

Reconstructing Spain

This is the first monograph of the well-known genre of Nilotic landscapes in the Roman world providing new conclusions on the genre itself as well as discussing the role and meaning of Aegyptiaca Romana in general.

This book offers a unique interdisciplinary comparison of the dominant trends in constitutional developments and legal change across different regions of the world in the last half century, bringing together the constitution-making of the post-colonial era with the post-communist political reconstruction and globalization of constitutionalism.

In this book, author Olivia Munoz-Rojas looks at the Spanish Civil War and its aftermath, critically examining the wartime destruction and post-war rebuilding of three prominent sites: Madrid, Bilbao, and Barcelona. Each case highlights different dimensions of the material impact of the conflict, the practical challenges of reconstruction, and the symbolic uses of the two processes by the winning side. From an original and fruitful angle, the book reveals new aspects of the Spanish Civil War and the evolution of the Franco regime, as well as more general insights into the topic of wartime destruction and post-war reconstruction of cities. The title - Ashes and Granite - both visually and texturally captures the damage caused by the war, as well as the Franco regime's concept of the ideal Hispanic construction material. Written from an interdisciplinary perspective at the intersections of urban/political history and theory, planning, and architecture, the book draws largely on unpublished archival material. Key features of the Franco regime's rebuilding program are considered, such as the priority given to rural reconstruction and the persistent search for a national architectural style. The case of Madrid centers on the failure of the Falange's ambitious plans for a neo-imperial capital as illustrative of the regime's gradual shift from state planning to privately-driven urban development. The case of Bilbao focuses on the reconstruction of the bridges of the city to demonstrate how, occasionally, the regime managed to turn destruction and reconstruction into opportunities for successfully marking the beginning of what was perceived as a new era in Spain's history. Finally, the opening of Avenida de la Catedral in Barcelona exemplifies how wartime destruction sometimes facilitated the implementation of controversial planning, acting as a catalyst for urban redevelopment. Moreover, the opening of the avenue contributed to the disclosure of the ancient Roman city-wall, allowing the regime to appropriate the ancient legacy symbolically.

The end of slavery and the Atlantic slave trade triggered wide-scale labor shortages across the U.S. and Caribbean. Planters looked to China as a source for labor replenishment, importing indentured laborers in what became known as "coolieism." From heated Senate floor debates to Supreme Court test cases brought by Chinese activists, public anxieties over major shifts in the U.S. industrial landscape and class relations became displaced onto the figure of the Chinese labor immigrant who struggled for inclusion at a time when black freedmen were fighting to redefine citizenship. Racial Reconstruction demonstrates that U.S. racial formations should be studied in different registers and through comparative and transpacific approaches. It draws on political cartoons, immigration case files, plantation diaries, and sensationalized invasion fiction to explore the radical reconstruction of U.S. citizenship, race and labor relations, and imperial geopolitics that led to the Chinese Exclusion Act, America's first racialized immigration ban. By charting the complex circulation of people, property, and print from the Pacific Rim to the Black Atlantic, Racial Reconstruction sheds new light on comparative racialization in America, and illuminates how slavery and Reconstruction influenced the histories of Chinese immigration to the West.

As recently as the mid-2000s, Catalonia was described and analysed by scholars as exhibiting a non-secessionist nationalism and was seen within Europe and beyond as a role model for successful devolution which had much to teach other parts of the world. The Spanish state seemed to be on a journey towards an authentic federal order and was generally admired. However, the new century has been marked by an ever-growing independence movement, with 47.8 per cent of Catalonia voting in favour of independence in September 2015. Pro-independence mobilization has produced a rupture in political relations with the rest of Spain leading to a sovereignty struggle with Madrid. This book explores how an accumulation of long-, medium- and short-term factors have produced the current situation and why the Spanish territorial model has been unable or possibly, unwilling, to respond. The Catalan question is not purely a Spanish problem: it has direct implications for the traditional nation-state model, in Europe and beyond.

This two-volume illustrated history of the United States covers the first civilizations in North America to the twenty-first century and includes Backstory features on lesser known corners of history, Opinion debates on historical topics, Point of View historians' insights on key issues, and Then and Now comparisons of cultural artifacts from past and present.

Based on a wide range of archival sources, this book analyses the response of the most peripheral country in Western Europe, Franco's Spain, to the challenges of increasing economic interdependence from the end of World War II to the establishment of the EEC, 1945-57. In so doing, the author sheds new light on the fundamental question of the survival of the Franco regime and stimulates further discussion on the external factors responsible for Spain's pattern of economic growth after 1945.

Questions of survival and loss bedevil the study of early printed books. Many early publications are not particularly rare, but many have disappeared altogether. Here leading specialists in the field explore different strategies for recovering this lost world of print.

A high school textbook tracing the history of the United States from the arrival of the first settlers to the present day.

