Military Intervention In Identity Group Conflicts A Social Movement Theory Perspective On The Sunni Insurgency In Iraq

This volume brings together perspectives on social identity and peace psychology to explore the role that categorization plays in both conflict and peace-building. To do so, it draws leading scholars from across the world in a comprehensive exploration of social identity theory and its application to some of the world's most pressing problems, such as intrastate conflict, uprising in the middle east, the refugee crisis, global warming, racism and peace building. A crucial theme of the volume is that social identity theory affects all of us, no matter whether we are currently in a state of conflict or one further along in the peace process. The volume is organized into two sections. Section 1 focuses on the development of social identity theory. Grounded in the pioneering work of Dr. Henri Tajfel,

section 1 provides the reader with a historical background of the theory, as well as its current developments. Then, section 2 brings together a series of country case studies focusing on issues of identity across five continents. This section enables cross-cultural comparisons in terms of methodology and findings, and encourages the reader to identify general applications of identity to the understanding of peace as well as applications that may be more relevant in specific contexts. Taken together, these two sections provide a contemporary and diverse account of the state of social identity research in conflict situations and peace psychology today. It is evident that any account of peace requires an intricate understanding of identity both as a cause and consequence of conflict, as well as a potential resource to be harnessed in the promotion and maintenance of peace. Understanding Peace and Conflict Through Social Identity Theory: Contemporary Global Perspectives aims to help achieve such an understanding and as such is a valuable resource to those studying peace and

conflict, psychologists, sociologists, anthropologists, public policy makers, and all those interested in the ways in which social identity impacts our world.

This book identifies genocide as the culmination of conflicts over identity. Genocide is a pathologically defensive reaction made by people who feel that they are in danger of extinction. This poses a security dilemma that can only be broken by quelling the feelings of threat and fear that prompt mass violence. In this volume, noted thinkers and practitioners of conflict management, who hail from ten different countries, present ideas on how to prevent identity issues from causing fear and escalating into genocide. They discuss the concepts and practices involved in changing structures and attitudes to ease tensions, as well as the measures that interveners must take to work in the midst of conflicting groups.

First published in 1992, this edited collection argues that conflicts have a growing tendency both to intensify and to lengthen, thus increasing the likelihood of external actors

being drawn into the on-going violence. Here, leading experts in comparative and international politics examine this tendency of communal conflicts to spill over into the international arena. They also look at the conditions under which these processes do not occur and are mediated successfully. The authors combine theoretical perspectives with case studies, covering examples from the origins of the First World War, to state building in Iraq, and whether it was a precursor of the Iran-Iraq War and the Gulf Crisis. They present both a global overview and a focus on the state as the single most important intermediary in the internationalization process. A comprehensive and relevant reissue, this volume will appeal to students and scholars of International Relations, Comparative Politics and Strategic Studies.

The twentieth century witnessed not only the devastation of war, conflict, and injustice on a massive scale, but it also saw the emergence of social psychology as a discipline committed to addressing these and other social problems. In

the 21st century, however, the promise of social psychology remains incomplete. We have witnessed the reprise of authoritarianism and the endurance of institutionalized forms of oppression such as sexism, racism, and heterosexism across the globe. Edited by Phillip L. Hammack, The Oxford Handbook of Social Psychology and Social Justice reorients social psychology toward the study of social injustice in real-world settings. The volume's contributing authors effectively span the borders between cultures and disciplines to better highlight new and emerging critical paradigms that interrogate the very real consequences of social injustice. United in their belief in the possibility of liberation from oppression, with this Handbook, Hammack and his contributors offer a stirring blueprint for a new, important kind of social psychology today.

Supporting Or Substituting Civil Authorities in Modern Peace Operations

Defunct Federalisms

Understanding Peace and Conflict Through Social Identity

Theory
Military Interventions, War Crimes, and Protecting Civilians
Proceedings of a Russian-American Workshop
Governance, Conflict Analysis and Conflict Resolution
Reducing Identity Conflicts and Preventing Mass Murder

In this wide-ranging book, Paul Hoggett argues that human feelings and identities are constitutive of both personal and political life. Engaging with major debates in political theory, sociology, and psychoanalysis, he brings fresh insights to a range of issues: dynamics of political protest, intractable conflicts, fundamentalism and populism, the new political charismatics, the nature of forgiveness, and the relationship between anxiety and governance. The book is conceptually innovative and accessible, carefully introducing different theories of collective emotion and group identity and making extensive use of case studies from the U.S., England, and across the globe.

