From its origins in the 1750s, the white-led American abolitionist movement adhered to principles of “moral suasion” and nonviolent resistance as both religious tenet and political strategy. But by the 1850s, the population of enslaved Americans had increased exponentially, and such legislative efforts as the Fugitive Slave Act and the Supreme Court’s 1857 ruling in the Dred Scott case effectively voided any rights black Americans held as enslaved or free people. As conditions deteriorated for African Americans, black abolitionist leaders contemplated violence as the only means of shocking Northerners out of their apathy and instigating an antislavery war.

In *Force and Freedom*, Kellie Carter Jackson provides the first historical analysis exclusively focused on the tactical use of violence by antebellum black activists. Through rousing public speeches, the burgeoning black press, and the formation of militia groups, black abolitionist leaders mobilized their communities, compelled national action, and drew international attention. Drawing on the precedent and pathos of the American and Haitian Revolutions, African American abolitionists used violence as a political language and a means of provoking social change. Through tactical violence, argues Carter Jackson, black abolitionist leaders accomplished what white nonviolent abolitionists could not: creating the conditions that necessitated the Civil War. *Force and Freedom* takes readers beyond the honorable politics of moral suasion and the romanticism of the Underground Railroad and into an exploration of the agonizing decisions, strategies, and actions of the black abolitionists who, though lacking an official political voice, were nevertheless responsible for instigating monumental social and political change.

Kellie Carter Jackson teaches in the Africana Studies Department at Wellesley College. She is coeditor of *Reconsidering Roots: Race, Politics, and Memory*.

“With engaging new sources and a deft reading of familiar narratives, Kellie Carter Jackson reminds us that black resistance was always central to abolition. *Force and Freedom* centers the role of violence in the long road to black freedom, rendering a more complicated image of black abolitionists who were willing to abandon the petition for the gun. A most important contribution to the study of American abolition.”

—Erica Armstrong Dunbar, author of *Never Caught: The Washingtons’ Relentless Pursuit of Their Runaway Slave, Ona Judge*

“In this original and important contribution to the history of abolitionism, Kellie Carter Jackson draws on newspapers, pamphlets, speeches, and convention proceedings to trace how black abolitionists abandoned Garrisonian ‘moral suasion’ and increasingly called for violent resistance to slavery. As she demonstrates, violence was both a political language and a concrete strategy, a means of galvanizing support in the North, drawing attention to the violence inherent in slavery, preventing the rendition of fugitive slaves, and paying tribute to the revolution that had overthrown the slave system in Haiti.”

—Eric Foner, author of *Gateway to Freedom: The Hidden History of the Underground Railroad*
Represented
The Black Imagemakers Who Reimagined African American Citizenship

Brenna Wynn Greer

In 1948, Moss Kendrix, a former New Deal public relations officer, founded a highly successful, Washington, D.C.-based public relations firm, the flagship client of which was the Coca-Cola Company. As the first black pitchman for Coca-Cola, Kendrix found his way into the rarefied world of white corporate America. His personal phone book also included the names of countless black celebrities, such as bandleader Duke Ellington, singer-actress Pearl Bailey, and boxer Joe Louis, with whom he had built relationships in the course of developing marketing campaigns for his numerous federal and corporate clients. Kendrix, along with Ebony publisher John H. Johnson and Life photographer Gordon Parks, recognized that, in the image-saturated world of postwar America, media in all its forms held greater significance for defining American citizenship than ever before. For these imagemakers, the visual representation of African Americans as good citizens was good business.

In Represented, Brenna Wynn Greer explores how black entrepreneurs produced magazines, photographs, and advertising that forged a close association between blackness and Americanness. In particular, they popularized conceptions of African Americans as enthusiastic consumers, a status essential to postwar citizenship claims. But their media creations were complicated: subject to marketplace dictates, they often relied on gender, class, and family stereotypes. Demand for such representations came not only from corporate and government clients to fuel mass consumerism and attract support for national efforts, such as the fight against fascism, but also from African Americans who sought depictions of blackness to counter racist ideas that undermined their rights and their national belonging as citizens.

The story of how black capitalists made the market work for racial progress on their way to making money reminds us that the path to civil rights involved commercial endeavors as well as social and political activism.

Brenna Wynn Greer is the Knafel Assistant Professor of Social Sciences and Assistant Professor of History at Wellesley College.

“A wonderful and pioneering book that raises fresh questions about business, civil rights, and African American history. Complicating what it means to be a black capitalist, Brenna Wynn Greer charts a new path with her innovative framing of ‘Civil Rights work.’”

—Quincy Mills, Vassar College

“Beautifully written and meticulously researched, Represented is a groundbreaking, exemplary book that makes a field-defining intervention into the relationship between visual culture, capitalism, and citizenship.”

—Elspeth Brown, University of Toronto

“Brenna Wynn Greer reveals how corporations and professional image-makers gave us some of our earliest photographic visions of freedom, showing how they captured, in the process, our most iconic snapshots of the black freedom struggle. Black capitalism and black activism have long been part of a single history. Represented now gifts us that history—timely and transformative—in a single, important book.”

—N. D. B. Connolly, author of A World More Concrete: Real Estate and the Remaking of Jim Crow South Florida
The Closet and the Cul-de-Sac
The Politics of Sexual Privacy in Northern California
Clayton Howard

The right to privacy is a pivotal concept in the culture wars that have galvanized American politics for the past several decades. It has become a rallying point for political issues ranging from abortion to gay liberation to sex education. Yet this notion of privacy originated not only from legal arguments, nor solely from political movements on the left or the right, but also from ambivalent moderates who valued both personal freedom and the preservation of social norms.

In *The Closet and the Cul-de-Sac*, Clayton Howard chronicles the rise of sexual privacy as a fulcrum of American cultural politics. Beginning in the 1940s, public officials pursued an agenda that both promoted heterosexuality and made sexual privacy one of the state’s key promises to its citizens. The 1944 G.I. Bill, for example, excluded gay veterans and enfranchised married ones in its dispersal of housing benefits. At the same time, officials required secluded bedrooms in new suburban homes and created educational campaigns designed to teach children respect for parents’ privacy. In the following decades, measures such as these helped to concentrate middle-class families in the suburbs and gay men and lesbians in cities.

In the 1960s and 1970s, the gay rights movement invoked privacy to attack repressive antigay laws, while social conservatives criticized tolerance for LGBT people as an assault on their own privacy. Many self-identified moderates, however, used identical rhetoric to distance themselves from both the discriminatory language of the religious right and the perceived excesses of the gay freedom struggle. Using the Bay Area as a case study, Howard places these moderates at the center of postwar American politics and shows how the region’s burgeoning suburbs reacted to increasing gay activism in San Francisco. *The Closet and the Cul-de-Sac* offers specific examples of the ways in which government policies shaped many Americans’ attitudes about sexuality and privacy and how citizens mobilized to reshape them.

Clayton Howard teaches history at the Ohio State University.

“The Closet and the Cul-de-Sac is a fascinating book that brings together in revelatory ways the political economy of metropolitan development and the history of sexuality, offering new interpretations of postwar political culture. Through a rigorous investigation of housing and neighborhood development, it makes logical what first appears to be a paradox: the triumph of a ‘tolerate but not endorse’ politics around non-normative sexuality in the second half of the twentieth century. Clayton Howard makes a convincing case for a ‘metropolitan’ approach to political economy and social life and weighs the implications for sexual politics more thoroughly and creatively than I have seen anywhere else.”

—Sarah Igo, author of *The Known Citizen: A History of Privacy in Modern America*

“Clayton Howard has written an important, provocative, and path-breaking book centered on a wide-ranging, eye-opening, and nuanced discussion of the right to privacy and its role in conversations about public and domestic spaces, sexual rights and freedoms, and the proper place of queer and straight people in the body politic. No one has identified the varied threads of privacy embedded throughout the social fabrics of modern cities and suburbs like this before.”—Bryant Simon, Temple University
Free and Natural
Nudity and the American Cult of the Body
Sarah Schrank

From Naked Juice® to nude yoga, contemporary society is steeped in language that draws a connection from nudity to nature, wellness, and liberation. How did the naked body come to be associated with “naturalness,” and how has this notion influenced American culture?

Free and Natural explores the cultural history of nudity and its impact on ideas about the body and the environment from the early twentieth century to the present. Sarah Schrank traces the history of nudity, especially public nudity, across the unusual eras and locations where it thrived—including the California desert, Depression-era collectives, and 1950s suburban nudist communities—as well as the more predictable beaches and resorts. She also highlights the many tensions it produced. For example, the blurry line between wholesome nudity and sexuality became impossible to sustain when confronted by the cultural challenges of the sexual revolution. Many longtime free and natural lifestyle enthusiasts, fatigued by decades of legal battles, retreated to private homes and resorts while the politics of gay rights, sexual liberation, environmentalism, and racial equality of the 1970s inspired a new generation of radical advocates of public nudity.

By the dawn of the twenty-first century, Schrank demonstrates, a free and natural lifestyle that started with antimaterialist, back-to-the-land rural retreats had evolved into a billion-dollar wellness marketplace where “Naked™” sells endless products promising natural health, sexual fulfillment, organic food, and hip authenticity. Free and Natural provides an in-depth account of how our bodies have become tethered so closely to modern ideas about nature and identity and yet have been consistently subjected to the excesses of capitalism.

Sarah Schrank is Professor of History at California State University, Long Beach and author of Art and the City: Civic Imagination and Cultural Authority in Los Angeles, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.

“Uncovering truths about the meaning of the body that are not as self-evident as its unadorned form would claim, Sarah Schrank’s Free and Natural is a lively, enlightening book authored by an accomplished historian at the height of her powers.”

—Whitney Strub, Rutgers University–Newark

“A rich narrative and rewarding read, Free and Natural reveals the long backstories behind contemporary debates about our bodily selves and provocatively reframes the study of ‘the body’ as deeply enmeshed in multiple strands of modern cultural history—notably, the shifting beliefs about nature and environment as well as public and private space.”

—Phoebe S. K. Young, University of Colorado Boulder
Liberal democracies on both sides of the Atlantic find themselves approaching a state of emergency, beset by potent populist challenges of the right and left. But what exactly lies at the core of widespread dissatisfaction with the status quo? And how can the challenge be overcome?

In Democracy in Crisis, Christian Lammert and Boris Vormann argue that the rise of populism in North Atlantic states is not the cause of a crisis of governance but its result. This crisis has been many decades in the making and is intricately linked to the rise of a certain type of political philosophy and practice in which economic rationality has hollowed out political values and led to an impoverishment of the political sphere more broadly. The process began in the 1980s, when the United States and Great Britain decided to unleash markets in the name of economic growth and democracy. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, several countries in Europe followed suit and marketized their educational, social, and healthcare systems, which in turn increased inequality and fragmentation. The result has been a collapse of social cohesion and trust that the populists promise to address but only make worse. Looking to the future, Lammert and Vormann conclude their analysis with concrete suggestions for ways politics can once again be placed in the foreground, with markets serving social relations rather than the reverse.

Christian Lammert is Professor of North American Politics and Policy at Freie Universität Berlin.

Boris Vormann teaches political science at Freie Universität Berlin.

Susan Gillespie is the founding director of the Institute for International Liberal Education and Vice President for International Education at Bard College.

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Nationalism is on the rise across the Western world, serving as a rallying cry for voters angry at the unacknowledged failures of the consensus in favor of globalization that has dominated politics and economics since the end of the Cold War. In After Nationalism, Samuel Goldman trains a sympathetic but skeptical eye on the trend, highlighting the deep challenges that face any contemporary effort to revive social cohesion at the national level.

Noting the many obstacles standing in the way of basing any political project on widely shared values and beliefs, Goldman points to three pillars of mid-twentieth-century nationalism, all of which are absent today: coercive Americanization, total mobilization for war, and widespread religious faith. Most of today’s nationalists fail to recognize these necessary underpinnings of any renewed nationalism, or the potentially troubling activities and consequences that they would engender (including extensive state activism in Americanization efforts and the massive growth of government that tends to accompany military mobilization). For that reason, Goldman concludes, those worried about the need for social cohesion should move in the opposite direction—toward support for political projects grounded in local communities.

Samuel Goldman teaches political science and is Executive Director of the Loeb Institute for Religious Freedom at the George Washington University. He is literary editor of Modern Age and author of God’s Country: Christian Zionism in America, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.
Religion in the Public Square
Sheen, King, Falwell
James M. Patterson

In Religion in the Public Square, James M. Patterson considers religious leaders who popularized theology through media campaigns designed to persuade the public. Ven. Fulton J. Sheen, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and Rev. Jerry Falwell differed profoundly on issues of theology and politics, but they shared an approach to public ministry that aimed directly at changing how Americans understood the nature and purpose of their country. From the 1930s through the 1950s, Sheen was an early adopter of paperbacks, radio, and television to condemn totalitarian ideologies and to defend American Catholicism against Protestant accusations of divided loyalty. During the 1950s and 1960s, King staged demonstrations and boycotts that drew the mass media to him. The attention provided him the platform to preach Christian love as a political foundation in direct opposition to white supremacy. Falwell started his own church, which he developed into a mass media empire. He then leveraged it during the late 1970s through the 1980s to influence the Republican Party by exhorting his audience to not only ally with religious conservatives around issues of abortion and the traditional family but also to vote accordingly.

Sheen, King, and Falwell were so successful in popularizing their theological ideas that they won prestigious awards, had access to presidents, and witnessed the results of their labors. However, Patterson argues that Falwell’s efforts broke with the longstanding refusal of religious public figures to participate directly in partisan affairs and thereby catalyzed the process of politicizing religion that undermined the Judeo-Christian consensus that formed the foundation of American politics.

James M. Patterson teaches politics at Ave Maria University.

“Informative and provocative, Religion in the Public Square is original in its interpretations and judicious in its assessments. James M. Patterson makes a valuable contribution to our understanding of the role of preachers and public religion in the United States in the second half of the twentieth century”—Robert Kraynak, Colgate University
The London Bombings
Marc Sageman

On July 7, 2005, at the end of the morning rush hour, three near-simultaneous explosions tore apart the London Underground. Within an hour, the entire subway network was evacuated, and a fourth explosion in a bus underscored that this was a terrorist operation. The bombings shattered the British counterterrorism services’ assumptions about the global neojihadi threat to Britain. Authorities pondered whether al Qaeda was a loose coalition with no clear leadership or a highly structured group with international reach that posed a clear threat to the United Kingdom. These two perspectives are not just academic disputes but raise important issues with real consequences in terms of counterterrorism strategy. What sorts of distinct measures are needed to combat these opposing forms of terrorism? What can we learn from the ways in which the London terror attacks were planned and executed—and from Britain’s response?

In *The London Bombings*, counterterrorism expert Marc Sageman seeks to answer these questions through a new detailed account and analysis of the Underground bombings as well as three other attacks directed at Britain between 2004 and 2006. Drawing on previously unavailable trial transcripts and law enforcement records, terrorists’ self-documentation, and his own government experience in counterterrorism, Sageman makes the case that “top down” and “bottom up” conceptions of terror organizations need not be incompatible and that, in part because of this binary thinking, the West has tended to overreact to the severity of the threat. He stresses the fluid, chaotic ways that terrorist events unfold: spontaneously and gradually with haphazard planning—as the perpetrators are often worldly, educated, and not particularly religious before becoming engaged in neojihadi activities. *The London Bombings* is a vital, persuasive account of events that have not yet been properly presented to the public and are critical to the foundation of an effective counterterrorism strategy.

