

American Paradox A History Of The United States Since 1945

Throughout his
career, Johnny Cash
has been

depicted--and has
depicted himself--as
a walking
contradiction: social
protestor and
establishment
patriot, drugged
wildman and devout
Christian crusader,
rebel outlaw hillbilly
thug and elder
statesman. Leigh H.

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Edwards explores
the allure of this
paradoxical image
and its cultural
significance. She
argues that Cash
embodies
irresolvable
contradictions of
American identity
that reflect
foundational issues

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in the American
experience, such as
the tensions between
freedom and
patriotism,
individual rights and
nationalism, the
sacred and the
profane. She
illustrates how this
model of
ambivalence is a

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vital paradigm for
American popular
music, and for
American identity in
general. Making use
of sources such as
Cash's
autobiographies,
lyrics, music, liner
notes, and
interviews, Edwards
pays equal attention

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to depictions of Cash by others, such as Vivian Cash's publication of his letters to her, documentaries and music journalism about him, Walk the Line, and fan club materials found in the archives at the Country Music

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Foundation in
Nashville, to create a
full portrait of Cash
and his significance
as a cultural icon.

Monica Prasad's
powerful demand-
side hypothesis
addresses three
questions: Why does
the United States
have more poverty

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than any other
developed country?
Why did it
experience an attack
on state intervention
in the 1980s, known
today as the
neoliberal
revolution? And why
did it recently suffer
the greatest
economic meltdown

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in seventy-five
years?

Does America have
a free press? Many
who say yes appeal
to First Amendment
protections against
censorship. Sam
Lebovic shows that
free speech, on its
own, is not sufficient
to produce a free

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press and helps us
understand the crises
that beset the press
amid media
consolidation, a
secretive national
security state, and
the daily
newspaper's
decline.

Asian Americans are
often stereotyped as

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the “model minority.” Their sizeable presence at elite universities and high household incomes have helped construct the narrative of Asian American “exceptionalism.”

While many scholars and activists

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characterize this as a
myth, pundits claim
that Asian
Americans'
educational
attainment is the
result of unique
cultural values. In
The Asian American
Achievement
Paradox, sociologists
Jennifer Lee and

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Min Zhou offer a compelling account of the academic achievement of the children of Asian immigrants.

Drawing on in-depth interviews with the adult children of Chinese immigrants and Vietnamese refugees and survey

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data, Lee and Zhou
bridge sociology and
social psychology to
explain how
immigration laws,
institutions, and
culture interact to
foster high
achievement among
certain Asian
American groups.
For the Chinese and

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Vietnamese in Los Angeles, Lee and Zhou find that the educational attainment of the second generation is strikingly similar, despite the vastly different socioeconomic profiles of their immigrant parents.

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Because immigration policies after 1965 favor individuals with higher levels of education and professional skills, many Asian immigrants are highly educated when they arrive in the United States.

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They bring a specific
“success frame,”
which is strictly
defined as earning a
degree from an elite
university and
working in a high-
status field. This
success frame is
reinforced in many
local Asian
communities, which

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make resources such as college preparation courses and tutoring available to group members, including their low-income members. While the success frame accounts for part of Asian Americans' high rates of

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achievement, Lee and Zhou also find that institutions, such as public schools, are crucial in supporting the cycle of Asian American achievement. Teachers and guidance counselors, for example, who

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presume that Asian American students are smart, disciplined, and studious, provide them with extra help and steer them toward competitive academic programs. These institutional advantages, in turn, lead to better

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academic performance and outcomes among Asian American students. Yet the expectations of high achievement come with a cost: the notion of Asian American success creates an “achievement

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paradox” in which Asian Americans who do not fit the success frame feel like failures or racial outliers. While pundits ascribe Asian American success to the assumed superior traits intrinsic to Asian culture, Lee

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and Zhou show how historical, cultural, and institutional elements work together to confer advantages to specific populations. An insightful counter to notions of culture based on stereotypes, *The Asian American*

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Achievement

Paradox offers a deft
and nuanced
understanding how
and why certain
immigrant groups
succeed.