The historical relationship between the Catalan and Occitan languages had a definitive impact on the linguistic identity of the powerful Crown of Aragon and the emergent Spanish Empire. Drawing

upon a wealth of historical documents, linguistic treatises and literary texts, this book offers fresh insights into the political and cultural forces that shaped national identities in the Iberian Peninsula and, consequently, neighboring areas of the Mediterranean during the Middle Ages and the Early Modern Period. The innovative textual approach taken in these pages exposes the multifaceted ways in which the boundaries between the region's most prestigious languages were contested, and demonstrates how linguistic identities were linked to ongoing struggles for political power. As the analysis reveals, the ideological construction of Occitan would play a crucial role in the construction of a unified Catalan, and Catalan would, in turn, give rise to a fervent debate around 'Spanish' language that has endured through the present day. This book will appeal to students and scholars of historical linguistics, sociolinguistics, Hispanic linguistics, Catalan language and linguistics, anthropological linguistics, Early Modern literature and culture, and the history of the Mediterranean.

This collection recalibrates the study of political psychology through detailed and much needed analysis of the discipline's most important

and hotly contested issues. It advances our understanding of the psychological mechanisms that drive political phenomena while showcasing a range of approaches in the study of these phenomena. THE GLOBAL WEST: CONNECTIONS AND IDENTITIES (formerly MAKING EUROPE) isn't a traditional Western civ textbook--instead, it paints a globally connected portrait of the West through the lenses of politics, religion, social history, biography and cultural identity. Developed by authors who've spent years making history accessible to a diverse range of students, the book excels at teaching students the who, what and how of the subject: how to read primary documents, how to compare and contrast Western and non-Western sources and how to draw connections across time and geographic regions. Western civilization is the most difficult history course for many students. With a clear message that helps them grasp the origins of today's interconnected world, THE GLOBAL WEST aims to change that. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.
Participatory Projects and Local Conflict Dynamics in Indonesia

Transnational Actors in War and Peace
Political and Cultural Contexts
Civil Wars
The Palgrave Handbook of Global Political Psychology
When Soldiers Rebel
Forging Military Identity in Culturally Pluralistic Societies

Ambrosio and his colleagues provide a unique collection of essays on the relationship between ethnic identity groups and U.S. foreign policy. The book covers a wide range of issues, historical periods, and geographic regions. Integrated chapters examine four major issues: the traditional (white) role of ethnicity in U.S. foreign policy; ethnic identity group mobilization; newcomers to the foreign policy process; and the complexities of ethnic identity politics.

Butler sheds light on how American political leaders sell the decision to intervene with military force to the public and how a just war frame is employed in US foreign policy. He provides three post-Cold War examples of foreign policy crises: the Persian Gulf War (1990-91), Kosovo (1999), and Afghanistan (2001).

First published in 2000. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

This book is intended for use in professional courses of study and workshops in fields such as education administration, public administration, sports administration, law enforcement, allied health and social work, human resource management, and other fields in which groups from diverse backgrounds participate as employees, students, or clients. The book is an introduction to a vast and complex subject. Among the possible objectives that can be pursued with the aid of this book are the following: • To understand the nature and causes of intergroup conflict including the useful functions it performs for communities and members of identity groups. • To understand the importance of a historical perspective in the study of intergroup conflict and the danger of adopting ahistorical solutions. • To learn how group membership influences interactions between and among groups under conditions of stress. • To understand the causes and persistence of ethnocentric thought and how individuals can minimize or prevent the demonizing effects that may arise from it. • To become familiar with basic principles of conflict resolution, mediation, and arbitration. • To become aware of how the seemingly harmless and benign beliefs and actions of one group may have negative effects on others who do not belong to the same group. • To explore approaches to dealing with intergroup conflict and the conditions under which these approaches are

either useful or inappropriate.
The Evolution of Theory and Practice
International Intervention, Identity and Conflict Transformation

Military Intervention in Identity Group Conflicts
Contesting Development
Pakistan 1995
The Slippery Slope to Genocide