Marc Sageman, a forensic psychiatrist and political sociologist, is a qualified court counterterrorism expert. He is author of *Turning to Political Violence, Misunderstanding Terrorism, Leaderless Jihad*, and *Understanding Terror Networks*, all available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.

Praise for *Understanding Terror Networks*:
“The most sophisticated analysis of global jihadis yet published. . . . His conclusions have demolished much of the conventional wisdom about who joins jihadi groups.”
—William Dalrymple, in *New York Review of Books*

Praise for *Leaderless Jihad*:
“It might be comforting to think that angry young Islamists are crazed psychopaths or sex-starved adolescents who have been brainwashed in malign madrassas. But Mr. Sageman . . . explodes each of these myths, and others besides, in an unsettling account of how Al Qaeda has evolved from the organisation headed by Osama bin Laden into an amorphous movement—a ‘leaderless jihad.’”
—*The Economist*
The Steppe and the Sea
Pearls in the Mongol Empire

Thomas T. Allsen

Pearls, valued for aesthetic, economic, religious, and political reasons, were the ultimate luxury good of the Middle Ages, and the Chingissid imperium, the largest contiguous land empire in history, was their unmatched collector, promoter, and conveyor. Thomas T. Allsen examines the importance of pearls, as luxury good and political investment, in the Mongolian empire—from its origin in 1206, through its unprecedented expansion, to its division and decline in 1370—in order to track the varied cultural and commercial interactions between the northern steppes and the southern seas.

Focusing first on the acquisition, display, redistribution, and political significance of pearls, Allsen shows how the very act of forming such a vast nomadic empire required the massive accumulation, management, and movement of prestige goods, and how this process brought into being new regimes of consumption on a continental scale. He argues that overland and seaborne trade flourished simultaneously, forming a dynamic exchange system that moved commodities from east to west and north to south, including an enormous quantity of pearls. Tracking the circulation of pearls across time, he highlights the importance of different modes of exchange—booty-taking, tributary relations, market mechanisms, and reciprocal gift-giving. He also sheds light on the ways in which Mongols’ marketing strategies made use of not only myth and folklore but also maritime communications networks created by Indian-Buddhist and Muslim merchants skilled in cross-cultural commerce.

In Allsen’s analysis, pearls illuminate Mongolian exceptionalism in steppe history, the interconnections between overland and seaborne trade, recurrent patterns in the employment of luxury goods in the political cultures of empires, and the consequences of such goods for local and regional economies.

Thomas T. Allsen is Professor Emeritus of The College of New Jersey and author of several books, including Commodity and Exchange in the Mongol Empire: A Cultural History of Islamic Textiles and Culture and Conquest in Mongol Eurasia. He is author of The Royal Hunt in Eurasian History, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.

“By focusing on pearls, Thomas T. Allsen offers new insights into the wider socioeconomic and cultural history of the Mongol Empire. His book is an extremely rich study of the process of southernization and the interaction between maritime and continental trade.”

—J. J. L. Gommans, University of Leiden

“Based on exhaustive research across multiple languages, The Steppe and the Sea is original and significant and illuminates novel aspects of both the Mongol Empire and Eurasian empires in general.”

—David Christian, Macquarie University
Anna Zieglerin and the Lion’s Blood
Alchemy and End Times in Reformation Germany
Tara Nummedal

In 1573, the alchemist Anna Zieglerin gave her patron, the Duke of Braunschweig-Wolfenbüttel, the recipe for an extraordinary substance she called the lion’s blood. She claimed that this golden oil could stimulate the growth of plants, create gemstones, transform lead into the coveted philosophers’ stone—and would serve a critical role in preparing for the Last Days. Boldly envisioning herself as a Protestant Virgin Mary, Anna proposed that the lion’s blood, paired with her own body, could even generate life, repopulating and redeeming the corrupt world in its final moments.

In Anna Zieglerin and the Lion’s Blood, Tara Nummedal reconstructs the extraordinary career and historical afterlife of alchemist, courtier, and prophet Anna Zieglerin. She situates Anna’s story within the wider frameworks of Reformation Germany’s religious, political, and military battles; the rising influence of alchemy; the role of apocalyptic eschatology; and the position of women within these contexts. Together with her husband, the jester Heinrich Schombach, and their companion and fellow alchemist Philipp Sommering, Anna promised her patrons at the court of Wolfenbüttel spiritual salvation and material profit. But her compelling vision brought with it another, darker possibility: rather than granting her patrons wealth or redemption, Anna’s alchemical gifts might instead lead to war, disgrace, and destruction. By 1575, three years after Anna’s arrival at court, her enemies had succeeded in turning her from holy alchemist into poisoner and sorceress, culminating in Anna’s arrest, torture, and public execution.

In her own life, Anna was a master of self-fashioning: in the centuries since her death, her story has been continually refashioned, making her a fitting emblem for each new age. Interweaving the history of science, gender, religion, and politics, Nummedal recounts how one resourceful woman’s alchemical schemes touched some of the most consequential matters in Reformation Germany.

Tara Nummedal is Associate Professor of History at Brown University and author of Alchemy and Authority in the Holy Roman Empire.

“Anna Zieglerin and the Lion’s Blood is as gripping as a good novel, yet so much more than merely an interesting yarn. Tara Nummedal is completely conversant with the milieu in which she locates her story and is very adept in fitting this episode into the broader narratives of sixteenth-century religion, science, and court life.”
—Philip Soergel, University of Maryland

“Anna Zieglerin and the Lion’s Blood is at once a story of one particular woman and a broader discourse on gender and the body, the history of alchemy, the central role of apocalyptic thinking in early modern Germany, and, most interestingly, the nature of historical truth. A remarkable story, expertly told.”—Alisha Rankin, Tufts University
The Practice of Citizenship
Black Politics and Print Culture in the Early United States
Derrick R. Spires

In the years between the American Revolution and the U.S. Civil War, as legal and cultural understandings of citizenship became more racially restrictive, black writers articulated an expansive, practice-based theory of citizenship. Grounded in political participation, mutual aid, critique and revolution, and the myriad daily interactions between people living in the same spaces, citizenship, they argued, is not defined by who one is but, rather, by what one does.

In *The Practice of Citizenship*, Derrick R. Spires examines the parallel development of early black print culture and legal and cultural understandings of U.S. citizenship, beginning in 1787, with the framing of the federal Constitution and the founding of the Free African Society by Absalom Jones and Richard Allen, and ending in 1861, with the onset of the Civil War. Between these two points he recovers understudied figures such as William J. Wilson, whose 1859 “Afric-American Picture Gallery” appeared in seven installments in *The Anglo-African Magazine*, and the physician, abolitionist, and essayist James McCune Smith. He places texts such as the proceedings of black state conventions alongside considerations of canonical figures such as Frances Ellen Watkins Harper and Frederick Douglass.

Reading black print culture as a space where citizenship was both theorized and practiced, Spires reveals the degree to which concepts of black citizenship emerged through a highly creative and diverse community of letters, not easily reducible to representative figures or genres. From petitions to Congress to Frances Harper’s parlor fiction, black writers framed citizenship both explicitly and implicitly, the book demonstrates, not simply as a response to white supremacy but as a matter of course in the shaping of their own communities and in meeting their own political, social, and cultural needs.

*Derrick R. Spires* is Associate Professor of English at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

“Offering a richly immersive experience, *The Practice of Citizenship* displaces well-known representative figures, foregrounds a diverse community of letters, and significantly increases our understanding of African American discourses of citizenship.”

—Jeannine DeLombard, University of California, Santa Barbara

“Derrick R. Spires orchestrates insightful readings of both the most important and underutilized touchstones in early Black print studies like a master conductor. By having an array of early Black authors, events, and exchanges in play together and by amplifying how early Black writers and communities created, enlivened, and sustained collective advocacy, Spires’s work is poised to significantly expand the canon of nineteenth-century texts scholars write about and teach. *The Practice of Citizenship* is a considerable achievement.”

—P. Gabrielle Foreman, University of Delaware
The Disaffected
Britain’s Occupation of Philadelphia During the American Revolution

Aaron Sullivan

Elizabeth and Henry Drinker of Philadelphia were no friends of the American Revolution. Yet neither were they its enemies. The Drinkers were a merchant family who, being Quakers and pacifists, shunned commitments to both the Revolutionaries and the British. They strove to endure the war uninvolved and unscathed. They failed. In 1777, the war came to Philadelphia when the city was taken and occupied by the British army.

Aaron Sullivan explores the British occupation of Philadelphia, chronicling the experiences of a group of people who were pursued, pressured, and at times persecuted, not because they chose the wrong side of the Revolution but because they tried not to choose a side at all. For these people, the war was neither a glorious cause to be won, nor an unnatural rebellion to be suppressed, but a dangerous and costly calamity to be navigated with care. Both the Patriots and the British referred to this group as “the disaffected,” judging correctly that their defining feature was less loyalty to than a lack of support for either side in the dispute, and denounced them as opportunistic, apathetic, or even treasonous. Sullivan shows how Revolutionary authorities embraced desperate measures in their quest to secure their own legitimacy, suppressing speech, controlling commerce, and mandating military service. In 1778, without the Patriots firing a shot, the king’s army abandoned Philadelphia and the perceived threat from neutrals began to decline—as did the coercive and intolerant practices of the Revolutionary regime.

By highlighting the perspectives of those wearied by and withdrawn from the conflict, The Disaffected reveals the consequences of a Revolutionary ideology that assumed the nation’s people to be a united and homogenous front.

Aaron Sullivan is a historian and writer living in Philadelphia.

“Beautifully written, The Disaffected uncovers a forgotten but important piece of the American Revolution. Aaron Sullivan is a natural storyteller whose deeply-researched book will change the way we think about Philadelphia’s revolutionary history. A must read for scholars and the historically-interested alike.”
—Patrick Spero, American Philosophical Society
Smugglers, Pirates, and Patriots
Free Trade in the Age of Revolution

Tyson Reeder

After emerging victorious from their revolution against the British Empire, many North Americans associated commercial freedom with independence and republicanism. Optimistic about the liberation movements sweeping Latin America, they were particularly eager to disrupt the Portuguese Empire. Anticipating the establishment of a Brazilian republic that they assumed would give them commercial preference, they aimed to aid Brazilian independence through contraband, plunder, and revolution. In contrast to the British Empire’s reaction to the American Revolution, though, Lisbon officials liberalized imperial trade when revolutionary fervor threatened the Portuguese Empire in the 1780s and 1790s. In 1808, to save the empire from Napoleon’s army, the Portuguese court relocated to Rio de Janeiro and opened Brazilian ports to foreign commerce. By 1822, the year Brazil declared independence, it had become the undisputed center of U.S. trade with the Portuguese Empire. However, by that point, Brazilians tended to associate free trade with the consolidation of monarchical power and imperial strength, and, by the end of the 1820s, it was clear that Brazilians would retain a monarchy despite their independence.

Smugglers, Pirates, and Patriots delineates the differences between the British and Portuguese empires as they struggled with revolutionary tumult. It reveals how those differences led to turbulent transnational exchanges between the United States and Brazil as merchants, smugglers, rogue officials, slave traders, and pirates sought to trade outside legal confines. Tyson Reeder argues that although U.S. traders had forged their commerce with Brazil convinced that they could secure republican trade partners there, they were instead forced to reconcile their vision of the Americas as a haven for republics with the reality of a monarchy residing in the hemisphere. He shows that as twilight fell on the Age of Revolution, Brazil and the United States became fellow slave powers rather than fellow republics.

Tyson Reeder is an editor with The Papers of James Madison at the University of Virginia.

“An important and influential book. Integrating North and South Atlantic dynamics and Anglo and Iberian Atlantic worlds, Smugglers, Pirates, and Patriots provides an original and insightful contribution to debates on sovereignty, free trade, mercantilism, independence movements, regional identities, and U.S. state formation.”
—Fabricio Prado, College of William and Mary

“Tyson Reeder demonstrates an extraordinary command of both English- and Portuguese-language primary sources as well as the larger conceptual framework of a major transformation in commerce in the Atlantic world during the Age of Revolution.”—Paul Gilje, University of Oklahoma
“Translating Nature yields a powerful antidote against accounts of the Scientific Revolution that have disingenuously linked the rise of empiricism in the West with northern, Protestant Europe, ignoring the pivotal role that the first overseas empires, Spain and Portugal, played in Europe’s discovery of natural and human worlds across the globe. Written by seasoned scholars of the early modern world, this collection of essays reveals a complex information network extending all the way from native informants who provided varied natural and ethnographic knowledge to Iberian institutions and scientists to scientific communities beyond the Pyrenees.”—Nicolás Wey Gómez, Caltech University

The essays in Translating Nature explore the crucial role that the translation of philosophical and epistemological ideas played in European scientific exchanges with American Indians; the ethnographic practices and methods that facilitated appropriation of Amerindian knowledge; the ideas and practices used to record, organize, translate, and conceptualize Amerindian naturalist knowledge; and the persistent presence and influence of Amerindian and Iberian naturalist and medical knowledge in the development of early modern natural history.

Contributors: Ralph Bauer, Daniela Bleichmar, William Eamon, Ruth Hill, Jaime Marroquín Arredondo, Sara Miglietti, Luis Millones Figueroa, Marcy Norton, Christopher Parsons, Juan Pimentel, Sarah Rivett, John Slater.

Jaime Marroquín Arredondo is Associate Professor of Spanish at Western Oregon University.

Ralph Bauer is Associate Professor of English and Comparative Literature at the University of Maryland.

Colonial Ecology, Atlantic Economy
Transforming Nature in Early New England
Strother E. Roberts

Focusing on the Connecticut River Valley—New England’s longest river and largest watershed—Strother E. Roberts traces the local, regional, and transatlantic markets in colonial commodities that shaped an ecological transformation in one corner of the rapidly globalizing early modern world. Reaching deep into the interior, the Connecticut provided a watery commercial highway for the furs, grain, timber, livestock, and various other commodities that the region exported. Colonial Ecology, Atlantic Economy shows how the extraction of each commodity had an impact on the New England landscape, creating a new colonial ecology inextricably tied to the broader transatlantic economy beyond its shores.

This history refutes two common misconceptions: first, that globalization is a relatively new phenomenon and, second, that the Puritan founders of New England were self-sufficient ascetics who sequestered themselves from the corrupting influence of the wider world.

Imperial planners envisioned New England as a region able to provide resources to other, more profitable parts of the empire, such as the sugar islands of the Caribbean. Settlers embraced trade as a means to afford the tools they needed to conquer the landscape and to acquire the same luxury commodities popular among the consumer class of Europe. New England’s native nations, meanwhile, utilized their access to European trade goods and weapons to secure power and prestige in a region shaken by invading newcomers and the diseases that followed in their wake. These networks of extraction and exchange fundamentally transformed the natural environment of the region, creating a landscape that, by the turn of the nineteenth century, would have been unrecognizable to those living there two centuries earlier.

