

Modernism And Nation Building Turkish Architectural Culture In The Early Republic Studies In Modernity And National Identity By Sibel Bozdogan 2001 08 01

Using the literary work of Filippo Tommaso Marinetti, the founder of the Italian Futurist movement and an early associate of Mussolini, the author explores the point of contact between a "progressive" aesthetic practice and a "reactionary" political ideology. This is a study of modern Iranian political history and is set in the international context of the Second World War and its aftermath. The rise and fall of the autonomous state in Iranian Azerbaijan can be said to be the beginning of the Cold War, and the issues it threw up - nationalism, ethnicity and citizenship - are vital towards understanding the present Azeri crisis. The book covers the essential background in Iranian political history in the 20th century including the role played by Azerbaijani politicians in the Constitutional Revolution of 1905-6, the drastic reforms of the autocratic Reza Shah regime and its effect on ethnic identity in Iranian Azerbaijan, the abdication of the Shah and the role of the Allied Powers and the occupations of Iran. The core of the study is the establishment of the autonomous government in 1945-6 and its demise, and an assessment of its achievements and organization - a vignette perhaps on the stage of international history but one which brings to the fore vital elements in the political history of the 20th century. The book draws on Turkish, Persian and Azeri sources as well as British, French, American and Soviet materials and interviews with surviving members of the period of autonomous government in Iranian Azerbaijan. It contains biographical details of the leading protagonists of the period.

Has the project to usher in Modernity run its full course and is now ready to be replaced by something called Post-Modern? Re-examining the very idea of Modernity in architecture, and drawing from a number of diverse sources such as philosophy, social science, art and technology, Prof. Mehta argues that the normal historical progression of archit

Has the project to usher in Modernity run its full course and is now ready to be replaced by something called Post-Modern? Re-examining the very idea of Modernity in architecture, and drawing from a number of diverse

The essays in *Nationalizing Empires* challenge the dichotomy between empire and nation state that for decades has dominated historiography. The authors center their attention on nation-building in the imperial core and maintain that the nineteenth century, rather than the age of nation-states, was the age of empires and nationalism. They identify a number of instances where nation building projects in the imperial metropolis aimed at the preservation and extension of empires rather than at their dissolution or the transformation of entire empires into nation states. Such observations have until recently largely escaped theoretical reflection.

Architecture and Politics in the Twentieth Century

Architectural Regionalism

Nationalism, Gender, and Politics

Culture, Power, and the State, 1870-1940

Modernism in Design

Modernism and Nation Building

Architecture and Revolution

Affect, Islam, and Turkish Classical Musicians

A comprehensive overview of the architectural and urban transformations that took place across the British Empire between the seven

twentieth centuries, exploring the built heritage of Britain's former colonial empire as a fundamental part of how we negotiate our post

identities.

Typically Dismissed as the Remnants of Ottoman Nostalgia, the diverse melancholies intentionally cultivated by contemporary Turkish cl

musicians is a central aspect of their socialization. *Melancholic Modalities* is the first in-depth study of the affective and sonic practice

sustained by professional musicians who teach and perform a present-day genre substantially rooted in the musics of the elite Ottoman

Mevlevi Sufi lodges. Through extensive archival and ethnographic research, author Denise Gill analyzes how melancholic music-making en

pleasurable, spiritually redeeming, and reparative. Focusing on the diverse practices of musicians who deploy and circulate melancholy in

interrogates the constitutive elements of these musicians' affective modalities in the context of neoliberalism, secularism, political Islam

manifestations of Sunni Islamic piety in Istanbul, diverse Sufi devotionals, and the politics of psychological health in Turkey today. In an

contribution to the study of ethnomusicology and to theories on sound and affect, Gill develops rhizomatic analyses to allow for music

interpretations and experiences to be heard. With her innovative concept of "bi-aurality," *Melancholic Modalities* forges new possibilities

historical and ethnographic analyses of musics, affective practices, and ideologies of listening for music scholars. Book jacket.

