
Exodus And Revolution

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Escape From Iran

Liberty's Exiles

Operation Pedro Pan and the Exodus of Cuba's
Children

Israelites in Erin

The Hidden Book in the Bible

The Magna Carta of Humanity

Exodus und Revolution

Ideology and the Ideologists

The Company Of Critics

Edward Said and the Religious Effects of Culture

Regicide and Revolution

Sacred Scripture, Sacred War

Voices from Mariel

Exodus

Sugar, Cigars, and Revolution

Exodus and Revolution

American Tempest

Red Theology: On the Christian Communist
Tradition

In God's Shadow

Exodus from the Alamo

Mennonite Exodus

Exodus And Revolution

The Great Exodus from China

The Loyalists

1775

Moses in Red

Mexican Exodus

Exodus and Liberation

Last Boat Out of Shanghai

The Curse of Cain

The Red Umbrella

The Invention of Religion

The Paradox of Liberation

The New Jewish Canon

Political Disaffection in Cuba's Revolution and
Exodus

Blaming the Victims

On Revolution

Zionism's Redemptions

The Revolution of the Saints

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Exodus & Revolution

Cambridge University
Press

Renowned biblical
sleuth and scholar

Richard Elliot Friedman
reveals the first work
of prose literature in
the world—a 3000-year-
old epic hidden within

the books of the
Hebrew Bible. Written
by a single, masterful
author but obscured by
ancient editors and lost
for millennia, this
brilliant epic of love,
deception, war, and
redemption is a
compelling account of
humankind's complex
relationship with God.
Friedman boldly
restores this prose
masterpiece—the very

heart of the Bible-to the extraordinary form in which it was originally written.

Escape From Iran
Cambridge University Press

This book provides a distinctive account of Edward Said's critique of modern culture by highlighting the religion-secularism distinction on which it is predicated. It refers to religious and secular traditions and to tropes that extend the meaning and reference of religion and secularism in indeterminate ways. It covers Said's heterogeneous corpus—from Joseph Conrad and the Fiction of Autobiography, his first book, to *Orientalism*, his most influential book, to his recent writings on the Palestinian question.

The religion-secularism distinction lies behind Said's cultural criticism, and his notion of intellectual responsibility.

Liberty's Exiles

Academic Studies Press

The Revolution of the Saints is a study, both historical and sociological, of the radical political response of the Puritans to disorder. It interprets and analyzes Calvinism as the first modern expression of an unremitting determination to transform on the basis of an ideology the existing political and moral order. Michael Walzer examines in detail the circumstances and ideological options of the Puritan intelligentsia and gentry. He sees

Puritanism, in sharp contrast to some generally accepted views, as the political theory of intellectuals and gentlemen attempting to create a new government and society.

Operation Pedro Pan and the Exodus of Cuba's Children

Columbia University Press

"The Book of Exodus may be the most consequential story ever told. But its spectacular moments of heaven-sent plagues and parting seas overshadow its true significance, says Jan Assmann, a leading historian of ancient religion. The story of Moses guiding the enslaved children of Israel out of captivity to become God's chosen people is the foundation of an

entirely new idea of religion, one that lives on today in many of the world's faiths. The *Invention of Religion* sheds new light on ancient scriptures to show how Exodus has shaped fundamental understandings of monotheistic practice and belief." --

Israelites in Erin Gildan Media LLC aka G&D Media

The Company of Critics provides a fascinating survey of the terrain of social criticism in the last century.

Organizing the book as a series of eleven intellectual biographies, Michael Walzer tells not just the dramatic story of the cultural and political radical but also the more personal story of the meaning of criticism to the critic. By looking at the life

and work of Julien Benda, Randolph Bourne, Martin Buber, Antonio Gramsci, Ignazio Silone, George Orwell, Albert Camus, Simone de Beauvoir, Herbert Marcuse, Michel Foucault, and Breyten Breytenbach, Walzer explains the role of the public intellectual in the context of what he identifies as "the triumphs and catastrophes of our time: the two world wars, the struggles of the working class, national liberation, feminism, totalitarian politics." The new edition, featuring a new preface, contains Walzer's thoughts on his own role as a public intellectual and, most important, the challenges that lie ahead for the engaged social critic. With its

unique emphasis on life as a proving ground for thought, *The Company of Critics* is a necessary addition to the literature of social and political engagement both within and outside of the academy.

The Hidden Book in the Bible Harper Collins

1) An account of the shift from Old Left strategies of postcapitalist transition based on organizational mass and hierarchy, and systemic rupture, to strategies based on horizontal organization and the interstitial construction of counter-institutions. 2) A survey of current projects engaged in building counter-institutions within the interstices of capitalism -- or, in the words of the Wobbly

slogan, "building the structure of the new society within the shell of the old."

