

Revolutions In Writing Readings In Nineteenth Century French Prose Indiana Masterpiece Editions

Eighteenth-Century Women’s Writing and the Methodist Media Revolution argues that Methodism in the eighteenth century was a media event that uniquely combined and utilized different types of media to reach a vast and diverse audience. Specifically, it traces particular cases of how evangelical and Methodist discourse practices interacted with major cultural and literary events during the long eighteenth century, from the rise of the novel through the Revolution controversy of the 1790s to the shifting ground for women writers leading up to the Reform era in the 1830s. The book maps the religious discourse patterns of Methodism onto works by authors like Samuel Richardson, Mary Wollstonecraft, Hannah More, Elizabeth Hamilton, Mary Tighe, and Felicia Hemans. This provides not only a better sense of the religious nuances of these authors’ better-known works, but also a fuller consideration of the wide variety of genres in which women were writing during the period, many of which continue to be read as ‘non-literary’. The scope of the book leads the reader from the establishment of evangelical forms of discourse in the 1730s to the natural ends of these discourse structures during the era of reform, all the while pointing to ways in which women - Methodist and otherwise - modified these discourse patterns as acts of resistance or subversion.

Towards the end of the Khrushchev era, a major Soviet initiative was launched to rekindle popular enthusiasm for the revolution, which eventually gave rise to over 150 biographies and historical novels (The Fiery Revolutionaries/Plamennyye revolutiony series), authored by many key post-Stalinist writers and published throughout late socialism until the Soviet collapse. What new meanings did revolution take on as it was reimagined by writers, including dissidents, leading historians, and popular historical novelists? How did their millions of readers engage with these highly varied texts? To what extent does this Brezhnev-era publishing phenomenon challenge the notion of late socialism as a time of ‘stagnation’, and how does it confirm it? By exploring the complex processes of writing, editing, censorship, and reading of late Soviet literature, Revolution Rekindled highlights the dynamic negotiations that continued within Soviet culture well past the apparent turning point of 1968, through to the late Gorbachev era. It also complicates the opposition between ‘official’ and underground post-Stalinist culture by showing how Soviet writers and readers engaged with both, as they sought answers to key questions of revolutionary history, ethics and ideology. Polly Jones reveals the enormous breadth and vitality of the ‘historical turn’ amongst the late Soviet population. Revolution Rekindled is the first archival, oral history, and literary study of this unique late socialist publishing experiment, from its beginnings in the early 1960s to its collapse in the early 1990s. It draws on a wide range of previously untapped archives, including those of the publisher Politizdat, of Soviet institutions in charge of propaganda, publishing, and literature, and of many individual writers. It also uses in-depth interviews with Brezhnev-era writers, editors, and publishers, and assesses the generic and stylistic innovations within the series’ biographies and novels.

The Revolutionary Developments In The Field Of Information Technology (It) And The Compulsions Of Globalization Have Made It Imperative To Reorient Our Approach To The Teaching Of English In India.The Introduction Of Computers And Other Multi-Media Devices Into The Language Class-Room Has Made It Possible For New Technologies To Be Applied For Instructional Purposes. A Large Majority Of The Articles Put Together In This Book Underline The Need To Adopt Technology Enhanced Methods Of Language Teaching In The Context Of Globalization And Identify The Materials And Means For An Extensive Use Of Computers And Other It Resources For Strengthening English Language Teaching In India.Teachers, Scholars, Eit Specialists And Call Experts Will Certainly Find This Book Very Useful.

The revolution of 1848 has been described as the revolution of the intellectuals. In France, the revolution galvanised the energies of major romantic writers and intellectuals. This book follows nine writers through the revolution of 1848 and its aftermath: Alphonse de Lamartine, George Sand, Marie d'Agoult, Victor Hugo, Alexis de Tocqueville, Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, Alexander Herzen, Karl Marx, and Gustave Flaubert. Conveying a sense of the experience of 1848 as these writers lived it, this fresh and engaging study captures the sense of possibility at a time when it was not yet clear that the Second French Republic had no future. By looking closely at key texts in which each writer attempted to understand, judge, criticise, or intervene in the revolution, Jonathan Beecher shows how each endeavoured to answer the question posed explicitly by Tocqueville: Why, within the space of two generations, did democratic revolutions twice culminate in the dictatorship of a Napoleon?

