

A Nation Like All Others

[#common nations](#) [#universal country](#) [#shared national characteristics](#) [#non-exceptionalism](#) [#global community member](#)

Explore the profound idea that every nation, at its core, shares fundamental traits and experiences, making it a universal country within the global community. This perspective emphasizes common national characteristics and the concept of non-exceptionalism, highlighting how individual countries are intrinsically linked and comparable, much like any other member on the world stage.

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A Nation Like All Others

Belief in the United States as a force for good in the world runs deep. Yet an honest consideration reveals a history marred by great crimes and ordinary errors, alongside many achievements and triumphs. In this comprehensive account of American foreign relations from the nation's founding through the present day, the diplomatic historian Warren I. Cohen calls attention to the uses—and abuses—of U.S. international leadership and the noble as well as the exploitative ends that American power has wrought. In *A Nation Like All Others*, Cohen offers a brisk, argumentative history that confronts the concept of American exceptionalism and decries the lack of moral imagination in American foreign policy. He begins with the foreign policy of colonial and postrevolutionary America, exploring interactions with European powers and Native Americans and the implications of slavery and westward expansion. He then traces the rise of American empire; the nation's choices leading up to and in the wake of the First World War; and World War II and renewed military involvement in foreign affairs. Cohen provides a long history of the Cold War, from its roots under Truman through the Korean and Vietnam Wars to the transformation of the international system under Reagan and Gorbachev. Finally, he surveys America's recent history in the Middle East, with particular attention to the mismanagement of the War on Terror and Abu Ghraib. Written with great depth of knowledge and moral clarity, *A Nation Like All Others* suggests that an unflinching look at the nation's past is America's best option to shape a better future.

A Nation Like All Others

In this comprehensive account of American foreign relations from the nation's birth through the Obama administration, Warren I. Cohen confronts the concept of American exceptionalism. *A Nation Like All Others* offers a brisk, argumentative history that decries the lack of moral imagination in American foreign policy.

A Nation Like No Other

It's become fashionable among the liberal elite to downplay, deride, even deny America's greatness. The political correctness police insist that America is "hated" around the world for being too big, too powerful, too rich, too successful, too loud, too intrusive. And besides, it's not nice to brag. They are completely missing the point. America's greatness, America's exceptional greatness, is not based on that fact that we are the most powerful, most prosperous—and most generous—nation on earth. Rather, those things are the result of American Exceptionalism. To understand American Exceptionalism, as Newt Gingrich passionately argues in *A Nation Like No Other*, one must understand our unique birth as a nation. American Exceptionalism is found in the simple yet utterly remarkable principles expressed in the Declaration of Independence, "that all men are created equal, that we are endowed by our Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness." Our nation is exceptional, continues Newt, because we—unlike any nation before or since—are united by the belief and the promise that no king, no government, no ruling class has the power to infringe upon the rights of the individual. And when such a government attempts to do so, we will vigorously reject them. Sadly, many politicians and leaders today have forgotten our sacred commitment to these ideals. Our government has strayed alarmingly far from the scope of limited powers framed by our Founders. Meanwhile, the liberal media seek out, and sometimes create, stories intended to portray America as a bully and a thief. Even our own president seems clueless, assuring us that yes, yes, he believes in American exceptionalism, just like the Greeks believe in Greek exceptionalism and the British in British exceptionalism. But American Exceptionalism is not about cheerleading for the home team. It's about recognizing and honoring the history-making, world-changing ideals our Founding Fathers enshrined to make this a nation of the people, by the people, for the people. And, as Lincoln warned, we must rededicate ourselves to those principles, lest our truly exceptional nation perish from this earth.

An Army Like No Other

A history of the IDF that argues that Israel is a nation formed by its army. The Israeli army, officially named the Israel Defence Forces (IDF), was established in 1948 by David Ben-Gurion, Israel's first prime minister, who believed that 'the whole nation is the army'. In his mind, the IDF was to be an army like no other. It was the instrument that might transform a diverse population into a new people. Since the foundation of Israel, therefore, the IDF has been the largest, richest and most influential institution in Israel's Jewish society and is the nursery of its social, economic and political ruling class. In this fascinating history, Bresheeth charts the evolution of the IDF from the Nakba to the continued assaults upon Gaza, and shows that the state of Israel has been formed out of its wars. He also gives an account of his own experiences as a young conscript during the 1967 war. He argues that the army is embedded in all aspects of daily life and identity. And that we should not merely see it as a fighting force enjoying an international reputation, but as the central ideological, political and financial institution of Israeli society. As a consequence, we have to reconsider our assumptions on what any kind of peace might look like.

America's Response to China

America's Response to China has long been the standard resource for a succinct, historically grounded assessment of an increasingly complicated relationship. Written by one of America's leading diplomatic historians, this book analyzes the concerns and conceptions that have shaped U.S.–China policy and examines their far-reaching outcomes. Warren I. Cohen begins with the mercantile interests of the newly independent American colonies and discusses subsequent events up to 2018. For this sixth edition, Cohen adds an analysis of the policies of Barack Obama and extends his discussion of the Chinese–American relationship in the age of potential Chinese ascendance and the shrinking global influence of the United States, including the complications of the presidency of Donald Trump. Trenchant and insightful, *America's Response to China* is critically important for understanding U.S.–China relations in the twenty-first century.

East Asia at the Center

Long before the arrival of Western emissaries and powers, East Asian peoples and states were deeply involved in world affairs. In this sweeping account, Warren I. Cohen explores four millennia of international relations from the vantage points of China, Japan, Korea, and Southeast Asia. Writing incisively and authoritatively for readers at all levels, Cohen paints a broad but revealing portrait of East Asia's place in the world. He defines the region's boundaries widely, looking beyond China, Japan, and Korea to include Southeast Asia, and extends the scope of international relations to consider the

vital role of cultural and economic exchanges. Cohen examines the system of Chinese domination in the ancient world, the exchanges between East Asia and the Islamic world, Chinese sea voyages to Arabia and East Africa, and the emergence of a European-defined international system. He chronicles the new imperialism of the 1890s, the ascendancy of Japan, the trials of World War II, the drama of the Cold War, and the transformations of East Asian states toward the close of the twentieth century. By showing that East Asia has often been preeminent on the world stage, this book not only recasts the past but also adds crucial historical perspective on international politics today. This second edition of *East Asia at the Center* features new material on the first decades of the twenty-first century.

