, as for many other areas of the rebelling colonies, the struggle with England proved to be a divisive ordeal that heightened prewar social, economic, and political differences and created new ones. James S. Leamon notes that Maine's revolutionary experience can best be understood in the context of other conflicted regions - Georgia, Long Island, Maryland's Delmarva Peninsula, and the Carolina backcountry - where disrupted economies, British incursions, guerrilla warfare, and shifting loyalties defined the Revolution.

The Americans, Grades 9-12 Workbook 2002-03-04

Die Federalist papers Alexander Hamilton 2007

Chaldean-Americans Mary C. Sengstock 1982 Chaldean Americans in Detroit, Michigan, a growing community of Roman Catholic immigrants from Iraq, are the focus of this study. A description is given of the Detroit Chaldean community centers around three key institutions, namely the church, the family, and the ethnic occupation or community economic enterprise, and of how these institutions have been affected by the migration experience and by contact with the new culture. An analysis of the social setting of migration examines religious and economic determinants of migration to America, migration effects on the Detroit community, and Chaldeans' relationships with other social groups in Detroit. An exploration of Chaldeans' adaptation to their new setting considers assimilation and acculturation processes, changes in social structure and values, creation of a balance between old country patterns and new practices, and the development of an ethnic identity and a sense of nationalism. Ethnic conflicts and accommodation processes that arise from efforts to achieve the balance between old and new are explored, and it is suggested that family and friendship ties will offset the divisive effects of conflict and American liberalism and keep the Chaldean community from disintegrating. Finally, an exploration of the future direction of American ethnicity points to the need for unity in a culturally diverse society. (Author/MJL)

War and the Ivory Tower David L. Schalk 1991 How do intellectuals respond to war and social upheaval? When do they remain cloistered in the ivory tower, and when do they engage themselves in political activism? In this forcefully argued study, David L. Schalk compares American responses to the Vietnam War with French responses to the Algerian War, finding many striking similarities in the way intellectuals voiced their outrage at the policies of their governments. Schalk, whose previous book on French political engagement was nominated for the Pulitzer Prize, argues that in both France and the United States political activism by intellectuals passed through similar cycles of engagement. Early American and French responses to the wars included teach-ins, persuasive, often scholarly writings, and petitions. When logical persuasion failed to influence government policy, moral outrage succeeded this pedagogic stage, and intellectuals warned the people of these two countries in essays and open letters that the ethical ideals of their societies were at risk. When these two forms of protest proved ineffectual, many intellectuals began to call for counter-legal

actions--like draft or tax resistance, and civil disobedience--which could, and often did, lead to arrest. After establishing this framework, and giving ample background information on Algeria and Vietnam, Schalk proceeds with a vivid, in-depth account of the words and deeds of such intellectuals as Noam Chomsky, Susan Sontag, and Daniel Berrigan in the U.S., and Jean-Paul Sartre and Albert Camus in France. Drawing on hundreds of articles from books, newspapers, and magazines of the period--such as *The New York Review of Books*, and *Ramparts* (which had a circulation of 300,000 in 1967, but which disappeared within months of the end of the Vietnam War)--Schalk reconstructs in detail the turbulent decades which shook both American and French society. We recall how poet Robert Lowell snubbed Lyndon Johnson by refusing to participate in a White House arts festival, and how Sartre refused to accept the Nobel Prize (which his nemesis Camus had received a few years earlier). We witness Father Berrigan's acts of ultra-resistance, and his time spent in hiding and in jail, which Schalk helps us to compare to French activists like Francis Jeanson (who went underground to help the Algerian independence movement), and the Catholic radicals associated with the French magazine *Esprit* (which prophetically and stubbornly resisted the horror of the Algerian War). At a time when protest is out of fashion, and intellectuals themselves may be nearly extinct, this book presents a needed reexamination of what it means for intellectuals to speak out about issues of international importance. *War and the Ivory Tower* provides a crucial analysis of intellectuals and their accomplishments in opposing two cruel and divisive wars which most people would like to forget.