Strother E. Roberts teaches history at Bowdoin College.
“In looking at this relationship between white-exclusivist ‘Protestant Supremacy,’ the formation of a paternalist Christian Slavery that encouraged conversion of blacks but discouraged their literacy, and the role of Africans and African Americans in compelling (through their words and actions) a rethinking of the relationship between Christianity and slavery, Gerbner has given us a new synthesis that incorporates the Atlantic world perspective beautifully. And she has given us another version of the grim irony of Southern religious history.” — *Journal of the American Academy of Religion*

Could slaves become Christian? If so, did their conversion lead to freedom? If not, then how could perpetual enslavement be justified?

When Protestant missionaries arrived in the plantation colonies intending to convert enslaved Africans to Christianity in the 1670s, they were appalled that most slave owners rejected the prospect of slave conversion. Slaveholders regularly attacked missionaries, both verbally and physically, and blamed the evangelizing newcomers for slave rebellions. In response, Quaker, Anglican, and Moravian missionaries articulated a vision of “Christian Slavery,” arguing that Christianity would make slaves hardworking and loyal.

Over time, missionaries increasingly used the language of race to support their arguments for slave conversion. Enslaved Christians, meanwhile, developed an alternate vision of Protestantism that linked religious conversion to literacy and freedom. *Christian Slavery* shows how the contentions between slave owners, enslaved people, and missionaries transformed the practice of Protestantism and the language of race in the early modern Atlantic world.

**Katharine Gerbner** teaches history at the University of Minnesota.

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**New in Paperback**

**Christian Slavery**

*Conversion and Race in the Protestant Atlantic World*

Katharine Gerbner

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**New in Paperback**

**Liberty’s Prisoners**

*Carceral Culture in Early America*

Jen Manion

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**Awarded the Mary Kelly Prize by the Society for Historians of the Early American Republic**

“Jen Manion’s *Liberty’s Prisoners* powerfully recaptures the moment of transition between an older penal system based on public pain and shame and an emergent one centered on confinement, surveillance, and hidden humiliation. Focused on Philadelphia’s famous Walnut Street Prison, *Liberty’s Prisoners* demonstrates the human costs of the birth of the penitentiary.” — *William and Mary Quarterly*

*Liberty’s Prisoners* examines how changing attitudes about work, freedom, property, and family shaped the creation of the penitentiary system in the United States. The penitentiary was designed to reestablish order, both behind its walls and in society at large, but the promise of reformative incarceration failed from its earliest years. Within this system, women served a vital function, and *Liberty’s Prisoners* is the first book to bring to life the experience of African American, immigrant, and poor white women imprisoned in early America. Always a minority of prisoners, women provided domestic labor within the institution and served as model inmates, more likely to submit to the authority of guards, inspectors, and reformers. White men, the primary targets of reformative incarceration, challenged authorities at every turn while African American men were increasingly segregated and denied access to reform.

*Liberty’s Prisoners* chronicles how the penitentiary, though initially designed as an alternative to corporal punishment for the most egregious of offenders, quickly became a repository for those who attempted to lay claim to the new nation’s promise of liberty.

**Jen Manion** is Associate Professor of History at Amherst College.
A Brotherhood of Liberty
Black Reconstruction and Its Legacies in Baltimore, 1865–1920
Dennis Patrick Halpin

“In A Brotherhood of Liberty, Halpin describes how the African American community of Baltimore used activism to define citizenship and freedom after the Civil War. The book makes a significant contribution to our understanding of African American politics from the age of Emancipation through the hardening of Jim Crow to the law-and-order policies of the so-called Progressive Era.” —Shawn Alexander, University of Kansas

Dennis Patrick Halpin shifts the focus of the black freedom struggle from the Deep South to argue that Baltimore is key to understanding the trajectory of civil rights in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In the 1870s and early 1880s, a dynamic group of black political leaders migrated to Baltimore from rural Virginia and Maryland. These activists, mostly former slaves who subsequently trained in the ministry, pushed Baltimore to fulfill Reconstruction’s promise of racial equality. Black Baltimoreans successfully challenged Jim Crow regulations on public transit, in the courts, in the voting booth, and on the streets of residential neighborhoods. They formed some of the nation’s earliest civil rights organizations, including the United Mutual Brotherhood of Liberty, to define their own freedom in the period after the Civil War.

Halpin shows how black Baltimoreans’ successes prompted segregationists to reformulate their tactics. He examines how segregationists countered activists’ victories by using Progressive Era concerns over urban order and corruption to criminalize and disenfranchise African Americans. Indeed, he argues the Progressive Era was crucial in establishing the racialized carceral state of the twentieth-century United States. Tracing the civil rights victories scored by black Baltimoreans that inspired activists throughout the nation and subsequent generations, A Brotherhood of Liberty highlights the strategies that can continue to be useful today, as well as the challenges that may be faced.

Dennis Patrick Halpin teaches history at Virginia Tech.

In Union There Is Strength
Philadelphia in the Age of Urban Consolidation
Andrew Heath

“As Andrew Heath determinedly reminds us, nineteenth-century urban ‘consolidators,’ like their better-known ‘progressive’ progeny, took on a gargantuan task of economic and political development. Characters as diverse as conservative Morton McMichael and radical George Lippard recognized that a city’s health was intricately bound up with that of the nation and the larger world: even a utopia of private homes would need direction and continuing steerage from above. Treating Philadelphia’s Consolidation Plan of 1854 as a kind of municipal bourgeois revolution, Heath turns a local conflict into an instant, urban history classic.” —Leon Fink, University of Illinois, Chicago

A bold new interpretation of a crucial period in Philadelphia’s history, In Union There Is Strength examines the social and spatial reconstruction of an American city in the decades on either side of the American Civil War.

Andrew Heath focuses on the utopian socialists, civic boosters, and municipal reformers who argued that the path to urban greatness lay in the harmonious consolidation of jarring interests rather than in the atomistic individualism we have often associated with the nineteenth-century metropolis. Their rival visions drew them into debates about the reach of local government, the design of urban space, the character of civic life, the power of corporations, and the relations between labor and capital—and ultimately became entangled with the question of national union itself. In tracing these links between city-making and nation-making in the mid-nineteenth century, In Union There Is Strength shows how its titular rallying cry inspired creative, contradictory, and fiercely contested ideas about how to design, build, and live in a metropolis.

Andrew Heath teaches American history at the University of Sheffield.
Covenant Brothers
Evangelicals, Jews, and U.S.-Israeli Relations
Daniel G. Hummel

Weaving together the stories of activists, American Jewish leaders, and Israeli officials in the wake of the establishment of the state of Israel in 1948, *Covenant Brothers* portrays the dramatic rise of evangelical Christian Zionism as it gained prominence in American politics, Israeli diplomacy, and international relations after World War II. According to Daniel G. Hummel, conventional depictions of the Christian Zionist movement—the organized political and religious effort by conservative Protestants to support the state of Israel—focus too much on American evangelical apocalyptic fascination with the Jewish people. Hummel emphasizes instead the institutional, international, interreligious, and intergenerational efforts on the part of Christians and Jews to mobilize evangelical support for Israel.

From missionary churches in Israel to Holy Land tourism, from the Israeli government to the American Jewish Committee, and from Billy Graham’s influence on Richard Nixon to John Hagee’s courting of Donald Trump, Hummel reveals modern Christian Zionism to be an evolving and deepening collaboration between Christians and the state of Israel. He shows how influential officials in the Israeli Ministry of Religious Affairs and Foreign Ministry, tasked with pursuing a religious diplomacy that would enhance Israel’s standing in the Christian world, combined forces with evangelical Christians to create and organize the vast global network of Christian Zionism that exists today. He also explores evangelicalism’s embrace of Jewish concepts, motifs, and practices and its profound consequences on worshippers’ political priorities and their relationship to Israel.

Drawing on religious and government archives in the United States and Israel, *Covenant Brothers* reveals how an unlikely mix of Christian and Jewish leaders, state support, and transnational networks of institutions combined religion, politics, and international relations to influence U.S. foreign policy and, eventually, global geopolitics.

Daniel G. Hummel is a postdoctoral fellow in the History Department at the University of Wisconsin–Madison.

“Engagingly written and persuasively argued, *Covenant Brothers* is based on extraordinary primary research that amply demonstrates that we cannot understand U.S.-Israel relations without examining the impact Israel had on American opinion.”

—Andrew Preston, University of Cambridge

“*Covenant Brothers* is a smart, compelling, and pathbreaking book. The arguments are provocative, in the very best sense. Daniel G. Hummel challenges his readers to see their worlds in new ways. This deeply researched book will stand as the definitive study of American Christian Zionism for a long time to come.”

—Matthew Avery Sutton, Washington State University
“David P. King constructively upends long-standing narratives of modern evangelicalism’s development in the twentieth century that tend to emphasize its politicization on American soil. Offering a refreshingly nuanced reading of World Vision, he uses the organization’s history to illustrate how modern evangelicalism’s work abroad unfolded independently of domestic political developments dictated by the Religious Right. Along the way, he raises intriguing and important claims about the nature of church-state relations, secularization, and religion and public life in contemporary America.”—Darren Dochuk, University of Notre Dame

In 1974, the International Congress on World Evangelization met in Lausanne, Switzerland. Gathering together nearly 2,500 Protestant evangelical leaders from more than 150 countries and 135 denominations, it rivaled Vatican II in terms of its influence. But as David C. Kirkpatrick argues in *A Gospel for the Poor*, the Lausanne Congress was most influential because, for the first time, theologians from the Global South gained a place at the table of the world’s evangelical leadership—brining their nascent brand of social Christianity with them.

Leading up to this momentous occasion, after World War II, there emerged in various parts of the world an embryonic yet discernible progressive coalition of thinkers who were embedded in global evangelical organizations and educational institutions such as the InterVarsity Christian Fellowship, the International Fellowship of Evangelical Students, and the International Fellowship of Evangelical Mission Theologians. Drawing upon bilingual interviews and archives and personal papers from three continents, Kirkpatrick adopts a transnational perspective to tell the story of how a Cold War generation of progressive Latin Americans, including seminal figures such as Ecuadorian René Padilla and Peruvian Samuel Escobar, developed, named, and exported their version of social Christianity to an evolving coalition of global evangelicals.

David C. Kirkpatrick teaches the history of religion at James Madison University.

“Featuring impressive research in multiple languages, important historical recovery from the archives, theological nuance, and attention to context, *A Gospel for the Poor* captures perfectly the complexities of far-flung global evangelical relationships in the Cold War era.”—David R. Swartz, author of *Moral Minority: The Evangelical Left in an Age of Conservatism*

Over the past seventy years, World Vision has grown from a small missionary agency to the largest Christian humanitarian organization in the world, with 40,000 employees, offices in nearly one hundred countries, and an annual budget of over $2 billion.

*God’s Internationalists* is the first comprehensive study of World Vision—or any such religious humanitarian agency. In chronicling the organization’s transformation from 1950 to the present, David P. King approaches World Vision as a lens through which to explore shifts within post–World War II American evangelicalism as well as the complexities of faith-based humanitarianism. Chronicling the evolution of World Vision’s practices, theology, rhetoric, and organizational structure, King demonstrates how the organization rearticulated and retained its Christian identity even as it expanded beyond a narrow American evangelical subculture. King’s pairing of American evangelicals’ interactions abroad with their own evolving identity at home reframes the traditional narrative of modern American evangelicalism while also providing the historical context for the current explosion of evangelical interest in global social engagement. By examining these patterns of change, *God’s Internationalists* offers a distinctive angle on the history of religious humanitarianism.

David P. King is the Karen Lake Buttrey Director of the Lake Institute on Faith & Giving and teaches in the Indiana University Lilly Family School of Philanthropy.
“Eduardo Contreras tells an analytically sophisticated and archivally rich story of San Francisco and its Latino populations and traces in novel ways their engagement with the ideals and failures of twentieth-century democratic liberalism. This book will quickly become a standard bearer in the growing canon of Latino history.”—Lorrin Thomas, Rutgers University-Camden

In *Latinos and the Liberal City*, Eduardo Contreras offers a bold, textured, and inclusive interpretation of the nature and character of Latino politics in America’s shifting social and cultural landscape.

Contreras centers his compelling narrative on San Francisco—America’s liberal city par excellence—examining the role of its Latino communities in local politics from the 1930s to the 1970s. By the early twentieth century, San Francisco’s residents of Latin American ancestry traced their heritage to nations including Mexico, Puerto Rico, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Chile, and Peru. These communities formed part of the New Deal coalition, defended workers’ rights with gusto, and joined the crusade for racial equality decades before the 1960s. In the mid- to late-postwar era, Latinos expanded claims for recognition and inclusion while participating in movements and campaigns for socio-economic advancement, female autonomy, gay liberation, and rent control. *Latinos and the Liberal City* makes clear that the local public sphere nurtured Latinos’ political subjectivities and that their politicization contributed to the vibrancy of San Francisco’s political culture.

**Eduardo Contreras** is Associate Professor of History at Hunter College, City University of New York.

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“Flamm’s treatment of the riots is riveting. . . . Scouring government records, press reports, and the papers of public officials and civil rights organizations, Flamm also interviewed surviving participants, including police officers and residents of Harlem and Brooklyn. He thus provides a street-level feel for the events of that feverish time. The result is a much more detailed and textured treatment than previous accounts provide. . . . In the Heat of the Summer is well worth reading. It provides a long-overdue chronicle of that fateful summer and helps us understand a pivotal moment in the tangled history of race and politics in the 1960s.”—*American Historical Review*

On the morning of July 16, 1964, a white police officer in New York City shot and killed a black teenager, James Powell, across the street from the high school where he was attending summer classes. Two nights later, a peaceful demonstration in Central Harlem degenerated into violent protests. During the next week, thousands of rioters looted stores from Brooklyn to Rochester and pelted police with bottles and rocks. In the symbolic and historic heart of black America, the Harlem Riot of 1964, as most called it, highlighted a new dynamic in the racial politics of the nation.

In *In the Heat of the Summer* spotlights the extraordinary drama of a single week when peaceful protests and violent unrest intersected, the freedom struggle reached a crossroads, and the politics of law and order led to demands for a War on Crime.

**Michael W. Flamm** is Professor of History at Ohio Wesleyan University and author of *Law and Order: Street Crime, Civil Unrest, and the Crisis of Liberalism in the 1960s*. 

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*Politics and Culture in Modern America*  
Feb 2019 | 328 pages | 6 x 9 | 11 illus.  
ISBN 978-0-8122-5112-8 | Cloth | $45.00s | £36.00  
ISBN 978-0-8122-9580-1 | Ebook | $45.00s | £33.50  
World Rights | American History, Gay Studies/Lesbian Studies/Queer Studies

*In the Heat of the Summer*  
The New York Riots of 1964 and the War on Crime  
Michael W. Flamm  
Apr 2019 | 368 pages | 6 x 9 | 21 illus.  
ISBN 978-0-8122-9323-4 | Ebook | $27.50s | £18.00  
World Rights | American History, African-American Studies/African Studies
With Capital Gains: Business and Politics in Twentieth-Century America, Richard John and Kim Phillips-Fein have brought together a collection of important essays on the relationship of business and politics in the twentieth century. Moving well beyond portrayals of business leaders as robber barons or industrial statesmen, the chapters, which proceed in chronological fashion, range in focus from local boosterism to military spending to corporate civil rights. . . . Taken as a whole, the authors sound a clarion call for the new kinds of questions scholars are asking about modern political economy.”—Business History Review

Contrary to popular mythology, business leaders have not always been libertarian or rigidly devoted to market fundamentalism. Before, during, and after the New Deal, important parts of the business world sought instead to try to shape what the state could accomplish and to make sure that government grew in ways that were favorable to them. Appealing to historians working in the fields of business history, political history, and the history of capitalism, Capital Gains highlights the causes, character, and consequences of business activism and underscores the centrality of business to any full understanding of the politics of the twentieth century—and today.