The Magna Carta of Humanity Oxford

University Press, USA

The book investigates the formation of the Cristero diaspora, a network of Mexican emigrants, exiles, and refugees across the United States who supported a Mexican Catholic uprising during the late 1920s. These emigrants had a profound and enduring impact on Mexican American community formation, political affiliations, and religious devotion.

Exodus und Revolution Cambridge University Press

Examines the political ramifications of Exodus and interprets the biblical story in terms of a framework for

modern political radicalism

Ideology and the Ideologists Verso

This in-depth examination of one of the most controversial episodes in U.S.-Cuba relations sheds new light on the program that airlifted 14,000 unaccompanied children to the United States in the wake of the Cuban Revolution. Operation Pedro Pan is often remembered within the U.S. as an urgent "rescue" mission, but Deborah Shnookal points out that a multitude of complex factors drove the exodus, including Cold War propaganda and the Catholic Church's opposition to the island's new government. Shnookal illustrates how and why Cold War scare tactics were so effective in

setting the airlift in motion, focusing on their context: the rapid and profound social changes unleashed by the 1959 Revolution, including the mobilization of 100,000 Cuban teenagers in the 1961 national literacy campaign. Other reforms made by the revolutionary government affected women, education, religious schools, and relations within the family and between the races. Shnookal exposes how, in its effort to undermine support for the revolution, the U.S. government manipulated the aspirations and insecurities of more affluent Cubans. She traces the parallel stories of the young "Pedro Pans" separated from their families--in

some cases indefinitely--in what is often regarded in Cuba as a mass "kidnapping" and the children who stayed and joined the literacy brigades. These divergent journeys reveal many underlying issues in the historically fraught relationship between the U.S. and Cuba and much about the profound social revolution that took place on the island after 1959.

The Company Of Critics InterVarsity Press

A groundbreaking account of the American Revolution—from the bestselling author of *American Dynasty* In this major new work, iconoclastic historian and political chronicler Kevin Phillips upends the conventional

reading of the American Revolution by debunking the myth that 1776 was the struggle's watershed year. Focusing on the great battles and events of 1775, Phillips surveys the political climate, economic structures, and military preparations of the crucial year that was the harbinger of revolution, tackling the eighteenth century with the same skill and perception he has shown in analyzing contemporary politics and economics. The result is a dramatic account brimming with original insights about the country we eventually became.

Edward Said and the Religious Effects of Culture University of Chicago Press
 Dominic Meng-Hsuan Yang examines the

human exodus from China to Taiwan in 1949, focusing on trauma, memory, and identity.

Regicide and Revolution Yearling
 In this book, Silvia Pedraza links Cuba's revolution and its mass exodus not only as cause and consequence but also as profoundly social and human processes that were not only political and economic but also cognitive and emotive. But, ironically for a community that defined itself as being in exile, virtually no studies of its political attitudes exist, and certainly none that encompass the changing political attitudes over 47 years of the exodus. The book uses participant observation and in-depth interviews to

gain insight into the political disaffection of Cuban refugees.

Sacred Scripture,
Sacred War Oxford
University Press

Many of the successful campaigns for national liberation in the years following World War II were initially based on democratic and secular ideals. Once established, however, the newly independent nations had to deal with entirely unexpected religious fierceness. Michael Walzer, one of America's foremost political thinkers, examines this perplexing trend by studying India, Israel, and Algeria, three nations whose founding principles and institutions have been sharply attacked by three completely different groups of

religious revivalists: Hindu militants, ultra-Orthodox Jews and messianic Zionists, and Islamic radicals. In his provocative, well-reasoned discussion, Walzer asks why these secular democratic movements have failed to sustain their hegemony: Why have they been unable to reproduce their political culture beyond one or two generations? In a postscript, he compares the difficulties of contemporary secularism to the successful establishment of secular politics in the early American republic—thereby making an argument for American exceptionalism but gravely noting that we may be less

exceptional today.

Voices from Marie!

Penguin

The award-winning historian provides a provocative new analysis of the Battle of the Alamo—including new information on the fate of Davy Crockett. Contrary to legend, we now know that the defenders of the Alamo during the Texan Revolution died in a merciless predawn attack by Mexican soldiers. With extensive research into recently discovered Mexican accounts, as well as forensic evidence, historian Phillip Tucker sheds new light on the famous battle, contending that the traditional myth is even more off-base than we thought. In a startling revelation, Tucker uncovers that

the primary fights took place on the plain outside the fort. While a number of the Alamo's defenders hung on inside, most died while attempting to escape. Capt. Dickinson, with cannon atop the chapel, fired repeatedly into the throng of enemy cavalry until he was finally cut down. The controversy surrounding Davy Crockett still remains, though the recently authenticated diary of the Mexican Col. José Enrique de la Peña offers evidence that he surrendered. Notoriously, Mexican Pres. Gen. Antonio López de Santa Anna burned the bodies of the Texans who had dared stand against him. As this book proves in thorough detail, the funeral

pyres were well outside the fort—that is, where the two separate groups of escapees fell on the plain, rather than in the Alamo itself.