The eastern provinces of the Ottoman Empire used to be a multi-ethnic region where Armenians, Kurds, Syrians, Turks, and Arabs lived t

same villages and cities. The disintegration of the Ottoman Empire and rise of the nation state violently altered this situation. Nationalis

intervened in heterogeneous populations they identified as objects of knowledge, management, and change. These often violent process

formation destroyed historical regions and emptied multicultural cities, clearing the way for modern nation states. *The Making of Mode*

highlights how the Young Turk regime, from 1913 to 1950, subjected Eastern Turkey to various forms of nationalist population policies

ethnically homogenizing the region and incorporating it in the Turkish nation state. It examines how the regime utilized technologies of

engineering, such as physical destruction, deportation, spatial planning, forced assimilation, and memory politics, to increase ethnic and

homogeneity within the nation state. Drawing on secret files and unexamined records, Ugur Ümit Üngör demonstrates that concerns of

ethnocultural identity, and national purity were behind these policies. The eastern provinces, the heartland of Armenian and Kurdish life,

epicenter of Young Turk population policies and the theatre of unprecedented levels of mass violence.

Making a country great again is a theme for nationalist authoritarians. Across countries with past experience as great powers, nationa

typically harken back to a golden age. In *Nostalgia for Empire*, Hakan Yavuz focuses on how this trend is playing out in Turkey, a nation

empire a century ago and which is now ruled by a nationalist authoritarian who invokes nostalgia for the Ottoman era to buttress his p

delves into the social and political origins of expressions of nostalgia for the Ottoman Empire among various groups in Turkey. Exploring

certain segments of Turkish society has selectively brought the Ottoman Empire back into public consciousness, Yavuz traces how men

Ottoman period has changed. He draws from Turkish literature, mainstream history books, and other cultural products from the 1940s

first century to illustrate the transformation. He finds that two key aspects of Turkish literature are, on the one hand, its criticism of t

modernization of Turkey under Atatürk, and on the other a desire to search the Ottoman past for an alternative political language. Yavu

explain how major political actors, including President Erdogan, utilize the concept of empire to craft distinctive conceptualizations of n

Islam, and Ottomanism that exploit national nostalgia. As remembered today, the Ottoman past seems to be grounded in contemporary

Islamic values. The combination of these memories and values generates a portrait of Turkey as a victim of major powers, besieged by i

enemies both internal and external. In mapping out how nostalgia is crafted and spread, this book not only sheds light on Turkey's unqi

deepens our understanding of nationalism, religion, and modernity.

Architecture, Development and Identity

Urban Migrants in Rural Japan

Egypt as a Woman

Aesthetics, Politics, and the Avant-Garde

The Making of Modern Turkey

Nationalizing Empires

Turkish Architectural Culture in the Early Republic

Eternal Dawn

Architectural historian and philosopher Bozdogan began planning this study while she was researching her book on Turkish architect Sedad Hakki Eldem. Now based in Boston, she situates Turkish architecture during the early decades of the 20th century within the contexts of nationalist impulses and modern architecture in western culture generally. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Modernism and Nation Building Turkish Architectural Culture in the Early Republic University of Washington Press

In the first two decades after W.W.II, social scientist heralded Turkey as an exemplar of a 'modernizing' nation in the Western mold. Images of unveiled women working next to clean-shaven men, healthy children in school uniforms, and downtown Ankara's modern architecture all proclaimed the country's success. Although Turkey's modernization began in the late Ottoman era, the establishment of the secular nation-state by Kemal Ataturk in 1923 marked the crystallization of an explicit, elite-driven 'project of modernity' that took its inspiration exclusively from the West. The essays in this book are the first attempt to examine the Turkish experiment with modernity from a broad, interdisciplinary perspective, encompassing the fields of history, the social sciences, the humanities, architecture, and urban planning. As they examine both the Turkish project of modernity and its critics, the contributors offer a fresh, balanced understanding of dilemmas now facing not only Turkey but also many other parts of the Middle East and the world at large.

This volume presents and illustrates the development of the ideologies of nation states, the "modern" successors of former empires. They exemplify the use modernist ideological frameworks, from liberalism to socialism, in the context of the fundamental reconfiguration of the political system in this part of Europe between the 1860s and the 1930s. It also gives a panorama of the various solutions proposed for the national question in the region.

Towards Post Rational Architecture

Locating the Modern City

Technology, Uncertainty and Gender, 1880-1914

Azerbaijan

Negotiating Nation and Islam through Built Environment in Turkey

Bauhaus, Kibbutz, and the Dream of the New Man

Discourses of Collective Identity in Central and Southeast Europe 1770-1945: Texts and Commentaries, Volume III/2

The Politics of Neo-Ottomanism

Esra Akcan describes the introduction of modern architecture into Turkey after the Kemalist political elite took power in 1923 and invited German architects to redesign the new capital of Ankara.