**Contributors:** Daniel Amsterdam, Brent Cebul, Jennifer Delton, Tami Friedman, Eric Hintz, Richard R. John, Pamela Walker Laird, Kim Phillips-Fein, Laura Phillips Sawyer, Elizabeth Tandy Shermer, Eric Smith, Jason Scott Smith, Mark R. Wilson.

**Richard R. John** is Professor of History at Columbia University.

**Kim Phillips-Fein** is Associate Professor in the Gallatin School of Individualized Study at New York University.

**Equality on Trial**

*Gender and Rights in the Modern American Workplace*

Katherine Turk

Winner of the Organization of American Historians Mary Jurich Nickliss Prize

“Turk explains how sex equality at work came to be defined as women’s access to the same jobs as men, with no acknowledgment of differences due to motherhood or consideration of the unpaid labor necessary to care for a family. . . . [Her] innovative and deeply researched book is essential reading for anyone interested in the history of women’s labor and social policy.”—American Historical Review

In 1964, as part of its landmark Civil Rights Act, Congress outlawed workplace discrimination on the basis of such personal attributes as sex, race, and religion. This provision, known as Title VII, laid a new legal foundation for women’s rights at work.

Equality on Trial examines how the law’s initial promise inspired a generation of Americans to dispatch expansive notions of sex equality. Imagining new solidarities and building a broad class politics, these workers and activists engaged Title VII to generate a pivotal battle over the terms of democracy and the role of the state in all labor relationships. But the law’s ambiguity also allowed for narrow conceptions of sex equality to take hold. Conservatives found ways to bend Title VII’s possible meanings to their benefit, discovering that a narrow definition of sex equality allowed businesses to comply with the law without transforming basic workplace structures or ceding power to workers. These contests to fix the meaning of sex equality ultimately laid the legal and cultural foundation for the neoliberal work regimes that enabled some women to break the glass ceiling as employers lowered the floor for everyone else.

**Katherine Turk** is Associate Professor of History and Adjunct Associate Professor of Women’s and Gender Studies at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

**Politics and Culture in Modern America**

Apr 2019 | 296 pages | 6 x 9 | 11 illus.


World Rights | American History, Women’s Studies/Gender Studies, Public Policy

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World Rights | American History, Women’s Studies/Gender Studies, Public Policy
New in Paperback

**From Main Street to Mall**
The Rise and Fall of the American Department Store
Vicki Howard

*Winner of the Hagley Prize in Business History sponsored by the Business History Conference*

"From Main Street to Mall is an important, insightful, and informative work that succeeds in charting and analysing the rise and fall of the department store and how this process was mediated by interactions between the department store industry, other business interests, local and national politics, and wider long-term changes in American society. This [could] serve as the standard U.S. reference work on this sector for many years."—Economic History Review

The first national study of the department store industry, *From Main Street to Mall* traces the changing economic and political contexts that transformed the American shopping experience in the twentieth century. With careful attention to small-town stores as well as glamorous landmarks such as Marshall Field’s in Chicago and Wanamaker’s in Philadelphia, historian Vicki Howard offers a comprehensive account of the uneven trajectory that brought about the loss of locally identified department store firms and the rise of national chains like Macy’s and J. C. Penney. She draws on a wealth of primary source evidence to demonstrate how the decisions of consumers, government policy makers, and department store industry leaders culminated in today’s Wal-Mart world. Richly illustrated with archival photographs of the nation’s beloved downtown business centers, *From Main Street to Mall* shows that department stores were more than just places to shop.

**Vicki Howard** is Visiting Fellow in the Department of History at the University of Essex. She is author of *Brides, Inc.: American Weddings and the Business of Tradition*, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press, and editor of the journal *History of Retailing and Consumption*.

New in Paperback

**God Almighty Hisself**
The Life and Legacy of Dick Allen
Mitchell Nathanson

“An excellent and unflinching examination of the tragedy that ensued when the first baseball superstar insistent on full racial equality joined one of the last baseball teams to integrate.”

—Keith Olbermann

“Nathanson gives us an unapologetic view of the collision between the ultra-talented and complex Dick Allen and major league baseball’s tumultuous post-integration era. He adeptly illuminates that Allen was a driver, passenger, and innocent bystander, all in one conflicted soul.”—Doug Glanville

Despite talent that earned him Rookie of the Year and MVP honors as well as a reputation as one of his era’s most feared power hitters, many remember Dick Allen as one of the game’s most destructive and divisive forces, while supporters insist that he is the best player not in the Hall of Fame. *God Almighty Hisself* explains why.

Mitchell Nathanson presents Allen’s life against the backdrop of organized baseball’s continuing desegregation process. Drawing out the larger generational and business shifts in the game, he shows how Allen’s career exposed not only the racial double standard that had become entrenched in the wake of the game’s integration a generation earlier but also the forces that were bent on preserving the status quo. In the process, *God Almighty Hisself* unveils the strange and maddening career of a man who somehow managed to fulfill and frustrate expectations all at once.

**Mitchell Nathanson** is Professor of Law at Villanova University School of Law. He is author of *A People’s History of Baseball* and coauthor of *Understanding Baseball: A Textbook*.
“Richard M. Freeland tells a compelling story about one of the most truly remarkable transformations of an American university at the turn of the twenty-first century. Given Northeastern’s amazing surge in reputation—reflected especially in its U.S. News ranking but also in applications, among other things—this is a story that is of interest to practically every higher educational professional in the country.”—Richardson Dilworth, Drexel University

In *Transforming the Urban University*, Richard M. Freeland reviews how Northeastern University in Boston, historically an access-oriented, private university serving commuter students from modest backgrounds and characterized by limited academic ambitions and local reach, transformed itself into a selective, national, and residential research university. Having served as president during a critical decade in this transition, Freeland recounts the school’s efforts to retain key features from Northeastern’s urban history—an emphasis on undergraduate teaching and learning, a curriculum focused on preparing students for the workplace, its signature program of cooperative education, and its broad involvement in the life of the city—while at the same time raising admission standards, recruiting students on a regional and national basis, improving graduation rates, expanding opportunities for research and graduate education, and dramatically improving its U.S. News ranking.

Freeland situates the Northeastern story within the evolving context of urban higher education as well as broader trends among American universities during the second half of the twentieth century. In chronicling Northeastern’s recovery from what the school’s trustees called a “near-death” experience, Freeland challenges the conventional narrative of what a university must do to achieve top-tier national status.

**Richard M. Freeland** is President Emeritus and Distinguished Professor at Northeastern University. He served as the institution’s President from 1996 to 2006.

Beginning with Robert Owen’s industrial village in Scotland and concluding with Robert Davis’s neotraditional resort haven in Florida, this book documents the effort to translate optimal design into sustaining a common life that works for changing circumstances and new generations of residents. Basing their approach on historical research and practical, on-the-ground considerations, the essayists argue that preservation efforts succeed best when they build upon foundational planning principles, address landscape, architecture, and social engineering together, and respect the spirit of place.

**Iconic Planned Communities and the Challenge of Change** espouses strategies to achieve critical resilience and emphasizes the vital connection between heritage preservation, equitable sharing of the benefits of living in these carefully designed places, and sustainable development.

**Communities:** Bat’ovany-Partizánske, Cité Frugès, Colonel Light Gardens, Den-en Chōfu, Garbatella, Greenbelt, Hampstead Garden Suburb, Jardim América, Letchworth Garden City, Menteng, New Lanark, Pacaembú, Radburn, Riverside, Römerstadt, Sabaudia, Seaside, Soweto, Sunnyside Gardens, Tapiola, The Uplands, Welwyn Garden City, Wythenshawe.

**Contributors:** Arnold R. Alanen, Carlos Roberto Monteiro de Andrade, Sandra Annunziata, Robert Freestone, Christine Garnaut, Isabelle Gournay, Michael Hebbert, Susan R. Henderson, James Hopkins, Steven W. Hutt, Alena Kubova-Gauché, Jean-François Lejeune, Maria Cristina a Silva Leme, Larry McCann, Mervyn Miller, John Minnery, Angel David Nieves, John J. Pittari, Jr., Gilles Ragot, David Schuyler, Mary Corbin Sies, Christopher Silver, André Sorensen, R. Bruce Stephenson, Shun-ichi J. Watanabe.

**Mary Corbin Sies** is Associate Professor of American Studies at the University of Maryland.

**Isabelle Gournay** is Associate Professor of Architecture Emerita at the University of Maryland.

**Robert Freestone** is Associate Dean of Research and Professor of Planning at the University of New South Wales.
Remaking the Rust Belt
The Postindustrial Transformation of North America
Tracy Neumann

“Remaking the Rust Belt is a powerful book which has much to offer, not just to historians of urban policy and political economy but also those seeking to understand the wider political, cultural and psephological shifts under way in the American industrial Northeast and Midwest.”—History

Contemporary narratives of the decline of basic industry on both sides of the Atlantic make the postindustrial transformation of old manufacturing centers seem inevitable, the product of natural business cycles and neutral market forces. In Remaking the Rust Belt, Tracy Neumann tells a different story, one in which local political and business elites, drawing on a limited set of internationally circulating re-development models, pursued postindustrial urban visions. They hired the same consulting firms; shared ideas about urban revitalization on study tours, at conferences, and in the pages of professional journals; and began to plan cities oriented around services rather than manufacturing—all well in advance of the economic malaise of the 1970s.

While postindustrialism remade cities, it came with high costs. In following this strategy, public officials sacrificed the well-being of large portions of their populations. Remaking the Rust Belt recounts how local leaders throughout the Rust Belt created the jobs, services, leisure activities, and cultural institutions that they believed would attract younger, educated, middle-class professionals. In the process, they abandoned social democratic goals and widened and deepened economic inequality among urban residents.

Tracy Neumann is Associate Professor of History at Wayne State University.

New in Paperback
Becoming Jane Jacobs
Peter L. Laurence

Winner of the Jane Jacobs Urban Communication Book Award

“Fascinating . . . This scrupulously and minutely documented intellectual biography, based on extensive original archival research, set against a detailed history of urban policies adopted between the early Roosevelt and late Eisenhower administrations, reveals how the mind-set of the legendary author and activist was formed.”—The Atlantic

Jane Jacobs is universally recognized as one of the key figures in American urbanism. The author of The Death and Life of Great American Cities, she uncovered the complex and intertwined physical and social fabric of the city and excoriated the urban renewal policies of the 1950s. As the legend goes, Jacobs, a housewife, single-handedly stood up to Robert Moses, New York City’s powerful master builder, and other city planners who sought first to level her Greenwich Village neighborhood and then to drive a highway through it. Jacobs’s most effective weapons in these David-versus-Goliath battles, and in writing her book, were her powers of observation and common sense.

What is missing from such discussions and other myths about Jacobs, according to Peter L. Laurence, is a critical examination of how she arrived at her ideas about city life. Laurence shows that although Jacobs had only a high school diploma, she was nevertheless immersed in an elite intellectual community of architects and urbanists. Becoming Jane Jacobs is an intellectual biography that chronicles Jacobs’s development, influences, and writing career, and provides a new foundation for understanding Death and Life and her subsequent books.

Peter L. Laurence is Associate Professor of Architecture at Clemson University School of Architecture.
Moral Victories in the Battle for Congress
Cultural Conservatism and the House GOP
Marty Cohen

“Few transformations in recent U.S. politics are as important as the rise of the Christian right within the GOP. Marty Cohen provides a real inside sense for how changes in recruitment have affected congressional politics.”—Eric Schickler, University of California, Berkeley

While Christian conservatives had been active in national politics for decades and had achieved a seat at the table by working with the Republican Party, the 1980s and 1990s saw them make significant strides by injecting issues of moral traditionalism into U.S. House races across the country. Christian conservative activists worked diligently to nominate friendly candidates and get them elected. These moral victories transformed the Republican House delegation into one that was much more culturally conservative and created a new Republican majority. In Moral Victories in the Battle for Congress, Marty Cohen seeks to chronicle this significant political phenomenon and place it in both historical and theoretical contexts. This is a story not only of the growing importance of moral issues but also of the way party coalitions change, and how this particular change began with religiously motivated activists determined to ban abortion, thwart gay rights, and restore traditional morality to the country.

Beginning in the early 1980s, and steadily building from that point, religious activists backed like-minded candidates. Traditional Republican candidates, more concerned about taxes and small government, resisted the newcomers and were often defeated. As a result, increasing numbers of House Republican nominees were against abortion and gay rights. The new moralistic Republican candidates were able to win in districts where traditional business Republicans could not, thereby creating the foundation for a durable Republican majority in the House and reshaping the American political landscape.

Marty Cohen is Associate Professor of Political Science at James Madison University. He is coauthor, with David Karol, Hans Noel, and John Zaller, of The Party Decides: Presidential Nominations Before and After Reform.
**Law Without Future**  
*Anti-Constitutional Politics and the American Right*  
Jack Jackson

As the 2000 decision by the Supreme Court to effectively deliver the presidency to George W. Bush recedes in time, its real meaning comes into focus. If the initial critique of the Court was that it had altered the rules of democracy after the fact, the perspective of distance permits us to see that the rules were, in some sense, not altered at all. Here was a “landmark” decision that, according to its own logic, was applicable only once and that therefore neither relied on past precedent nor lay the foundation for future interpretations.

This logic, according to scholar Jack Jackson, not only marks a stark break from the traditional terrain of U.S. constitutional law but exemplifies an era of triumphant radicalism and illiberalism on the American Right. In *Law Without Future*, Jackson demonstrates how this philosophy has manifested itself across political life in the twenty-first century and locates its origins in overlooked currents of post–World War II political thought. These developments have undermined the very idea of constitutional government, and the resulting crisis, Jackson argues, has led to the decline of traditional conservatism on the Right and to the embrace on the Left of a studiously legal, apolitical understanding of constitutionalism (with ironically reactionary implications).

Jackson examines *Bush v. Gore*, the post-9/11 “torture memos,” the 2005 Terri Schiavo controversy, the Republican Senate’s norm-obliterating refusal to vote on President Obama’s Supreme Court nominee Merrick Garland, and the ascendency of Donald Trump in developing his claims. Engaging with a wide array of canonical and contemporary political thinkers—including St. Augustine, Alexis de Tocqueville, Karl Marx, Martin Luther King, Jr., Hannah Arendt, Wendy Brown, Ronald Dworkin, and Hanna Pitkin—*Law Without Future* offers a provocative, sobering analysis of how these events have altered U.S. political life in the twenty-first century in profound ways—and seeks to think beyond the impasse they have created.  

*Jack Jackson* teaches political theory and constitutional law at Whitman College.

“*Law Without Future* is a superb book making a brilliant and original argument: that American jurisprudence has entered a time when, increasingly, decisions are made without reference to past (that is, precedent) or future (that is, the application of the law). Jack Jackson is an excellent legal scholar, political theorist, and writer, and he proves himself a devastating critic of *Bush v. Gore* and other legal cases and laws.”