The Paradox of
American
Government from
the Founding to the
Present

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A History of
Mormon Culture
Statebuilding in
America, 1754–1920
Paradox and
Disillusionment
Embracing Choice in
a Changing World
Free Speech and
Unfree News
In People of Paradox,
Terryl Givens traces

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the development of
Mormon culture
from the days of
Joseph Smith in
upstate New York, to
the global spread of
the Latter-Day Saints.
Here is a religion
shaped by an
authoritarian
hierarchy and
individualism,

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intellectual
investigation,
existence in exile and
a yearning for
acceptance by the
larger world.

More Americans
trace their ancestry to
Germany than to any
other country.

Arguably, German
Americans form

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America's largest ethnic group. Yet they have a remarkably low profile today, reflecting a dramatic, twentieth-century retreat from German-American identity. In this age of multiculturalism, why have German

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Americans gone into ethnic eclipse--and where have they ended up? *Becoming Old Stock* represents the first in-depth exploration of that question. The book describes how German Philadelphians reinvented

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themselves in the early twentieth century, especially after World War I brought a nationwide anti-German backlash. Using quantitative methods, oral history, and a cultural analysis of written sources, the book explores how,

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by the 1920s, many middle-class and Lutheran residents had redefined themselves in "old-stock" terms--as "American" in opposition to southeastern European "new immigrants." It also examines working-

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class and Catholic Germans, who came to share a common identity with other European immigrants, but not with newly arrived black Southerners. Becoming Old Stock sheds light on the way German Americans used race, American

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nationalism, and mass culture to fashion new identities in place of ethnic ones. It is also an important contribution to the growing literature on racial identity among European Americans. In tracing the fate of one of America's

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largest ethnic groups,
Becoming Old Stock
challenges historians
to rethink the
phenomenon of
ethnic assimilation
and to explore its
complex relationship
to American
pluralism.

“ Masterfully
researched. . . . There

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is no book like this
either in the field of
LBJ literature or in
the field of Chicano
history. ” —Mario
T. García, author of
Mexican Americans:
Leadership, Ideology,
and Identity,
1930 – 1960 As he
worked to build his
Great Society,

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Lyndon Johnson
often harkened back
to his teaching days in
the segregated
“ Mexican school ”
at Cotulla, Texas.
Recalling the poverty
and prejudice that
blighted his
students ’ lives,
Johnson declared,
“ It never occurred

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to me in my fondest dreams that I might have the chance to help the sons and daughters of those students and to help people like them all over this country. But now I do have that chance—and I ' ll let you in on a secret—I mean to use it. ”

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This book explores the complex and sometimes contradictory relations between LBJ and Mexican Americans. Julie Pycior shows that Johnson ' s genuine desire to help Mexican Americans—and

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reap the political dividends—did not prevent him from allying himself with individuals and groups intent on thwarting Mexican Americans' organizing efforts. Not surprisingly, these actions elicited a wide range of

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response, from grateful loyalty to, in some cases, outright opposition. Mexican Americans ' complicated relationship with LBJ influenced both their political development and his career—with consequences that reverberated in

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society at large.
African Americans
grappled with Jim
Crow segregation
until it was legally
overturned in the
1960s. In subsequent
decades, the country
witnessed a new wave
of immigration from
Asia and Latin
America—forever

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changing the face of American society and making it more racially diverse than ever before. In *The Diversity Paradox*, authors Jennifer Lee and Frank Bean take these two poles of American collective identity—the legacy of slavery and

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immigration—and ask if today's immigrants are destined to become racialized minorities akin to African Americans or if their incorporation into U.S. society will more closely resemble that of their European predecessors. They

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also tackle the vexing question of whether America ' s new racial diversity is helping to erode the tenacious black/white color line. The Diversity Paradox uses population-based analyses and in-depth interviews to examine patterns of