Guide to the Presidency and the Executive Branch Michael Nelson 2012-08-13 This comprehensive two-volume guide is the definitive source for researchers seeking an understanding of those who have occupied the White House and on the institution of the U.S. presidency. Readers turn *Guide to the Presidency and the Executive Branch* for its wealth of facts and analytical chapters that explain the structure, powers, and operations of the office and the president's relationship with Congress and the Supreme Court. The fifth edition of this acclaimed reference completes coverage of the George W. Bush presidency, the 2008 election, and the first 3 years of the presidency of Barack Obama. This includes coverage of their handling of the economic crisis, wars abroad, and Obama's healthcare initiatives. The work is divided into eight distinct subject areas covering every aspect of the U.S. presidency, and all chapters in each subject area have been revised and updated: *Origins and Development of the Presidency*, including constitutional beginnings, history of the presidency and vice presidency, and presidential ratings *Selection and Removal of the President*, including the electoral process, a chronology of presidential elections, removal of the president and vice president, and succession *Powers of the Presidency*, including the unilateral powers of the presidency and those as chief of state, chief administrator, legislative leader, commander in chief, and chief economist *The President, the Public, and the Parties*, including presidential appearances, the president and political parties, the president and the news media, the presidency and pop culture, public support and opinion, and the president and interest groups *The Presidency and the Executive Branch*, including the White House Office, the Office of the Vice President, supporting organizations, the cabinet and executive departments, presidential commissions, and executive branch housing, pay, and perquisites *Chief Executive and Federal Government*, including the president and Congress, the president and the Supreme Court, and the president and the bureaucracy *Presidents, their Families, and Life in the White House and Beyond*, including the daily life of the president, the first lady, the first family, friends of presidents, and life after the presidency *Biographies of the Presidents, Vice Presidents, First Ladies* This new volume also features more than 200 textboxes, tables, and figures. Major revisions cover the supporting White House organizations and the president's role as chief economist. Additional reference materials include explanatory headnotes, as well as hundreds of photographs with detailed captions.

The True Patriot and Related Writings Henry Fielding 1987-11 Fielding's political pamphlets of the Jacobite uprising. A substantial amount of the energy which Henry Fielding put into his writing was invested in political journalism and political pamphleteering. Indeed, next to his prose fiction and his plays, his political journalism looms largest in bulk, and reveals significant aspects of Fielding the man. The present volume contains three pamphlets - the *Serious Address*, the *History of the Present Rebellion*, and the *Dialogue Between the Devil, the Pope, and the Pretender* - and one journal, the *True Patriot* of 1745-6. Coming from what may be called the second period of Fielding's intensive political journalism, they are all informed by the same political purpose: to deal with the

crisis represented by the Jacobite uprising known as the 'Forty-Five' and with the implications this event was perceived to have on the Pelham administration in particular. As usual with the Wesleyan Edition, there is a detailed introduction, a textual introduction, textual apparatus, and full annotation throughout the texts, as well as an index. CONTRIBUTORS: W.B. Coles.

Unterdrückung und Befreiung Paulo Freire 2007 Diese Sammlung von Schriften aus der Zeit von 1970 bis 1990 des brasilianischen Pädagogen Paulo Freire (1921-1997) gibt einen Einblick in die Grundlagen und Prinzipien seiner Bildungsarbeit auf der Basis der Pädagogik der Befreiung. In den ausgewählten Texten werden nicht nur pädagogische Probleme und inhaltlich-methodische Fragen der Bildungsarbeit thematisiert. Sie enthalten ebenso Analysen und Bewertungen von Politik, Kultur, Religion, Ethik und Veränderungsmöglichkeiten von Gesellschaft - eine Erweiterung, die sich gegen eine Vorstellung wendet, Pädagogik sei von Gesellschaft und Politik losgelöst zu behandeln. Scharfsinnig hat Freire u.a. die verheerenden Folgen des Neoliberalismus für Individuum und Gesellschaft analysiert und zum widerständigen Denken und Handeln ermuntert. Eine Auswahl repräsentativer alter und neuer Texte von Paulo Freire: Wer sie zur Hand nimmt, entdeckt rasch, dass uns dieser brasilianische Pädagoge nicht nur für die Theorie und Praxis unserer Erziehungsarbeit, sondern für unser Überleben Entscheidendes zu sagen hat. Prof. Dr. Ulrich Becker, Universität Hannover