A Nation Like All Nations

Is there an Israeli nation? How is it related to the historical "Jewish People"? How is it related to the Zionist movement? Under what conditions could non-Jews become equal members of this nation? These and other questions stand at the center of Moshe Berent's *"A Nation Like All Nations: Towards the Establishment of an Israeli Republic."* The mission of the Zionist movement was to work toward the normalization of Jewish existence: to become "a nation like all nations." Israel, contrary to that aspiration, is not a normal nation-state, since according to the formal national ethos it belongs to the "Jewish people" and there is no recognized Israeli nation. Dr. Berent asserts that the fusion of nationality and religion, together with the absence of a normal nation-state are the source of Israel's basic problems and are responsible for Israel's powerlessness to solve problems - i.e. the status of religion in public life; The relations between seculars and religious; the status of non-Jews, especially Arabs; the absence of a constitution; the inability to agree about borders, or to decide about peace and war. *"A Nation Like All Nations: Towards the Establishment of an Israeli Republic"* makes the case that a separation between nationality and religion, the recognition in the existence of an Israeli nation, and the establishment of Israel as a republic - as the State of the Israeli nation is a pre-condition for finding the solution of all of these problems.

In Search of Israel

A major new history of the century-long debate over what a Jewish state should be. Many Zionists who advocated for the creation of a Jewish state envisioned a nation like any other. Yet for Israel's founders, the nation that emerged against all odds in 1948 was anything but ordinary. Born from the ashes of genocide and a long history of suffering, Israel was conceived to be unique, a model society and the heart of a prosperous new Middle East. It is this paradox, says historian Michael Brenner—the Jewish people's wish for a homeland both normal and exceptional—that shapes Israel's ongoing struggle to define itself and secure a place among nations. *In Search of Israel* is a major new history of this struggle from the late nineteenth century to our time.

American Rule

From writer and political analyst Jared Yates Sexton comes an eye-opening journey through American history that unearths and debunks the myths we've always told ourselves. Recent years have brought a reckoning in America. As rampant political corruption, stark inequality, and violent bigotry have come to the fore, many have faced two vital questions: How did we get here? And how do we move forward? An honest look at the past—and how it's been covered up—is the only way to find the answers. Americans in power have abused and subjugated others since the nation's very beginning, and myths of America's unique goodness have both enabled that injustice and buried the truth for generations. In *American Rule*, Jared Yates Sexton blends deep research with stunning storytelling, digging into each era of growth and change that led us here—and laying bare the foundational myths at the heart of the American imagination. Stirring, unequivocal, and impossible to put down, *American Rule* tells the truth about what this nation has always been—and challenges us to forge a new path.

Summary: A Nation Like No Other

The must-read summary of Newt Gingrich's book: *"A Nation Like No Other: Why American Exceptionalism Matters"*. This complete summary of *"A Nation Like No Other"* by Newt Gingrich, a Republican politician and former speaker of the United States House of Representatives, discusses the phenomenon of American Exceptionalism, the belief that America has a unique and significant role to play in the world, as conceived by the country's founding fathers. He argues that it is essential for the survival of the nation, the protection of American liberties and ensuring that America remains the most powerful and prosperous nation on earth. Added-value of this summary: • Save time • Understand

American Exceptionalism • Expand your knowledge of American society and politics To learn more, read "A Nation Like No Other" and discover why Gingrich believes that national exceptionalism is key to the survival of the world's most powerful country.

Like Dreamers

Winner of the Everett Family Jewish Book of the Year Award (a National Jewish Book Award) and the RUSA Sophie Brody Medal. In *Like Dreamers*, acclaimed journalist Yossi Klein Halevi interweaves the stories of a group of 1967 paratroopers who reunited Jerusalem, tracing the history of Israel and the divergent ideologies shaping it from the Six-Day War to the present. Following the lives of seven young members from the 55th Paratroopers Reserve Brigade, the unit responsible for restoring Jewish sovereignty to Jerusalem, Halevi reveals how this band of brothers played pivotal roles in shaping Israel's destiny long after their historic victory. While they worked together to reunite their country in 1967, these men harbored drastically different visions for Israel's future. One emerges at the forefront of the religious settlement movement, while another is instrumental in the 2005 unilateral withdrawal from Gaza. One becomes a driving force in the growth of Israel's capitalist economy, while another ardently defends the socialist kibbutzim. One is a leading peace activist, while another helps create an anti-Zionist terror underground in Damascus. Featuring an eight pages of black-and-white photos and maps, *Like Dreamers* is a nuanced, in-depth look at these diverse men and the conflicting beliefs that have helped to define modern Israel and the Middle East.

What Is a Nation? and Other Political Writings

Ernest Renan was one of the leading lights of the Parisian intellectual scene in the second half of the nineteenth century. A philologist, historian, and biblical scholar, he was a prominent voice of French liberalism and secularism. Today most familiar in the English-speaking world for his 1882 lecture "What Is a Nation?" and its definition of a nation as an "everyday plebiscite," Renan was a major figure in the debates surrounding the Franco-Prussian War, the Paris Commune, and the birth of the Third Republic and had a profound influence on thinkers across the political spectrum who grappled with the problem of authority and social organization in the new world wrought by the forces of modernization. *What Is a Nation? and Other Political Writings* is the first English-language anthology of Renan's political thought. Offering a broad selection of Renan's writings from several periods of his public life, most previously untranslated, it restores Renan to his place as one of France's major liberal thinkers and gives vital critical context to his views on nationalism. The anthology illuminates the characteristics that distinguished nineteenth-century French liberalism from its English and American counterparts as well as the more controversial parts of Renan's legacy, including his analysis of colonial expansion, his views on Islam and Judaism, and the role of race in his thought. The volume contains a critical introduction to Renan's life and work as well as detailed annotations that assist in recovering the wealth and complexity of his thought.