This book explores the role of cultural heritage in post-conflict reconstruction, whether as a motor for the prolongation of violence or as a resource for building reconciliation. The research was driven by two main goals: to understand the post-conflict reconstruction process and to identify how this process evolves in the medium term and the impact it has on society. The Spanish Civil War (1936-39) and its subsequent phases of reconstruction provides the primary material for this exploration. In pursuit of the first goal, the book centers on the material practices and rhetorical strategies developed around cultural

heritage in post-civil war Spain and the victorious Franco regime's reconstruction. The analysis captures a discursively complex set of practices that made up the reconstruction and in which a variety of Spanish heritage sites were claimed, rebuilt or restored, and represented - as signs of historical narratives, political legitimacy, and group identity. The reconstruction of the town of Gernika is a particularly emblematic instance of destruction and a significant symbol within the Basque regions of Spain, as well as internationally. By examining Gernika, it is possible to identify some of the trends common to the reconstruction as a whole, along with those aspects that pertain to its singular symbolic resonance. In order to achieve the second goal, the book examines the processes of selection, value change, and exclusionary dynamics of reconstruction. Exploring the possible impact of post-civil war reconstruction in the medium term is conducted in two time frames: the period of political transition that followed General Franco's death in 1975, and the 2004-2008 period when Rodriguez Zapatero's government undertook initiatives to 'recover the historic memory' of the war and dictatorship. Finally, the observations made of the Spanish reconstruction are analyzed in terms of how they might reveal general trends in post-conflict reconstruction processes in relation to cultural heritage. These insights are pertinent to the situations in Cambodia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Afghanistan, and Iraq.

This book focuses on the ethnically composite, heterogeneous, mixed nature of the Mediterranean cities and their cultural heritage between the late middle ages and early modern times. How did it affect the cohabitation among different people and cultures on the urban scene? How did it mold the shape and image of cities that were crossroads of encounters, but also the arena of conflict and exclusion? The 13 case studies collected in this volume address these issues by exploring the traces left by centuries of interethnic porosity on the tangible and intangible heritage of cities such as Acre and Cyprus, Genoa and Venice, Rome and Istanbul, Cordoba and Tarragona.

The rise of independent civilization in Mesoamerica can be traced back at least 3000 years. A rich and varied geography helped shape an extraordinarily diverse array of cultures on the Gulf coast and in the Maya lowlands and the Mexican highlands. Based on the Mexican collections of the British Museum, this illustrated title introduces the prehispanic art of Mesoamerica. Among the masterpieces illustrated are Olmec ceremonial jade objects, Maya lintels, and Aztec turquoise mosaics. Not only is there remarkable continuity within the distinctive regional cultures, there is also evidence for widely-shared beliefs in powerful nature gods and for practices such as the Mesoamerica ball game. This book points to the most important of these connections and to recent advances in our understanding of a complex and largely unwritten story.

Spanish Golden Age drama has resurfaced in recent years, however scholarly analysis has not kept pace with its popularity. This book problematizes and analyzes the approaches to staging reconstruction taken over the past few decades, including historical, semiotic, anthropological, cultural, structural, cognitive and phenomenological methods.

Described by Professor George Henderson as 'one of the most fascinating and beautiful monuments of pre-Romanesque art in Europe', the St Andrews Sarcophagus has long been overdue a definitive publication and international recognition. The book is the proceedings of a conference organized by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and Historic Scotland, with specially commissioned additional contributions, photographs-and illustrations.

Proceedings of the NATO Advanced Research Workshop on Environmental Reconstruction in Headwater Areas in Liberec and Prague, Czech Republic, November 21-26, 1997
Reports on a comparative study of education policy in Australia, Sweden, the UK, and the US, which vary significantly in their approaches to governing education. The central objectives are to analyze and compare the particular balance that each of the four countries has struck between centralization and decentralization and the consequences of that balance for quality, equality, and control in the provision of schooling. Among the perspectives are forms of decentralization and their implications, the politics of choice and market-oriented school reform, and the liberal paradox. Distributed in the US by Books International. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

In this innovative synthesis of film history and cultural analysis, Marsha Kinder examines the films of such key directors as Buñuel, Saura, Erice, and Almodóvar, as well as works from the popular cinema and television, exploring how they manifest political and cultural tensions related to the production of Spanish national identity within a changing global context. Concentrated on the decades from the 1950s to the 1990s, Kinder's work is broadly historical but essentially conceptual, moving backward and forward in time, drawing examples from earlier films and from works of art and literature, and providing close readings of a wide range of texts. Her questioning and internationalizing of the "national cinema" concept and her application of contemporary critical theory—especially insights from feminism, Marxism, psychoanalysis, cultural studies, and discourse theory—distinguish Blood Cinema from previous film histories. The author also makes use of a variety of sources within Spain such as the commentaries on Spanish character and culture by Unamunov and others, the contemporary debate over the restructuring of Spanish television. Kinder's book moves Spanish cinema into the mainstream of film studies by demonstrating that a knowledge of its history alters and enriches our understanding of world cinema. The interactive CD-ROM is available from CINE-DISCS, 2021 Holly Hill Terrace, Los Angeles, CA 90068, (213) 876-7678.

Initially set up for the purpose of distributing Marshall Plan aid, the OEEC played a major role in the progress of the western European countries towards post-war recovery. The annotated list of the OEEC's individual publications and periodicals shows the extent of its contribution to this end. Every effort has been made to indicate the latest stage of research concerning the items listed. The founding charter of the OEEC and a selective chronology of events have been added to facilitate the study of the beginnings of European reconstructions as well as an understanding of the background of the historical archives of the OEEC which have finally been opened to the public. L'OECE, chargée initialement de répartir et d'administrer l'aide du Plan Marshall, a joué un rôle essentiel dans l'effort de redressement des pays d'Europe occidentale dans l'après-guerre. La liste commentée des ouvrages et périodiques de l'OECE permet de mesurer l'ampleur de sa contribution. La présentation des ouvrages et articles tente de faire le point sur l'état le plus récent des recherches. Pour faciliter l'étude des débuts de la reconstruction européenne et l'analyse des archives historiques de l'OECE, qui viennent d'être enfin ouvertes au public, le texte fondateur de l'OECE et une chronologie sélective complètent ce recueil de données.

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