Preparing for Pandemics in the Modern World: Christine Crabbe Blackman 2020-12-21 The Black Death. Cholera. Spanish flu. Swine flu. HIV/AIDS. Controlling the spread of one epidemic is a daunting task. But what about a pandemic—something global, involving new varieties of viral respiratory illness, and with masks worn in the Middle Ages (bubonic plague) and the birth of epidemiology (cholera) to recognize the benefits of social distancing (1918 flu) and the harm of prejudices and xenophobia (Ebola)? This book examines the efforts to learn from the past two decades—lessons learned from the 1918 influenza pandemic, the application of the One Health concept, and the role of the private sector in responding to potentially devastating disease outbreaks.

The Birth of Modern Europe: Laura Crawford 2000-12-07 It seems undeniable that Jan van Eyck has cast an indelible impression upon the field of early modern economic history. His work provides a window into the shifting economic conditions of the time. Van Eyck’s painting of the Arnolfini Wedding depicts a time of great change and prosperity in Europe. The Arnolfini couple, who were wealthy merchant-families, commissioned the painting to document their marriage. The painting is a stunning example of van Eyck’s mastery of portraiture, as it depicts the couple in a way that is both realistic and idealized.

The Rise of the Middle East: Lynn Hudson 2000-05-01 The Birth of Modern Politics is the story of how the Middle East has evolved from a region of political upheaval to one of relative stability. The book covers the period from the 18th century to the present, and discusses the key events and figures that have shaped the region’s political history. The author, Lynn Hudson, is a renowned historian whose work is widely respected.

The Birth of Modern China: 1840-1949: Christian I. Archer 2007 The Birth of Modern China: 1840-1949 investigates the role of the Chinese Empire in the development of the world economy. The book traces the evolution of China’s economy from a closed, agrarian society to an open, industrialized nation. The author, Christian I. Archer, is a leading historian whose work has been widely influential.

The Big Questions: What does it mean to be human? What is the purpose of life? What is the meaning of life? This book by renowned philosopher A. C. Grayling explores some of the greatest questions that have puzzled humanity throughout history. Grayling’s thought-provoking insights will challenge readers to re-examine their own beliefs and values.

The Future of the Middle East: John Esposito 2000-05-01 John Esposito’s book, The Future of the Middle East, provides an in-depth analysis of the region’s complex politics and society. The book covers a wide range of issues, from the impact of oil on the economy to the role of religion in politics.

The Birth of the Modern World: Richard Holmes 2000-05-01 Richard Holmes’ book, The Birth of the Modern World, examines the development of modern society from the 18th century to the present. The book covers a wide range of topics, from the Industrial Revolution to the Cold War. Holmes is a leading historian whose work is widely respected.

The Birth of Modern Mexico: Robert E. Allen 2000-05-01 Robert E. Allen’s book, The Birth of Modern Mexico, provides a comprehensive history of the country from independence to the Revolution. The book covers a wide range of topics, from the political and economic developments that shaped the country to the cultural and social changes that accompanied them.

The Birth of Modern Egypt: Edward M. May 2000-05-01 Edward M. May’s book, The Birth of Modern Egypt, examines the development of modern Egypt from the 19th century to the present. The book covers a wide range of topics, from the political and economic developments that shaped the country to the cultural and social changes that accompanied them.
Connected Worlds: Arun Curthoys 2006-03-01 This volume brings together historians of imperialism and race, travel and modernity, Islam and India, the Pacific and the Atlantic to show how a 'transnational' approach to history offers fresh insights into the past. Transnational history is a form of scholarship that has been revolutionising our understanding of history in the last decade. With a focus on interconnectedness across national borders of ideas, events, technologies and individual lives, it moves beyond the narrow frames of analysis that so often blinker and restrict our understanding of the past. Many of the essays also show how expertise in ‘Australian history’ can contribute to and benefit from new transnational approaches to history. Through an examination of such diverse subjects as film, modernity, immigration, politics and romance, Connected Worlds weaves an historical matrix which transports the reader beyond the local into a realm which re-defines the meaning of humanity in all its complexity. Contributors include Tony Ballantyne, Desley Deacon, John Fitzgerald, Patrick Wolfe and Angela Woollacott.