A Nation Among Nations

A provocative new book that shows us why we must put American history firmly in a global context--from 1492 to today Americans like to tell their country's story as if the United States were naturally autonomous and self-sufficient, with characters, ideas, and situations unique to itself. Thomas Bender asks us to rethink this "exceptionalism" and to reconsider the conventional narrative. He proposes that America has grappled with circumstances, doctrines, new developments, and events that other nations, too, have faced, and that we can only benefit from recognizing this. Bender's exciting argument begins with the discovery of the Americas at a time when peoples everywhere first felt the transforming effects of oceanic travel and trade. He then reconsiders our founding Revolution, occurring in an age of rebellion on many continents; the Civil War, happening when many countries were redefining their core beliefs about the nature of freedom and the meaning of nationhood; and the later imperialism that pitted the United States against Germany, Spain, France, and England. Industrialism and urbanization, laissez-faire economics, capitalism and socialism, and new technologies are other factors that Bender views in the light of global developments. *A Nation Among Nations* is a passionate, persuasive book that makes clear what damage is done when we let the old view of America alone in the world falsify our history. Bender boldly challenges us to think beyond our borders.

Israel

Winner of the Jewish Book of the Year Award The first comprehensive yet accessible history of the state of Israel from its inception to present day, from Daniel Gordis, "one of the most respected Israel analysts" (The Forward) living and writing in Jerusalem. Israel is a tiny state, and yet it has captured the world's attention, aroused its imagination, and lately, been the object of its opprobrium. Why does such a small country speak to so many global concerns? More pressingly: Why does Israel make the decisions it does? And what lies in its future? We cannot answer these questions until we understand Israel's people and the questions and conflicts, the hopes and desires, that have animated their conversations and actions. Though Israel's history is rife with conflict, these conflicts do not fully communicate the spirit of Israel and its people: they give short shrift to the dream that gave birth to the state, and to the vision for the Jewish people that was at its core. Guiding us through the milestones of Israeli history, Gordis relays the drama of the Jewish people's story and the creation of the state. Clear-eyed and erudite, he illustrates how Israel became a cultural, economic and military powerhouse—but also explains where Israel made grave mistakes and traces the long history of Israel's deepening isolation. With Israel, public intellectual Daniel Gordis offers us a brief but thorough account of the cultural, economic, and political history of this complex nation, from its beginnings to the present. Accessible, levelheaded, and rigorous, Israel sheds light on the Israel's past so we can understand its future. The result is a vivid portrait of a people, and a nation, reborn.

Letters of a Nation

This acclaimed bestselling collection of more than 200 fascinating letters spans 350 years of American history and culture, and represents selections from Amelia Earhart to Malcolm X.

On the Nation and the Jewish People

Ernest Renan was one of the intellectual giants of the second half of the nineteenth century in France, the man who first opened up the study of nationalism. In this book, Shlomo Sand, the author of the best-selling *The Invention of the Jewish People*, demonstrates the complexity of Renan's thought. Sand shows the relationship of Renan's work to that of key twentieth-century thinkers on nationalism, such as Raymond Aron and Ernest Gellner, and argues for the continued importance of studying Renan. Alongside his essay, Sand presents two classic lectures by Renan: the first, the renowned "What Is a Nation?"

Why Nations Fail

Shortlisted for the Financial Times and Goldman Sachs Business Book of the Year Award 2012. Why are some nations more prosperous than others? *Why Nations Fail* sets out to answer this question, with a compelling and elegantly argued new theory: that it is not down to climate, geography or culture, but because of institutions. Drawing on an extraordinary range of contemporary and historical examples, from ancient Rome through the Tudors to modern-day China, leading academics Daron Acemoglu and James A. Robinson show that to invest and prosper, people need to know that if they work hard, they can make money and actually keep it - and this means sound institutions that allow virtuous circles of innovation, expansion and peace. Based on fifteen years of research, and answering the competing arguments of authors ranging from Max Weber to Jeffrey Sachs and Jared Diamond, Acemoglu and Robinson step boldly into the territory of Francis Fukuyama and Ian Morris. They blend economics, politics, history and current affairs to provide a new, powerful and persuasive way of understanding wealth and poverty.

A Nation by Design

According to the national mythology, the United States has long opened its doors to people from across the globe, providing a port in a storm and opportunity for any who seek it. Yet the history of immigration to the United States is far different. Even before the xenophobic reaction against European and Asian immigrants in the late nineteenth century, social and economic interest groups worked to manipulate immigration policy to serve their needs. In *A Nation by Design*, Aristide Zolberg explores American immigration policy from the colonial period to the present, discussing how it has been used as a tool of nation building. *A Nation by Design* argues that the engineering of immigration policy has been prevalent since early American history. However, it has gone largely unnoticed since it took place primarily on the local and state levels, owing to constitutional limits on federal power during the slavery era. Zolberg profiles the vacillating currents of opinion on immigration throughout American history, examining separately the roles played by business interests, labor unions, ethnic lobbies, and nativist

ideologues in shaping policy. He then examines how three different types of migration--legal migration, illegal migration to fill low-wage jobs, and asylum-seeking--are shaping contemporary arguments over immigration to the United States. *A Nation by Design* is a thorough, authoritative account of American immigration history and the political and social factors that brought it about. With rich detail and impeccable scholarship, Zolberg's book shows how America has struggled to shape the immigration process to construct the kind of population it desires.