Mid-Century Modernism in Turkey studies the unfolding of modern architecture in Turkey during the 1950s and 1960s. The book brings together scholars who have carried out extensive research on post-WWII modernism in a global context. The authors situate Turkish architectural case studies within an international framework during this period, providing a close reading of how architectural culture responded to ubiquitous post-war ideas and ideals, and how it became intertwined with politics of modernization and urbanization. This book contributes to contemporary scholarship to reconsider post-war architecture, beyond canonical explanations.

This provocative collection of essays is the first book-length treatment of the development of modern architecture in the Middle East. Ranging from Jerusalem at the turn of the twentieth century to Libya under Italian colonial rule, postwar Turkey, and on to present-day Iraq, the essays cohere around the historical encounter between the politics of nation-building and architectural modernism's new materials, methods, and motives. Architecture, as physical infrastructure and as symbolic expression, provides an exceptional window onto the powerful forces that shaped the modern Middle East and that continue to dominate it today. Experts in this volume demonstrate the political dimensions of both creating the built environment and, subsequently, inhabiting it. In revealing the tensions between achieving both international relevance and regional meaning, Modernism in the Middle East affords a dynamic view of the ongoing confrontations of deep traditions with rapid modernization. Political and cultural historians, as well as architects and urban planners, will find fresh material here on a range of diverse practices.

Architecture and Revolution explores the consequences of the 1989 revolutions in Central and Eastern Europe from an architectural perspective. It presents new writings from a team of renowned architects, philosophers and cultural theorists from both the East and the West. They explore the questions over the built environment that now face architects, planners and politicians in the region. They examine the problems of buildings inherited from the communist era: some are environmentally inadequate, many were designed to serve a now redundant social programme and others carry the stigma of association with previous regimes. Contributors include: Daniel Libeskind, Bernard Tschumi, Laura Mulvey, Helene Cixous, Andrew Benjamin and Frederic Jameson.

Muslims in Modern Turkey

Germany, Turkey, and the Modern House

Nostalgia for the Empire

Rethinking Modernity and National Identity in Turkey

Ethnicity and the Struggle for Power in Iran

Social Utopias of the Twenties

Building Modern Turkey

Urban Imaginaries

She demonstrates instead that Kahn's architecture is grounded in his deeply held modernist political, social, and artistic ideals, which guided him as he sought to rework

modernism into a socially transformative architecture appropriate for the postwar world."

New Islamist Architecture and Urbanism claims that, in today's world, a research agenda concerning the relation between Islam and space has to consider the role of Islamism rather than Islam in shaping – and in return being shaped by – the built environment. The book tackles this task through an analysis of the ongoing transformation of Turkey under the rule of the pro-Islamic Justice and Development Party. In this regard, it is a topical book: a rare description of a political regime's reshaping of urban and architectural forms whilst the process is alive. Defining Turkey's transformation in the past two decades as a process of "new Islamist" nation-(re)building, the book investigates the role of the built environment in the making of an Islamist milieu.

Drawing on political economy and cultural studies, it explores the prevailing primacy of nation and nationalism for new Islamism and the spatial negotiations between nation and Islam. It discusses the role of architecture in the deployment of history in the rewriting of nationhood and that of space in the expansion of Islamist social networks and cultural practices. Looking at examples of housing compounds, mosques, public spaces, and the new presidential residence, New Islamist Architecture and Urbanism scrutinizes the spatial making of new Islamism in Turkey through comparisons with relevant cases across the globe: urban renewal projects in Beirut and Amman, nativization of Soviet modernism in Baku and Astana, the presidential palaces of Ashgabat and Putrajaya, and the neo-Ottoman mosques built in diverse locations such as Tokyo and Washington DC.

