

The Americas Political Map (NG Country Region Maps)

With his lifelong examination of the relation between freedom and equality in modern societies, Alexis de Tocqueville is the most widely shared icon of Franco-American political culure. Until now, his American readers have not been in a position to recognize the extent to which, even when his ostensible subject was America, Tocqueville was engaging in hotly contested debates about French society and politics. Francoise Melonio's Tocqueville and the French allows for a clearer understanding of Tocqueville's writings by supplying their missing French context, from the time he wrote Democracy in America and The Old Regime and the French Revolution to the present. With its contextualization and interpretation of his workds Tocqueville and the French will compel the attention of historians, sociologists, political scientists, and concerned citizens for whom Tocqueville remains perhaps the single most important interpreter of American society and culture.

A critical analysis of the explosive political effects of the religious intermingling with race reveals the profound role of religion in American political history and in the American discourse on race and social justice.

About the history of the American Revolution and the Civil Wars in the United Kingdom and the United States from the 17th century to the 19th century.

The sixth edition of this classic is endorsed by BCL3.

Evolution and Reform in the National Party Convention

Strength in Numbers?

Building an American Empire

Political Parties and Constitutional Government

The Culture of Political Science in America

God and Race in American Politics

Designing the American Experiment

A Certain Idea of Europe

Greenberg shows how planters and statesmen grappled with contradictory ideas and uses of power... His fresh insights on statesmanship, dueling, political parties and representation, the proslavery movement, and the origins and dynamics of Southern nationalism and secession give new vigor to these topics. -- Library Journal

For all their complexity, there is a logic and rationale embedded in American institutions and political processes. The Logic of American Politics is a refreshingly accessible and engaging book that explores this underlying logic and leads readers toward a more nuanced and sophisticated understanding of American government. The Logic of American Politics poses many provocative questions that encourage readers to think critically and actively about our system of government. For example, why do so many citizens fail to exercise their cherished right to vote? Or, why don't we do more to stop pollution from cars, since we all agree on what causes it and how harmful it is? The Logic of American Politics covers all the important topics from constitutional development to governmental institutions to political processes. The book is written as a narrative but is designed for easy reference. The text is supplemented by abundant illustrations throughout: tables, figures, maps, cartoons, and photos.

On May 19, 2010, the Royal Thai Army deployed tanks, snipers, and war weapons to disperse the thousands of Red Shirts protesters who had taken over the commercial center of Bangkok to demand democratic elections and an end to inequality. Key to this mobilization were motorcycle taxi drivers, who slowed down, filtered, and severed mobility in the area, claiming a prominent role in national politics and ownership over the city and challenging state hegemony. Four years later, on May 20, 2014, the same army general who directed the dispersal staged a military coup, unopposed by protesters. How could state power have been so fragile and open to challenge in 2010 and yet so seemingly sturdy only four years later? How could protesters who had once fearlessly resisted military attacks now remain silent? Owners of the Map provides answers to these questions—central to contemporary political mobilizations around the globe—through an ethnographic study of motorcycle taxi drivers in Bangkok. Claudio Sopranzetti explores the unresolved tensions in the drivers' everyday lives, their migration trajectories, consumer desires, and political demands amidst the restructuring of Thai capitalism after the 1997 economic crisis. Reconstructing the entanglements between their everyday mobility and political mobilization, Sopranzetti reveals mobility not just as a strength of contemporary capitalism but also as one of its fragile spots, always prone to disruption by the people who sustain its channels but remain excluded from their benefits. In so doing, Owners of the Map advances an analysis of power that focuses not on the sturdiness of hegemony or the ubiquity of everyday resistance but on its potential fragility as well as the work needed for its maintenance.

"The Great Basin was the last region of continental North America to be explored and mapped, and it remained largely a mystery to European Americans until well into the nineteenth century. In Mapping and Imagination in the Great Basin, geographer-historian Richard Francaviglia shows how the Great Basin gradually emerged from its "cartographic silence" as Terra Incognita and how this fascinating process both paralleled the contexts of the sciences of surveying, geology, hydrology, and cartography, and reflected the changing geopolitical aspirations of the European colonial powers and the United States. Francaviglia's remarkable interdisciplinary account of the mapping of the Great Basin combines an exciting chronicle of the exploration of the region with a history of the art and science of cartography and of the political, economic, and cultural contexts in which maps are created. It also offers a compelling, wide-ranging discussion that combines a description of the daunting physical realities of the Great Basin with a cogent examination of the ways humans—from early Native Americans to nineteenth-century surveyors to twentieth-century highway and air travelers—have understood, defined, and organized this space, psychologically and through the medium of maps"--Jacket.