The Dialogue of Civilizations in the Birth of Modern Science-A. Bala 2006-11-13 Arun Bala challenges Eurocentric conceptions of history by showing how Chinese, Indian, Arabic, and ancient Egyptian ideas in philosophy, mathematics, cosmology and physics played an indispensable role in making possible the birth of modern science. Chinese, Indian, Arabic, and ancient Egyptian ideas in philosophy, mathematics, cosmology and physics played an indispensable role in making possible the birth of modern science. The Dialogue of Civilizations in the Birth of Modern Science-A. Bala 2006-11-13 Arun Bala challenges Eurocentric conceptions of history by showing how Chinese, Indian, Arabic, and ancient Egyptian ideas in philosophy, mathematics, cosmology and physics played an indispensable role in making possible the birth of modern science. Concrete examples from ancient China, India and the Islamic world are used to illustrate that Chinese, Indian, Arabic, and ancient Egyptian ideas played an essential role in the development of modern science. For example, the Chinese, Indian, Arabic, and ancient Egyptian ideas of the infinitesimal, the infinite, the zero, and the decimal system have been crucial to the development of modern mathematics. The Dialogue of Civilizations in the Birth of Modern Science-A. Bala 2006-11-13 Arun Bala challenges Eurocentric conceptions of history by showing how Chinese, Indian, Arabic, and ancient Egyptian ideas in philosophy, mathematics, cosmology and physics played an indispensable role in making possible the birth of modern science. Concrete examples from ancient China, India and the Islamic world are used to illustrate that Chinese, Indian, Arabic, and ancient Egyptian ideas played an essential role in the development of modern science. For example, the Chinese, Indian, Arabic, and ancient Egyptian ideas of the infinitesimal, the infinite, the zero, and the decimal system have been crucial to the development of modern mathematics.

Inventing Exoticism: Benjamin Schmidt 2015-01-21 As early modern Europe launched its multiple projects of global empire, it simultaneously embarked on an ambitious program of describing and picturing the world. The shapes and meanings of the extraordinary global images that emerged from this process form the subject of this highly original and richly textured study of cultural geography. Inventing Exoticism interrogates traditional postcolonial theories of knowledge and power. It proposes a wholly revisionist understanding of geography in a pivotal age of expansion and offers a crucial historical perspective on our own global culture as it engages in a media-saturated world.

The Scholar Denied: Alida N. Morris 2017-01-17 In this groundbreaking book, Alida D. Morris’s ambition is truly monumental: to help rewrite the history of sociology and to acknowledge the primacy of W. E. B. Du Bois’s work in the founding of the discipline. Calling into question the prevailing narrative of how sociology developed, Morris, a major scholar of social movements, probes the way in which the history of the discipline has traditionally given credit to Robert E. Park at the University of Chicago, who worked with the conservative black leader Booker T. Washington to render Du Bois invisible. Morris uncovers the seminal theoretical work of Du Bois in developing a “scientific” sociology through a variety of methodologies and examines how the leading scholars of the day disparaged and ignored Du Bois’s work. The Scholar Denied is based on extensive, rigorous primary source research; the book is the result of a decade of research, writing, and revision. In exposing the economic, political, and social factors that marginalized the contributions of Du Bois and enabled Park and his colleagues to be recognized as the “fathers” of the discipline, Morris delivers a wholly new narrative of American intellectual and social history that places one of America’s key intellectuals, W. E. B. Du Bois, at its center. The Scholar Denied is a must-read for anyone interested in American history, racial inequality, and the academy. In challenging our understanding of the past, the book promises to engender debate and discussion.

How Russia Shaped the Modern World: Steven G. Marks 2020-11-10 In this sweeping history, Steven Marks tells the fascinating story of how Russian figures, ideas, and movements changed our world in dramatic but often unattributed ways. On Europe’s periphery, Russia was an early modernizing nation whose troubles stimulated intellectuals to develop radical and utopian alternatives to Western models of modernity. These provocative ideas gave rise to cultural and political innovations that were exported and adopted worldwide. Moreover, Russia was a country that had trouble getting along with the rest of Europe, and that contributed to the making of the modern world. A Russian soul as the antithesis of the capitalist, imperialist West and turned to Russian ideas for inspiration and even salvation. Steven Marks shows that in this turbulent atmosphere of the past century and a half, Russia’s lines of influence were many and reached far. Russia gave the world new ways of writing novels. It launched cutting-edge trends in ballet, theater, and art that revolutionized contemporary cultural life. The Russian anarchist movement benignly shaped the rise of vegetarianism and environmentalism while also giving birth to the violent methods of modern terrorist organizations. Tolstoy’s visions of nonviolent resistance inspired Gandhi and the U.S. Civil Rights movement at the same time that Russian anti-Semitic conspiracy theories intoxicated right-wing extremists around the world. And dictators from Mussolini and Hitler to Mao and Saddam Hussein learned from the experiments of the Soviet regime. Moving gracefully from Moscow to St. Petersburg to Beijing and Berlin, London and Luanda, Mexico and Mississippi, Marks takes us on an intellectual tour of the Russian exports that shaped the twentieth century. The result is a richly textured and startlingly original account of the extent to which Russia—as an idea and a producer of ideas—has contributed to the making of the modern world. Placing Russia in its global context, the book better our understanding of the anti-Western strivings that have been such a prominent feature of recent history.