Lu Xun's Revolution

Reading, Writing, and Revolution

Eighteenth-Century Women's Writing and the Methodist Media Revolution

Intellectuals and the French Revolution of 1848

Reading, Writing and Revolution

Reading, Discussing, and Writing

Romantic Women Writers, Revolution, and Prophecy

To some, England had the right to govern the thirteen American colonies. To others, England was violating the colonists' rights. Still others took no side. Which would prevail loyalty to the king, freedom now, or peace at any price? Read these essays to find out.

Literature in Times of Revolution (1927) -- Miscellaneous Thoughts (1927) -- The Divergence of Art and Politics (1928) -- Literature and Revolution: A Reply (1928) -- An Overview of the Present State of New Literature (1929) -- A Glimpse at Shanghai Literature (1931) -- On the "Third Type of Person" (1932) -- The Most Artistic Country (1933) -- The Crisis of the Small Essay (1933) -- V. On Modern Culture -- Impromptu Reflections No. 48 (1919) -- Untitled (1922) -- What Happens after Nora Walks Out (1924) -- On Photography and Related Matters (1925) -- Modern History (1933) -- Lessons from the Movies (1933) -- Shanghai Children (1933) -- How to Train Wild Animals (1933) -- Toys (1934) -- The Glory to Come (1934) -- The Decline of the Western Suit (1934) -- Take-ism (1934) -- Ah Jin (1936) -- Written Deep into the Night (1936) -- Notes -- Lu Xun's Oeuvre -- Acknowledgments -- Illustration Credits -- Index

A Better Pencil puts our complex, still-evolving hate-love relationship with computers and the internet into perspective, describing how the digital revolution influences our reading and writing practices, and how the latest technologies differ from what came before.

Writing the Revolution challenges the thesis that exclusion defined women’s experiences of the French Revolution by exploring the life of a middle-class wife and mother of revolutionary elites, Rosalie Julien.

Revolutions in Writing

Perspectives on the American Revolution

Memories of the Revolution

Aesthetics and Politics from the English Revolution to the Romantic Revolution

Writing Pancho Villa's Revolution

Readings on the Russian Revolution

Towards the Fourth Revolution in Education

"HELP! My Students Can't Write!" Why You Need a Writing Revolution in Your Classroom and How to Lead It. The Writing Revolution (TWR) provides a clear method of instruction that you can use no matter what subject or grade level you teach. The model, also known as The Hochman Method, has demonstrated, over and over, that it can turn weak writers into strong communicators by focusing on specific techniques that match their needs and by providing them with targeted feedback. Insurmountable as the challenges faced by many students may seem, TWR can make a dramatic difference. And the method does more than improve writing skills. It also helps: Boost reading comprehension Improve organizational and study skills Enhance speaking abilities Develop analytical capabilities TWR is as much a method of teaching content as it is a method of teaching writing. There's no separate writing block and no separate writing curriculum. Instead, teachers of all subjects adapt the TWR strategies and activities to their current curriculum and weave them into their content instruction. But perhaps what's most revolutionary about the TWR method is that it takes the mystery out of learning to write well. It breaks the writing process down into manageable chunks and then has students practice the chunks over time, repeatedly, while also learning content.

Conservative culture in the Romantic period should not be understood merely as an effort to preserve the old regime in Britain against the threat of revolution. Instead, conservative thinkers and writers aimed to transform British culture and society to achieve a stable future in contrast to the destructive upheavals taking place in France. Kevin Gilmartin explores the literary forms of counterrevolutionary expression in Britain, showing that while conservative movements were often inclined to treat print culture as a dangerously unstable and even subversive field, a whole range of print forms - ballads, tales, dialogues, novels, critical reviews - became central tools in the counterrevolutionary campaign. Beginning with the pamphlet campaigns of the loyalist Association movement and the Cheap Repository in the 1790s, Gilmartin analyses the role of periodical reviews and anti-Jacobin fiction in the campaign against revolution, and closes with a fresh account of the conservative careers of Robert Southey and Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

This book challenges our conventional understanding of the relations between gender, genre and literary authority in this period.

