



by maintaining networks of social support. The privatization of religion enabled advocates for religion to operate more independently and creatively than under religious establishment; this independence fostered innovation, competition, and organizational growth. Left more to their own devices than under British law, religious groups in early nineteenth-century America enjoyed new freedom as private corporations. This unprecedented autonomy facilitated religious growth and transformation on a massive scale, as religious groups devised new forms of communal governance and discipline, and new means of broadcasting their messages through education, print media technology, public events, and ingenious event-planning. The book's conclusion presents an overview of the development of modern corporations since the late-nineteenth century, highlighting religion's evolution in a society dominated by commercial incorporation.

Simplified Chinese edition of *Lies My Teacher Told Me: Everything Your American History Textbook Got Wrong*. Loewen surveyed 18 high school history textbooks and was appalled at the amount of myths, misinformation, blind patriotism, and even lies that mislead our students. It's an eye-opener. In Simplified Chinese. Distributed by Tsai Fong Books, Inc.

This pioneering work brings the pre-Columbian and colonial history of Latin America home: rather than starting out in Spain and following Columbus and the conquistadores as they "discover" New World peoples, *The Formation of Latin American Nations* begins with the Mesoamerican and South American nations as they were before the advent of European colonialism—and only then moves on to the sixteenth-century Spanish arrival and its impact. To form a clearer picture of precolonial Latin America, Thomas Ward reads between the lines in the "Chronicles of the Indies," filling in the blanks with information derived from archaeology, anthropology, genetics, and common-sense logic. Although he finds fascinating points of comparison among the K'iche' Maya in Central America, the polities (señoríos) of Colombia, and the Chimú of the northern Peruvian coast, Ward focuses on two of the best-known peoples: the Nahua (Aztec) of Central Mexico and the Inka of the Andes. His study privileges indigenous-identified authors such as Diego Muñoz Camargo, Fernando de Alva Ixtlilxóchitl, Inca Garcilaso de la Vega, and Felipe Guaman Poma de Ayala while it also consults Spanish chroniclers like Hernán Cortés, Bernal Díaz del Castillo, Pedro Cieza de León, and Bartolomé de las Casas. The nation-forming processes that Ward theorizes feature two forms of cultural appropriation: the horizontal, in which nations appropriate people and customs from adjacent cultures, and the vertical, in which nations dig into their own past to fortify their concept of exceptionality. In defining these processes, Ward eschews the most common measure, race, instead opting for the Nahua *altepetl*, the Inka *panaka*, and the K'iche' *amaq'*. His work thus approaches the nation both as the indigenous people conceptualized it and with terminology that would have been familiar to them before and after contact with the Spanish. The result is a truly decolonial account of the formation and organization of Latin American nations, one that puts the indigenous perspective at its center.

Between the time of the settling of Jamestown and the Trail of Tears in the 1830's, thousands of American Indians were induced to cede their lands to European settlers and move westward. This book, with the aid of maps and pictures, relies primarily on the words of those involved to provide an historical accounting of the forced relocations. Presidential policies are examined, as well as the various ways in which the Indians attempted to maintain their cultural identity during these upheavals. Cultural and community splits within the Creek, Cherokee and Seminole nations are also explored in detail.

The purpose of the Journal is threefold: first, to stimulate the collection and facilitate the dissemination of facts about the education of Black people; second, to present discussions involving critical appraisals of the proposals and practices relating to the education of Black people; third, to stimulate and sponsor investigations of issues incident to the education of Black people.

An investigation of the response of American Jews to Nazism and the extermination of European Jewry. The demand for Jewish statehood politicized the rescue issue and made it impossible to appeal for American aid on purely humanitarian grounds. Berman tries to understand the constraints within which American Jews operated. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

A reexamination of America's overloaded foreign policy tradition and its importance for global politics today. Debates about U.S. foreign policy have revolved around three main traditions—liberal internationalism, realism, and nationalism. In this book, distinguished political scientist Henry Nau delves deeply into a fourth, overlooked foreign policy tradition that he calls "conservative internationalism." This approach spreads freedom, like liberal internationalism; arms diplomacy, like realism; and preserves national sovereignty, like nationalism. It targets a world of limited government or independent "sister republics," not a world of great power concerts or centralized international institutions. Nau explores conservative internationalism in the foreign policies of Thomas Jefferson, James Polk, Harry Truman, and Ronald Reagan. These presidents did more than any others to expand the arc of freedom using a deft combination of force, diplomacy, and compromise. Since Reagan, presidents have swung back and forth among the main traditions, overreaching under Bush and now retrenching under Obama. Nau demonstrates that conservative internationalism offers an alternative way. It pursues freedom but not everywhere, prioritizing situations that border on existing free countries—Turkey, for example, rather than Iraq. It uses lesser force early to influence negotiations rather than greater force later after negotiations fail. And it reaches timely compromises to cash in military leverage and sustain public support. A groundbreaking revival of a neglected foreign policy tradition, *Conservative Internationalism* shows how the United States can effectively sustain global leadership while respecting the constraints of public will and material resources.

Washington. The widow Washington ; Martha Dandridge ; Married lady ; Mistress of Mount Vernon ; Revolutionary war ; First lady ; Slaves in the president's house ; Home again -- Jefferson. Martha Wayles ; Mistress of Monticello I ; War in Virginia ; Birth and death at Monticello ; Patsy Jefferson and Sally Hemings ; First lady ; Mistress of Monticello II ; The Hemingses ; Death of Thomas Jefferson -- Madison. Dolley Payne ; Mrs. Madison ; First lady ; Mistress of Montpelier ; Decline of Montpelier ; The widow Madison ; Sale of Montpelier ; In Washington ; Death of Dolley Madison -- Epilogue inside and outside

"Short, plain, balding, neither soldier nor orator, low on charisma and high on intelligence, Madison cared more about achieving results than taking the credit. To reach his lifelong goal of a self-governing constitutional republic, he blended his talents with those of key partners. It was Madison who led the drive for the Constitutional Convention and pressed for an effective new government as his patron George Washington lent the effort legitimacy; Madison who wrote the Federalist Papers with Alexander Hamilton to secure the Constitution's ratification; Madison who corrected the greatest blunder of the Constitution by drafting and securing passage of the Bill of Rights with Washington's support; Madison who joined Thomas Jefferson to found the nation's first political party and move the nation toward broad democratic principles; Madison, with James Monroe, who guided the new nation through its first war in 1812, really its Second War of Independence; and it was Madison who handed the reins of government to the last of the Founders, his old friend and sometime rival Monroe"--

This book examines the African American struggle for access to public libraries in the South, bringing together and examining the three distinct fields involved—Southern Studies, African American Studies, and Library Studies—to inform the historical survey. The central assumption of *The Textbook as Discourse* is this: interpreted in the flow of history, textbooks can provide important insights into the nature and meaning of a culture and the social and political discourses in which it is engaged. This book is about

the social, political and cultural content of elementary and secondary textbooks in American education. It focuses on the nature of the discourses—the content and context—that represent what is included in textbooks. The term "discourse" provides the conceptual framework for the book, drawing on the work of the French social theorist Michel Foucault. The volume includes classic articles and book chapters as well as three original chapters written by the editors. To enhance its usefulness as a course text, each chapter includes an Overview, Key Concepts, and Questions for Reflection.

Traces the development of the genre from the end of the Civil War to the beginning of World War I, from the transformations of later 19th-century America to the rise of modernism. Considers such dimensions as sentimentalism versus professionalism, realism, local color, novels of race and racism, new women writers, naturalism, and emergent modernism. Considers both the standard canon and works by people on the social fringes.

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