—James Martel, San Francisco State University
Digital Disabilities
Citizenship, Membership, and Belonging
Edited by Nancy J. Hirschmann and Beth Linker

“Civil Disabilities leaves no doubt that disability is central to the history, theory, and acts of citizenship. This marvelous collection of smart and varied essays argues that ideologies of disability draw the lines of membership and belonging that shape all of our lives—legally, economically, politically, and socially. Scholars of citizenship, from both the humanities and social sciences, will benefit from this book.”—Kim E. Nielson, University of Toledo

Civil Disabilities urges a reconceptualization of disability and citizenship to secure a rightful place for disabled persons in society. Essays from leading scholars in a diversity of fields offer critical perspectives on current citizenship studies, which still largely assume an ableist world. Placing historians in conversation with anthropologists, sociologists with literary critics, and musicologists with political scientists, this interdisciplinary volume presents a compelling case for reimagining citizenship that is more consistent, inclusive, and just, in both theory and practice. By placing disability front and center in academic and civic discourse, Civil Disabilities tests the very notion of citizenship and transforms our understanding of disability and belonging.


Nancy J. Hirschmann is Professor of Political Science at the University of Pennsylvania and author of Gender, Class, and Freedom in Modern Political Theory and The Subject of Liberty: Toward a Feminist Theory of Freedom.

Beth Linker is Associate Professor in the Department of the History and Sociology of Science at the University of Pennsylvania and author of Warís Waste: Rehabilitation in World War I America.
Beyond Virtue and Vice
Rethinking Human Rights and Criminal Law
Edited by Alice M. Miller and Mindy Jane Roseman

Beyond Virtue and Vice examines the ways in which recourse to the criminal law features in work by human rights advocates regarding sexuality, gender, and reproduction and presents a framework for considering if, when, and under what conditions, recourse to criminal law is compatible with human rights. Contributors from a wide range of disciplinary fields and geographic locations offer historical and contemporary perspectives, doctrinal cautionary tales, and close readings of advocacy campaigns on the use of criminal law in cases involving abortion and reproductive rights, HIV/AIDS, sex work and prostitution law, human trafficking, sexual violence across genders, child rights and adolescent sexuality, and LGBT issues. The volume offers specific values and approaches of possible use to advocates, activists, policy makers, legislators, scholars, and students in their efforts to craft dialogue and engagement to move beyond state practices that compromise human rights in the name of restraining vice and extolling virtue.


Alice M. Miller is Codirector of the Global Health Justice Partnership of Yale Law and Public Health Schools. She is also an Associate Professor (Adjunct) at the Yale Law School, Assistant Clinical Professor in the Yale School of Public Health, and a Lecturer in Global Affairs at the Jackson Institute for Global Affairs at the Whitney and Betty MacMillan Center for International and Area Studies.

Mindy Jane Roseman is Director of International Law Programs and Director of the Gruber Program for Global Justice and Women's Rights at Yale Law School.
Religious Freedom and Mass Conversion in India
Laura Dudley Jenkins

“Religious Freedom and Mass Conversion in India is unparalleled in its reach. It explores mass conversion over time—from the late colonial period to the modern era; across communities—among the lower castes, Hindus, Buddhists, Jews, and women; and in several different regions of India. It is a much needed contribution to scholarship on India and to comparative studies of religion, politics, and constitutional law.”—Amrita Basu, Amherst College

The right to “freely profess, practice, and propagate religion” in India’s constitution is one of the most comprehensive articulations of the right to religious freedom. Yet from the late colonial era to the present, mass conversions to minority religions have inflamed majority-minority relations in India and complicated the exercise of this right.

In Religious Freedom and Mass Conversion in India, Laura Dudley Jenkins examines three mass conversion movements in India: among Christians in the 1930s, Dalit Buddhists in the 1950s, and Mizo Jews in the 2000s. Critics of these movements claimed mass converts were victims of overzealous proselytizers promising material benefits, but defenders insisted the converts were individuals choosing to convert for spiritual reasons.

Jenkins demonstrates that the preoccupation with converts’ agency and sincerity has resulted in significant challenges to religious freedom. One is the proliferation of legislation limiting induced conversions. Another is the restriction of affirmative action rights of low caste people who choose to practice Islam or Christianity. Last, incendiary rumors are intentionally spread of women being converted to Islam via seduction. Religious Freedom and Mass Conversion in India illuminates the ways in which these tactics immobilize potential converts; reinforce damaging assumptions about women, lower castes, and religious minorities; and continue to restrict religious freedom in India today.

Laura Dudley Jenkins is Professor of Political Science and a faculty affiliate of the Women’s, Gender, and Sexuality Studies Department and Asian Studies Program at the University of Cincinnati.

The Ideals of Global Sport
From Peace to Human Rights
Edited by Barbara J. Keys

“Does international sport actually strengthen international understanding and human rights? Any discussion of the future of the beleaguered modern Olympics and other major events, in the current climate of growing xenophobia in many countries, must critically consider this question. This well researched, insightful collection of historical case studies, ably organized with memorable aphorisms by editor Barbara J. Keys, does exactly that. It is indispensable reading for scholars, journalists, and policymakers alike.”—Bruce Kidd, former Olympian and honorary member of the Canadian Olympic Committee

“Sport has the power to change the world,” South African president Nelson Mandela told the Sporting Club in Monte Carlo in 2000. Today, we are inundated with similar claims—from politicians, diplomats, intellectuals, journalists, athletes, and fans—about the many ways that international sports competitions make the world a better place.

The Ideals of Global Sport critically examines the claims that global sports events promote peace, mutual understanding, antiracism, and democracy, and exposes repeated shortcomings in human rights protection, from the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games to Brazil’s 2014 World Cup and 2016 Olympics.


Barbara J. Keys is Professor of U.S. and International History at the University of Melbourne. She is author of Reclaiming American Virtue: The Human Rights Revolution of the 1970s and Globalizing Sport: National Rivalry and International Community in the 1930s.
**Human Rights and Participatory Politics in Southeast Asia**

Catherine Renshaw

“Human Rights and Participatory Politics in Southeast Asia is a significant and much-needed contribution to the theoretical and comparative literature on regional human rights mechanisms. Catherine Renshaw argues convincingly that regional human rights work and national debates inform and influence each other.”—Mark Sidel, University of Wisconsin—Madison

In *Human Rights and Participatory Politics in Southeast Asia*, Catherine Renshaw recounts an extraordinary period of human rights institution-building in Southeast Asia. She begins her account in 2007, when the ten members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) signed the ASEAN charter, committing members for the first time to principles of human rights, democracy, and the rule of law. In 2009, the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights was established with a mandate to uphold internationally recognized human rights standards. In 2013, the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration was adopted as a framework for human rights cooperation in the region and a mechanism for ASEAN community building. Renshaw explains why these developments emerged when they did and assesses the impact of these institutions in the first decade of their existence.

In her examination of ASEAN, Renshaw asks how human rights can be implemented in and between states that are politically diverse. Renshaw cautions that ASEAN is limited in its ability to shape the practices of its members because it lacks a preponderance of democratic states. However, she concludes that, in the absence of a global legalized human rights order, the most significant practical advancements in the promotion of human rights have emerged from regional institutions such as ASEAN.

**Catherine Renshaw** is Associate Professor of Law and Deputy Head of the Thomas More Law School at Australian Catholic University.

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**The Organization of Islamic Cooperation and Human Rights**

Edited by Marie Juul Petersen and Turan Kayaoglu

“A well designed and executed volume, *The Organization of Islamic Cooperation and Human Rights* offers a balanced and wide-ranging overview of both important rights issues—such as freedom of expression and the rights of the child—and the varied domains of the OIC’s activities, from its participation in the United Nations to its role in resolving conflicts and facilitating foreign aid.”

—Jack Donnelly, University of Denver

Established in 1969, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) is an intergovernmental organization the purpose of which is the strengthening of solidarity among Muslims. Headquartered in Jeddah, the OIC today consists of fifty-seven states from the Middle East, Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The OIC’s longevity and geographic reach, combined with its self-proclaimed role as the United Nations of the Muslim world, raise certain expectations as to its role in global human rights politics. However, to date, these hopes have been unfulfilled. *The Organization of Islamic Cooperation and Human Rights* sets out to demonstrate the potential and shortcomings of the OIC and the obstacles on the paths it has navigated.

**Contributors:** Hirah Azhar, Mashood A. Baderin, Anthony Tirado Chase, Ioana Cismas, Moataz El Fegiery, Turan Kayaoglu, Martin Lestra, Ann Elizabeth Mayer, Mahmood Monshipouri, Marie Juul Petersen, Zeynep Şahin-Mencütek, Heini í Skorini, M. Evren Tok.

**Marie Juul Petersen** is Senior Researcher at the Danish Institute for Human Rights. She is author of *For Humanity Or For The Umma? Aid and Islam in Transnational Muslim NGOs* and coauthor (with Dietrich Jung and Sara Cathrine Lei Sparre) of *Politics of Modern Muslim Subjectivities: Islam, Youth, and Social Activism in the Middle East*.

**Turan Kayaoglu** is Professor of International Studies and Associate Vice Chancellor for Research at the University of Washington in Tacoma. He is author of *The Organization of Islamic Cooperation: Politics, Problems, and Potential* and *Legal Imperialism: Sovereignty and Extraterritoriality in Japan, the Ottoman Empire, and China*.
Since 1978, the end of the Mao era, economic growth in China has outperformed every previous economic expansion in modern history. While the largest Western economies continue to struggle with the effects of the deepest recession since World War II, the People’s Republic of China still enjoys growth rates that are massive in comparison. In the country’s smog-choked cities, a chaotic climate of buying and selling prevails. Tireless expansion and inventiveness join forces with an attitude of national euphoria in which anything seems possible. No longer merely the “workshop of the world,” China is poised to become a global engine for innovation.

In *China’s Capitalism*, Tobias ten Brink considers the history of the socioeconomic order that has emerged in the People’s Republic. With empirical evidence and a theoretical foundation based in comparative and international political economy, ten Brink analyzes the main characteristics of China’s socioeconomic system over time, identifies the key dynamics shaping this system’s structure, and discusses current trends in further capitalist development. He argues that hegemonic state-business alliances mostly at the local level, relative homogeneity of party-state elites, the maintenance of a low-wage regime, and unanticipated coincidences between domestic and global processes are the driving forces behind China’s rise. He also surveys the limits to the state’s influence over economic and social developments such as industrial overcapacity and social conflict.

Ten Brink’s framework reveals how combinations of three heterogeneous actors—party-state institutions, firms, and workers—led to China’s distinctive form of capitalism. Presenting a coherent and historically nuanced portrait, *China’s Capitalism* is essential reading for anyone interested in the socioeconomic order of the People’s Republic and the significant challenges facing its continuing development.

**Tobias ten Brink** is Professor of Chinese Economy and Society and Director of the China Global Center at Jacobs University, Bremen.

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In *Citizenship Beyond Nationality*, Luicy Pedroza considers immigrants who have settled in democracies and who live indistinguishably from citizens—working, paying taxes, making social contributions, and attending schools—yet lack the status, gained either through birthright or naturalization, that would give them full electoral rights. Referring to this population as denizens, Pedroza asks what happens to the idea of democracy when a substantial part of the resident population is unable to vote? Her aim is to understand how societies justify giving or denying electoral rights to denizens.

Pedroza undertakes a comparative examination of the processes by which denizen enfranchisement reforms occur in democracies around the world in order to understand why and in what ways they differ. The first part of the book surveys a wide variety of reforms, demonstrating that they occur across polities that have diverse naturalization rules and proportions of denizens. The second part explores denizen enfranchisement reforms as a matter of politics, focusing on the ways in which proposals for reform were introduced, debated, decided, and reintroduced in two important cases: Germany and Portugal. Further comparing Germany and Portugal to long familiar cases, she reveals how denizen enfranchisement processes come to have a limited scope, or to even fail, and yet reignite. In the final part, Pedroza connects her theoretical and empirical arguments to larger debates on citizenship and migration.

*Citizenship Beyond Nationality* argues that the success and type of denizen enfranchisement reforms rely on how the matter is debated by key political actors and demonstrates that, when framed ambitiously and in inclusive terms, these deliberations have the potential to redefine democratic citizenship not only as a status but as a matter of politics and policy.

**Luicy Pedroza** works at the Institute of Latin American Studies (ILAS), German Institute of Global and Area Studies, Berlin.

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**Citizenship Beyond Nationality**

Immigrants’ Right to Vote Across the World

Luicy Pedroza

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**China’s Capitalism**

A Paradoxical Route to Economic Prosperity

Tobias ten Brink. Translated by Carla Welch
The Future of Risk Management
Edited by Howard Kunreuther, Robert J. Meyer, and Erwann O. Michel-Kerjan

Whether man-made or naturally occurring, large-scale disasters can cause fatalities and injuries, devastate property and communities, savage the environment, impose significant financial burdens on individuals and firms, and test political leadership. Moreover, global challenges such as climate change and terrorism reveal the interdependent and interconnected nature of our current moment: what occurs in one nation or geographical region is likely to have effects across the globe.

Highlighting past research, recent discoveries, and open questions, The Future of Risk Management provides scholars, businesses, civil servants, and the concerned public tools for making more informed decisions and developing long-term strategies for reducing future losses from potentially catastrophic events.


Howard Kunreuther is the James G. Dinan Professor of Decision Sciences and Public Policy in the Operations, Information, and Decisions Department, and Co-Director of the Risk Management and Decision Processes Center at the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania. He is coeditor of On Risk and Disaster: Lessons from Hurricane Katrina, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.

Robert J. Meyer is the Frederick H. Ecker/MetLife Insurance Professor of Marketing and Co-Director of the Risk Management and Decision Processes Center at the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania.

Erwann O. Michel-Kerjan is a partner at McKinsey & Company. He was formerly Executive Director of the Wharton Risk Center.

Critical Studies in Risk and Disaster
May 2019 | 448 pages | 6 x 9 | 28 illus.
ISBN 978-0-8122-5132-6 | Cloth | $79.95s | £64.00
World Rights | Public Policy, Economics, Business

Food Security and Scarcity
Why Ending Hunger Is So Hard
C. Peter Timmer

Ending hunger requires that each society find the right balance of market forces and government interventions to drive a process of economic growth that reaches the poor and ensures that food supplies are readily, and reliably, available and accessible to even the poorest households. But locating that balance has been a major challenge for many countries, and seems to be getting more difficult as the global economy becomes more integrated and less stable.

Food Security and Scarcity explains what forms those challenges take in the long run and short term and at global, national, and household levels. C. Peter Timmer, best known for his work on the definitive text Food Policy Analysis, draws on decades of food security research and analysis to produce the most comprehensive and up-to-date assessment of what makes a productive, sustainable, and stable food system—and why so many countries have fallen short. Poverty and hunger are different in every country, so the manner of coping with the challenges of ending hunger and keeping it at bay will depend on equally country-specific analysis, governance, and solutions. Timmer shows that for all their problems and failures, markets and food prices are ultimately central to solving the problem of hunger, and that any coherent strategy to improve food security will depend on an in-depth understanding of how food markets operate.

Published in association with the Center for Global Development.