A Cartographic History

Prisoners of Geography

Capitalism and the Black Condition in America

American Compact

The American Political Economy

The Public Identity of the Welfare Queen

Ten Maps That Explain Everything About the World

The Politics of Christian Zionism, 1891-1948

Pluralism at Yale: The Culture of Political Science in America explores the relationship between personal experience and academic theories of American politics. Through a detailed examination of the Yale University Department of Political Science between 1955 and 1970, including interviews with many of the political scientists involved, this book traces the way "pluralism," a predominately optimistic theory of American democracy which the Yale department helped to develop in those years, helped to support the American political regime. Merelman also analyzes the impact of social and political events on the decline of Yale pluralism and describes pluralism's continued political relevance today. Included are discussions of McCarthyism, the Civil Rights Movement, and the Vietnam War.

A look at the amount of foreign investment in America examines the economic and political impact of foreign interests that control U.S. bank assets real estate and legislation that hurts American businesses while favoring foreigners

For this book Professor Merkle has researched presidential archives, Jewish historical libraries and official Zionist records in the US and in Israel for evidence of the dealings between official Zionists and active Christian Restorationists. Much of this record appears here for the first time in print and is linked to the much better known history of the relationship between the official Zionists and the politicians and leaders of the US and Britain. David Steigerwald chronicles the legacy of Wilsonian idealism from its emergence during World War I through its recent resurgence during Desert Storm. The first history of this central strain of thought in modern American politics, Steigerwald's wide-ranging account encompasses the careers of many prominent twentieth-century political figures and thinkers, including Walter Lippmann, Elihu Root, Newton D. Baker, Raymond Fosdick, Adlai Stevenson, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Theodore Lowi, and Francis Fukuyama. At the beginning of the twentieth century, massive cultural and political pressures threatened to undermine the liberal tradition by dissolving faith in human reason. A group of moderate thinkers attempting to salvage that faith rallied behind Woodrow Wilson's conception of world order. Through the American internationalist movement, these Wilsonian liberals defended the proposition that decisions based on enlightened self-interest would lead to political harmony, and they strove to institutionalize their principles through the formation of the League of Nations. As he traces the fate of universal ideals through American political thought, Steigerwald describes how the Wilsonians remained committed to the free market in the face of war and depression and continued to oppose interest groups in spite of the emergence of mass politics. In addition to demonstrating the capacity of Wilsonianism for regeneration and sustained influence, Steigerwald reveals the ironies that have attended its persistence across the century. Throughout some of the most horrendous events in history, he shows, Wilsonian idealism adhered to fundamental beliefs in international rule of law and in the beneficence of technological progress and liberal capitalism.

The Dance with Community

Owners of the Map

The Specter of Democracy

A Story of America First

The Value of Gravity at Eight Stations in Egypt and the Sudan

The Politics of the United States in Comparative Perspective

Rethinking Political Decentralization

The Legacy of Progressive Thought

Drawing together leading scholars, the book provides a revealing new map of the US political economy in cross-national perspective.

Popular liberal writing on race has relied on appeals to the value of "diversity" and the fading memory of the Civil Rights movement to counter the aggressive conservative assault on liberal racial reform generally, and on black well-being, in particular. Yet appeals to fairness and justice, no matter how heartfelt, are bound to fail, Marcellus Andrews argues, since the economic foundations of the Civil Rights movement have been destroyed by the combined forces of globalization, technology, and tight government budgets. The Political Economy of Hope and Fear fills an important intellectual gap in writing on race by developing a hard-nosed economic analysis of the links between competitive capitalism, racial hostility, and persistent racial inequality in post-Civil Rights America. Andrews speaks to the anger and frustration that blacks feel in the face of the nation's abandonment of racial equality as a worthy objective by showing how the considerable difficulties that black Americans face are related to fundamental changes in the economic fortunes of the U.S. The Political Economy of Hope and Fear is an economist's plea for unsentimental thinking on matters of race to replace the mixture of liberal hand wringing and conservative mythmaking that currently passes for serious analysis about the nation's racial predicament.