The women’s experimental theater space called the WOW Café (Women’s One World) has been a vital part of New York’s downtown theater scene since 1980. Since that time, WOW has provided a place for feminist and particularly lesbian theater artists to create, perform, and witness a cultural revolution. Its renowned alumnae include playwright and actor Lisa Kron, performance artists Holly Hughes and Carmelita Tropicana, the theater troupe the Five Lesbian Brothers, and actors/playwrights Peggy Shaw, Lois Weaver, and Deb Margolin, among others. Memories of the Revolution collects scripts, interviews, and commentary to trace the riotous first decade of WOW. While the histories of other experimental theater collectives have been well documented, WOW’s history has only begun to be told. The anthology also includes photographs of and reminiscences by Café veterans, capturing the history and artistic flowering of the first ten years of this countercultural haven.

Revolution Is Not a Dinner Party

Readings in Nineteenth-century French Prose

Escuelitas and the Emergence of a Mexican American Identity in Texas

Creating a New Culture of Reading on College Campuses and Beyond

A Novel

The Writers and Readers of Late Soviet Biography

Readers, Writers, and the Digital Revolution

In 1979 Elizabeth Eisenstein provided the first full-scale treatment of the fifteenth-century printing revolution in the West in her monumental two-volume work, *The Printing Press as an Agent of Change*. This abridged edition, after summarising the initial changes introduced by the establishment of printing shops, goes on to discuss how printing challenged traditional institutions and affected three major cultural movements: the Renaissance, the Reformation and the rise of modern science. Also included is a later essay which aims to demonstrate that the cumulative processes created by printing are likely to persist despite the recent development of new communications technologies.

Recognized as modern China's preeminent man of letters, Lu Xun (1881–1936) is revered as the nation's conscience, a writer comparable to Shakespeare or Tolstoy. Gloria Davies's vivid portrait gives readers a better sense of this influential author by situating the man Mao Zedong hailed as "the sage of modern China" in his turbulent time and place.

Towards the Fourth Revolution in Education describes a twenty-first-century decentralized education environment in which youth and educators collaborate on the journey of learning. Rather than prisoners of testing, youth and educators cooperate in the process of creating knowledge and discovering meaning in their own lives. It is a model of how educators assume responsibility for how youth learn. Disclaimer: this is not a book about reform of schools. It is a blueprint for twenty-first century education.

REVOLUTION IS NOT A DINNER PARTY: this nonfiction companion to Ying Chang Compestine's novel explores life in China during Mao's Cultural Revolution in the 1970s. A CLOSER LOOK: Find out more about 1970's China—from foods and traditions, to medicine and marketing, as well as Mao's rise to power, the Red Guard, Barefoot Doctors, Chinese New Year, and origami. NONFICTION COMPANIONS: This series of 48-page books takes popular, grade-appropriate fiction titles and provides a more in-depth understanding of them. Also includes a glossary and before- and after-reading activities for home or the classroom! BENEFITS: Students will love to take a closer look at books that are already familiar to them, reading about the histories, author backgrounds, and real-life facts surrounding books they know and love! WHY ROURKE: Since 1980, we've been committed to bringing out the best non-fiction books to help you bring out the best in your young learners. Our carefully crafted topics encourage all students who are "learning to read" and "reading to learn"!

Writing the Revolution

Print Culture in the Soviet and Post-Soviet Eras

Writing Assessment and the Revolution in Digital Texts and Technologies

A French Woman's History in Letters

History, Practice, Politics

Paris as Revolution

British Women Writers and the French Revolution

This text provides an innovative new framework for the formative and holistic assessment of students' digital writing. It also addresses the rapid evolution of writing assessment tools, analyzing the research in clear terms for both techno-phobic and techno-savvy teachers. The author critiques computer automated scoring of student writing, for example, but also considers the possibilities and potential of the future of technology assisted assessments.