American Foreign Relations Since 1898

This volume brings together more than 50 documents which examine foreign policy not only in terms of leaders and states, but also through social movements, cultures, ideas, and images, to provide comprehensive understanding of how Americans have interacted with the wider world since 1898. Draws together over 50 primary documents to give readers a first-hand account of the people and events that shaped the foreign policy of the United States Incorporates documents relating not only to leaders and states, but also to social movements, cultures, ideas, and images Highlights the diverse range of contributors to debates about American foreign policy, from presidents to protesters, students to singers Includes a comprehensive introduction to the subject and headnotes for each document written by the editor, as well as a bibliography for further study

On War

On War is a treatise about a military art which Prussian officer Carl Philipp Gottlieb von Clausewitz had been working on for 15 years. It is commonly believed that Clausewitz's treatise had a greater impact on military leaders of the late XIX and XX centuries than any other book. In reality, this book is an overturn in the war theory. The work is notable for its brightness, narration details as well as hard criticism of many war events. The author dedicates a special place in his work to politics, its influence on the war events, the dependence how the war finishes on powers and weaknesses of particular politicians and military leaders. There is a good reason why his famous phrase "the war is the continuation of the politics, but with other, strong arm methods" is still relevant.

Start-up Nation

What the world can learn from Israel's meteoric economic success. *Start-Up Nation* addresses the trillion dollar question: How is it that Israel -- a country of 7.1 million, only 60 years old, surrounded by enemies, in a constant state of war since its founding, with no natural resources-- produces more start-up companies than large, peaceful, and stable nations like Japan, China, India, Korea, Canada and the UK? With the savvy of foreign policy insiders, Senor and Singer examine the lessons of the country's adversity-driven culture, which flattens hierarchy and elevates informality-- all backed up by government policies focused on innovation. In a world where economies as diverse as Ireland, Singapore and Dubai have tried to re-create the "Israel effect"

Nigeria and the Nation-State

Nigeria matters. It is Africa's largest economy, and it is projected to become the third most populous country in the world by 2050, but its democratic aspirations are challenged by rising insecurity. John Campbell traces the fractured colonial history and contemporary ethnic conflicts and political corruption that define Nigeria today. It was not—and never had been—a nation-state like those of Europe. It is still not quite a nation because Nigerians are not yet united by language, religion, culture, or a common national story. It is not quite a state because the government is weak and getting weaker, beset by Islamist terrorism, insurrection, intercommunal violence, and a countrywide crime wave. This deeply knowledgeable book is an antidote to those who would make the mistakes of Vietnam, Afghanistan, and Iraq—mistakes based on misunderstanding—in Nigeria. Up to now, such mistakes have largely been avoided, but Nigeria will soon—and Campbell argues already does—require much greater attention by the West.

Nationalism: A Very Short Introduction

Throughout history, humanity has borne witness to the political and moral challenges that arise when people place national identity above allegiance to geo-political states or international communities. This book discusses the concept of nations and nationalism from social, philosophical, geological, theological and anthropological perspectives. It examines the subject through conflicts past and

present, including recent conflicts in the Balkans and the Middle East, rather than exclusively focusing on theory. Above all, this fascinating and comprehensive work clearly shows how feelings of nationalism are an inescapable part of being human.

Every Nation for Itself

G-Zero - n.A world order in which no single country or durable alliance of countries can meet the challenges of global leadership. Come the worst - a rogue nuclear state, a pandemic, complete financial meltdown - where would the world look for leadership? A generation ago Europe, the US and Japan were the world's powerhouses; the free-market democracies that propelled the global economy. Today they struggle just to stay on their feet, and there appears to be nobody to step into their shoes. Acclaimed geopolitical analyst Ian Bremmer argues that the world is facing a leadership vacuum- our need for cooperation has never been greater, but the G20 members are poised for uncertainty and open conflict. Yet all is not lost. Bremmer shows where positive sources of power can still be found, and how they can be exercised for the common good. 'Fascinating and important . . . combines shrewd analysis with colourful storytelling to reveal the risks and opportunities in a world without leadership.' Fareed Zakaria, editor-at-large for Time and author of The Post-American World 'An essential navigational guide in the new leaderless world.' Sir Martin, CEO, WPP

Dear Palestine

In 1948, a war broke out that would result in Israeli independence and the erasure of Arab Palestine. Over twenty months, thousands of Jews and Arabs came from all over the world to join those already on the ground to fight in the ranks of the Israel Defense Forces and the Arab Liberation Army. With this book, the young men and women who made up these armies come to life through their letters home, writing about everything from daily life to nationalism, colonialism, race, and the character of their enemies. Shay Hazkani offers a new history of the 1948 War through these letters, focusing on the people caught up in the conflict and its transnational reverberations. Dear Palestine also examines how the architects of the conflict worked to influence and indoctrinate key ideologies in these ordinary soldiers, by examining battle orders, pamphlets, army magazines, and radio broadcasts. Through two narratives—the official and unofficial, the propaganda and the personal letters—Dear Palestine reveals the fissures between sanctioned nationalism and individual identity. This book reminds us that everyday people's fear, bravery, arrogance, cruelty, lies, and exaggerations are as important in history as the preoccupations of the elites.

Wrestling with God

This volume presents a wide-ranging selection of Jewish theological responses to the Holocaust. It will be the most complete anthology of its sort, bringing together for the first time: (1) a large sample of ultra-orthodox writings, translated from the Hebrew and Yiddish; (2) a substantial selection of essays by Israeli authors, also translated from the Hebrew; (3) a broad sampling of works written in English by American and European authors. These diverse selections represent virtually every significant theological position that has been articulated by a Jewish thinker in response to the Holocaust. Included are rarely studied responses that were written while the Holocaust was happening.