America's increasing racial and ethnic diversity is viewed by some as an opportunity to challenge and so reinforce the country's social fabric; by others, as a portent of alarming disunity. While everyone agrees that this diversity is markedly influencing political dynamics not only nationally but often on the state and local levels, we know little about how racial and ethnic groups organize and participate in politics or how political elites try to mobilize them. This book tells us. By integrating class-based factors with racial and ethnic factors, Jan Leighley shows what motivates African-Americans, Latinos, and Anglos to mobilize and participate in politics. Drawing on national survey data and on interviews with party and elected officials in Texas, she develops a nuanced understanding of how class, race, and ethnicity act as individual and contextual influences on elite mobilization and mass participation. Leighley examines whether the diverse theoretical approaches generally used to explain individual participation in politics are supported for the groups under consideration. She concludes that the political and social context influences racial and ethnic minorities' decisions to participate, but that different features of those environments are important for different groups. Race and ethnicity structure participation more than previous research suggests. Casting new light on an issue at the crux of contemporary American politics, Strength in Numbers? will be welcomed by scholars and students of political science, African-American and Latino studies, urban politics, and social movements.

Table of contents

The Political Culture of American Slavery

Tocqueville and the French

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

Citizenship and Democratic Doubt

The Language of Politics in America

Wilsonian Idealism in America

Religion, Politics, Civil Warfare, And The Triumph Of Anglo-america

The Politics of Disgust

In this rethinking of Marxism and its blind spots, Howard uses a critical rereading of Marx as a theorist of democracy to offer a new way to think about this political ideal. He argues that it is democracy, rather than Marxism, that is radical and revolutionary, and that Marx could have seen this but did not.

The US Constitution makes no mention of political parties, yet they began to form shortly after its ratification. This text explores the uneasy relationship between the Constitution and the party system to advance the argument that parties arose as part of a deliberate programme of constitutional reform.

For students of the early American republic, James Madison has long been something of a riddle, the member of the founding generation whose actions and thought most stubbornly resist easy summary. The staunchest of Federalists in the 1780s, Madison would turn on his former allies shortly thereafter, renouncing their expansive nationalism as a threat to the Constitution and to popular government. In a study that combines penetrating textual analysis with deep historical awareness, Gary Rosen stakes out important new ground by showing the philosophical consistency in Madison's long and controversial public life. The key, he argues, is Madison's profound originality as a student of the social compact, the venerable liberal idea into which he introduced several novel, and seemingly illiberal, principles. Foremost among these was the need for founding to be the work of an elite few. For Madison, prior accounts of the social compact, in their eagerness to establish the proper ends of government, provided a hopelessly naive account of its origin. As he saw it, the Federal Convention of 1787 was an opportunity for those of outstanding prudence (understood in its fullest Aristotelian sense) to do for the people what they could not do for themselves. This troublesome reliance on the few was balanced, Rosen contends, by Madison's commitment to republicanism as an end in itself, a conclusion that he likewise drew from the social compact, accommodating the proud political claims that his philosophical predecessors had failed to recognize. Rosen goes on to show how Madison's idiosyncratic understanding of the social compact illuminates his differences not only with Hamilton but with Jefferson as well. Both men, Madison feared, were too ready to resort to original principles in coming to terms with the Constitution, putting at risk the fragile achievement of the founding in their determination to invoke, respectively, the claims of the few and the many. As American Compact persuasively concludes, Madison's ideas on the origin and aims of the Constitution are not just of historical interest. They carry crucial lessons for our own day, and speak directly to current disputes over diversity, constitutional interpretation, the fate of federalism, and the possibilities and limits of American citizenship. Taylor looks closely at six key thinkers in the Progressive tradition whose work helps illuminate the essential flaws in our current thinking about democracy. Their writings, he contends, offer insights that can reinforce and strengthen a vigorous democratic faith, warn us of the dangers inherent in various forms of democratic arrogance, and counsel a kind of doubt or humility that would make us much better democratic citizens.