This volume brings together studies by a distinguished classical scholar that address specific problems associated with the development of literacy in ancient Greece. The articles were written over a twenty-year period and published individually in various journals and books. They deal with Greece's technological and intellectual transition from a preliterate to a literate culture, showing the effects registered by the introduction of the alphabet as the written word came to replace its oral counterpart in the literature of Greece and of Europe. Eric A. Havelock is Sterling Professor Emeritus of Classics at Yale University. His numerous publications include *The Liberal Temper in Greek Politics* (Yale), *Preface to Plato* (Harvard), and *The Greek Concept of Justice* (Harvard). Originally published in 1982, *The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.*

*Language has long functioned as a signifier of power in the United States. In Texas, as elsewhere in the Southwest, ethnic Mexicans' relationship to education—including their enrollment in the Spanish-language community schools called *escuelas*—served as a vehicle to negotiate that power. Situating the history of *escuelitas* within the contexts of modernization, progressivism, public education, the Mexican Revolution, and immigration, Reading, Writing, and Revolution traces how the proliferation and decline of these community schools helped shape Mexican American identity. Philis Barragan Goetz argues that the history of *escuelitas* is not only a story of resistance in the face of Anglo hegemony but also a complex and nuanced chronicle of ethnic Mexican cultural negotiation. She shows how *escuelitas* emerged and thrived to meet a diverse set of unfulfilled needs, then dwindled as later generations of Mexican Americans campaigned for educational integration. Drawing on extensive archival, genealogical, and oral history research, Barragan Goetz unravels a forgotten narrative at the crossroads of language and education as well as race and identity.*

In a world of rapid technological advancements, it can be easy to forget that writing is the original Information Technology, created to transcend the limitations of human memory and to defy time and space. The Writing Revolution picks apart the development of this communication tool to show how it has conquered the world. Explores how writing has liberated the world, making possible everything from complex bureaucracy, literature, and science, to instruction manuals and love letters Draws on an engaging range of examples, from the first coneiform clay tablet, Egyptian hieroglyphs, and Japanese syllabaries, to the printing press and the text messaging Weaves together ideas from a number of fields, including history, cultural studies and archaeology, as well as linguistics and literature, to create an interdisciplinary volume Traces the origins of each of the world's major written traditions, along with their applications, adaptations, and cultural influences

The First Ten Years of the WOW Café Theater

Debates, Aspirations, and Opposites

Rebellious Daughters, 1786-1826

John Reed and the Writing of Revolution

The Literate Revolution in Greece and Its Cultural Consequences

Writing Revolution in South Asia

Writing Against Revolution

John Reed (1887-1920) is best known as the author of Ten Days That Shook the World and as champion of the communist movement in the United States. Still, Reed remains a writer almost systematically ignored by the literary critical establishment, even if alternately vilified and lionized by historians and by films like Warren Beatty’s Reds. John Reed and the Writing of Revolution examines Reed’s writing from a different critical perspective— one informed by a theoretical and practical understanding of literary nonfiction. In both politics and writing, John Reed defied fashion. In his short career, Reed transcended the traditional creative arts of fiction, poetry, and drama in favor of deeply researched histories composed with the cadence of fiction and the power of fact. Reed thereby alienated literary critics who had idealized timeless artistry against the rough-and-tumble world of historical details and political implications. Working from a close investigation of rare articles, manuscripts, and the Reed papers at Harvard as well as from Reed’s published work, Daniel W. Lehman offers the first detailed literary study of the man who followed Pancho Villa into battle: wrote literary profiles of such characters as Henry Ford, William Jennings Bryan, and Billy Sunday; explicated the Byzantine factionalism of Eastern Europe; and witnessed the storming of the Winter Palace and the birth of Soviet Russia.

Moving back and forth in American history, a kaleidoscopic novel follows Haley and Sam, two wayward teenagers, as they crash New Orleans parties, barrel up the Mississippi, head through the Badlands, and take on other adventures.