C. Peter Timmer is the Thomas D. Cabot Professor of Development Studies, Emeritus, Harvard University. He is author of many books, including A World Without Agriculture: The Structural Transformation in Historical Perspective, and coauthor of Food Policy Analysis.
“Making Meaningful Lives is engrossing, beautifully written, and well-researched. It demonstrates compellingly that a book centered on aging and older persons can illuminate much broader processes.”—Sarah Lamb, Brandeis University

What makes for a meaningful life? In the Japanese context, the concept of *ikigai* provides a clue. Translated as “that which makes one’s life worth living,” *ikigai* has also come to mean that which gives a person happiness. In Japan, where the demographic cohort of elderly citizens is growing, and new modes of living and relationships are revising traditional multigenerational family structures, the elderly experience of *ikigai* is considered a public health concern. Without a relevant model for meaningful and joyful older age, the increasing older population of Japan must create new cultural forms that center the *ikigai* that comes from old age.

In *Making Meaningful Lives*, Iza Kavedžija provides a rich anthropological account of the lives and concerns of older Japanese women and men. Grounded in years of ethnographic fieldwork at two community centers in Osaka, Kavedžija offers an intimate narrative analysis of the existential concerns of her active, independent subjects. Alone and in groups, the elderly residents of these communities make sense of their lives and shifting *ikigai* with humor, conversation, and storytelling. They are as much providers as recipients of care, challenging common images of the elderly as frail and dependent, while illustrating a more complex argument: maintaining independence nevertheless requires cultivating multiple dependences on others. *Making Meaningful Lives* argues that an anthropology of the elderly is uniquely suited to examine the competing values of dependence and independence, sociality and isolation, intimacy and freedom, that people must balance throughout all of life’s stages.

Iza Kavedžija is Lecturer at the Department of Sociology, Philosophy, and Anthropology at the University of Exeter.
Reconciliation between political antagonists who went to war against each other is not a natural process. Hostility toward an enemy only slowly abates and the political resolution of a conflict is not necessarily followed by the immediate pacification of society and reconciliation among individuals. Under what conditions can a combatant be brought to understand the motivations of his enemies, consider them as equals, and develop a new relationship, going so far as to even forgive them? By comparing the experiences of veterans of the South African and Franco-Algerian conflicts, Laetitia Bucaille seeks to answer this question. She begins by putting the postconflict and postcolonial order that characterizes South Africa, France, and Algeria into perspective, examining how each country provided symbolic and material rewards to the veterans and how past conflict continues to shape the present. Exploring the narratives of ex-combatants, Bucaille also fosters an understanding of their intimate experiences as well as their emotions of pride, loss, and guilt.

In its comparative analysis of South Africa and Algeria, Making Peace with Your Enemy reveals a paradox. In Algeria, the rhetoric of the regime is characterized by resentment toward colonizing France but relations between individuals are warm. However, in South Africa, democratization was based on official reconciliation but distance and wariness between whites and blacks prevail. Despite these differences, Bucaille argues, South African, Algerian, and French ex-adversaries face a similar challenge: how to extricate oneself from colonial domination and the violence of war in order to build relationships based on trust.

Laetitia Bucaille is Professor of Sociology at Langues’O, Institut national des langues et civilisations orientales (INALCO), Université Sorbonne Paris Cité and a researcher at the Centre d’études en sciences sociales des mondes américains, africain et asiatique (CESSMA).

“Stress and trauma have become part of globalized languages of suffering and healing and the construct of PTSD is at the center of this discourse. The editors have brought together a stellar group of contributors who present historical and ethnographic studies that unpack some of the complexity of trauma response and PTSD to show the interplay of social contexts, cultural practices, and psychological processes. Culture and PTSD marks important advances in cultural psychiatry and will be richly rewarding for both researchers and mental health practitioners.”
—Laurence J. Kirmayer, McGill University

Since the 1970s, understanding of the effects of trauma, including flashbacks and withdrawal, has become widespread in the United States. As a result Americans can now claim that the phrase posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is familiar even if the American Psychiatric Association’s criteria for diagnosis are not. As embedded as these ideas now are in the American mindset, however, they are more widely applicable, this volume attempts to show, than is generally recognized. The essays in Culture and PTSD trace how trauma and its effects vary across historical and cultural contexts.


Devon E. Hinton is Professor of Psychiatry at Harvard University and coeditor of Culture and Panic Disorder.

Byron J. Good is Professor of Medical Anthropology at Harvard University and coeditor of Culture and Panic Disorder.
“Including letters, dramatic works, and other texts that do not often come first to readers’ minds when thinking of Machiavelli, Mark Jurdjevic and Meredith K. Ray have provided a selection of his work that paints a new and interesting portrait of the political theorist. Arranged chronologically, these lesser-known texts frame excerpts from *The Prince*, *Discourses on Livy*, and *The Art of War*, resulting in a finely grained intellectual autobiography. The volume is perfect for the classroom and for readers interested in gaining a fuller understanding of Machiavelli’s thought.”—Christopher S. Celenza, Georgetown University

Throughout his life, Niccolò Machiavelli was deeply invested in Florentine culture and politics. More than any other priority, his overriding central concerns, informed by his understanding of his city’s history, were the present and future strength and independence of Florence. This volume highlights and explores this underappreciated aspect of Machiavelli’s intellectual preoccupations.

Transcending a narrow emphasis on his two most famous works of political thought, *The Prince* and the *Discourses on Livy*, Mark Jurdjevic and Meredith K. Ray instead present a wide sample of the many genres in which he wrote—not only political theory but also letters, poetry, plays, comedy, and, most substantially, history. The Florentine particulars in Machiavelli’s writing reveal aspects of his psyche, politics, and life that are little known outside of specialist circles—particularly his optimism and idealism, his warmth and humor, his capacity for affection and loyalty, and his stubborn, enduring republicanism. *Machiavelli: Political, Historical, and Literary Writings* has been carefully curated to reveal those crucial but lesser known aspects of Machiavelli’s thought and to show how his major arguments evolved within a dynamic Florentine setting.

Mark Jurdjevic is Professor of History at York University and coeditor, with Natasha Piano and John P. McCormick, of *Florentine Political Writings from Petrarch to Machiavelli*, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.

Natasha Piano is a Ph.D. candidate in the political science department at the University of Chicago.

John P. McCormick is Professor of Political Science at the University of Chicago.

Machiavelli
Political, Historical, and Literary Writings
Edited by Mark Jurdjevic and Meredith K. Ray
Translations by Meredith K. Ray

“With its masterful introductions and accessible translations, *Florentine Political Writings from Petrarch to Machiavelli* will serve as the standard reference for scholars and teachers of Renaissance Italy and premodern political thought.”—Nicholas Scott Baker, Macquarie University

In the fifteenth-century republic of Florence, political power resided in the hands of middle-class merchants, a few wealthy families, and powerful craftsmen’s guilds. The intensity of Florentine factionalism and the frequent alterations in its political institutions gave Renaissance thinkers ample opportunities to inquire into the nature of political legitimacy and the relationship between authority and its social context.

This volume provides a selection of texts that describes the language, conceptual vocabulary, and issues at stake in Florentine political culture at key moments in its development during the Renaissance. Editors Mark Jurdjevic, Natasha Piano, and John P. McCormick offer readers the opportunity to appreciate how Renaissance political thought, often expressed in the language of classical idealism, could be productively applied to pressing civic questions. Presenting nineteen primary source documents, including lesser known texts by Machiavelli and Guicciardini, several of which are here translated into English for the first time, this useful compendium shows how the Renaissance political imagination could be deployed to think through methods of electoral technology, the balance of power between different social groups, and other practical matters of political stability.

Mark Jurdjevic is Professor of History at York University and coeditor, with Meredith K. Ray, of *Machiavelli: Political, Historical, and Literary Writings*, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.

Natasha Piano is a Ph.D. candidate in the political science department at the University of Chicago.

John P. McCormick is Professor of Political Science at the University of Chicago.

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“Matthew W. Maguire’s mastery of Charles Péguy’s voluminous writings is impressive. His book will bring certain contemporary questions into sharp relief, not least the new forms of totalization and control whose early versions Péguy detected at the turn of the twentieth century.” —Annette Aronowicz, author of Jews and Christians on Time and Eternity: Charles Péguy’s Portrait of Bernard-Lazare

It is rare for a thinker of Charles Péguy’s considerable stature and influence to be so neglected in Anglophone scholarship. The neglect may be in part because so much about Péguy is contestable and paradoxical. He strongly opposed the modern historicist drive to reduce writers to their times, yet he was very much a product of philosophical currents swirling through French intellectual life at the turn of the twentieth century. He was a passionate Dreyfusard who converted to Catholicism but was a consistent anticlerical. He was a socialist and an anti-Marxist, and at once a poet, journalist, and philosopher.

Péguy (1873–1914) rose from a modest childhood in provincial France to a position of remarkable prominence in European intellectual life. His writing and life were animated by such questions as: Is it possible to affirm universal human rights and individual freedom and find meaning in a national identity? How should different philosophies and religions relate to one another? What does it mean to be modern? Carnal Spirit expertly delineates the historical origins of Péguy’s thinking, its unique trajectory, and its unusual position in his own time, and shows the ways in which Péguy anticipated the divisions that continue to trouble us.

Matthew W. Maguire is Associate Professor of History and Catholic Studies at DePaul University and author of The Conversion of Imagination: From Pascal Through Rousseau to Tocqueville.
Secularism and Hermeneutics
Yael Almog

“Yael Almog explores the centrality of Biblical interpretation, in the critical period 1750–1850, to the shifting configuration of secularization, hermeneutics and politics. She convincingly shows, through original and detailed studies of such figures as Herder, Mendelssohn, Heine, Hegel, and Schleiermacher, that the emergence of a new aesthetics derived from changing interpretations of the Old Testament and that, in turn, the advent of a new ‘reader’ was constitutive for the appearance of a new citizen.”—David Sorkin, Yale University

In the late Enlightenment, a new imperative began to inform theories of interpretation: all literary texts should be read in the same way that we read the Bible. However, this assumption concealed a problem—there was no coherent “we” who read the Bible in the same way. In Secularism and Hermeneutics, Yael Almog shows that several prominent thinkers of the era, including Johann Gottfried Herder, Moses Mendelssohn, Immanuel Kant, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, and Friedrich Daniel Ernst Schleiermacher, constituted readers as an imaginary “we” around which they could form their theories and practices of interpretation. This conception of interpreters as a universal community, Almog argues, established biblical readers as a coherent collective.

In the first part of the book, Almog focuses on the 1760s through the 1780s and examines these writers’ works on biblical Hebrew and their reliance on the conception of the Old Testament as a cultural, rather than religious, asset. Turning to literature and the early nineteenth century in the second part of the book, Almog demonstrates the ways in which the new literary genres of realism and lyric poetry disrupted interpretive reading practices.

Secularism and Hermeneutics reveals the tension between textual exegesis and confessional belonging and challenges the modern presumption that interpretation is indifferent to religious concerns.

Yael Almog is a faculty member in the Department of Theology at Goethe University, Frankfurt.

Race, Nation, History
Anglo-German Thought in the Victorian Era
Oded Y. Steinberg

“Oded Y. Steinberg’s original and painstaking examination of the views of Anglo-German historians makes an important contribution to our understanding of the debates regarding the link between history, nation, and race. His insights into the relationships, influences, and characteristics of this community of ‘Teutonic’ historians are remarkable.”—Athena S. Leoussi, University of Reading

In Race, Nation, History, Oded Y. Steinberg examines the way a series of nineteenth-century scholars in England and Germany first constructed and then questioned the periodization of history into ancient, medieval, and modern eras, shaping the way we continue to think about the past and present of Western civilization at a fundamental level.

Steinberg shows how English scholars such as Thomas Arnold, Williams Stubbs, and John Richard Green; and German scholars such as Christian Karl Josias von Bunsen, Max Müller, and Reinhold Pauli built on the notion of a shared Teutonic kinship to establish a correlation between the division of time and the ascent or descent of races or nations. For example, although they viewed the Germanic tribes’ conquest of the Roman Empire in A.D. 476 as a formative event that symbolized the transformation from antiquity to the Middle Ages, they did so by highlighting the injection of a new and dominant ethnoracial character into the decaying empire. But they also rejected the idea that the fifth century A.D. was the most decisive era in historical periodization, advocating instead for a historical continuity that emphasized the significance of the Germanic tribes’ influence on the making of the nations of modern Europe. Concluding with character studies of E. A. Freeman, James Bryce, and J. B. Bury, Steinberg demonstrates the ways in which the innovative schemes devised by this community of Victorian historians for the division of historical time relied on the cornerstone of race.

Oded Y. Steinberg is a fellow at the Hubert H. Humphrey Center for Social Research, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev and lecturer at the European Forum at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.
“In his powerful and beautifully written Thinking in Public, Benjamin Wurgaft explores how three giants of twentieth-century thought, Leo Strauss, Emmanuel Levinas, and Hannah Arendt, grappled with the intertwined roles of intellectuals and Jews in modern society. . . . By situating the relationship between thinkers and their public at the center of his protagonists’ careers, Wurgaft brings a fresh perspective to texts that have been thoroughly plowed by countless scholars. . . . [A] tremendous achievement.” —The Journal of Modern History

Rather than celebrate or condemn the figure of the intellectual, Benjamin Aldes Wurgaft argues that the stories we tell about intellectuals and their publics are useful barometers of our political hopes and fears. What ideas about philosophy itself, and about the public’s capacity for reasoned discussion, are contained in these stories? And what work do we think philosophers and other thinkers can and should accomplish in the world beyond the classroom? The differences between Arendt, Levinas, and Strauss were great, but Wurgaft shows that all three came to believe that the question of the social role of the philosopher was the question of their century. The figure of the intellectual was not an ideal to be emulated but rather a provocation inviting these three thinkers to ask whether truth and politics could ever be harmonized, whether philosophy was a fundamentally worldly or unworldly practice.

Benjamin Aldes Wurgaft is a National Science Foundation Postdoctoral Fellow at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology’s Program in History, Anthropology, and Science and Technology Studies.

“A remarkable work: intellectually challenging and engaging, wide-ranging and deeply thought-through, marked by incisive analysis and luminous insights. This distinguished and important book should be of interest to people in a wide variety of fields—intellectual history (European and American), cultural studies, sociology, psychology, and philosophy.” —Jerrold Seigel, author of The Idea of the Self: Thought and Experience in Europe Since the Seventeenth Century

Identity: The Necessity of a Modern Idea
Gerald Izenberg

Identity: The Necessity of a Modern Idea is the first comprehensive history of identity as the answer to the question, “who, or what, am I?” It covers the century from the end of World War I, when identity in this sense first became an issue for writers and philosophers, to 2010, when European political leaders declared multiculturalism a failure just as Canada, which pioneered it, was hailing its success. Along the way the book examines Erik Erikson’s concepts of psychological identity and identity crisis, which made the word famous; the turn to collective identity and the rise of identity politics in Europe and America; varieties and theories of group identity; debates over accommodating collective identities within liberal democracy; the relationship between individual and group identity; the postmodern critique of identity as a concept; and the ways it nonetheless transformed the social sciences and altered our ideas of ethics.