Experts and Politicians

Rising Inequality and Coalition Politics

America's Second Civil War

The Bridge Over the Racial Divide

The Cousins' Wars

The State in the American Political Economy

Beyond Good Revolutionaries and Free-marketeers

The Political Mobilization of Racial and Ethnic Minorities

Neither socialism nor free-market neoliberalism has been a very helpful model for Latin America, writes Javier Santiso in this witty and literate reading of that region's economic and political condition. Latin America must move beyond utopian schemes and rigid ideologies invented in other hemispheres and acknowledge its own social realities of inequality and poverty. And today some countries--notably Chile and Brazil, but also Mexico and Colombia--are doing just that: abandoning the economic "magic realism" that plots miraculous but impossible solutions and forging instead a pragmatic path of gradual reform. Many Latin American leaders are adopting an approach combining monetary and fiscal orthodoxies with progressive social policies. This, says Santiso, is "the silent arrival of the political economy of the possible," which offers hope to a region exhausted by economic reform programs entailing macroeconomic shocks and countershocks.Santiso describes the creation in Chile and Brazil of institutions and policies that are connected to social realities rather than to theories found in economics textbooks. Mexico too has created its own fiscal and monetary policies and institutions, and it has the additional benefit of being a party to NAFTA. Santiso outlines the development strategies unfolding in Latin America, from Chile and Brazil to Colombia and Uruguay, strategies anchored externally by treaties and trade agreements and internally by strong fiscal and monetary institutions and policies. And he charts the less successful trajectories of Argentina, Venezuela, and Bolivia, which are still in thrall to utopian but impossible miracle cures.Santiso's account of this emerging transformation describes Latin America at a crossroads. Beginning in 2006, elections in Brazil, Mexico, and elsewhere may signal whether Latin America will decisively choose the political economy of the possible over the political economy of the impossible.

Analyzing the socio-economics of race in America, the author concludes that inequality is on the rise in American society and suggests the need for a broad-based coalition to combat it.

This text presents a broad overview of the American political economy, focusing on changing patterns of state-economy relations in the course of the past century.

Not an essay in normative political philosophy, but a discussion of the present-day developments in American political thought as they focus on community. Fowler (political science, U. of Wisconsin) tells the story of the coming of age of community in the thought of American political intellectuals and provides measured analysis and reflection on some of the directions in which thinking about community has proceeded. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Dispatches from the Political Center

The Democratic Century

Congress and the New Federalism, 1877-1929

Masters and Statesmen

Reform Challenges to Machine Politics in New York, Cleveland, and Chicago

The Architecture of Government

Pluralism at Yale

Winner of the 2006 Race, Ethnicity, and Politics Organized Section Best First Book Award from the American Political Science Association Winner of the 2006 W.E.B. DuBois Book Award from the National Conference of Black Political Scientists Ange-Marie Hancock argues that longstanding beliefs about poor African American mothers were the foundation for the contentious 1996 welfare reform debate that effectively "ended welfare as we know it." By examining the public identity of the so-called welfare queen and its role in hindering democratic deliberation, The Politics of Disgust shows how stereotypes and politically motivated misperceptions about race, class and gender were effectively used to instigate a politics of disgust. The ongoing role of the politics of disgust in welfare policy is revealed here by using content analyses of the news media, the 1996 congressional floor debates, historical evidence and interviews with welfare recipients themselves. Hancock's incisive analysis is both compelling and disturbing, suggesting the great limits of today's democracy in guaranteeing not just fair and equitable policy outcomes, but even a fair chance for marginalized citizens to participate in the process.

The modern, centralized American state was supposedly born in the Great Depression of the 1930s. Kimberley S. Johnson argues that this conventional wisdom is wrong. Cooperative federalism was not born in a Big Bang, but instead emerged out of power struggles within the nation's major political institutions during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Examining the fifty-two years from the end of Reconstruction to the beginning of the Great Depression, Johnson shows that the "first New Federalism" was created during this era from dozens of policy initiatives enacted by a modernizing Congress. The expansion of national power took the shape of policy instruments that reflected the constraints imposed by the national courts and the Constitution, but that also satisfied emergent policy coalitions of interest groups, local actors, bureaucrats, and members of Congress. Thus, argues Johnson, the New Deal was not a decisive break with the past, but rather a superstructure built on a foundation that emerged during the Gilded Age and the Progressive Era. Her evidence draws on an analysis of 131 national programs enacted between 1877 and 1930, a statistical analysis of these programs, and detailed case studies of three of them: the Federal Highway Act of 1916, the Food and Drug Act of 1906, and the Sheppard-Towner Act of 1921. As this book shows, federalism has played a vital but often underappreciated role in shaping the modern American state.