"What is indeed striking is the degree to which the essays reveal a shared set of interests and concerns that reflect back and forth in stimulating ways."—Richard W. Kroll, author of *The Material World*

Through a close reading of eight Venezuelan novels published between 2004 and 2012, this book reveals the enduring importance of the national in contemporary Venezuelan fiction, arguing that the novels studied respond to both the nationalist and populist cultural policies of the Bolivarian Revolution and Venezuela’s literary isolation.

Jottings Under Lamplight

A Guide to Advancing Thinking Through Writing in All Subjects and Grades

Revolution Rekindled

Venezuelan Metafiction 2004-2012

Walking on Water

Writers and Revolution

The Russian Reading Revolution

Industrialization in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries inspired deep fears and divisions throughout England. The era’s emergent factory system disrupted traditional patterns and familiar ways of life. Male laborers feared the loss of meaningful work and status within their communities and families. Condemning these transformations, Britain’s male writers looked longingly to an idealized past. Its women writers, however, were not so pessimistic about the future. As Susan Zlotnick argues in *Women, Writing, and the Industrial Revolution*, women writers foresaw in the industrial revolution the prospect of real improvements. Zlotnick also examines the poetry and fiction produced by working-class men and women. She includes texts written by the Chartists, the largest laboring-class movement in the early nineteenth century, as well as those of the dialect tradition, the popular, commercial literature of the industrial working class after mid-century.

This comprehensive volume examines the relationship between revolutionary politics and the act of writing in modern South Asia. Its 17 pages feature a diverse cast of characters: rebel poets and anxious legislators, party theoreticians and indutrious archivists, nostalgic novelists, enterprising journalists and more. The authors interrogate the multiple forms and effects of revolutionary storytelling in politics and public life, questioning the easy distinction between ‘ words ’ and ‘ deeds ’ and considering the distinct consequences of writing itself. While acknowledging that the promise, fervor or threat of revolution is never reducible to the written word, this collection explores how writers, like Julia Camargo, and historians articulate, contest and enact revolutionary political practice in both colonial and post-colonial South Asia. Emphasising the potential of writing to incite, contest or reorient the present, this volume promises to provoke new conversations at the intersection of historiography, politics and literature in South Asia, urging scholars and activists to interrogate their own writing practices and the relationship of the contemporary moment to the violent and contested past. This book was originally published as a special issue of *South Asian Journal of South Asian Studies*.

"In this absolutely powerful and innovative book, Priscilla Parkhurst Ferguson illuminates the complex links between the Revolution of 1789, the different revolutions that took place in 19th-century Paris, and two aesthetic forms characteristic of the cultural discourses of modernity: panoramic journalism and the realist and historical novels authored by Balzac, Flaubert, Hugo, Zola, and Valles. A work of cultural history with stimulating implications, Paris as Revolution is well-structured, carefully argued and problematized, and compelling in its scholarship."—Catherine Nesi, author of *La Femme mode d'emploi* "A fascinating and richly suggestive essay on the cultural geography of nineteenth-century Paris. It is imaginatively conceived, broad in its reach, boldly interdisciplinary. Ferguson's success in combining literary criticism, historical interpretation and sociological analysis to reconstruct the shifting meanings given to the experiences of urbanization and revolution is most impressive."—Jonathan Beecher, author of *Charles Fourier: The Visionary and His World*

The 1910 Mexican Revolution saw Francisco “Pancho” Villa grow from social bandit to famed revolutionary leader. Although his rise to national prominence was short-lived, he and his followers (the villistas) inspired deep feelings of pride and power amongst the rural poor. After the Revolution (and Villa’s ultimate defeat and death), the new ruling elite, resentful of his enormous popularity, marginalized and discounted him and his followers as uncivilized savages. Hence, it was in the realm of culture rather than politics that his true legacy would be debated and shaped. Mexican literature following the Revolution created an enduring image of Villa and his followers. Writing Pancho Villa’s Revolution focuses on the novels, chronicles, and testimonials written from 1925 to 1940 that narrated Villa’s grassroots insurgency and celebrated— or condemned—his charismatic leadership. By focusing on works by urban writers Mariano Azuela (*Los de abajo*) and Mart í n Luis Guzm á n (*El á guila y la serpiente*), as well as works closer to the violent tradition of northern Mexican frontier life by Nellie Campobello (*Cartucho*), Celia Herrera (*Villa ante la historia*), and Rafael F. Mu ñ oz (*¡ V á monos con Pancho Villa!*), this book examines the alternative views of the revolution and of the villistas. Max Parra studies how these works articulate different and at times competing views about class and the cultural “otherness” of the rebellious masses. This unique revisionist study of the villista novel also offers a deeper look into the process of how a national collective identity is formed.