This volume explores how the idea of civil society has been translated in different cultural contexts and examines its impact on politics worldwide. Comparing and contrasting civil society in Latin America and Eastern Europe, Western Europe and the United States, Africa and South Asia, and the Middle East, the contributors show that there are multiple interpretations of the concept that depend more on the particular political configuration in different parts of the world than on cultural predilections. They also demonstrate that the power of civil society depends less on abstract definitions, and more on the extent to which it is grounded in the context of actual experiences from around the world. This book includes some of the biggest names in the area such as Mary Kaldor, Ronnie Lipschutz and Helmut Anheier. This volume sheds new light on the experience of ancient Greek warfare

by identifying and examining three fundamental transitions undergone by the classical Athenian hoplite as a result of his military service: his departure to war, his homecoming from war having survived, and his homecoming from war having died. As a conscript, a man regularly called upon by his city-state to serve in the battle lines and perform his citizen duty, the most common military experience of the hoplite was one of transition – he was departing to or returning from war on a regular basis, especially during extended periods of conflict. Scholarship has focused primarily on the experience of the hoplite after his return, with a special emphasis on his susceptibility to Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), but the moments of transition themselves have yet to be explored in detail. Taking each in turn, Owen Rees examines the transitions from two sides: from within the domestic environment as a member of an oikos, and from within the military environment as a member of the army. This analysis presents a new template for each and effectively maps the experience of the hoplite as he moves between his domestic and military duties. This allows us to reconstruct the effects of war more fully and to identify moments with the potential for a traumatic impact on the individual. What motivates individuals to take up arms against their government? What types of states have historically been more prone to internal conflicts? In Civil Wars: Internal Struggles, Global Consequences

Marie Olson Lounsbery and Frederic Pearson explore these questions and
present a comprehensive analysis of the causes, consequences, and
management potential regarding civil wars throughout the world.
War crimes have devastating effects on victims and perpetrators and
endanger broader political and military goals. The protection of
civilians, one of the most fundamental norms in the laws of war,
appears to have weakened despite almost universal international
agreement. Using insights from organizational theory, this book seeks
to understand the process between military socialization and unit
participation in war crimes. How do militaries train their soldiers in
the laws of war? How do they enforce compliance with these laws?
Drawing on evidence from the Korean War, the Malayan Emergency, and
the Canadian peacekeeping mission in Somalia, the author discovers
that military efforts to train soldiers about the laws of war are poor
and leadership often sent mixed signals about the importance of
compliance. However, units that developed subcultures that embraced
these laws and had strong leadership were more likely to comply than
those with weak discipline or countercultural norms.
Militants, Activists, and Corporations in World Politics
Contemporary Global Perspectives
Congo, 1960-1968
Foreign Relations of the United States 1964-1968

The Identity Politics of Peacebuilding
Revolutionary Pedagogies
A Constructivist Approach

This book looks at civil society and peace movements in the context of the identity-based armed conflict in Sri Lanka. Focussing on the identity politics inherent in peace work, it demonstrates why civil society groups engaged in peace activities often fail to enhance the sense of security among civilians and are also unable to challenge the underlying structures of war. The book highlights the role peace organisations play in providing alternatives to dominant discourses of militarism. It draws on unique empirical material, including 150 interviews with leaders, participants and key actors involved in civil society peace work in Sri Lanka. By critically examining the roles played by civil society actors for peace, The Identity Politics of Peacebuilding: Civil Society in War-torn Sri Lanka contributes to filling the gap between the international enthusiasm for supporting civil society peace work on the one hand, and the lack of a thorough understanding of the relevance and impact of this work on the other. The author uses a constructivist approach to point out the dangers of romanticising inter-ethnic understanding in peace work and ignoring identity politics within peace movements. This book is a highly recommended reading for researchers, students and academics involved in the study of Politics, International Relations, Peace and Conflict Studies, and Sociology, as well as donor agencies, consultants, NGOs and peace activists.

By using the core insights of the constructivist approach in International Relations, this book analyzes the foreign policy behavior of Turkey. It argues that throughout its modern history, Turkey's foreign policy has been affected by its Western identity created in the years following the War of Independence.

This pathbreaking book grapples with an established reality: well-intentioned international development programs often generate local conflict, some of which escalates to violence. To understand how such conflicts can be managed peacefully, the authors have undertaken a comprehensive mixed-methods analysis of one of the world's largest participatory development projects, the highly successful Kecamatan Development Program (KDP), which was launched by the World Bank and the Indonesian government in the late 1990s and now operates in every district across Indonesia. --

Despite the attractiveness of the idea, U.S. soft power is an unreliable source of influence in world politics. This book examines the lack of U.S. soft power influence, finding that target countries do not consider the attractiveness of the United States when deciding to participate in military interventions abroad.