The Complete Idiot's Guide to U.S. Government and Politics Franco Scardino 2009-06-02 The governed must know their government. Understanding how our government functions and the political forces that influence it is vital for all Americans. As a comprehensive overview and history of the subject, this book is designed to help anyone interested in learning about our government and the origins of its complex inner workings, our political system, and key elements that have affected our growth as a nation, all while serving as the best supplementary reading a student can get. - Author is an experienced Advanced Placement teacher - Students looking to take AP exams are a ready audience, along with citizenship applicants and CNN junkies - Large renewable market - Suitable as supplemental reading for coursework

Phenomenology and Education Michael M. Kazanjian 1998 Phenomenologists or Continental thinkers argue for the subject-object continuum. For phenomenology, subjectivity is of the object, and object is for the subject. This book applies that continuum to the holistic foundations of work or specialization. The author devotes a chapter to each of eight cultural applications of the subject-object continuum. Chapter One examines the specialist-generalist continuum meaning specialization for general education. That continuum comprises the framework for the remaining seven chapters. Those seven include production for community, design for user, automation for user, computing for society, taxation for society, information for manufacturing, and procedure for goal. These eight applications constitute the basis for a core curriculum. The core curriculum gives holistic meaning, order, or cosmos to all jobs and to all people. Cosmos is a Greek word meaning humanistic-scientific order, irreducible to physics. The core curriculum is fundamental cosmology. Each of the eight continuities follow in a logical, systematic manner from the analytic-subjective continuum meaning object for subjectivity. Phenomenology of education can become the human basis of a promising holistic logic, bringing together analytic and existential themes.

Fighting for Liberty and Right William Bluffton Miller 2005 In the summer of 1862, carpenter William Bluffton Miller left his wife and infant son and enlisted in Company K, 75th Indiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment. He began a detailed diary that for three years would record his daily activities as well as his thoughts and observations on his own experiences and the larger issues of the divisive war. Amidst the hard marching, gnawing hunger, loneliness, and personal loss, Miller and his fellow soldiers experienced the thrill of victory and the solace found in the camaraderie of the unit. Miller's varied experiences offer valuable insights into a number of aspects of the Civil War. He began his service as a hospital steward in Gallatin, Tennessee, and vividly depicts the heart-wrenching efforts of doctors, nurses, and fellow soldiers to save and comfort the ill and wounded. In his later service, Miller records the horrific sights from some of the war's bloodiest battlefields, including Chickamauga, where he was wounded. Upon his recovery, Miller returned to duty as a general's orderly during the Atlanta campaign and later participated in Sherman's March to the Sea and campaign through the Carolinas. Of equal interest are Miller's political observations and personal experiences. The diary shows how Miller's ideas about the war, particularly the issue of slavery, changed during the conflict. Democratic and Copperhead sympathy in the North actually

strengthened his commitment to the Union effort, and Miller grew from a man who espoused the racial prejudices of his time into an antislavery advocate. Taken as a whole, *Fighting for Liberty and Right* is a glimpse of the daily trials of the common soldier in a divided country and a compelling portrait of a man who valued freedom for himself and for all his countrymen.