The success of these reform effort, Finegold shows, depended on the different ways in which public policy experts were incorporated into city politics. The relationship of experts and politicians in the Progressive Era also helps to clarify the patterns of city politics in the three cities since this period.

The role of the United States in comparative politics and policy analysis has long been that of the Great Exception. Generalizations are routinely followed by the statement "but not in America." In Only in America? The Politics of the United States in Comparative Perspective, Graham K. Wilson argues that a more accurate qualifier might be "with minor differences in America," because, judged by criteria such as the size of government, citizens' expectations of government, and the topics being debated in government, the United States has more in common with other advanced industrial democracies than with its own past.

Motorcycle Taxi Drivers, Mobility, and Politics in Bangkok

Latin America's Political Economy of the Possible

James Madison and the Problem of Founding

Shaping Political Consciousness from McKinley to Reagan

Only in America?

Buying Into America

The Political Economy of Hope and Fear

Bifurcated Politics

This text shows that to understand Latin America's political culture, one must look beyond the political history of the region. The author explores an array of Iberian and Latin American social, economic, institutional, cultural and religious factors from ancient times to the present day.

Even today, when it is often viewed as an institution in decline, the national party convention retains a certain raw, emotional, populist fascination. Bifurcated Politics is a portrait of the postwar convention as a changing institution--a changing institution that still confirms the single most important decision in American politics. With the 1988 elections clearly in mind, Byron Shafer examines the status of the national party convention, which is created and dispersed within a handful of days but nevertheless becomes a self-contained world for participants, reporters, and observers alike. He analyzes such dramatic developments as the disappearance of the contest over the presidential nomination and its replacement by struggles over the publicizing of various campaigns, the decline of party officials and the rise of the organized interests, and the large and growing disjunction between what is happening at the convention hall and what the public sees--between the convention on site and the convention on screen. He argues that, despite its declining status, the postwar convention has attracted--and mirrored--most of the major developments in postwar politics: the nationalization of that politics and the spread of procedural reform, a changing connection between the general public and political institutions, even the coming of a new and different sort of American politics. Bifurcated Politics tells the story of most of the postwar conventions, along with the nominating campaigns that preceded them. But it also develops a picture of the changing American politics around those stories. It will become the definitive study of the national party convention.

Since the days of Montesquieu and Jefferson, political decentralisation has been seen as a force for better government and economic performance. This text examines the most influential arguments about the consequences of political decentralisation.

Owners of the MapMotorcycle Taxi Drivers, Mobility, and Politics in BangkokUniv of California Press

A Short History

The Cultural and Political Tradition

The Era of Territorial and Political Expansion

Mapping and Imagination in the Great Basin

Governing the American State

The Logic of American Politics

The Soul of Latin America

How Foreign Money is Changing the Face of Our Nation

In this study on democracy and democratic systems, two scholars offer an expansive view of democratic systems and explain why democracy has succeeded in some countries and has failed in others.

First published in Great Britain in 2015 by Elliott and Thompson Limited.

The quasi-federal European Union stands out as the major exception in the thinly institutionalized world of international politics. Something has led Europeans--and only Europeans--beyond the nation-state to a fundamentally new political architecture. Craig Parsons argues in A Certain Idea of Europe that this "something" was a particular set of ideas generated in Western Europe after the Second World War. In Parsons's view, today's European Union reflects the ideological (and perhaps visionary) project of an elite minority. His book traces the progressive victory of this project in France, where the battle over European institutions erupted most divisively. Drawing on archival research and extensive interviews with French policymakers, the author carefully traces a fifty-year conflict between radically different European plans. Only through aggressive leadership did the advocates of a supranational "community" Europe succeed at building the EU and binding their opponents within it. Parsons puts the causal impact of ideas, and their binding effects through institutions, at the center of his book. In so doing he presents a strong logic of "social construction"--a sharp departure from other accounts of EU history that downplay the role of ideas and ideology.