Turkey: Modern Architectures in History offers a journey through the iconic buildings of Turkey that begins with the end of World War I, when the new Turkish Republic was born out of the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire, includes its democratization in the midst of the Cold War's competing ideologies, and concludes with the present day, in which Turkey continues to be dramatically transformed through globalization, economic integration, and a renewed appreciation for its Islamic and Ottoman heritage. Sibel Bozdogan and Esra Akcan explore modern institutional masterpieces and architect-designed buildings through the decades. Their focus includes informal residential plans, and they discuss how these have evolved from small settlements to colossal urban quarters that exist at a slippery threshold of legality. This richly informative history of Turkey's built environment goes beyond typical surveys of Western modern architecture and is unique in tackling the issue of the modern and contemporary periods that are often omitted in studies of Islamic art and architecture. Offering a perceptive overview of modern Turkish architecture, this book places it within the larger social, political, and cultural context of the country's development as a modern nation in the twentieth century.

Russia possesses one of the richest and most admired literatures of Europe, reaching back to the eleventh century. A History of Russian Literature provides a comprehensive account of Russian writing from its earliest origins in the monastic works of Kiev up to the present day, still rife with the creative experiments of post-Soviet literary life. The volume proceeds chronologically in five parts, extending from Kievan Rus' in the 11th century to the present day. The coverage strikes a balance between extensive overview and in-depth thematic focus. Parts are organized thematically in chapters, which a number of keywords that are important literary concepts that can serve as connecting motifs and 'case studies', in-depth discussions of writers, institutions, and texts that take the reader up close and. Visual material also underscores the interrelation of the word and image at a number of points, particularly significant in the medieval period and twentieth century. The History addresses major continuities and discontinuities in the history of Russian literature across all periods, and in particular bring out trans-historical features that contribute to the notion of a national literature. The volume's time-range has the merit of identifying from the early modern period a vital set of national stereotypes and popular folklore about boundaries, space, Holy Russia, and the charismatic king that offers culturally relevant material to later writers. This volume delivers a fresh view on a series of key questions about Russia's literary history, by providing new mappings of literary history and a narrative that pursues key concepts (rather more than individual authorial careers). This holistic narrative underscores the ways in which context and text are densely woven in Russian literature, and demonstrates that the most exciting way to understand the canon and the development of tradition is through a discussion of the interrelation of major and minor figures, historical events and literary politics, literary theory and literary innovation.

Kemalism, Modernism and the Revolt of the Islamic Intellectuals

Islam, Islamism, and Nationalism in Turkey

Contemporary Perspectives on Central and Eastern Europe

Louis Kahn's Situated Modernism

At the End of the Century

Mid-Century Modernism in Turkey

The Remaking of Republican Turkey

Modern Architectures in History

*The 1928 Turkish alphabet reform replacing the Perso-Arabic script with the Latin phonetic alphabet is an emblem of Turkish modernization. *Grammatology and Literary Modernity in Turkey* traces the history of Turkish alphabet and language reform from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century, examining its effects on modern Turkish literature. In readings of the novels, essays, and poetry of Ahmed Midhat, Recaizade Mahmud Ekrem, Omer Seyfeddin, Ahmet Hamdi Tanpınar, Peyami Safa, and Nazim Hikmet, Nergis Ertürk argues that modern Turkish literature is profoundly self-conscious of dramatic change in its own historical conditions of possibility. Where literary historiography has sometimes idealized the Turkish language reforms as the culmination of a successful project of Westernizing modernization, Ertürk suggests a different critical narrative: one of the consolidation of control over communication, forging a unitary nation and language from a pluralistic and multilingual society.*

This set of essays challenge interpretations of the development of modernist architecture in Third World countries during the Cold War. The topics look at modernism's part in the transnational development of building technologies and the construction of n.

*"Can anything new be said about modern Egyptian nationalism? Beth Baron's book *Egypt as a Woman*, one of the best modern Egyptian history books to appear in several years, leaves no doubt that it can. With evenhandedness and generosity, Baron shows how vital women were to mobilizing opposition to British authority and modernizing Egypt."—Robert L. Tignor, author of *Capitalism and Nationalism at the End of Empire**

"A wonderful contribution to understanding Egyptian national and gender politics between the two world wars. Baron explores the paradox of women's exclusion from political rights at the very moment when visual and metaphorical representations of Egypt as a woman were becoming widespread and real women activists—both secularist and

*Islamist—were participating more actively in public life than ever before."—Donald Malcolm Reid, author of *Whose Pharaohs?**

Archaeology, Museums, and Egyptian National Identity from Napoleon to World War I