Temporary People

Winner of the Restless Books Prize for New Immigrant Writing "Guest workers of the United Arab Emirates embody multiple worlds and identities and long for home in a fantastical debut work of fiction, winner of the inaugural Restless Books Prize for New Immigrant Writing.... The author's crisp, imaginative prose packs a punch, and his whimsical depiction of characters who oscillate between two lands on either side of the Arabian Sea unspools the kind of immigrant narratives that are rarely told. An enchanting, unparalleled anthem of displacement and repatriation." —Kirkus Reviews, starred review In the United Arab Emirates, foreign nationals constitute over 80 percent of the population. Brought in to construct and serve the towering monuments to wealth that punctuate the skylines of Abu Dhabi and Dubai, this labor force is not given the option of citizenship. Some ride their luck to good fortune. Others suffer different fates. Until now, the humanitarian crisis of the so-called "guest workers" of the Gulf has barely been addressed in fiction. With his stunning, mind-altering debut novel Temporary People, Deepak Unnikrishnan delves into their histories, myths, struggles, and triumphs. Combining the linguistic invention of Salman Rushdie and the satirical vision of George Saunders, Unnikrishnan presents twenty-eight linked stories that careen from construction workers who shapeshift into luggage

and escape a labor camp, to a woman who stitches back together the bodies of those who've fallen from buildings in progress, to a man who grows ideal workers designed to live twelve years and then perish—until they don't, and found a rebel community in the desert. With this polyphony of voices, Unnikrishnan maps a new, unruly global English and gives personhood back to the anonymous workers of the Gulf. "Guest workers of the United Arab Emirates embody multiple worlds and identities and long for home in a fantastical debut work of fiction, winner of the inaugural Restless Books Prize for New Immigrant Writing.... The author's crisp, imaginative prose packs a punch, and his whimsical depiction of characters who oscillate between two lands on either side of the Arabian Sea unspools the kind of immigrant narratives that are rarely told. An enchanting, unparalleled anthem of displacement and repatriation." —Kirkus Reviews, Starred Review "Inventive, vigorously empathetic, and brimming with a sparkling, mordant humor, Deepak Unnikrishnan has written a book of Ovidian metamorphoses for our precarious time. These absurdist fables, fluent in the language of exile, immigration, and bureaucracy, will remind you of the raw pleasure of storytelling and the unsettling nearness of the future." —Alexandra Kleeman, author of *You Too Can Have a Body Like Mine* "Inaugural winner of the Restless Books Prize for New Immigrant Writing, this debut novel employs its own brand of magical realism to propel readers into an understanding and appreciation of the experience of foreign workers in the Arab Gulf States (and beyond). Through a series of almost 30 loosely linked sections, grouped into three parts, we are thrust into a narrative alternating between visceral realism and fantastic satire.... The alternation between satirical fantasy, depicting such things as intelligent cockroaches and evil elevators, and poignant realism, with regards to necessarily illicit sexuality, forms a contrast that gives rise to a broad critique of the plight of those known euphemistically as 'guest workers.' VERDICT: This first novel challenges readers with a singular inventiveness expressed through a lyrical use of language and a laserlike focus that is at once charming and terrifying. Highly recommended." —Henry Bankhead, *Library Journal*, Starred Review "Unnikrishnan's debut novel shines a light on a little known world with compassion and keen insight. The Temporary People are invisible people—but Unnikrishnan brings them to us with compassion, intelligence, and heart. This is why novels matter." —Susan Hans O'Connor, *Penguin Bookshop* (Sewickley, PA) "Deepak Unnikrishnan uses linguistic pyrotechnics to tell the story of forced transience in the Arabian Peninsula, where citizenship can never be earned no matter the commitment of blood, sweat, years of life, or brains. The accoutrements of migration—languages, body parts, passports, losses, wounds, communities of strangers—are packed and carried along with ordinary luggage, blurring the real and the unreal with exquisite skill. Unnikrishnan sets before us a feast of absurdity that captures the cruel realities around the borders we cross either by choice or by force. In doing so he has found what most writers miss: the sweet spot between simmering rage at a set of circumstances, and the circumstances themselves." —Ru Freeman, author of *On Sal Mal Lane* "Deepak writes brilliant stories with a fresh, passionate energy. Every page feels as if it must have been written, as if the author had no choice. He writes about exile, immigration, deportation, security checks, rage, patience, about the homelessness of living in a foreign land, about historical events so strange that, under his hand, the events become tales, and he writes tales so precisely that they read like history. Important work. Work of the future. This man will not be stopped." —Deb Olin Unferth, author of *Revolution* "From the strange Kafka-esque scenarios to the wholly original language, this book is amazing on so many different levels. Unlike anything I've ever read, *Temporary People* is a powerful work of short stories about foreign nationals who populate the new economy in the United Arab Emirates. With inventive language and darkly satirical plot lines, Unnikrishnan provides an important view of relentless nature of a global economy and its brutal consequences for human lives. Prepare to be wowed by the immensely talented new voice." —Hilary Gustafson, *Literati Bookstore* (Ann Arbor, MI) "Absolutely preposterous! As a debut, author Unnikrishnan shares stories of laborers, brought to the United Arab Emirates to do menial and everyday jobs. These people have no rights, no fallback if they have problems or health issues in that land. The laborers in *Temporary People* are sewn back together when they fall, are abandoned in the desert if they become inconvenient, and are even grown from seeds. As a collection of short stories, this is fantastical, imaginative, funny, and even more so, scary, powerful, and ferocious." —Becky Milner, *Vintage Books* (Vancouver WA)

Crisis and Covenant

Discusses various issues in contemporary Jewish theology. Ch. 2 (p. 25-53), "The Valley of the Shadow"

Jewish Identities in Postcommunist Russia and Ukraine

Before the USSR collapsed, ethnic identities were imposed by the state. This book analyzes how and why Jews decided what being Jewish meant to them after the state dissolved and describes the

historical evolution of Jewish identities. Surveys of more than 6,000 Jews in the early and late 1990s reveal that Russian and Ukrainian Jews have a deep sense of their Jewishness but are uncertain what it means. They see little connection between Judaism and being Jewish. Their attitudes toward Judaism, intermarriage and Jewish nationhood differ dramatically from those of Jews elsewhere. Many think Jews can believe in Christianity and do not condemn marrying non-Jews. This complicates their connections with other Jews, resettlement in Israel, the United States and Germany, and the rebuilding of public Jewish life in Russia and Ukraine. Post-Communist Jews, especially the young, are transforming religious-based practices into ethnic traditions and increasingly manifesting their Jewishness in public.