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intermarriage and
multiracial
identification among
Asians, Latinos, and
African Americans.
Lee and Bean analyze
where the color
line—and the
economic and social
advantage it
demarcates—is
drawn today and on

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what side these new arrivals fall. They show that Asians and Latinos with mixed ancestry are not constrained by strict racial categories. Racial status often shifts according to situation. Individuals can choose to identify along ethnic lines or

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as white, and their decisions are rarely questioned by outsiders or institutions. These groups also intermarry at higher rates, which is viewed as part of the process of becoming “ American ” and a form of upward social

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mobility. African Americans, in contrast, intermarry at significantly lower rates than Asians and Latinos. Further, multiracial blacks often choose not to identify as such and are typically perceived as being black

only—underscoring the stigma attached to being African American and the entrenchment of the “one-drop” rule. Asians and Latinos are successfully disengaging their national origins from the concept of race—like European

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immigrants before them—and these patterns are most evident in racially diverse parts of the country. For the first time in 2000, the U.S. Census enabled multiracial Americans to identify themselves as belonging to more

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than one race. Eight years later, multiracial Barack Obama was elected as the 44th President of the United States. For many, these events give credibility to the claim that the death knell has been sounded for institutionalized racial

exclusion. The Diversity Paradox is an extensive and eloquent examination of how contemporary immigration and the country ' s new diversity are redefining the boundaries of race. The book also lays bare the powerful

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reality that as the old
black/white color line
fades a new one may
well be
emerging—with
many African
Americans still on the
other side.

Gillon American
Paradox Second
Edition Plus Perrin
Pocket Guide

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Tochicago Manual
First Edition
Liberty and Coercion
The Paradox of
American Power
Globalization in the
American South
A Social History of
Eating in Modern
America
A History of the
United States Since

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1960

Who should
count as Jewish
in America?

What should be
the relationship
of American
Jews to Israel?

Can the
American Jewish
community
collectively

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sustain and pass on to the next generation a sufficient sense of Jewish identity? Jews in America are in a period of unprecedented status and impact, but for many their

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identity as Jews-
-religiously,
historically,
culturally--is
increasingly
complicated.
Many are
becoming Jews
without Judaism.
It appears
success and
acceptance will

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accomplish what
even the most
virulent anti-
Semitism never
could---if not the
disappearance of
Jews
themselves, the
undermining of
what it means to
be Jewish. In
this thoughtful,

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personal, deeply-reasoned book, Robert Mnookin explores the conundrums of Jewish identity, faith and community in America by delving deep into Jewish history, law, and custom.

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He talks to
rabbis, scholars,
and other Jews
of many
perspectives to
explore the head,
heart, and
heritage of
Judaism and
confronts key
challenges in the
Jewish debate

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from the issue of intermarriage to the matter of Israeli policies. Mnookin shares provocative stories of the ways American Jews have forged (or disavowed) their Jewish identity

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over the past
half-century,
including his own
to answer the
standing
question: How
can Jews who
have different
values,
perspectives,
and relationships
with their faith,

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keep the
community open,
vibrant, and
thriving?

"Thoughtful,
suggestive and
highly
readable."—New
York Times
Book Review In
the American
Revolution,

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Virginians were
the most
eloquent
spokesmen for
freedom and
quality. George
Washington led
the Americans in
battle against
British
oppression.
Thomas

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Jefferson led them in declaring independence. Virginians drafted not only the Declaration but also the Constitution and the Bill of Rights; they were elected to the presidency of

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the United States
under that
Constitution for
thirty-two of the
first thirty-six
years of its
existence. They
were all
slaveholders. In
the new preface
Edmund S.
Morgan writes:

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"Human relations among us still suffer from the former enslavement of a large portion of our predecessors. The freedom of the free, the growth of freedom

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experienced in
the American
Revolution
depended more
than we like to
admit on the
enslavement of
more than 20
percent of us at
that time. How
republican
freedom came to

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be supported, at least in large part, by its opposite, slavery, is the subject of this book. American Slavery, American Freedom is a study of the tragic

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contradiction at
the core of
America. Morgan
finds the keys to
this central
paradox, "the
marriage of
slavery and
freedom," in the
people and the
politics of the
state that was

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both the
birthplace of the
Revolution and
the largest
slaveholding
state in the
country.