Onkel Tom's Hütte Harriet Beecher Stowe 1853

Talk of the Nation Zsuzsa Csergo 2007 How can democratization, coupled with transnational integration, resolve conflicts over cultural difference in places that are marked by legacies of nationalist competition? This book explores that question through a comparative study of contestations over language use in the heart of the post-Communist region. Zsuzsa Csergo notes that newly independent governments looked to "rejoin" the West, in particular the European Union, while at the same time asserting control over the institutions they considered key to the reproduction of national cultures. These national projects resulted in renewed salience for minority language rights and a complicated politics triggering EU concerns about the treatment of regional/cultural minorities. Csergo's field research in Romania, Hungary, and Slovakia leads her to make a bold claim about the primacy of domestic politics in the construction of democratic solutions to the conundrum of nation building and minority rights. *Talk of the Nation* breaks new ground by focusing on both majority and minority political elites and parties in interethnic relations. Csergo challenges arguments about the overwhelming importance of international influence. Her book demonstrates that the role of domestic political actors in interethnic reconciliation is not merely that of "compliance" with international requirements or "effectiveness" in responding to external pressure--they are largely guided by the internal democratic process.

Democracy and America's War on Terror Robert L. Ivie 2005 Robert Ivie discusses democracy's centrality to the national identity and how prevailing constructions of democracy constitute a republic of fear in which the threat of foreign and domestic "others" is chronically exaggerated through rituals of vilification and victimization.

The French North African Crisis Martin Thomas 2000 *The French North African Crisis* analyzes the postwar breakdown in French imperial rule in North West Africa, concentrating primarily upon the Algerian war of independence. This book highlights the human tragedy involved and the divisive consequences within French metropolitan politics of intractable colonial conflict. It further examines how far the protracted crisis of colonial control in North Africa shaped French foreign and security policy and this impacted upon Anglo-French relations, the western alliance and the wider process of decolonization.

Nations Divided Don Harrison Doyle 2002 At the same time, Doyle negotiates the conceptual slipperiness of nationalism by discussing it as both constructed and real, unifying and divisive, inspiration for good and excuse for atrocity."--BOOK JACKET.

The Breakdown of the State in Lebanon, 1967-1976 Farid El-Khazen 2000 Why did the Lebanese state, the most open and democratic political system in the Middle East, break down between 1967 and 1976? This study rejects the standard explanations - that the breakdown was due to the divisive forces inherent in Lebanon's confessional political system, or to an unequal distribution of power and increasing socio-economic inequalities, or to government inefficiency, nepotism and corruption. Instead, the author argues, the causes must be sought in the vulnerability of an open and democratic state faced with contentious situations directly linked to issues that constitute the core of official state ideology in a regional system composed of authoritarian states. The key questions hinge on the relationship between state and civil society: which has supremacy over the other and how does the relationship affect regime stability in crisis situations?

The Passion for Happiness Adam Potkay 2000 Although widely perceived as inhabiting different, even opposed, literary worlds, Samuel Johnson (1709-1784) and David Hume (1711-1776) shared common ground as moralists. Adam Potkay traces their central concerns to Hellenistic philosophy, as conveyed by Cicero, and to earlier moderns such as Addison and Mandeville. Johnson's and Hume's large and diverse bodies of writings, Potkay says, are unified by several key questions: What is happiness? What is the role of virtue in the happy life? What is the proper relationship between passion and reflection in the happy or flourishing individual? In their writings, Johnson and Hume largely agree upon what flourishing means for both human beings and the communities they inhabit. They also tell a common story about the history that led up to the enlightened age of eighteenth-century Europe. On the divisive topic of religion, these two great men of letters wrote

with a decorum that characterizes the Enlightenment in Britain as compared to its French counterpart. In *The Passion for Happiness*, Adam Potkay illuminates much that philosophers and historians do not ordinarily appreciate about Hume, and that literary scholars might not recognize about Johnson.