Quasi-Ethnicity

Conflicts, Disputes, and Tensions Between Identity Groups

Critical Perspectives on Federal Failure

Hoplite Transitions

Dynamics of National Identity
Terrorism, Identity, and Legitimacy
Bridges and Walls Between Groups

Decades after our contemporary international system witnessed the end of the Second World War, the events that followed in its aftermath has fashioned an international system characterized by global conflict in the guise of the Cold War. Although wars were part of the struggle between the two rival super powers - the US and USSR - their main theatre was the Third World and hostilities during the Cold War era were global. It is against this backdrop that Governance, Conflict Analysis and Conflict Resolution addresses conflict in the Caribbean and elsewhere, exploring the linkages between conflict and development. The book is divided into eight sections and offers diverse views on conflict, conflict resolution and governance: Part 1 - Governance and Conflict Management in a Global Context; Part II - Management and resolution of Conflict in the Regional Context; Part III - Perspectives on Social Stratification, Political Rivalry and Ethnic Insecurities; Part IV - High Intensity Conflicts; Part V - The Management and Resolution of Territorial Conflicts; Part VI - Poverty, Economics and Conflict Management; Part VII - Advancing Conflict Resolution through Education; and Part VIII - Civil Society, Governance and Social Consensus.

"The specter of terrorism has further emphasized the need to understand why military intervention is undertaken and how it could be more effective. Scholars, graduate and undergraduate students, and readers interested in understanding global interdependence will

find Military Intervention After the Cold War an indispensable book."--BOOK JACKET.
Soldiers rebel when leaders attempt to build or dismantle ethnic armies, posing a deep challenge to contemporary democratization efforts.
Using a variety of social scientific methods of investigation ranging from laboratory experiments and public opinion surveys to computer simulations and case studies, Rousseau untangles the complex relationship between social identity and threat perception between states.
Identifying Threats and Threatening Identities
Historical Analysis and Perspective
Politics, Identity and Emotion
The Four Waves Theory and Political Violence
Ethnic Identity Groups and U.S. Foreign Policy
Media and Societal Factors of What We Are
A Guide to Periodical Literature

This report is the proceedings of a December 2001 international symposium in Washington, DC organized by the National Academies and the Russian Academy of Sciences. The symposium addressed (1) characteristics of peaceful management of tensions in multiethnic societies, particularly in Russia; (2) policies that have contributed to violence in such societies; (3) steps toward reconciliation; and (4) post-conflict reconstruction.

Military Intervention in Identity Group Conflicts
This book examines the twin critical processes of state-building and nation-building in Africa and the confluence of major domestic and global issues that shape them. The book covers topics such as the expansive role of non-governmental organizations, the growing influence of charismatic Pentecostalism, ethnic conflicts in East Africa, the failure of the African Union's peacekeeping efforts in Sudan's Darfur region, and Africa's expanding relations with the European Union. It combines discussion of these frontier issues shaping contemporary African society with analysis from leading policy experts.
This thesis studies military intervention in identity group conflicts. Building on the concepts of conflict entrepreneurship, I argue that military commanders must coopt, confront, accommodate or compete with existing identity groups to be successful during intervention operations. I argue that the local military commander is relatively autonomous and therefore can and should aid the community in rebuilding durable, longterm institutions such as police, judiciary and

**local councils in areas torn by identity group conflicts.
Israel's 1982 intervention in Lebanon, Operation Peace for
Galilee, and the United State's intervention in Somalia,
Operation Restore Hope, are used to highlight the common
elements of intervention and the types of activities that
encourage and discourage cooperation with the intervention
force. The paradox of intervention is that it often solves a
short-term problem at the same time it spawns a new threat. This
arises in part from the effect of the intervention on the
political economy of the target society. The activities of local
commanders in Lebanon are assessed based on the historical
record and documentary evidence. The activities of commanders on
the ground in Somalia are analyzed based on a number of personal
interviews, a compilation of unpublished Lessons Learned and the
unpublished history of the Marines in Somalia by Captain David
Dawson. I argue that the official "lessons learned" are
inaccurate and suggest a set of Lessons (Un)Learned that are
both accurate and useful in planning and conducting intervention
operations.
Contemporary Issues in African Society**