DIVFor
Americans
entering the
twenty-first
century, it is the

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best of times and
the worst of
times. Material
wealth is at
record levels,
yet disturbing
social problems
reflect a deep
spiritual poverty.
In this
compelling book,
well-known

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social
psychologist
David G. Myers
asks how this
paradox has
come to be and,
more important,
how we can
spark social
renewal and
dream a new
American dream.

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Myers explores the research on social ills from the 1960s through the 1990s and concludes that the materialism and radical individualism of this period have cost us dearly,

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imperiling our
children,
corroding
general civility,
and diminishing
our happiness.
However, in the
voices of public
figures and
ordinary citizens
he now hears a
spirit of

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optimism. The national dialogue is shifting—away from the expansion of personal rights and toward enhancement of communal civility, away from efforts to raise self-

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esteem and
toward attempts
to arouse social
responsibility,
away from
“ whose values? ”
and toward “ our
values. ” Myers
analyzes in detail
the research on
educational and
other programs

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that deal with social problems, explaining which seem to work and why. He then offers positive and well-reasoned advice, suggesting that a renewed social ecology for America will rest

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on policies that
balance “ me
thinking ” with
“ we
thinking. ” /div

This book is
intended for
those interested
in US food habits
and diets during
the 20th century,
American

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history,
American social
life and customs.
Why the World's
Only Superpower
Can't Go It Alone
The Paradox of
the Color Line
Paradox of
Plenty
Studyguide for
the American

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Paradox: a
History of the
United States
Since 1945 by
Steven M. Gillon,
ISBN

9781133309857

The Birth of
Modern America,
1914 - 1945

A Brief History
of the Paradox

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How the conflict
between federal
and state power
has shaped
American history
American
governance is
burdened by a
paradox. On the
one hand,
Americans don't
want "big
government"
meddling in

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their lives; on the other hand, they have repeatedly enlisted governmental help to impose their views regarding marriage, abortion, religion, and schooling on their neighbors.

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These
contradictory
stances on the
role of public
power have
paralyzed
policymaking and
generated
rancorous
disputes about
government's
legitimate
scope. How did
we reach this

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political
impasse?
Historian Gary
Gerstle, looking
at two hundred
years of U.S.
history, argues
that the roots
of the current
crisis lie in
two contrasting
theories of
power that the
Framers

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inscribed in the
Constitution.
One theory
shaped the
federal
government,
setting limits
on its power in
order to protect
personal
liberty. Another
theory molded
the states,
authorizing them

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to go to
extraordinary
lengths, even to
the point of
violating
individual
rights, to
advance the
"good and
welfare of the
commonwealth."
The Framers
believed these
theories could

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coexist
comfortably, but
conflict between
the two has
largely defined
American
history. Gerstle
shows how
national
political
leaders
improvised
brilliantly to
stretch the

power of the
federal
government
beyond where it
was meant to
go—but at the
cost of giving
private
interests and
state
governments too
much sway over
public policy.
The states could

be innovative,
too. More
impressive was
their staying
power. Only in
the 1960s did
the federal
government,
impelled by the
Cold War and
civil rights
movement,
definitively
assert its

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primacy. But as the power of the central state expanded, its constitutional authority did not keep pace. Conservatives rebelled, making the battle over government's proper dominion the defining issue of our

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time. From the
Revolution to
the Tea Party,
and the Bill of
Rights to the
national
security state,
Liberty and
Coercion is a
revelatory
account of the
making and
unmaking of
government in

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America.