Germany

From Neil MacGregor, the author of *A History of the World in 100 Objects*, this is a view of Germany like no other. Today, as the dominant economic force in Europe, Germany looms as large as ever over world affairs. But how much do we really understand about it, and how do its people understand themselves? In this enthralling new book, Neil MacGregor guides us through the complex history, culture and identity of this most mercurial of countries by telling the stories behind 30 objects in his uniquely magical way. Beginning with the fifteenth-century invention of the Gutenberg press, MacGregor ventures beyond the usual sticking point of the Second World War to get to the heart of a nation that has given us Luther and Hitler, the Beetle and Brecht - and remade our world again and again. This is a view of Germany like no other. Neil MacGregor has been Director of the British Museum since August 2002. He was Director of the National Gallery in London from 1987 to 2002. His celebrated books include *A History of the World in 100 Objects*, now translated into more than a dozen languages and one of the top-selling titles ever published by Penguin Press, and *Shakespeare's Restless World*.

Religion and Morality

Excerpt from *Religion and Morality: A Criticism, on the Character of the Jewish Jehovah, the Patriarchs, Prophets, Early Church Fathers, Popes, Cardinals, Priests, and Leading Men of Catholic and Protestant Churches* The Hebrew nation, like all others, has its peculiar mythology and theory of creation, which is still, to a great extent, held sacred, not only by the Jews, but by many (so called) Christians; though in the last fifty years, since the science of geology 'has become better understood than in former years, it, like all other extravagant traditions, has been gradually falling into disrepute, and we allude to it at this time because, in the book of Genesis we find the doctrine of free love plainly and openly taught. Those who look upon that book as the oldest record extant, must admit that the said doctrine is also old, and must be received among the rest, as sacred. Of the story of Adam and Eve, the siren-like wives of the serpent, who, it seems after all told the truth, for they did not (lie the day they ate thereof, but be me as gods, knowing good from evil; which the gods, (elohim) About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

The Royal Prerogative and the Learning of the Inns of Court

Margaret McGlynn examines legal education at the Inns of Court in the late fifteenth/early sixteenth century.

The Invention of the Jewish People

A historical tour de force that demolishes the myths and taboos that have surrounded Jewish and Israeli history, *The Invention of the Jewish People* offers a new account of both that demands to be read and reckoned with. Was there really a forced exile in the first century, at the hands of the Romans? Should we regard the Jewish people, throughout two millennia, as both a distinct ethnic group and a putative nation—returned at last to its Biblical homeland? Shlomo Sand argues that most Jews actually descend from converts, whose native lands were scattered far across the Middle East and Eastern Europe. The formation of a Jewish people and then a Jewish nation out of these disparate groups could only take place under the sway of a new historiography, developing in response to the rise of nationalism throughout Europe. Beneath the biblical backfill of the nineteenth-century historians, and the twentieth-century intellectuals who replaced rabbis as the architects of Jewish identity, The

Invention of the Jewish People uncovers a new narrative of Israel's formation, and proposes a bold analysis of nationalism that accounts for the old myths. After a long stay on Israel's bestseller list, and winning the coveted Aujourd'hui Award in France, The Invention of the Jewish People is finally available in English. The central importance of the conflict in the Middle East ensures that Sand's arguments will reverberate well beyond the historians and politicians that he takes to task. Without an adequate understanding of Israel's past, capable of superseding today's opposing views, diplomatic solutions are likely to remain elusive. In this iconoclastic work of history, Shlomo Sand provides the intellectual foundations for a new vision of Israel's future.

Can a Nation Be Born in a Day?

Before she goes into labour, she gives birth; before the pains come upon her, she delivers a son. Who has ever heard of such things? Who has ever seen things like this? Can a nation be born in a day or a nation be brought forth in a moment? Yet no sooner is Zion in labour than she gives birth to her children. (Isaiah 66:7-8) Can a nation really be born in a day? For almost two thousand years, Christians struggled to know how to interpret the numerous references to the restoration of Israel in the prophetic books of Isaiah, Jeremiah and Ezekiel; including this passage from Isaiah 66. For hundreds and hundreds of years since the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans, the Jewish people were scattered all over the world, and with every passing century, it seemed less and less likely that the nation of Israel would be restored. In order to make sense of those promises to the nation of Israel that seemed to have disappeared for good, theologians began to suggest that all the references and promises of restoration of Israel should be transferred to the church, and Isaiah 66:7-8 has been interpreted as the rapid spread of the gospel and the birth of the Church after Pentecost in the time of the apostles. But on May 14th, 1948, a great miracle happened! Just as the Jewish people were still reeling from the horror of the Holocaust, where two-thirds of European Jewry had been gassed or gunned down en masse, the Jews who returned to the Land of Israel were able to declare the establishment of Israel as a sovereign nation, 2600 years after the destruction of the Kingdom of Judah. On the same day, the United States government recognized Israel's sovereignty. Only hours beforehand, the British control of the land ceased formerly, modern Israel was literally born in a single day, fulfilling the prophecy of Isaiah 66:7-8! The restoration of Israel is also the fulfilment of the prophecies in Ezekiel 37. In a vision, Ezekiel was brought by the Spirit of the Lord in the middle of a valley full of dry bones. The Lord asked Ezekiel, "Son of man, can these bones live?" Ezekiel said, "Sovereign Lord, you alone know." And then the Lord told Ezekiel to prophesy to the bones, that the Lord would make His breath enter the bones, and the bones will come to life. And as Ezekiel was prophesying, he saw the bones came together, and then tendons and flesh appeared on them and skin covered them. Then the Lord spoke to Ezekiel again to prophesy to the breath to come into those slain, and as Ezekiel prophesied as the Lord commanded him, breath entered them, and they came to life and stood up on their feet! And then the Lord said: "These bones are the people of Israel. They say, 'Our bones are dried up and our hope is gone, we are cut off.' But the Sovereign Lord says: My people, I am going to open the graves and bring you up from them; I will bring you back to the land of Israel. Then you, my people, will know that I am the Lord, when I open your graves and bring you up from them. I will put my Spirit in you, and you will live, and I will settle you in your own land." The modern-day restoration of Israel is indeed like the reviving of the dry bones. Humanly speaking, it is impossible. Yet the restoration of the nation of Israel and the return of the Jews to the land of Israel, as prophesied in this passage, really came to pass in our generation! To understand the significance of the miraculous restoration of Israel, we need to know the entire background of the fall of ancient Israel. The fall of ancient Kingdom of Israel and the restoration of Israel as a sovereign nation 3,500 years ago, the Prophet Moses led the Israelites out of Egypt and then entered the promised land of Canaan (today's Land of Israel) to establish the nation of Israel. During the reign of King David in 10th century BC, Israel was the most powerful country in the Middle East. But after King David's death, the Israelites began to turn away from God. After the death King Solomon, the successor of King David, Israel was further divided into the Northern Kingdom of Israel and the Southern Kingdom of Judah. The Northern Kingdom was destroyed by the Assyrian in 721 BC, and the Southern Kingdom by the Babylonian in 586 BC. With the fall of the Kingdom of Judah, Jerusalem was burned to the ground, and the survived Jews were exiled to Babylon, this was the first exile of the Jews. After 70 years of Babylonian captivity, God moved the heart of the Persian King that ruled Babylon and allowed the exiled Jews to return to the Land of Israel to rebuild their homeland. But apart from a brief period during which the Jews managed to establish their own Hasmonean Kingdom, the land of Israel were mostly ruled by foreigner conquerors. In Jesus' day, the Land of Israel was a province of the Roman Empire. In AD 66, the Jews rebelled against the Roman authority, but the insurrection was