Inventing Exoticism
Geography, Globalism, and Europe’s Early Modern World
Benjamin Schmidt

“\textit{Inventing Exoticism} is a very substantial contribution to the study of the cultural history of early modern perceptions of the non-European world, to the history of the book, and to the history of the economics and the sociology of the flow of information. It shows for the first time just how instrumental the concern with the exotic was in the creation of the modern image of Europe and of Europe’s place in an increasingly global world.”
—Anthony Pagden, University of California, Los Angeles

At the turn to the eighteenth century, European markets were flooded by books and artifacts that described or otherwise evoked non-European realms: histories and ethnographies of overseas kingdoms, travel narratives and decorative maps, lavishly produced tomes illustrating foreign flora and fauna, and numerous decorative objects in the styles of distant cultures. Illustrated with more than two hundred images of engravings, paintings, ceramics, and more, \textit{Inventing Exoticism} shows, in vivid example and persuasive detail, how through these things Europeans came to see and understand the world at an especially critical juncture of imperial imagination.

The form of early modern exoticism that sold so well, as this book shows, originated not with expansion-minded imperialists of London and Paris, but in the canny ateliers of Holland. By scrutinizing these materials from the perspectives of both producers and consumers—and paying close attention to processes of cultural mediation—\textit{Inventing Exoticism} interrogates traditional postcolonial theories of knowledge and power.

Benjamin Schmidt is the Giovanni and Amne Costigan Endowed Professor of History at the University of Washington and author of several books, including the prize-winning \textit{Innocence Abroad: The Dutch Imagination and the New World}.

Gu Hongming’s Eccentric Chinese Odyssey
Chunmei Du

“Gu Hongming is one of the most controversial and complicated figures in modern Chinese history. Chunmei Du has the broad knowledge, multiple language skills, and keen understanding required to situate Gu and the cultural phenomenon he represented in the international intellectual environment of his time.”—Xiaoping Cong, University of Houston

Known for his ultraconservatism and eccentricity, Gu Hongming (1857–1928) remains one of the most controversial figures in modern Chinese intellectual history. A former member of the colonial elite from Penang who was educated in Europe, Gu, in his late twenties, became a Qing loyalist and Confucian spokesman who also defended concubinage, footbinding, and the queue. Seen as a reactionary by his Chinese contemporaries, Gu nevertheless gained fame as an Eastern prophet following the carnage of World War I, often paired with Rabindranath Tagore and Leo Tolstoy by Western and Japanese intellectuals.

Rather than resort to the typical conception of Gu as an inscrutable eccentric, Chunmei Du argues that Gu was a trickster-sage figure who fought modern Western civilization in a time dominated by industrial power, utilitarian values, and imperialist expansion. A cultural amphibian, Gu transformed from an “imitation Western man” to “a Chinaman again,” and reinterpreted, performed, and embodied “authentic Chineseness” in a time when China itself was adopting the new identity of a modern nation-state.

\textit{Gu Hongming’s Eccentric Chinese Odyssey} is the first comprehensive study in English of Gu Hongming, both the private individual and the public cultural figure. It examines the controversial scholar’s intellectual and psychological journeys across geographical, national, and cultural boundaries in new global contexts. In addition to complicating existing studies of Chinese conservatism and global discussions on civilization around the World War I era, the book sheds new light on the contested notion of authenticity within the Chinese diaspora and the psychological impact of colonialism.

Chunmei Du is Associate Professor in the Department of History at Lingnan University, Hong Kong.
The Language of Fruit
Literature and Horticulture in the Long Eighteenth Century

Liz Bellamy

In *The Language of Fruit*, Liz Bellamy explores how poets, playwrights, and novelists from the Restoration to the Romantic era represented fruit and fruit trees in a period that saw significant changes in cultivation techniques, the expansion of the range of available fruit varieties, and the transformation of the mechanisms for their exchange and distribution. Although her principal concern is with the representation of fruit within literary texts and genres, she nevertheless grounds her analysis in the consideration of what actually happened in the gardens and orchards of the past.

As Bellamy progresses through sections devoted to specific literary genres, three central “characters” come to the fore: the apple, long a symbol of natural abundance, simplicity, and English integrity; the orange, associated with trade and exchange until its “naturalization” as a British resident; and the pineapple, often figured as a cosseted and exotic child of indulgence epitomizing extravagant luxury. She demonstrates how the portrayal of fruits within literary texts was complicated by symbolic associations derived from biblical and classical traditions, often identifying fruit with female temptation and sexual desire. Looking at seventeenth-century poetry, Restoration drama, eighteenth-century georgic, and the Romantic novel, as well as practical writings on fruit production and husbandry, Bellamy shows the ways in which the meanings and inflections that accumulated around different kinds of fruit related to contemporary concepts of gender, class, and race.

Examining the intersection of literary tradition and horticultural innovation, *The Language of Fruit* traces how writers from Andrew Marvell to Jane Austen responded to the challenges posed by the evolving social, economic, and symbolic functions of fruit over the long eighteenth century.

Liz Bellamy teaches English at City College Norwich and the Open University.

“Interweaving a bounty of historical details, in-depth literary readings, and engaging illustrations, Liz Bellamy tells a fascinating story about the evolution of raising, eating, thinking, and writing about fruit in the long eighteenth century.” —Rebecca Bushnell, University of Pennsylvania
Fiction Without Humanity
Person, Animal, Thing in Early Enlightenment Literature and Culture
Lynn Festa

Although the Enlightenment is often associated with the emergence of human rights and humanitarian sensibility, “humanity” is an elusive category in the literary, philosophical, scientific, and political writings of the period. Fiction Without Humanity offers a literary history of late seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century efforts to define the human. Focusing on the shifting terms in which human difference from animals, things, and machines was expressed, Lynn Festa argues that writers and artists treated humanity as an indefinite class, which needed to be called into being through literature and the arts.

Drawing on an array of literary, scientific, artistic, and philosophical devices—the riddle, the fable, the microscope, the novel, and trompe l’oeil and still-life painting—Fiction Without Humanity focuses on experiments with the perspectives of nonhuman creatures and inanimate things. Rather than deriving species membership from sympathetic identification or likeness to a fixed template, early Enlightenment writers and artists grounded humanity in the enactment of capacities (reason, speech, educability) that distinguish humans from other creatures, generating a performative model of humanity capacious enough to accommodate broader claims to human rights.

In addressing genres typically excluded from canonical literary histories, Fiction Without Humanity offers an alternative account of the rise of the novel, showing how these early experiments with nonhuman perspectives helped generate novelistic techniques for the representation of consciousness. By placing the novel in a genealogy that embraces paintings, riddles, scientific plates, and fables, Festa shows realism to issue less from mimetic exactitude than from the tailoring of the represented world to a distinctively human point of view.

Lynn Festa is Associate Professor of English at Rutgers University and author of Sentimental Figures of Empire in Eighteenth-Century Britain and France.

“Fiction Without Humanity is a profound book that tenders as many pleasures as Pope or Swift as it dances between empirical minima (fleas, flies, personal pronouns, unmatched shoes) and concepts and questions that remain urgent today: Just what makes a thing count as human? How does literary form participate in this accounting? What, specifically, does literature do to, with, for us humans? Lynn Festa has written a posthumanist classic—albeit one that returns us to a new and more demanding humanity.”

—Jayne Lewis, author of Air’s Appearance: Literary Atmosphere in British Fiction, 1660–1794
Paper Monsters
Persona and Literary Culture in Elizabethan England
Samuel Fallon

“Samuel Fallon is a skilled and often revelatory close reader of literature who displays a remarkable familiarity with minor writers and publishers of late Elizabethan England. Capacious and ambitious in its scope, Paper Monsters is a distinctive and highly accomplished piece of literary criticism.”—Alan Stewart, Columbia University

In Paper Monsters, Samuel Fallon charts the striking rise, at the turn to the seventeenth century, of a new species of textual being: the serial, semifictional persona. When Thomas Nashe introduced his charismatic alter ego Pierce Penilesse in a 1592 text, he described the figure as a “paper monster,” not fashioned but “begotten” into something curiously like life. The next decade bore this description out, as Pierce took on a life of his own, inspiring other writers to insert him into their own works. And Pierce was hardly alone: such figures as the polemicist Martin Marprelate, the lovers Philisides and Astrophil, the shepherd-laureate Colin Clout, the prodigal wit Euphues, and, in an odd twist, the historical author Robert Greene all outgrew their fictional origins, moving from text to text and author to author, purporting to speak their own words, even surviving their creators’ deaths, and installing themselves in the process as agents at large in the real world of writing, publication, and reception.

In seeking to understand these “paper monsters” as a historically specific and rather short-lived phenomenon, Fallon looks to the rapid expansion of the London book trade in the years of their ascendancy. Personae were products of print, the medium that rendered them portable, free-floating figures. But they were also the central fictions of a burgeoning literary field: they embodied that field’s negotiations between manuscript and print, and they forged a new form of public, textual selfhood. Sustained by the appropriative rewritings they inspired, personae came to seem like autonomous citizens of the literary public. Fallon argues that their status as collective fictions, passed among writers, publishers, and readers, positioned personae as the animating figures of what we have come to call “print culture.”

Samuel Fallon teaches English at the State University of New York, Geneseo.

Material Texts
Jun 2019 | 272 pages | 6 x 9 | 6 illus.
ISBN 978-0-8122-5129-6 | Cloth | $65.00s | £52.00
World Rights | Literature
Symptomatic Subjects
Bodies, Medicine, and Causation in the Literature of Late Medieval England

Julie Orlemanski

In the period just prior to medicine’s modernity—before the rise of Renaissance anatomy, the centralized regulation of medical practice, and the valorization of scientific empiricism—England was the scene of a remarkable upsurge in medical writing. Between the arrival of the Black Death in 1348 and the emergence of printed English books a century and a quarter later, thousands of discrete medical texts were copied, translated, and composed, largely for readers outside universities. These widely varied texts shared a model of a universe crisscrossed with physical forces and a picture of the human body as a changeable, composite thing, tuned materially to the world’s vicissitudes. According to Julie Orlemanski, when writers like Geoffrey Chaucer, Robert Henryson, Thomas Hoccleve, and Margery Kempe drew on the discourse of phisik—the language of humors and complexions, leprous pustules and love sickness, regimen and pharmacopeia—they did so to chart new circuits of legibility between physiology and personhood.

Orlemanski explores the texts of her vernacular writers to show how they deployed the rich terminology of embodiment and its ailments to portray symptomatic figures who struggled to control both their bodies and the interpretations that gave their bodies meaning. As medical paradigms mingled with penitential, miraculous, and socially symbolic systems, these texts demanded that a growing number of readers negotiate the conflicting claims of material causation, intentional action, and divine power. Examining both the medical writings of late medieval England and the narrative and poetic works that responded to them, Symptomatic Subjects illuminates the period’s conflicts over who had the authority to construe bodily signs and what embodiment could be made to mean.

Julie Orlemanski teaches English at the University of Chicago.

“An exciting, accomplished, and dazzling book. Julie Orlemanski is reinventing the field of literature and medicine, making a signal contribution to the medical humanities while gifting the field of Middle English studies with a bracing series of new interpretations that will influence our readings of medieval and other literatures for many years to come.”—Bruce Holsinger, University of Virginia
Recipes for Thought
Knowledge and Taste in the Early Modern English Kitchen
Wendy Wall

“Wall piles up examples of culinary invention [and] brilliantly restores an unfamiliar version of early modern domesticity. [Her] achievement . . . is to light up this earlier period, when England was the most dynamic site of recipe publication in Europe.”—London Review of Books

Recipes reveal much more than the history of puddings and pies: they expose the unexpectedly therapeutic, literate, and experimental culture of the English kitchen. Wendy Wall explores ways that recipe writing—like poetry and artisanal culture—wrestled with the physical and metaphysical puzzles at the center of both traditional humanistic and emerging “scientific” cultures. Drawing on the works of Shakespeare, Spenser, Jonson, and others to interpret a reputedly “unlearned” form of literature, she demonstrates that people from across the social spectrum concocted poetic exercises of wit, experimented with unusual and sometimes edible forms of literacy, and tested theories of knowledge as they wrote about healing and baking. Recipe exchange, we discover, invited early modern housewives to contemplate the complex components of being a Renaissance “maker” and thus to reflect on lofty concepts such as figuration, natural philosophy, national identity, status, mortality, memory, epistemology, truth-telling, and matter itself. Kitchen work, recipes tell us, engaged vital creative and intellectual labors.

Wendy Wall is Avalon Professor of the Humanities; Charles Deering McCormick Professor of Teaching Excellence; Director of the Alice Kaplan Institute for the Humanities; and Professor of English at Northwestern University. She is author of The Imprint of Gender: Authorship and Publication in the English Renaissance and Staging Domesticity: Household Work and English Identity in Early Modern Drama.

Published in cooperation with the Folger Shakespeare Library
Mar 2019 | 320 pages | 6 x 9 | 12 illus.
ISBN 978-0-8122-5082-4 | Cloth | $59.95s | £48.00
ISBN 978-0-8122-9582-5 | Ebook | $59.95s | £44.50
World Rights | Literature

Material Texts
Apr 2019 | 328 pages | 6 x 9 | 52 illus.
World Rights | Literature, Cultural Studies

The Poet and the Antiquaries
Chaucerian Scholarship and the Rise of Literary History, 1532–1635
Megan L. Cook

“Elegantly written and meticulously documented, The Poet and the Antiquaries offers a genuinely new, original, and exciting intervention into the study of the reception, editorial, and reading history of Geoffrey Chaucer.”—Siân Echard, University of British Columbia

Between 1532 and 1602, the works of Geoffrey Chaucer were published in no less than six folio editions. These were, in fact, the largest books of poetry produced in sixteenth-century England, and they significantly shaped the perceptions of Chaucer that would hold sway for centuries to come. But it is the stories behind these editions that are the focus of Megan L. Cook’s interest in The Poet and the Antiquaries. She explores how antiquarians—historians, lexicographers, religious polemicists, and other readers with a professional, but not necessarily literary, interest in the English past—played an indispensable role in making Chaucer a figure of lasting literary and cultural importance.

After establishing the antiquarian involvement in the publication of the folio editions, Cook offers a series of case studies that discuss Chaucer and his works in relation to specific sixteenth-century discourses about the past. She turns to early accounts of Chaucer’s biography to show how important they were in constructing the poet as a figure whose life and works could be known, understood, and valued by later readers. She considers the claims made about Chaucer’s religious views, especially the assertions that he was a proto-Protestant, and the effects they had on shaping his canon. Looking at early modern views on Chaucerian language, she illustrates how complicated the relations between past and present forms of English were thought to be. Finally, she demonstrates the ways in which antiquarian readers applied knowledge from other areas of scholarship to their reading of Middle English texts.

Megan L. Cook teaches English at Colby College.

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ISBN 978-0-8122-9582-5 | Ebook | $59.95s | £44.50
World Rights | Literature
The Two Powers
The Papacy, the Empire, and the Struggle for Sovereignty in the Thirteenth Century

Brett Edward Whalen

Historians commonly designate the High Middle Ages as the era of the “papal monarchy,” when the popes of Rome vied with secular rulers for spiritual and temporal supremacy. Indeed, in many ways the story of the papal monarchy encapsulates that of medieval Europe as often remembered: a time before the modern age, when religious authorities openly clashed with emperors, kings, and princes for political mastery of their world, claiming sovereignty over Christendom, the universal community of Christian kingdoms, churches, and peoples.