Offers an in-depth ethnography of paradigm shifts in the lifestyles and values of youth in post-growth Japan. 2020 CHOICE

*Outstanding Academic Title *Urban Migrants in Rural Japan* provides a fresh perspective on theoretical notions of rurality and emerging modes of working and living in post-growth Japan. By exploring narratives and trajectories of individuals who relocate from urban to rural areas and seek new modes of working and living, this multisited ethnography reveals the changing role of rurality, from postwar notions of a stagnant backwater to contemporary sites of experimentation. The individual cases presented in the book vividly illustrate changing lifestyles and perceptions of work. What emerges from *Urban Migrants in Rural Japan* is the emotionally fraught quest of many individuals for a personally fulfilling lifestyle and the conflicting neoliberal constraints many settlers face. In fact, flexibility often coincides with precarity and self-exploitation. Susanne Klien shows how mobility serves as a strategic mechanism for neophytes in rural Japan who hedge their bets; gain time; and seek assurance, inspiration, and courage to do (or further postpone doing) what they ultimately feel makes sense to them. Susanne Klien is Associate Professor of Modern Japanese Studies at Hokkaido University, Japan. She is the author of *Rethinking Japan's Identity and International Role: Tradition and Change in Japan's Foreign Policy*.*

One Hundred Years of Architecture

Fascist Modernism

Nation Building

Rethinking Iranian Nationalism and Modernity

Nationalizing Iran

Modernism

Architecture in Translation

The 'People's Houses', the State and the Citizen

Building Modern Turkey offers a critical account of how the built environment mediated Turkey's transition from a pluralistic (multiethnic and multireligious) empire into a modern, homogenized nation-state following the collapse of the Ottoman Empire at the end of World War I. Zeynep Kezer argues that the deliberate dismantling of ethnic and religious enclaves and the spatial practices that ensued were as integral to conjuring up a sense of national unity and facilitating the operations of a modern nation-state as were the creation of a new capital, Ankara, and other sites and services that embodied a new modern way of life. The book breaks new ground by examining both the creative and destructive forces at play in the making of modern Turkey and by addressing the overwhelming frictions during this profound transformation and their long-term consequences. By considering spatial transformations at different scales—from the experience of the individual self in space to that of international geopolitical disputes—Kezer also illuminates the concrete and performative dimensions of fortifying a political ideology, one that instills in the population a sense of membership in and allegiance to the nation above all competing loyalties and ensures its longevity.

When Naser al-Din Shah, who ruled Iran from 1848 to 1896, claimed the title Shadow of God on Earth, his authority rested on premodern conceptions of sacred kingship. By 1941, when Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi came to power, his claim to authority as the Shah of Iran was infused with the language of modern nationalism. In short, between roughly 1870 and 1940, Iran's traditional monarchy was forged into a modern nation-state. In *Nationalizing Iran*, Afshin Marashi explores the changes that made possible this transformation of Iran into a social abstraction in which notions of state, society, and culture converged. He follows Naser al-Din Shah on a tour of Europe in 1873 that led to his importing a new public image of monarchy—an image based on the European late imperial model-

relying heavily on the use of public ceremonies, rituals, and festivals to promote loyalty to the monarch. Meanwhile, Iranian intellectuals were reimagining ethnic history to reconcile "authentic" Iranian culture with the demands of modernity. From the reform of public education to the symbolism surrounding grand public ceremonies in honor of long-dead poets, Marashi shows how the state invented and promoted key features of the common culture binding state and society. The ideological thrust of that century would become the source of dramatic contestation in the late twentieth century. Marashi's study of the formative era of Iranian nationalism will be valuable to scholars and students of history, sociology, political science, and anthropology, as well as journalists, policy makers, and other close observers of contemporary Iran.