quickly and bloodily suppressed by the Roman Legions. In AD 70, the Romans captured Jerusalem, the Jews were slaughtered and the city of Jerusalem, including its magnificent temple, was once again razed to the ground. In this Jewish-Roman wars, more than a million Jews were killed, and a hundred thousand were taken into slavery, and the rest were scattered to every corners of the world. This was the second exile of the Jews. And for the past two thousand years, very few Jews remained in the Land of Israel, the bulk of the Jewry were in exile, and in most countries, they were oppressed, persecuted and discriminated against. After the 7th century, the Land of Israel was ruled by the Arab Muslim regime and then by the Ottoman Turks until the First World War. Throughout this period, the Jews were not welcomed to settle in the land of the ancestors. By 19th century, there were less than 30,000 Jews in the land, living among hundreds of thousands of Arabs. By this time, the nation of Israel was like "dry bones without any hope." (Ezekiel 37:11) Yet according to Biblical prophecies, one day Israel will be restored and will play an important role in God's plan for the last days. For example, the prophet Micah prophesied: The day for building your walls will come, the day for extending your boundaries. In that day people will come to you from Assyria and the cities of Egypt, even from Egypt to the Euphrates and from sea to sea, and from mountain to mountain. The earth will become desolate because of its inhabitants, as the result of their deeds. Shepherd your people with your staff, the flock of your inheritance, which lives by itself in a forest, in fertile pasturelands. Let them feed in Bashan and Gilead, as in days long ago. "As in the days when you came out of Egypt, I will show them my wonders." Nations will see and be ashamed, deprived of all their power. They will put their hands over their mouths and their ears will become deaf. They will lick dust like a snake, like creatures that crawl on the ground. They will come trembling out of their dens; they will turn in fear to the Lord our God and will be afraid of you. (Micah 7:11-16). On May 14th , 1948, this prophetic words were fulfilled! With the ending of the British Mandatory rule over Palestine, and as the British troops completed their withdrawal from the land, the leader of Jewish Agency, David Ben-Gurion declared the establishment of the sovereign state of Israel in Tel Aviv! However, at that time, few in the world believed Israel could survive in the ensuing Israel-Arab war. Could 600,000 Jews with 30,000 lightly armed soldiers survived the attack of the well-equipped armed forces from the surrounding seven Arab nations? The Arab coalition was very confident of a quick victory. They urged the Arabs in Palestine to quickly leave the war zone, and promised that "in two weeks or so, you will be able to return to your home, and by then there would be not even one living Jews in Palestine!" They promised a massacre of the Palestinian Jews. Not only did the Arabs think so, but the British and American military experts at the time also shared the same view. They all believed that the lightly armed Israel army was no match for the Arab armies equipped with heavy artillery, tanks and aircraft. In fact, on the eve of Israel's independence, the U.S. Secretary of State, General Marshall, warned the Jewish representatives in the United States that in the coming military conflict with the Arabs, the Israelis would surely be defeated; and if the Jews insists on declaring independence, they should not expect military assistance of the U.S. Marshal Montgomery, the famous British general in World War II, believed that the Jews would suffer a terrible defeat this time. General Gordon McMillan, the Commander-in-chief of the British Forces in Palestine, also said that the Arab coalition would be able to destroy the Jewish forces effortlessly. However, the fact is, although the Jews paid a great price in the war of Independence of Israel, the Arab coalition forces besieging Israel were eventually routed. Instead of being destroyed, the newly formed State of Israel expanded its territory in the war, and in the years that followed, hundreds of thousands of Jews poured into the new nation from all directions! The prophecy of the prophet Micah more than two thousand years ago was fulfilled: "Nations will see and be ashamed, deprived of all their power. They will put their hands over their mouths and their ears will become deaf." Not only the military and political leaders of the Arab League were frightened and humiliated, the British and American generals had literary "put their hands over their mouths" as they saw with the own eyes the total defeat of the supposedly much more powerful Arab armies! To be fair, from the perspective of military strength and strategic analysis, the opinions of these military experts were correct. It's just that this war of independence of Israel was not just the war between the Jews and the Arabs. The Arabs were not only fighting the Jews, but their real opponent was the God of Israel, the God who created the heavens and the earth! The theme of this book entitled "Can a Nation be born in a Day?" is about how God restored the nation of Israel in the last days and the roles that Israel will play in God's plan for the end times. This book was written originally in Chinese, with the title: "The Iron Tree Has Bloomed". "The iron tree blooms" is a Chinese idiom used to describe a highly improbable occurrence. Indeed, a careful study of the history of the restoration of the nation of Israel, which is the main subject of this book, shows that the establishment of the modern state of Israel is essentially impossible without the interventions of the Living God. And this book challenges you to think, how are you going to respond to the fulfilment of God's prophecies in our generation, in this last day?