The Slow Book Revolution: Creating a New Culture of Reading on College Campuses and Beyond

The Writing Revolution

Take a Stand! American Revolution Up to 1914

Rebels in the Literary Imagination of Mexico

Writing and the Revolution

Only Revolution

Religating Revolutions

This inspiring guide shows how to implement the principles of the Slow Book movement in college campus libraries as well as public and high school libraries, with the ultimate goals of encouraging pensive reading habits and creating a lifelong enjoyment of books. • Explains how you can address your users' growing needs for sustained reflection and authentic connection • Shows how leading and promoting the Slow Book movement adds new value to your library • Presents examples and advice that you can use and adapt to lead the Slow Book movement at your library • Shows ways in which academic, public, and school librarians can form partnerships for literacy outreach programs

This volume brings together an unprecedented gathering of women and men from the Atlantic World during the Age of Revolutions. Featuring hard-to-find writings from colonists and colonized, citizens and slaves, religious visionaries and scandal-dogged actresses, these wide-ranging selections present a panorama of the diverse, vibrant world facing women during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. An expansive introduction, along with rich contextual headnotes, makes this an indispensable text for students and scholars of literature, history, and women's and gender studies. With writings from figures like Aphra Behn, Phillis Wheatley, Thomas Jefferson, Mary Wollstonecraft, and Toussaint L'Ouverture, to name just a few, Transatlantic Feminisms in the Age of Revolutions recovers the revolutionary moment in which women stepped into a globalizing world and imagined themselves free.

British Women Writers and the French Revolution provides an overview of a wide range of British women's writings on the French Revolution, from writers sympathetic to the Revolution like Mary Robinson, Helen Maria Williams, and Charlotte Smith, to anti-revolutionary writers like Hannah More and Jane West. Based on new research in French and British archives and libraries, the book uncovers little-known writings by British women, and argues that these writers developed a distinct antinationalism, in some cases even a feminist cosmopolitanism, in their responses to the European revolutionary crisis.

Presents an anthology of some of the prose and prose poems of 19th-century France. This reader sets these prose experiments in their cultural and historical context, and provides notes to elucidate references and allusions.

Writing the Nineteenth-century City

Transatlantic Feminisms in the Age of Revolutions

The Printing Revolution in Early Modern Europe

Writing About Animals in the Age of Revolution

Revolutions of All Colors

IT Revolution, Globalization and the Teaching of English

A Better Pencil

Remember the days of longing for the hands on the classroom clock to move faster? Most of us would say we love to learn, but we hated school. Why is that? What happens to creativity and individuality as we pass through the educational system? Walking on Water is a startling and provocative look at teaching, writing, creativity, and life by a writer increasingly recognized for his passionate and articulate critique of modern civilization. This time Derrick Jensen brings us into his classroom—whether college or maximum security prison—where he teaches writing. He reveals how schools perpetuate the great illusion that happiness lies outside of ourselves and that learning to please and submit to those in power makes us into lifelong clock-watchers. As a writing teacher Jensen guides his students out of the confines of traditional education to find their own voices, freedom, and creativity. Jensen's great gift as a teacher and writer is to bring us fully alive at the same moment he is making us confront our losses and count our defeats. It is at the center of Walking on Water, a book that is not only a hard-hitting and sometimes scathing critique of our current educational system and not only a hands-on method for learning how to write, but like Julia Camargo's *Debates, Aspirations, and Opposites*, an essential collection of words and sentences articulate, contest and enact revolutionary political practice in both colonial and post-colonial South Asia. Emphasising the potential of writing to incite, contest or reorient the present, this volume promises to provoke new conversations at the intersection of historiography, politics and literature in South Asia, urging scholars and activists to interrogate their own writing practices and the relationship of the contemporary moment to the violent and contested past. This book was originally published as a special issue of *South Asian Journal of South Asian Studies*.