In this major interpretive work Mr. Kammen argues that most attempt to understand America's history and culture have minimized its complexity, and he demonstrates that, from our

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beginnings, what
has given our
culture its
distinctive
texture,
pattern, and
thrust is the
dynamic
interaction of
the imported and
the indigenous.
He shows now,
during the years
of colonization,

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especially in
the century from
1660 to 1760,
many ideas and
institutions
were transferred
virtually
unchanged from
Britain, while,
simultaneously,
others were
being
transformed in
the New World

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environment. As
he unravels the
tangled origins
of our
"bittersweet"
culture, Mr.
Kammen makes us
see that
unresolved
contradictions
in the American
experience have
functioned as
the prime

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characteristic
of our national
style.

Puritanical and
hedonistic,
idealistic and
materialistic,
peace-loving and
war-mongering,
isolationist and
interventionist,
consensus-minded
and conflict-
prone—these

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opposing strands
go back to the
roots of our
history. He
pursues them
down through the
seventeenth and
eighteenth
centuries—from
the traumas of
colonization and
settlement
through the
tensions of the

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American Revolution—making clear both the relevance of this early experience to nineteenth and twentieth-century realities and the way in which America's dualisms have endured and accumulated to

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produced such
dilemmas as
today's poverty
amidst abundance
and legitimized
lawlessness. Far
from being a
study in social
pathology,
People of
Paradox is a
depiction of a
complex society
and am

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explanations of
its
development—a
bold
interpretation
that gives an
entirely new
perceptive to
the American
ethos.

At the start of
the twentieth
century, the pre-
eminent black

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sociologist,
W.E.B. DuBois,
identified the
color line as
America's great
problem. While
the color line
is increasingly
variegated
beyond black and
white, and more
openly discussed
than ever before
as more racial

and ethnic
groups call
America home,
his words still
ring true.

Today, post-
racial and
colorblind
ideals dominate
the American
narrative,
obscuring the
reality of
racism and

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discrimination,
hiding if only
temporarily the
inconvenience of
deep racial
disparity. This
is the
quintessential
American
paradox: our
embrace of the
ideals of
meritocracy
despite the

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systemic racial
advantages and
disadvantages
accrued across
generations.
This book
provides a
sociology of the
Black American
experience. To
be Black in
America is to
exist amongst
myriad

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contradictions:
racial progress
and regression,
abject poverty
amidst profound
wealth,
discriminatory
policing yet
equal protection
under the law.
This book
explores these
contradictions
in the context

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of residential
segregation,
labor market
experiences, and
the criminal
justice system,
among other
topics,
highlighting the
historical
processes and
contemporary
social
arrangements

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that
simultaneously
reinforce race
and racism,
necessitating
resistance in
post-civil
rights America.
Foreword by
Harvey V.
Fineberg,
President of the
Institute of
Medicine For

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decades, experts
have puzzled
over why the US
spends more on
health care but
suffers poorer
outcomes than
other
industrialized
nations. Now
Elizabeth H.
Bradley and
Lauren A. Taylor
marshal

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extensive
research,
including a
comparative
study of health
care data from
thirty
countries, and
get to the root
of this paradox:
We've left out
of our tally the
most impactful
expenditures

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countries make
to improve the
health of their
populations-
investments in
social services.
In *The American
Health Care
Paradox*, Bradley
and Taylor
illuminate how
narrow
definitions of
"health care,"

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archaic
divisions in the
distribution of
health and
social services,
and our allergy
to government
programs combine
to create
needless
suffering in
individual
lives, even as
health care

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spending
continues to
soar. They show
us how and why
the US health
care "system"
developed as it
did; examine the
constraints on,
and
possibilities
for, reform; and
profile
inspiring new

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initiatives from
around the
world. Offering
a unique and
clarifying
perspective on
the problems the
Affordable Care
Act won't solve,
this book also
points a new way
forward.

The Paradox of
Progress

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The Reagan
Paradox
The Paradox of
American
Democracy
The American
Paradox
How Life Gets
Better While
People Feel
Worse
The Jewish
American Paradox
Never HIGHLIGHT a

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Book Again! Virtually all of the testable terms, concepts, persons, places, and events from the textbook are included. Cram101 Just the FACTS101 studyguides give all of the outlines, highlights, notes, and quizzes for your textbook with optional online comprehensive practice tests. Only Cram101 is

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Textbook Specific.