Modern Turkey is the site of a powerful Islamic revival, with a strong intellectual elite dedicated to the overthrow of secular modernism. Why have modern Muslim intellectuals turned against the ideals of Kemalism on which the modern Turkish nation-state is founded? What does this reveal about the future of Turkey? And how are Islamic intellectuals in Turkey affected by developments in the Middle East? Muslims in Modern Turkey is the first book to analyze this phenomenon, tracing the evolution of Muslim intellectual thought from the 1980s to the present day. It focuses on six leading Muslim thinkers - Ali Bulaç, Rasim Özdenören, İsmet Özel, İlhan Kutluer, Ersin Nazif Gürdoğan and Abdurrahman Dilipak - who belong to a single school and share a novel understanding of Islam. They act as public intellectuals, who aim to reform and enlighten society by educating them and raising their awareness of Islamic values, arguing not for the compatibility of Islam and European values but the fundamental superiority of Islam over secular democracy. Sena Karasipahi places the Turkish experience in its broader international context and shows how Turkish Islamic intellectuals are affected by the earlier Muslim intellectuals and revivalists in the Arab world and in Turkey. This important study makes connections with the Islamic revival process throughout the contemporary Middle East as well as with comparable movements in Turkey's own past, making this a crucial contribution to an understanding of contemporary Islamic political thinking.

Drawing on a diverse array of published and archival sources, Nicholas L. Danforth synthesizes the political, cultural, diplomatic and intellectual history of mid-century Turkey to explore how Turkey first became a democracy and Western ally in the 1950s and why this is changing today.

Nation and State in Eastern Anatolia, 1913-1950

Collected Writings on Place, Identity, Modernity, and Tradition

Modernism: Representations of National Culture

The Creation of Nation-States

Modern Turkish Architecture

Nation-Building and Turkish Modernization

A History of Russian Literature

Architecture and Urbanism in the British Empire

This book analyzes the nation building process in Turkey from a socio-historical perspective. Authors compare the nation-building process in the Republic period with the pro-Islamists of the JDP period.

Amid the tensions and uncertainties that plagued the globe before the Second World War, the Republic of Turkey appeared to many as a unique and constructive model for how a state was to be reformed and governed in the modern era. For many international observers, Turkey was a country that seemed to have radically transformed itself into a nation that was united, strong, and progressive, one that was unburdened by its past. A general consensus held that Turkey's founding president, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, was the chief architect and engineer of this feat, a belief that placed him among the greatest reforming statesmen in history. This general perception of Atatürk and his revolutionary rule has largely endured to this day. As a study grounded in largely untapped archival and scholarly sources, *Eternal Dawn* presents a definitive look inside the development and evolution of Atatürk's Turkey. Rather than presenting the country's founding and transformation as an extension of Mustafa Kemal's life and achievements, scholar Ryan Gingeras presents Turkey's early years as the culmination of a variety of social and political forces dating back to the late Ottoman Empire. *Eternal Dawn* presses beyond the reigning mythology that still envelops this period and challenges many of the standing assumptions about the limits, successes, and consequences of the reforms that comprised Mustafa Kemal's revolution. Through a detailed survey of social and political conditions that defined life in the capital as well as Turkey's diverse provinces, Gingeras lays bare many of the harsh realities and bitter legacies incurred as a result of the republic's establishment and transformation. Atatürk's revolution, upon final analysis, destroyed as much as it built, and established precedents that both strengthen and torment the country to this day.

In this rapidly globalizing world, any investigation of architecture inevitably leads to considerations of regionalism. But despite its omnipresence in contemporary practice and theory, architectural regionalism remains a fluid concept, its historical development and current influence largely undocumented. This comprehensive reader brings together over 40 key essays illustrating the full range of ideas embodied by the term. Authored by important critics, historians, and architects such as Kenneth Frampton, Le Corbusier, Mumford, Sigfried Giedion, and Alan Colquhoun, *Architectural Regionalism* represents the history of regionalist thinking in architecture from the early twentieth century to today.

From 1924 to 1946 the Republic of Turkey was in effect ruled as an authoritarian single-party regime. During these years the state embarked upon an extensive reform programme of modernization and nation-building. The Kemalist reform movement has been extensively studied in its institutional dimensions as a state project of top-down reform; however, *Nation-Building in Modern Turkey* offers a fresh look at these formative years of the Turkish state. It studies modernist nation-building and state-society relations from a novel perspective through the study of the People's House, an institution aiming at the propagation of the modernist message to Turkey's urban population in the 1930s and 1940s. Using previously unpublished archival material and provincial publications, this work offers an alternative understanding of social change and state-society relations. In shifting the focus from the state as the fulcrum of change to the population's participation in the process, this book offers a 'peripheral' perspective of social change and fashions a view from provincial towns. Focusing on everyday people, it explores their participation in and experience of the nation-building process.

habits and mixed-gender socialization practices the modernist state was introducing in the People's Houses, such as theatre, concerts, sports, dancing balls and village excursions. By analysing hundreds of petitions and complaint letters from the provinces, Alexandros Lamprou is able to examine the multiple ways ordinary people experienced, negotiated and resisted the reforms and to consider the ramifications of this process for the shaping of social and collective identities. *Nation-Building in Modern Turkey* will be essential reading for not only students and scholars of nation-building, socio-cultural change and state-society relations in Turkey, but also of the history, sociology, political science and anthropology of Turkey and the modern Middle East.