The Making of Catalan Linguistic Identity in Medieval and Early Modern Times
Conflict and Reconstruction in Multiethnic Societies
Strong State and Plural Society in Turkey
Exploring Civil Society
Class Issues
Pedagogy, Cultural Studies, and the Public Sphere

"Pakistan: 1995 is the second volume of a series of biennial assessments of contemporary events and issues in Pakistan affairs published by Westview Press in affiliation with the American Institute of Pakistan Studies. The first volume in this series was Charles H. Kennedy, ed., Pakistan: 1992 (1993). In general this series covers issues relevant to Pakistan's domestic politics, foreign policy, and economy. Pakistan: 1995 also examines issues relevant to ethnic conflict, the status of women, the military, JsJamization, the judiciary, privatization policy, and nuclear issues. Each of the contributors to this volume is a specialist on Pakistan, and each has had recent research experience in the state relevant to their respective contribution."

This book addresses the challenges of international intervention in violent conflicts and its impact on groups in conflict. When the international community intervenes in a violent internal conflict, intervening powers may harden divisions, constructing walls between groups, or they may foster transformation, soften barriers and build bridges between conflicting groups. This book examines the different types of external processes and their respective contributions to softening or hardening divisions between conflicting groups. It also analyses the types of conflict resolution strategies, including integration, accommodation and partitioning, and investigates the conditions under which the international community decides to pursue a particular strategy, and how the different strategies contribute to solidification or transformation of group identities. The author uses three case studies, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Northern Ireland and Israel-Palestine, to reveal how different types of external interventions impact on the identities of conflicting groups. The volume seeks to address how states and international organizations ought to intervene in order to stimulate the building of bridges rather than walls between

conflicting groups. In doing so, the book sheds light on some of the pitfalls in international interventions and highlights the importance of united external process and inclusive identity strategies that promote transformation and bridge differences between conflicting groups. This book will be of much interest to students of intervention, peace and conflict studies, ethnic conflict, security studies and IR.

Transnational Actors in War and Peace explores the identities, organization, strategies, and influence of transnational actors involved in contentious politics, armed conflict, and peacemaking over the last one hundred years. While the study of transnational politics has been a rapidly growing field, to date, the disparate array of actors have not been analyzed alongside each other, making it difficult to develop a common theoretical framework or determine their relative influence on international stability, war, and peace. This work seeks to fill this gap by bringing together a diverse set of scholars focused on a range of transnational actors, such as: pirates, foreign fighters, terrorists, private military security companies, criminal networks, religious groups, diasporas, political

exiles, NGOs, environmental activists, global news agencies, and feminist advocacy networks. Each chapter examines a different transnational actor and is structured around five components: how the actor is organized; how it interacts with other actors; how it communicates both internally and externally; how it influences conflict/peace; and how it reflects developments in transnationalism.

Since the end of the Cold War the global arena has become a place for dynamic change, in particular for federal political units. The focus on defunct federalisms draws attention not only to the difference between state-making and nation building, it also points to the fact that state-making does not necessarily lead to the creation of a national identity. This comparative volume looks at the track record of several defunct federalisms to identify options that have been overlooked and decisions that precipitated the collapse. Bringing together insights from the study of state failure and federal collapse, it examines the ways in which parallel assessment is crucial for suggesting the complex structures of identity accommodation in federal entities. The volume is ideal for advanced undergraduates and

graduate students as well as university lecturers and researchers working on the issues related to contemporary federalism, history of federal units and the questions of national identity.
Soldiers and Civil Power
Ethnic Armies and Political Instability in Africa
Military Intervention After the Cold War
What Modern School Leaders Should Know
Turkish Foreign Policy and Turkish Identity
Cultural Politics, Education, and Discourse of Theory
Confronting the Myth of Soft Power in U.S. Foreign Policy
This book argues that terrorism in the modern world has occurred in four "waves" of forty years each. It offers evidence-based explanations of terrorism, national identity, and political legitimacy by leading scholars from various disciplines with contrasting perspectives on political violence. Whether violence is local or global, it tends to be both patterned and innovative. It elicits chaos, but can be understood by the application of new models or theories, depending upon the methods and data experts employ. The contributors in this volume apply their experiences and studies of terrorists, mob violence, fashions in international and political violence, religion's role in terrorism and violence, the relationship between technology and terror, a recurring paradigm of terrorist waves, nation-states struggling to establish democratic/elective governments, and factions competing for control within states - in order to make sense of both national and international acts of political violence and to ask and answer some of the most

disturbing questions these phenomena present. This book will be of much interest to students of terrorism, religion and violence, nationalism, sociology, war and conflict studies and IR in general. Ethno-politics has become a major force and source of conflict in the post-Cold War era. The challenge of the Twenty-First Century to military establishments in deeply plural societies is the formation of quasi-ethnic institutional unity from among diverse ethnic groups to prevent national ethnic conflicts from being mirrored within the army.

