

Impressions Of Mexico With Brush And Pen

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Impressions of Mexico with Brush and Pen

This brilliant and eminently readable cultural history looks at Mexican life during the dictatorship of Porfirio Díaz, from 1876 to 1911. At that time Mexico underwent modernization, which produced a fierce struggle between the traditional and the new and exacerbating class antagonisms. In these pages, the noted historian William H. Beezley illuminates many facets of everyday Mexican life lying at the heart of this conflict and change, including sports, storytelling, healthcare, technology, and the traditional Easter-time Judas burnings that became a primary focus of the strife during those years. This second edition features a new preface by the author as well as updated and expanded text, notes, and bibliography.

Impressions Of Mexico With Brush And Pen: With Twenty Illustrations In Colour

2022 Alfred B. Thomas Book Award, Southeastern Council of Latin American Studies (SECOLAS) 2022 Bolton-Johnson Prize, Conference on Latin American History (CLAH) 2022 Best Book in Non-North American Urban History, Urban History Association (Co-winner) 2023 Honorable Mention, Best Book in the Humanities, Latin American Studies Association Mexico Section Many visitors to Mexico City's 1886 Electricity Exposition were amazed by their experience of the event, which included magnetic devices, electronic printers, and a banquet of light. It was both technological spectacle and political messaging, for speeches at the event lauded President Porfirio Díaz and bound such progress to his vision of a modern order. Diana J. Montañó explores the role of electricity in Mexico's economic and political evolution, as the coal-deficient country pioneered large-scale hydroelectricity and sought to face the world as a scientifically enlightened "empire of peace." She is especially concerned with electrification at the social level. Ordinary electricity users were also agents and sites of change. Montañó documents inventions and adaptations that served local needs while fostering new ideas of time and space, body and self, the national and the foreign. Electricity also colored issues of gender, race, and class in ways specific to Mexico. Complicating historical discourses in which Latin Americans merely use technologies developed elsewhere, *Electrifying Mexico* emphasizes a particular national culture of scientific progress and its contributions to a uniquely Mexican modernist political subjectivity.

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A history of the Chicano community cannot be complete without taking into account the United States' domination of the Mexican economy beginning in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, writes Gilbert G. González. For that economic conquest inspired U.S. writers to create a "culture of empire" that legitimated American dominance by portraying Mexicans and Mexican immigrants as childlike "peons" in need of foreign tutelage, incapable of modernizing without Americanizing, that is, submitting to the control of U.S. capital. So powerful was and is the culture of empire that its messages about Mexicans shaped U.S. public policy, particularly in education, throughout the twentieth century and even into the twenty-first. In this stimulating history, Gilbert G. González traces the development of the culture of empire and its effects on U.S. attitudes and policies toward Mexican immigrants. Following a discussion of the United States' economic conquest of the Mexican economy, González examines several hundred pieces of writing by American missionaries, diplomats, business people, journalists, academics, travelers, and others who together created the stereotype of the Mexican peon and the perception of a "Mexican problem." He then fully and insightfully discusses how this misinformation has shaped decades of U.S. public policy toward Mexican immigrants and the Chicano (now Latino) community, especially in terms of the way university training of school superintendents, teachers, and counselors drew on this literature in forming the educational practices that have long been applied to the Mexican immigrant community.

Judas at the Jockey Club and Other Episodes of Porfirian Mexico

Connections between what people eat and who they are--between cuisine and identity--reach deep into Mexican history, beginning with pre-Columbian inhabitants offering sacrifices of human flesh to maize gods in hope of securing plentiful crops. This cultural history of food in Mexico traces the influence of gender, race, and class on food preferences from Aztec times to the present and relates cuisine to the formation of national identity. The metate and mano, used by women for grinding corn and chiles since pre-Columbian times, remained essential to preparing such Mexican foods as tamales, tortillas, and mole poblano well into the twentieth century. Part of the ongoing effort by intellectuals and political leaders to Europeanize Mexico was an attempt to replace corn with wheat. But native foods and flavors persisted and became an essential part of indigenista ideology and what it meant to be authentically Mexican after 1940, when a growing urban middle class appropriated the popular native foods of the lower class and proclaimed them as national cuisine.