Architecture Across Cultures in the 1950s and 1960s

Why Some Countries Come Together While Others Fall Apart

State, Space, and Ideology in the Early Republic

Melancholic Modalities

Domesticating Electricity

Between Agency and Anomie in a Post-growth Society

Grammatology and Literary Modernity in Turkey

Rethinking Modernity

While recent books have explored Arab and Turkish nationalism, the nuances of Iran have received scant book-length study—until now. Capturing the significant changes in approach that have shaped this specialization, Rethinking Iranian Nationalism and Modernity shares innovative research and charts new areas of analysis from an array of scholars in the field. Delving into a wide range of theoretical and conceptual perspectives, the essays—all previously unpublished—encompass social history, literary theory, postcolonial studies, and comparative analysis to address such topics as: Ethnicity in the Islamic Republic of Iran Political Islam and religious nationalism The evolution of U.S.-Iranian relations before and after the Cold War Comparing Islamic and secular nationalism(s) in Egypt and Iran The German counterrevolution and its influence on Iranian political alliances The effects of Israel's image as a Euro-American space Sufism Geocultural concepts in Azar's Atashkadeh Interdisciplinary in essence, the essays also draw from sociology, gender studies, and art and architecture. Posing compelling questions while challenging the conventional historiographical traditions, the authors (many of whom represent a new generation of Iranian studies scholars) give voice to a research approach that embraces the modern era's complexity while emphasizing Iranian nationalism's contested, multifaceted, and continuously transformative possibilities.

Wimmer contrasts Switzerland and Belgium to demonstrate how the early development of voluntary organizations enhanced nation building; he examines Botswana and Somalia to illustrate how providing public goods can bring diverse political constituencies together; and he shows that the differences between China and Russia indicate how a shared linguistic space may help build political alliances across ethnic boundaries. Wimmer then reveals, based on the statistical analysis of large-scale datasets, that these mechanisms are at work around the world and explain nation building better than competing arguments such as democratic governance or colonial legacies. He also shows that when political alliances crosscut ethnic divides and when most ethnic communities are represented at the highest levels of government, the general populace will identify with the nation and its symbols, further deepening national political integration.

A socio-cultural study of the history of electricity during the late Victorian and Edward periods. It shows how technology, authority and gender interacted in pre-World War I Britain.

Presentations of National Cultures. Fifty-one texts illustrate the evolution of modernism in the east-European region. Essays, articles, poems, or excerpts from longer works offer new opportunities of possible comparisons of the respective national cultures, from the different ideological approaches and finessing projects of how to create the modern state liberal, conservative, socialist and others to the literary and scientific attempts at squaring the circle of individual and collective identities.

Turkey

Third World Modernism

Turkey in the Age of Atatürk

Modernism and the Middle East

New Islamist Architecture and Urbanism

Nation-Building in Modern Turkey

Ten new and important essays on design cover Modernism's fortunes in Germany, Italy, Sweden, Britain, Spain, Belgium and the USA; they range in subject matter from world fairs and everyday domestic objects to American West coast architecture and French and Italian furniture. With essays by Tim Benton, Gillian Naylor, Penny Sparke, Wendy Kaplan, Clive Wainwright, Martin Gaughan, Guy Julier, Mimi Wilms, Julian Holder and Paul Greenhalgh. "The object of this book is to diffuse myths. If modernism has, in the past, been both absurdly praised and absurdly damned, *Modernism in Design* seeks to lift it out of this cycle, and to demonstrate that the modern movement could offer neither Jerusalem nor Babylon ... In this, the book succeeds admirably."—*Designer's Journal* "While this collection of essays is aimed primarily at design historians and students of design history, hard-pressed practising designers and architects should make room for it on their bookshelves."—*Design*