This book focuses on the strong state tradition as well as plural society that developed in Turkey. Indicating how an unitarian ideological public sphere has evolved into a pluralistic and civil public domain, it enriches the literature on modernization, democracy, civil society, public space and social movements.

For many years religion has been the neglected component of international relations and yet in an age of globalization and terrorism, religious identity has become increasingly important in the lives of people in the West as well as the developing world. The secularization thesis has been overtaken by an increased desire to understand how religious actors contribute to both conflict and the resolution of conflict. This volume brings an exciting new perspective with fresh ideas and analyses of the events shaping conflict and conflict resolution today. The book uniquely combines chapters highlighting Christian and Islamist theological approaches to understanding and interpreting conflict, as well as case studies on the role of religion in US foreign policy and the Iraq war, with religious perspectives on building peace once conflicts are resolved. The volume provides an ideal starting point for anyone wishing to gain a deeper understanding of the religious character of conflict in the twenty-first century and how such conflict could be resolved.

Internal Struggles, Global Consequences

Globalization, immigration and economic crisis challenge the conceptions of nations, trans-national institutions and post-ethnic societies which are central topics in social sciences' discourses. This book examines in an interdisciplinary and international comparative way structures of national identity which are in conflict with or supporting multi-ethnic diversity and trans-national connectivity. The book's first section seeks to clarify the concepts of national identity, nationalism, patriotism and cosmopolitism and to operationalize them consistently. The next section regards the diversity within national states and the consequences for the management of identity and intra-national integration. The third section focuses on

external integration between different nations by searching for the "squaring of the circle" between the bonding with co-patriots and the critical reflection of one's own national perspective in relation to others. The last section explores to what extent and in which ways media use shapes collective identity.

Since the Cold War, peace operations have become the core focus of many Western armed forces. In these operations, the division between civil and military responsibilities often rapidly blurs. Among policy makers and in military circles, a debate has erupted regarding the scope of the military in stabilizing and reconstructing war torn societies. Should soldiers, who primarily prepare for combat duties, observe a strict segregation between the "military sphere" and the "civilian sphere" or become involved in "nation building"? Should soldiers be allowed to venture into the murky arena of public security, civil administration, humanitarian relief, and political and social reconstruction? In Soldiers and Civil Power, Thijs

Brocades Zaalberg draws on military records and in-depth interviews with key players to examine international operations in the 1990's in Cambodia, Somalia, Bosnia, and Kosovo. Focusing his historical analysis on the experiences of various battalions in the field, he reveals large gaps between this tactical level of operations, political-strategic decision making and military doctrine. By comparing peace operations to examples of counterinsurgency operations in the colonial era and military governance in World War II, he exposes the controversial, but inescapable role of the Western military in supporting and even substituting civil authorities during military interventions. At a time when US forces and its allies struggle to restore order in Iraq and Afghanistan, Brocades Zaalberg's in-depth study is an invaluable resource not only for military historians, but anyone interested in the evolving global mission of armed forces in the twenty-first century.
As nineteenth-century Britain became increasingly urbanized

and industrialized, the number of children living in towns grew rapidly. At the same time, Horn considers the increasing divisions within urban society, not only between market towns and major manufacturing and trading centers, but within individual towns, as rich and poor became more segregated. During the Victorian period, public attitudes toward children and childhood shifted dramatically, often to the detriment of those at the lower end of the social scale--including paupers and juvenile delinquents. Drawing on original research, including anecdotes, first-hand accounts, and a wealth of photographs, The Victorian Town Child describes in detail the changing lives of all classes of Victorian town children, from those of prosperous business and professional families to working-class families, where unemployment and overcrowding were particular problems. Horn also examines the issues of juvenile labor and exploitation, how factory work and education were combined, how crime and punishment were dealt with among children, and the changes in health and

infant death rates over the period.
The Oxford Handbook of Social Psychology and Social Justice
Military Departures, Homecomings and Death in Classical Athens
CSA Political Science & Government
The Internationalization of Communal Strife (Routledge Revivals)