What did British people in the late eighteenth century think and feel about their relationship to nonhuman animals? This book shows how an appreciation of human-animal similarity and a literature of compassion for animals developed in the same years during which radical thinkers were first basing political demands on the concept of natural and universal human rights. Some people began to conceptualise animal rights as an extension of the rights of man and woman. But because oppressed people had to insist on their own separation from animals in order to claim the right to a full share in human privileges, the relationship between human and animal rights was fraught and complex. This book examines that relationship in chapters covering the abolition movement, early feminism, and the political reform movement. Donkeys, pigs, apes and many other literary animals became central metaphors within political discourse, fought over in the struggle for rights and freedoms; while at the same time more and more writers became interested in exploring the experiences of animals themselves. We learn how children’s writers pioneered narrative techniques for representing animal subjectivity, and how the anti-cruelty campaign of the early 1800s drew on the legacy of 1790s radicalism. Coleridge, Wordsworth, Clare, Southey, Blake, Wollstonecraft, Equiano, Dorothy Kliner, Thomas Spence, Mary Hays, Ignatius Sancho, Anna Letitia Barbauld, John Oswald, John Lawrence, and Thomas Erskine are just a few of the writers considered. Along with other canonical and non-canonical writers of many disciplines, they placed nonhuman animals at the heart of British literature in the age of the French Revolution.

Readings on the Russian Revolution brings together 15 important post-Cold War writings on the history of the Russian Revolution. It is structured in such a way as to highlight key debates in the field and contrasting methodological approaches to the Revolution in order to help readers better understand the issues and interpretative fault lines that exist in this contested area of history. The book opens with an original introduction which provides essential background and vital context for the pieces that follow. The volume is then structured around four parts – ‘Actors, Language, Symbols’, ‘War, Revolution, and the State’, ‘Revolutionary Dreams and Identities’ and ‘Outcomes and Impacts’ – that explore the beginnings, events and outcomes of the Russian Revolution, as well as examinations of central figures, critical topics and major historiographical battlegrounds. Melissa Stockdale also provides translations of two crucial Russian-language works, published here in English for the first time, and includes useful pedagogical features such as a glossary, chronology, and thematic bibliography to further aid study. Readings on the Russian Revolution is an essential collection for anyone studying the Russian Revolution.

“...at last, a twenty-first-century fantasy writer and reluctant Rusophile, travels to Ukraine to teach English and meets the love of his life: an international agent very much out of his league. Simon—a former Special Forces medic, torn over a warped sense of duty and a child he did not want—returns to the US to pursue his dream of becoming a mixed martial artist. After spending his adolescence defending his bisexuality, Michael makes his mark in New York’s fashion industry while nursing resentment for a community that never accepted him. Faria traces the lives of brothers Michael and Gabriel and their friend Simon from adolescence to their mid-twenties, through Oklahoma, Afghanistan, New York, Somalia, Ukraine, and New Orleans. Revolutions of All Colors is a brash, funny, and honest look at the evolution of characters we don’t often see—black nerds and veterans bucking their community’s rigid parameters of permissible expression while reconciling love of their country with the injustice of it. At its core, this is a novel about the uniquely American dilemma of chiseling out an identity in a country still struggling to define itself.

Women, Writing, and the Industrial Revolution

'Consider the Lord As Ever Present Reader'

Citizens of the World

Literary Conservatism in Britain, 1790 – 1832

Conform to the Internet

Of all of Soviet cultural myths, none was more resilient than the belief that the USSR had the world's greatest readers. This book explains how the 'Russian reading myth' took hold in the 1920s and 1930s, how it was supported by a monopolistic and homogenizing system of book production and distribution, and how it was challenged in the post-Stalin era; first, by the latent expansion and differentiation of the reading public, and then, more dramatically, by the economic and cultural changes of the 1990s.