New Monthly Magazine, and Universal Register

Rabbinic Judaism, in its classical writings produced from the first through the seventh century of the Common Era, sets forth a theological system that is orderly and reliable. This work makes its contribution in seeing in the principal conceptions of Rabbinic Judaism a logos—a sustained, rigorous, coherent argument. This title is also available in hardback (ISBN 0 391 04143 6)

Rabbinic Judaism

Cassels offers a novel perspective on the part played by ideology in international relations over the past two centuries. His treatment is not restricted to the familiar totalitarian ideologies of communism and nazism, but also includes conservatism, liberalism and nationalism. The focus and emphasis given to ideology in an historical survey of such broad scope make this book unusual, and even controversial.

Ideology and International Relations in the Modern World

Maristella Botticini and Zvi Eckstein show that, contrary to previous explanations, this transformation was driven not by anti-Jewish persecution and legal restrictions, but rather by changes within Judaism itself after 70 CE—most importantly, the rise of a new norm that required every Jewish male to read and study the Torah and to send his sons to school. Over the next six centuries, those Jews who found the norms of Judaism too costly to obey converted to other religions, making world Jewry shrink. Later, when urbanization and commercial expansion in the newly established Muslim Caliphates increased the demand for occupations in which literacy was an advantage, the Jews found themselves literate in a world of almost universal illiteracy. From then forward, almost all Jews entered crafts and trade, and many of them began moving in search of business opportunities, creating a worldwide Diaspora in the process.

The Chosen Few

"Akashvani" (English) is a programme journal of ALL INDIA RADIO, it was formerly known as The Indian Listener. It used to serve the listener as a Bradshaw of broadcasting, and give listener the useful information in an interesting manner about programmes, who writes them, take part in them and produce them along with photographs of performing artists. It also contains the information of major changes in the policy and service of the organisation. The Indian Listener (fortnightly programme journal of AIR in English) published by The Indian State Broadcasting Service, Bombay, started on 22 December, 1935 and was the successor to the Indian Radio Times in English, which was published beginning in July 16 of 1927. From 22 August, 1937 onwards, it used to be published by All India Radio, New Delhi. From 1950, it was turned into a weekly journal. Later, The Indian Listener became "Akashvani" (English) w.e.f. January 5, 1958. It was made a fortnightly journal again w.e.f. July 1, 1983. NAME OF THE JOURNAL: AKASHVANI LANGUAGE OF THE JOURNAL: English DATE, MONTH & YEAR OF PUBLICATION: 23 MAY, 1982 PERIODICITY OF THE JOURNAL: Weekly NUMBER OF PAGES: 80 VOLUME NUMBER: Vol. XLVII, No. 21 BROADCAST PROGRAMME SCHEDULE PUBLISHED (PAGE NOS): 33-73, 78 ARTICLE: 1. Grateful Remembrances 2. Nehru: The Nation Builder 3. The Giant With A New Vision 4. From Fighter To Architect 5. Nehru: Science And Technology 6. Love for Tribal People 7. Nehru And The Indian Constitution 8. Nehru: As A Writer 9. Nehru: A World Figure 10. Towards Universal Brotherhood 11. Nehru's Role in International Affairs 12. Nehru: And Non-Alignment 13. II 14. III 15. Nehru: And World Peace 16. Nehru And The Scientific Temper 17. Nehru And The Meaning of Freedom AUTHOR: 1. O. Jos Thottan 2. M. Chalapathi Rau 3. D.N. Wanchoo 4. T.R. Mamasahab Devgirikar 5. Prof. Yash Pal 6. K. L. Mehta 7. Jawaharlal Nehru 8. A. Ranganathan 9. T. K. Tope 10. A.B. Patel 11. T. N. Kaul 12. V. P. Dutt 13. Dr. M. Abel 14. T. N. Kaul 15. K. P. S. Menon 16. Dr. H. J. Bhabha 17. Frank Moraes Prasar Bharati Archives has the copyright in all matters published in this "AKASHVANI" and other AIR journals. For reproduction previous permission is essential.

AKASHVANI

Jewish statehood was restored in 1948 amid a struggle over legitimacy that has persisted in Israel ever since: Who rules? Who decides? Antagonism between the political left and right erupted into bloody violence over the Altalena. Secular-religious discord even made defining who is a Jew in a Jewish state contentious. After the Six-Day War, the return of religious Zionist settlers to biblical Judea and Samaria reframed the struggle over legitimacy. Who decides where in the Land of Israel Jews may live: settlers and rabbis or the government? Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982 provoked the first

significant eruption of military disobedience, undermining the authority of the Israel Defense Forces with competing claims of personal conscience. Ever since the United Nations declared Zionism to be “a form of racism,” Israel has confronted an escalating international assault on its legitimacy. In political, academic, media, and cultural circles it has been demonized as an “apartheid,” even “Nazi,” state that much of the world despises. These conflicts are explored in this illuminating study of the dilemmas of legitimacy in the world’s only Jewish state and most reviled pariah nation. A new addition to the Contemporary Society Series from Quid Pro Books.

Jewish State, Pariah Nation