Exodus BRILL

A noted political philosopher offers a moving meditation on the political meanings of the biblical story of Exodus -- from oppression to deliverance and the promised land. Sugar, Cigars, and Revolution University of Florida Press “Extraordinarily rich, lively and illuminating. ... [The editors] have succeeded magnificently in achieving their goal.” —Jewish Journal The late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries have been a period of mass production and

proliferation of Jewish ideas, and have witnessed major changes in Jewish life and stimulated major debates. The New Jewish Canon offers a conceptual roadmap to make sense of such rapid change. With over eighty excerpts from key primary source texts and insightful corresponding essays by leading scholars, on topics of history and memory, Jewish politics and the public square, religion and religiosity, and identities and communities, The New Jewish Canon promises to start conversations from the seminar room to the dinner table. The New Jewish Canon is both text and textbook of the Jewish intellectual and communal zeitgeist for the contemporary

period and the recent past, canonizing our most important ideas and debates of the past two generations; and just as importantly, stimulating debate and scholarship about what is yet to come.

Exodus and Revolution
Altona, Manitoba,
Friesen

The Red Umbrella is a moving tale of a 14-year-old girl's journey from Cuba to America as part of Operation Pedro Pan—an organized exodus of more than 14,000 unaccompanied children, whose parents sent them away to escape Fidel Castro's revolution. In 1961, two years after the Communist revolution, Lucía Álvarez still leads a carefree life, dreaming of parties and her first

crush. But when the soldiers come to her sleepy Cuban town, everything begins to change. Freedoms are stripped away. Neighbors disappear. And soon, Lucía's parents make the heart-wrenching decision to send her and her little brother to the United States—on their own. Suddenly plunked down in Nebraska with well-meaning strangers, Lucía struggles to adapt to a new country, a new language, a new way of life. But what of her old life? Will she ever see her home or her parents again? And if she does, will she still be the same girl? The Red Umbrella is a touching story of country, culture, family, and the true meaning of home.

“Captures the fervor, uncertainty and fear of the times. . . . Compelling.” -The Washington Post

“Gonzalez deals effectively with separation, culture shock, homesickness, uncertainty and identity as she captures what is also a grand adventure.” -San Francisco Chronicle

American Tempest NYU Press

Maintaining that the trial and public execution of Louis XVI was an absolutely essential part of the French Revolution, Walzer discusses two types of regicide: the first, committed by would-be kings or their agents, left the monarchy's mystique and divine right intact, while the second was a revolutionary act

intended to destroy it completely. Walzer defends the trial and execution of Louis XVI as necessary, since it not only tried to destroy the monarchy's mystique and divine right, but also required the deputies to fully explain their guiding philosophies and applied the rules of judicial process to establish equality before the law. New to this edition is an appendix containing "Revolutionary Justice," Ferenc Feher's classic rebuttal to Walzer's thesis, and Walzer's response, "The King's Trial and the Political Culture of the Revolution."

Red Theology: On the Christian Communist Tradition Basic Books

The American colonists who took up arms against the British

fought in defense of the "sacred cause of liberty." But it was not merely their cause but warfare itself that they believed was sacred. In *Sacred Scripture, Sacred War*, James P. Byrd shows that the Bible was a key text of the American Revolution.

In God's Shadow

McClelland & Stewart
The revival of ideology, which began early in the second half of the last century, has led to reconsideration of the following questions: What underlies the pattern of the rise and decline of the ideological mode of thought? What leads young intellectuals to search for an ideology? What accounts for the changes in ideological fashion over time and nation, and shifts from one set of philosophical

tenets to another? Who indeed are the "intellectuals?"

Studies of ideology have tended to range themselves for or against particular viewpoints, or have concerned themselves with defining perspectives. The purpose of this book is to examine the common causal patterns in the development of various differing ideologies. Feuer finds that any ideology may be said to be composed of three ingredients: The most basic and invariant is some form of Mosaic myth. Every ideology also has its characteristic philosophical tenets spreading from left to right, which conform to the cycle of ideas; and, finally, an ideology must be taken up by

some section of the population who can translate it into action. Intellectuals in generational revolt find in some version of the ideological myth a charter and dramatization of their emotions, aims, and actions. Since each generation of intellectuals tends to reject its predecessors' doctrines, a law of intellectual fashion arises the alternation of philosophical

doctrines. Ideology has inevitably made for an authoritarian presumption on the part of master-intellectuals and marginal ones and assumes their antagonism to objective truth and science. It is Feuer's contention that only when intellectuals abandon ideology in favor of science or scholarship will an unfortunate chapter in the history of human unreason be overcome.

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