Conflict and Cohesion in Socialist Yugoslavia Steven L. Burg 1983 Steven L. Burg views Yugoslav politics since 1966 in terms of the communist leadership's efforts to preserve political cohesion in the face of powerfully divisive domestic conflicts. He examines the bases of those conflicts, their suppression with the establishment of communist power, and their reemergence and escalation into crisis during the late 1960s and early 1970s--a period when the conflict between hostile nationalisms, reinforced by regional economic differences, directly challenged communist power. Originally published in 1983. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These paperback editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Meaning Train Carrie Cunningham 2019-06-19 *Meaning Train* is a collection of essays, based on books and interviews, that counter the divisive practice of subjugating others. It reveals a benign moral compass in which anyone who wants to improve the world can follow. The inspiration for the book is the idea of a beloved community honed during the civil rights movement in the 1960s. Based on the example of Jesus Christ, the notion guided leaders like Martin Luther King, Jr. in addition to John Lewis and Fannie Lou Hamer. Together, with love and care in their hearts, they ended the segregation laws of Jim Crow and black disenfranchisement. The book brims with soul and empathy. It outlines the issues of our era with ideas of human dignity. The essays include the struggle for racial equality in America and South Africa; the agony of the Holocaust and the battle for peace among Israelis and Palestinians; the lives of Mary Magdalene and Jesus Christ and Christian feminist theology; the morally right fight against Islamophobia and the need for pluralism in the Middle East; and the contributions of historian David McCullough and politician Bobby Kennedy. The panoply of essays will captivate and stir the human soul. "(Carrie Cunningham's) writing steels the prophetic voice for social action, reminding us of the foundation we stand on, forged in fire by our forebears in the struggle." — James Waddell, Associate Professor of New Testament, Ecumenical Theological Seminary

Is the Fetus a Person? Jean Reith Schroedel 2000 As much a model for future research as a study of the status of the fetus, this book offers an examination of one of the most divisive and complex issues of American life."--BOOK JACKET.

Howards End Alistair M. Duckworth 1992 In *Howards End*, E. M. Forster describes Edwardian England not as a golden afternoon of Empire, but as a time of conflict between nations, parties, classes, and the sexes. Forster's England is one in which a peaceful rural past encounters a frenzied urban present, the countryside is threatened by urban encroachment and pollution, intellectuals quarrel with businessmen, art vies with sport as a recreational activity, cultural tastes collide with popular tastes, entrenched male power ignores or suppresses emerging female aspirations, and laissez-faire economic attitudes are harmful to the poor and underprivileged. Such conflicts, as Alistair Duckworth demonstrates, pervade the novel's episodes, settings, conversations, and commentaries. On the publication of *Howards End* in 1910 Forster was recognized as a major Edwardian novelist. Forster's subtle characterizations, narrative ironies, perfectly pitched dialogues, and evocative treatment of place established him in the great tradition of the English novel of manners. Living in a fragmented society, Forster brought new depth to that tradition; he engaged the divisive issues of his time by presenting them as human encounters in domestic contexts. His perspective was that of a liberal humanist--in *Howards End* he obviously favors the progressive attitudes of the Schlegel women to the Social Darwinist behavior of the Wilcox men. As a realist, however, he reveals not only the relative powerlessness of benevolent intellectuals to bring about social improvement, but also their financial complicity in the system they oppose. In its critique of "commerce" and "culture" in a swiftly changing world, and in its searching exploration of sexual roles, *Howards End* has remarkable relevance to the present. Rather than arguing that Forster brings the novel's oppositions together to form an aesthetic whole and provide a satisfying political

solution to the problems of his time, Duckworth values *Howards End* for its formal diversity, multiple discourses, intertextual echoes and allusions, and range of topics and themes. He combines a close reading of Forster's text with relevant biographical considerations and comparisons of Forster's techniques with those of significant predecessors such as Jane Austen and contemporaries such as Joseph Conrad and D. H. Lawrence. He also devotes a chapter to the critical reception of *Howards End* from 1910 to the present. In showing how *Howards End* is open-ended and dialogical in nature, Duckworth explains the novel's continuing interest for different sorts and generations of readers and makes a valuable and distinctive contribution to Forster studies.