At no point was this conflict more widespread and dramatic than during the papacies of Gregory IX (1227–1241) and Innocent IV (1243–1254). Their struggles with the Hohenstaufen Emperor Frederick II (1212–1250) echoed in the corridors of power and the court of public opinion, ranging from the battlefields of Italy to the streets of Jerusalem. In The Two Powers, Brett Edward Whalen has written a new history of this combative relationship between the thirteenth-century papacy and empire. Countering the dominant trend of modern historiography, which focuses on Frederick instead of the popes, he redirects our attention to the papal side of the historical equation. By doing so, Whalen highlights the ways in which Gregory and Innocent acted politically and publicly, realizing their priestly sovereignty through the networks of communication, performance, and documentary culture that lay at the unique disposal of the Apostolic See.

Covering pivotal decades that included the last major crusades, the birth of the Inquisition, and the unexpected invasion of the Mongols, The Two Powers shows how Gregory and Innocent’s battles with Frederick shaped the historical destiny of the thirteenth-century papacy and its role in the public realm of medieval Christendom.

Brett Edward Whalen is Associate Professor of History at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. He is author of The Medieval Papacy and Dominion of God: Christendom and Apocalypse in the Middle Ages.
**Inventing the Berbers**
*History and Ideology in the Maghrib*
Ramzi Rouighi

“*Inventing the Berbers* is an essential contribution to the history of the Maghrib, not only in the Middle Ages, but in our own time as well. It will, no doubt, be controversial, for it touches on issues of colonial historiography and ethnic definition that remain politically sensitive, especially in Algeria and Morocco. But Ramzi Rouighi’s arguments are firmly grounded in the sources—and are overwhelmingly convincing.”—Dominique Valérian, University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne

Before the Arabs conquered northwest Africa in the seventh century, Ramzi Rouighi asserts, there were no Berbers. There were Moors (Mauri), Mauretanians, Africans, and many tribes and tribal federations such as the Leuathae or Musulami; and before the Arabs, no one thought that these groups shared a common ancestry, culture, or language. *Inventing the Berbers* examines the emergence of the Berbers as a distinct category in early Arabic texts and probes the ways in which later Arabic sources, shaped by contemporary events, imagined the Berbers as a people and the Maghrib as their home.

Key both to Rouighi’s understanding of the medieval phenomenon of the “berberization” of North Africa and its reverberations in the modern world is the *Kitāb al-‘ibar* of Ibn Khaldūn (d. 1406), the third book of which purports to provide the history of the Berbers and the dynasties that ruled in the Maghrib. As translated into French in 1858, Rouighi argues, the book served to establish a racialized conception of Berber indigenousness for the French colonial powers who erected a fundamental opposition between the two groups thought to constitute the native populations of North Africa, Arabs and Berbers. *Inventing the Berbers* thus demonstrates the ways in which the nineteenth-century interpretation of a medieval text has had an effect on colonial and postcolonial policies and communal identities throughout Europe and North Africa.

**Ramzi Rouighi** is Associate Professor of Middle East Studies and History at the University of Southern California. He is author of *The Making of a Mediterranean Emirates: Ifriqiya and Its Andalusi, 1200–1400*, also available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.

**Scheherazade’s Feasts**
*Foods of the Medieval Arab World*
Habees Salloum, Muna Salloum, Leila Salloum Elias

“Our tenth to the thirteenth centuries, when Baghdad was the grandest city in the world and Moorish Spain was a beacon of civilization, all cookbooks were written in Arabic. The Salloums have done a wonderful job of bringing this age of splendor and luxury to life and rendering the party dishes of a thousand years ago in all their fragrant glory.”—Charles Perry, translator of *A Baghdad Cookery Book*

*Scheherazade’s Feasts* presents more than a hundred recipes for the foods and beverages of a sophisticated and cosmopolitan empire. The recipes are translated from medieval sources and adapted for the modern cook, with replacements suggested for rare ingredients such as the first buds of the date tree or the fat rendered from the tail of a sheep. With the guidance of prolific cookbook writer Habeeb Salloum and his daughters, historians Leila and Muna, these recipes are easy to follow and deliciously appealing. The dishes are framed with verse inspired by them, culinary tips, and tales of the caliphs and kings whose courts demanded their royal preparation.

The author of the thirteenth-century Arabic cookbook *Kitāb al-‘tabīkh* proposed that food was among the foremost pleasures in life. *Scheherazade’s Feasts* invites adventurous cooks to test this hypothesis.

**Habeeb Salloum**, M.S.M. is author of many books, including *Arab Cooking on a Prairie Homestead: Recipes and Recollections from a Syrian Pioneer, Classic Vegetarian Cooking from the Middle East and North Africa*, and *The Arabian Nights Cookbook: From Lamb Kebabs to Baba Ghanouj, Delicious Homestyle Arabian Cooking*.

**Muna Salloum** and **Leila Salloum Elias** are coauthors of *The Sweets of Araby: Enchanting Recipes from the Tales of the 1001 Arabian Nights*. With Habeeb Salloum, they are authors of *The Scent of Pomegranates and Rose Water: Reviving the Beautiful Food Traditions of Syria*.
Colonial Justice and the Jews of Venetian Crete
Rena N. Lauer

When Venice conquered Crete in the early thirteenth century, a significant population of Jews lived in the capital and main port city of Candia. This community grew, diversified, and flourished both culturally and economically throughout the period of Venetian rule, and although it adhered to traditional Jewish ways of life, the community also readily engaged with the broader population and the island’s Venetian colonial government.

In Colonial Justice and the Jews of Venetian Crete, Rena N. Lauer tells the story of this unusual and little-known community through the lens of its flexible use of the legal systems at its disposal. Grounding the book in richly detailed studies of individuals and judicial cases—concerning matters as prosaic as taxation and as dramatic as bigamy and murder—Lauer brings the Jews of Candia vibrantly to life. Despite general rabbinic disapproval of such behavior elsewhere in medieval Europe, Crete’s Jews regularly turned not only to their own religious courts but also to the secular Venetian judicial system. There they aired disputes between family members, business partners, spouses, and even the leaders of their community. And with their use of secular justice as both symptom and cause, Lauer contends, Crete’s Jews grew more open and flexible, confident in their identity and experiencing little of the anti-Judaism increasingly suffered by their coreligionists in Western Europe.

Rena N. Lauer teaches history and religious studies at Oregon State University.

“A fascinating and much-needed contribution to our understanding of the Jews of Candia and their legal options under Venetian Rule.”
—Sally McKee, University of California, Davis
The Bible, the Talmud, and the New Testament
Elijah Zvi Soloveitchik’s Commentary to the Gospels

Edited, with an introduction and commentary, by Shaul Magid
Translated by Jordan Gayle Levy. Foreword by Peter Salovey

Born in Slutzk, Russia, in 1805, Elijah Zvi Soloveitchik is a largely forgotten member of the prestigious Soloveitchik rabbinic dynasty. Before Hayyim Soloveitchik developed the standard Brisker method of Talmudic study, or Joseph Dov Soloveitchik helped to found American Modern Orthodox Judaism, Elijah Soloveitchik wrote Qol Qore, a rabbinic commentary on the Gospels of Matthew and Mark. Qol Qore drew on classic rabbinic literature, and particularly on the works of Moses Maimonides, to argue for the compatibility of Christianity with Judaism. To this day, it remains the only rabbinic work to embrace the compatibility of Orthodox Judaism and the Christian Bible.

In *The Bible, the Talmud, and the New Testament*, Shaul Magid presents the first-ever English translation of *Qol Qore*. In his contextualizing introduction, Magid explains that *Qol Qore* offers a window onto the turbulent historical context of nineteenth-century European Jewry. With violent anti-Semitic activity on the rise in Europe, Elijah Soloveitchik was unique in believing that the roots of anti-Semitism were theological, based on a misunderstanding of the New Testament by both Jews and Christians. His hope was that *Qol Qore*, written in Hebrew and translated into French, German, and Polish, would reach Jewish and Christian audiences alike, urging each to consider the validity of the other’s religious principles. In an era characterized by fractious debates between Jewish communities, Elijah Soloveitchik represents a voice that called for radical unity among Jews and Christians alike.

Shaul Magid is the Jay and Jeanie Schottenstein Professor of Jewish Studies and Professor of Religion at Indiana University, Bloomington and Kogod Senior Research Fellow at the Shalom Hartman Institute of North America. His latest books are *Hasidism Incarnate: Hasidism, Christianity, and the Construction of Modern Judaism* and *American Post-Judaism: Identity and Renewal in a Postethnic Society*.

Jordan Gayle Levy is an independent translator.

Peter Salovey is President of Yale University and the Chris Argyris Professor of Psychology.

“*The Bible, the Talmud, and the New Testament* is a fascinating book on one of the most intriguing and forgotten rabbinic characters of the nineteenth century. Elijah Soloveitchik was, to be sure, an idiosyncratic figure, but the story of his life and work is extremely instructive for those interested in the Jewish Enlightenment as well as Jewish-Christian relations today.”

—Ishay Rosen-Zvi, Tel Aviv University
Connecting Histories
Jews and Their Others in Early Modern Europe
Edited by Francesca Bregoli and David B. Ruderman

The essays collected by Francesca Bregoli and David B. Ruderman in Connecting Histories show that while it is not possible to speak of a single, cohesive transregional Jewish culture in the early modern period, Jews experienced pockets of supra-local connections between West and East—for example, between Italy and Poland, Poland and the Holy Land, and western and eastern Ashkenaz—as well as increased exchanges between high and low culture. Special attention is devoted to the impact of the printing press and the strategies of representation and self-representation through which Jews forged connections in a world where their status as a tolerated minority was ambiguous and in constant need of renegotiation.

Exploring the ways in which early modern Jews related to Jews from different backgrounds and to the non-Jews around them, Connecting Histories emphasizes not only the challenging nature and impact of these encounters but also the ambivalence experienced by Jews as they met their others.

Contributors: Michela Andreatta, Francesca Bregoli, Joseph Davis, Jesús de Prado Plumed, Andrea Gondos, Rachel L. Greenblatt, Gershon David Hundert, Fabrizio Lelli, Moshe Idel, Debra Kaplan, Lucia Raspe, David B. Ruderman, Pavel Sládek.

Francesca Bregoli is Associate Professor of History at Queens College and The Graduate Center of the City University of New York, and holds the Joseph and Oro Halegua Chair in Greek and Sephardic Studies at Queens College. She is author of Mediterranean Enlightenment: Livornese Jews, Tuscan Culture, and Eighteenth-Century Reform.

David B. Ruderman is the Joseph Meyerhoff Professor of Modern Jewish History at the University of Pennsylvania. He is author of numerous books, including National Jewish Book Award winners The World of a Renaissance Jew and Early Modern Jewry: A New Cultural History. His Connecting the Covenants: Judaism and the Search for Christian Identity in Eighteenth-Century England and Cultural Intermediaries: Jewish Intellectuals in Early Modern Italy, coedited with Giuseppe Veltri, are both available from the University of Pennsylvania Press.

“Covering a wide range of experience in the Jewish world in terms of geography, economics, class, religious proclivities, languages, and genres, Connecting Histories should be required reading for scholars of early modern Jewish history.”—Matt Goldish, The Ohio State University
Excavations in the West Plaza of Tikal
Tikal Report 17
William A. Haviland

This volume reports on excavations carried out by Peter D. Harrison in the early 1960s in the West Plaza of the Maya center of Tikal, Guatemala. Primarily descriptive in nature, this work is an important compliment to Tikal Report No. 14: Excavations in the Great Plaza, North Terrace, and North Acropolis of Tikal, by William R. Coe. The West Plaza was originally the western portion of the Great Plaza until construction of Great Temple II separated it. Subsequently, the West Plaza took on its own identity.

This report presents data from these investigations no longer retrievable in the field and, therefore, of importance to anyone interested in the development of Tikal’s epicenter.

Museum Monograph 151.

William A. Haviland is Professor Emeritus of Anthropology at the University of Vermont. His original archaeological research in Guatemala has been the basis of numerous publications, including an earlier technical volume from the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Excavations in Small Residential Groups of Tikal, Groups 4F-1 and 4F-2: Tikal Report 19.

Reannouncement

Ban Chiang, Northeast Thailand, Volume 2B
Metals and Related Evidence from Ban Chiang, Ban Tong, Ban Phak Top, and Don Klang
Edited by Joyce C. White and Elizabeth G. Hamilton

The foundation of any archaeometallurgical study is study of excavated assemblages of metals and related remains. This volume presents in detail how the metals and such remains as crucibles excavated from four sites in northeast Thailand have been studied to understand the place of metal objects and technology in the ancient past of this region.

In addition to typological examination, hundreds of technical analyses reveal the technological capabilities, preferences, and styles of metal artifact manufacturers in this part of Thailand. Detailed examination of contexts of recovery of metal remains employing a “life history” approach indicates that metal objects in those societies were used primarily in daily life and, only occasionally, as grave goods. The most surprising find is that casting of copper-base artifacts to final form took place at all these village sites during the metal age period, indicating a decentralized final production stage that may prove to be unusual for metal age societies.

These insights are made possible by applying the methods and theories introduced in the first volume of the suite of volumes that study the metal remains from Ban Chiang in regional contest.

Thai Archaeology Monograph Series 2B; University Museum Monograph 150.

Joyce C. White is the Executive Director of the Institute for Southeast Asian Archaeology (ISEAA).

Elizabeth G. Hamilton is the archaeometallurgist and data manager for the Institute for Southeast Asian Archaeology (ISEAA).
Journey to the City
A Companion to the Middle East Galleries at the Penn Museum

Edited by Steve Tinney and Karen Sonik

The Penn Museum has a long and storied history of research and archaeological exploration in the ancient Middle East. This book highlights this rich depth of knowledge while also serving as a companion volume to the museum’s signature Middle East Galleries. This edited volume includes chapters and integrated short, focused pieces from museum curators and staff actively involved in the detailed planning of the galleries. In addition to highlighting the most remarkable and interesting objects in the museum’s extraordinary Middle East collections, this volume illuminates the primary themes within these galleries (make, settle, connect, organize, and believe) and provides a larger context within which to understand them.

The ancient Middle East is home to the first urban settlements in human history, dating to the fourth millennium B.C.; therefore, tracing this move toward city life figures prominently in the book. The topic of urbanization, how it came about and how these early steps still impact our daily lives, is explored from regional and localized perspectives, bringing us from Mesopotamia (Ur, Uruk, and Nippur) to Islamic and Persianate cites (Rayy and Isfahan) and, finally, connecting back to life in modern Philadelphia. Through examination of topics such as landscape, resources, trade, religious belief and burial practices, daily life, and nomads, this very important human journey is investigated both broadly and with specific case studies.

Steve Tinney is Associate Curator-in-Charge of the Babylonian Section and the Clark Research Associate Professor of Assyriology at the University of Pennsylvania.

Karen Sonik is Assistant Professor of Art History at Auburn University.

The Ram in the Thicket (30-12-702) is one of the most iconic artworks extant from the city of Ur’s Royal Cemetery in southern Mesopotamia. Made of shell, lapis lazuli, and gold over a perishable wood and bitumen core, the piece had collapsed long before excavation and required extensive conservation and restoration.
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