"This first biography of one of the leading conservative figures of the twentieth century traces the roots of John Bricker's ideology in his formative years as a boy growing up on an Ohio farm and examines his political career as governor, vice presidential candidate, and senator." "Bricker was exceptionally popular with Ohio voters, winning the governorship three consecutive times by increasingly larger majorities. After his 1944 campaign for the Republican presidential nomination fell short, he accepted the vice presidential slot on the ticket with Thomas E. Dewey. During two subsequent Senate terms, Bricker continued to develop his reputation as a national leader of the Republican Old Guard. His politics were so staunchly conservative that he was considered one of the nation's most consistent and dedicated opponents of the liberalism of the New Deal and Fair Deal administrations." "In the early 1950s, Bricker proposed a controversial amendment to the U.S. Constitution that addressed many conservative grievances against Roosevelt's and Truman's foreign policies. The long and acrimonious battle over the Bricker amendment, which was eventually defeated, split the Republican party and contributed to the end of Bricker's political career." "Based on Bricker's papers and several other manuscript collections, Davies's lively biography offers an insightful portrait of a politician who embodied conservative reaction to the sweeping changes of his time."--BOOK JACKET.Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

Public Policy and the Evolution of State-economy Relations

Politics, Markets, and Power

John Bricker and American Politics

Remaking American Democracy

The Men and Women who Opposed U.S.intervention in World War II

The Political Theory of a Compound Republic

The Contemporary Debate in American Political Thought

Defender of the Old Guard

"America's Second Civil War is held together by the underlying theme of fragmentation; in a highly divided society, citizens and their leaders face unique challenges. His book provides thoughtful analysis, clarification of complex issues, and insights valuable to those from a variety of disciplines. Renshon's claims are well supported with data from a variety of sources. Renshon's major contribution lies in his analysis of these problems as stemming from and contributing to our divided society. Our politics is both a cause and an effect of the fragmented culture in which we live." --Christopher R. Darr, Rhetoric and Public Affairs America has always taken a coherent national identity for granted. In recent decades that assumption has been challenged. Individual and group rights have expanded, eliciting acerbic debate about the legitimacy and limits of claims. National political leaders have preferred to finesse rather engage these controversies. At the same time, large numbers of new immigrants have dramatically made the United States more racially, ethnically, and culturally diverse. As a result this country faces critical political and cultural questions. What does it mean to be an American? What, if anything, binds our country and citizens together? Is a "new American identity" developing, and if so, what is it? Can political leaders help us answer these questions? For the second time in the history of the United States another civil war looms. Tthe new danger lies in conflicts among people of different racial, cultural, and ethnic heritages, and between those who view themselves as culturally, politically, and economically disadvantaged versus those whom they see as privileged. Unlike the first Civil War, the antagonists cannot take refuge in their family or their religious, social, cultural or political organizations. These are the precisely the places were the war is being fought. At issue is whether it is possible or desirable to preserve the strengths of a common heritage. Some quarters insist that our past has resulted in a culture only worth tearing down to build over, rather than one worth keeping and building upon. We are in conflict over the viability of American culture and identity itself. This volume is organized into a series of intellectually grounded but provocative chapters on political leadership, the 2000 presidential campaign. Immigration, affirmative action, and other contemporary social and political issues. Renshon uses the perspective of political psychology to help us to see old issues in new ways, and new issues in different ways. His critical question are the impact of immigration on American common values, national identity, and politics. America's Second Civil War examines issues likely to be at the forefront of American politics, culture, and social debate in the new millennium. Intelligently written and intended for a wide audience, it will be of interest to political scientists and students of American politics as well as the general public. Stanley A. Renshon is professor of political science and coordinator of the Interdisciplinary Program in the Psychology of Social and Political Behavior at the City University of New York Graduate Center and a certified psychoanalyst. He is author of numerous articles in the fields of presidential politics, leadership, and political psychology, and among his ten books are High Hopes: The Clinton Presidency and the Politics of Ambition.