Electrifying Mexico

"Well-researched and original" essays on the intersection between food and adventure (Publishers Weekly). *Culinary Tourism* is the first book to consider food as both a destination and a means for tourism. The book's contributors examine the many intersections of food, culture, and tourism in public and commercial contexts, in private and domestic settings, and around the world. The contributors argue that the sensory experience of eating provides people with a unique means of

communication—whether they're trying out a new kind of ethnic restaurant in their own town or the native cuisine of a place far from home. Editor Lucy Long explains how and why interest in foreign food is expanding tastes and leading to commercial profit in America, but the book also shows how tourism combines personal experiences with cultural and social attitudes toward food and the circumstances that allow for adventurous eating. "Contributors to the book are widely recognized food experts who encourage readers to venture outside the comforts of home and embark on new eating experiences." —Lexington Herald-Leader

The War with Mexico, 1846-1848

This study argues for a radically new interpretation of the origins and evolution of the ethnic Mexican community across the US. This book offers a definitive account of the interdependent histories of the US and Mexico as well as the making of the Chicano population in America. The authors link history to contemporary issues, emphasizing the overlooked significance of late 19th and 20th century US economic expansionism to Europe in the formation of the Mexican community.

Culture of Empire

This bibliography is a guide to the literature on Mexican flowering plants, beginning with the days of the discovery and conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards in the early sixteenth century.

Que Vivan Los Tamales!

This new edition draws on both classic and current sources to provide a comprehensive survey of Mexican history from the pre-Columbian period to the latest presidential election.

Culinary Tourism

When President Benito Juárez died unexpectedly of a heart attack in 1872, the Mexican government declared a seven-day period of mourning. Nearly the entire population of Mexico City filed past Juárez's body as it lay in state in the National Palace. Over 100,000 people watched the magnificent procession of his hearse, and countless mourners vied for position to listen to his eulogies. Juárez's was the last state funeral for a sitting president in republican Mexico, and the public response proved the existence of a Mexican national community. It also gave birth to the cultural politics and mythical discourse of the Porfirian regime that would overthrow Juárez's successor in 1876. In 1902 Mexican journalist, congressman, and intellectual Justo Sierra asserted that Mexico gained both national pride and its international personality during the long reign of Porfirio Díaz. Matthew Esposito argues that much of this identity stemmed from Díaz's reliance on memorialism. Over the course of thirty-five years, the Porfirian state constructed dozens of national monuments, performed countless commemorations, and held 110 state funerals. While most historians have argued that Díaz's reign owed its longevity to extralegal activities and personal appeals to loyalty, Esposito examines Díaz's successful manipulation of cults of the dead, hero cults, and national memory to shape the perception of his leadership.

A Century of Chicano History

Mexican costumes, Mexican textiles.

Monthly Bulletin of the International Bureau of the American Republics

This 4-volume collection is the first compilation of primary sources to historicize the cultural impact of railways on a global scale from their inception in Great Britain to the Great Depression. Gathered together are over 200 rare out-of-print published and unpublished materials from archival and digital repositories throughout the world. Organized by historical geography, this first volume covers the United Kingdom.

Bulletin of the Pan American Union

"Mexico's struggle to become an independent country is chronicled in this second edition of Historical Dictionary of Mexico. Marvin Alisky covers the history of Mexico from the great Indian civilizations to the controversial election of Felipe Calderon in 2006 through a detailed chronology, and introduction, a map, a bibliography, and hundreds of cross-referenced dictionary entries on significant people,

places, and events; institutions and organizations; and political, economic, social, cultural, and religious facets."--BOOK JACKET.

Catalog of the Latin American Collection

A Selected Guide to the Literature of the Flowering Plants of Mexico