The Fractured Dream Robert F. Drinan 1991

The Twilight of the Intellectuals Hilton Kramer 1999 In this provocative and engaging collection of his essays and reviews, Mr. Kramer explores, in effect, the intellectual history of the cold war and its divisive impact on our politics and culture.

Gale Researcher Guide for: Masculinity in the Civil War Era James Hill Welborn III 2018-09-28 Gale Researcher Guide for: Masculinity in the Civil War Era is selected from Gale's academic platform Gale Researcher. These study guides provide peer-reviewed articles that allow students early success in finding scholarly materials and to gain the confidence and vocabulary needed to pursue deeper research.

Extremism Triumphant Darin Wipperman 2003 Generations of Americans have witnessed the political disputes over slavery and abortion, the two most contentious issues in the nation's history. This book surveys the origins and course of this unfortunate strife, arguing that leaders on both sides of the two issues have embraced political expediency or an illogical view of the Constitution, rather than viable solutions. Focusing on key events and a diverse range of individuals, *Extremism Triumphant* offers fresh perspectives while lamenting missed opportunities and bitter debate. Making extensive use of Congressional debates and Supreme Court opinions, the narrative takes us on a journey from before the nation's founding to the early part of the 21st Century. Critical of each pole of the slavery impasse that brought civil war, the book shows how the nation made numerous errors as it tried to tackle the equally passionate feud over reproductive freedom. Unsurprisingly, both camps of the modern abortion debate receive criticism. With a willingness to question conventional wisdom dear to conservatives and liberals, *Extremism Triumphant* challenges each side to ponder its own claim to the moral high ground.

Identity and the Failure of America John Michael 2008 From Thomas Jefferson to John Rawls, justice has been at the center of America's self-image and national creed. At the same time, for many of its peoples—from African slaves and European immigrants to women and the poor—the American experience has been defined by injustice: oppression, disenfranchisement, violence, and prejudice. In *Identity and the Failure of America*, John Michael explores the contradictions between a mythic national identity promising justice to all and the realities of a divided, hierarchical, and frequently iniquitous history and social order. Through a series of insightful readings, Michael analyzes such cultural moments as the epic dramatization of the tension between individual ambition and communal complicity in *Moby-Dick*, attempts to effect social change through sympathy in the novels of Lydia Marie Child and Harriet Beecher Stowe, Ralph Waldo Emerson's antislavery activism and Frederick Douglass's long fight for racial equity, and the divisive figures of John Brown and Nat Turner in American letters and memory. Focusing on exemplary instances when the nature of the United States as an essentially conflicted nation turned to force, Michael ultimately posits the development of a more cosmopolitan American identity, one that is more fully and justly imagined in response to the nation's ethical failings at home and abroad. John Michael is professor of English and of visual and cultural studies at the University of Rochester. He is the author of *Anxious Intellectuals: Academic Professionals, Public Intellectuals, and Enlightenment Values* and *Emerson and Skepticism: The Cipher of the World*.

Contributions to The Champion and Related Writings Henry Fielding 2003 This volume, which completes the edition's coverage of Henry Fielding's journalism, provides a view of eighteenth-century journalism very different from the more genteel *Tatler-Spectator* tradition, and complicates the familiar image of Fielding the moralist. Fielding's contributions to *The Champion* are not only among his most energetic and intriguing works in the genre; they also have a dense political background, of interest to historians studying the interface between journalism and politicians of the time, as well as the role of newspaper publishers.

Sweatshop Strife Ruth A. Frager 1992 From the introduction: In Toronto's needle trades sweatshops, women toiled alongside men, and Jews toiled side by side with non-Jews. By the interwar period, many of the employers themselves were Jews. Frager analyzes the strengths and divisive elements (class, gender, ethnicity, political ideolog

The Future of Unions and Worker Representation Anthony Forsyth 2022-01-13 This book charts the path to revitalisation for trade unions in Australia, the USA, the UK, and Italy. It examines the examples of innovation and digital campaigning that are enabling unions to build new forms of worker power – and overcome decades of declining membership wrought by neoliberalism, globalisation, and hostility from employers and the state. The study evaluates the responses of unions in each country to falling membership levels since the 1980s. It considers the US 'organising model' and its adoption in Australia and the UK, comparing this with the strategies of Italian unions which have been more deliberately focused on precarious and migrant workers. The increasing reliance of US unions on community alliances, as seen in the 'Fight for \$15' and similar campaigns, is scrutinised along with new union prototypes like Hospo Voice in Australia, the Independent Workers' Union of Great Britain and SI Cobas in Italy. The book includes an in-depth analysis of union responses to the gig economy in the four countries, and the emergence of self-organised worker collectives to combat this exploitative business model. The vital role played by unions in defending the interests of workers during the COVID-19 pandemic is also examined. As well as highlighting the most successful union initiatives to meet the challenges of the past 30 years, the book assesses the strengths and deficiencies of the legal framework for union representation in the four nations. It identifies the labour law reforms needed to rebuild collectivism, but argues that more is needed than favourable laws. This cross-national study provides a rich basis for identifying the combination of reforms, strategies and linkages required to ensure that unions can remain relevant for a new generation of digitally-active workers.

Defining the National Interest Peter Trubowitz 1998-02-17 The United States has been marked by a highly politicized and divisive history of foreign policy-making. Why do the nation's leaders find it so difficult to define the national interest? Peter Trubowitz offers a new and compelling conception of American foreign policy and the domestic geopolitical forces that shape and animate it. Foreign policy conflict, he argues, is grounded in America's regional diversity. The uneven nature of America's integration into the world economy has made regionalism a potent force shaping fights over the national interest. As Trubowitz shows, politicians from different parts of the country have consistently sought to equate their region's interests with that of the nation. Domestic conflict over how to define the "national interest" is the result. Challenging dominant accounts of American foreign policy-making, *Defining the National Interest* exemplifies how interdisciplinary scholarship can yield a deeper understanding of the connections between domestic and international change in an era of globalization.

Reader's Guide to American History Peter J. Parish 2013-06-17 There are so many books on so many aspects of the history of the United States, offering such a wide variety of interpretations, that students, teachers, scholars, and librarians often need help and advice on how to find what they want. The Reader's Guide to American History is designed to meet that need by adopting a new and constructive approach to the appreciation of this rich historiography. Each of the 600 entries on topics in political, social and economic history describes and evaluates some 6 to 12 books on the topic, providing guidance to the reader on everything from broad surveys and interpretive works to specialized monographs. The entries are devoted to events and individuals, as well as broader themes, and are written by a team of well over 200 contributors, all scholars of American history.

Race Relations in America Thomas Joseph Davis 2006 Presents primary documents to support an exploration of race relations in the United States from 1785 to the present.

Focus on U.S. History: The Era of Expansion and Reform Kathy Sammis 1997 Reproducible student activities cover territorial growth, the Industrial Revolution, the rise of slavery, and the reform movement.

Guide to U.S. Political Parties Marjorie R. Hershey 2014-04-01 This one-volume reference presents the major conceptual approaches to the study of U.S. political parties and the national party system, describing the organization and behavior of U.S. political parties in thematic, narrative chapters that help undergraduate students better understand party origins, historical development,

and current operations. Further, it provides researchers with in-depth analysis of important subtopics and connections to other aspects of politics. Key Features: Thematic, narrative chapters, organized into six major parts, provide the context, as well as in-depth analysis of the unique system of party politics in the United States. Top analysts of party politics provide insightful chapters that explore how and why the U.S. parties have changed over time, including major organizational transformations by the parties, behavioral changes among candidates and party activists, and attitudinal changes among their partisans in the electorate. The authors discuss the way the traditional concept of formal party organizations gave way over time to a candidate-centered model, fueled in part by changes in campaign finance, the rise of new communication technologies, and fragmentation of the electorate. This book is an ideal reference for students and researchers who want to develop a deeper understanding of the current challenges faced by citizens of republican government in the United States.