Accompanys:

9781133309857 .

Examines American foreign policy as well as new perspectives on the disparity between words and action in the Reagan administration.

America ' s political history is a fascinating paradox. The United States was born with the admonition that

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government posed a threat to liberty. This apprehension became the foundation of the nation ' s civic ideology and was embedded in its constitutional structure. Yet the history of public life in the United States records the emergence of an enormously powerful national state during the nineteenth century. By 1920, the

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United States was arguably the most powerful country in the world. In *The Paradox of Power* Ballard C. Campbell traces this evolution and offers an explanation for how it occurred. Campbell argues that the state in America is rooted in the country 's colonial experience and analyzes the evidence for this by

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reviewing governance at all levels of the American polity—local, state, and national—between 1754 and 1920. Campbell poses five critical causal references: war, geography, economic development, culture and identity (including citizenship and nationalism), and political capacity. This

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last factor embraces law and constitutionalism, administration, and political parties. The Paradox of Power makes a major contribution to our understanding of American statebuilding by emphasizing the fundamental role of local and state governance to successfully integrate

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urban, state, and national governments to create a composite and comprehensive portrait of how governance evolved in America.

Never HIGHLIGHT a Book Again! Virtually all of the testable terms, concepts, persons, places, and events from the textbook are included. Cram101 Just the FACTS101

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studyguides give all of the outlines, highlights, notes, and quizzes for your textbook with optional online comprehensive practice tests. Only Cram101 is Textbook Specific.

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The Paradox of
German-American
Identity

Philosophy and the

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Labyrinths of the Mind
The Progress Paradox
Becoming Old Stock
America Since 1890
Studyguide for the
American Paradox
"Martin Hershock
traces the ways in
which all classes in
the state of Michigan
found themselves
simultaneously
attracted to the

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enticements of the
new world of the
market and repulsed
by its excess and
instability. The
Paradox of Progress
is a study of
Michigan history
and politics as well
as an analysis of the
factors underlying
the history of the

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GOP and its
evolution from the
party that supported
the antislavery
movement, free soil,
free labor, and
Lincoln the Rail-
Splitter into the
party of Mark
Hanna, J.P. Morgan,
and William
McKinley."--BOOK

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Summary field
provided by
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America, Inc. All
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John B. Judis, one of
our most insightful
political
commentators, most
rational and careful
thinkers, and most

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engaged witnesses in Washington, has taken on a challenge that even the most concerned American citizens shrink from: forecasting the American political climate at the turn of the century. The Paradox of American

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Democracy is a penetrating examination of our democracy that illuminates the forces and institutions that once enlivened it and now threaten to undermine it. It is the well-reasoned discussion we need in this era of

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unrestrained expert
opinions and
ideologically biased
testimony. The
disenchantment with
our political system
can be seen in
decreasing voter
turnout, political
parties co-opted by
consultants and large
contributors, the

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corrupting influence
of "soft money," and
concern for national
welfare subverted by
lobbying
organizations and
special-interest
groups. Judis revisits
particular
moments—the
Progressive Era, the
New Deal, the

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1960s—to discover what makes democracy the most efficacious and, consequently, most inefficacious. What has worked in the past is a balancing act between groups of elites—trade commissions, labor relations boards,

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policy groups—whose mandates are to act in the national interest and whose actions are governed by a disinterested pursuit of the common good. Judis explains how the displacement of such elites by a new

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lobbying community
in Whashington has
given rise to the
cynicism that
corrodes the current
political system. The
Paradox of
American
Democracy goes
straight to the heart
of every political
debate in this

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country.

In this lively and provocative synthesis, historian Glen Jeansonne explores the people and events that shaped America in the twentieth century. Comprehensive in scope, *A Time of Paradox* analyzes the

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political, diplomatic,
social and cultural
developments of the
last century while
focusing on the
diverse and
sometimes
contradictory human
experiences that
characterized this
dynamic period in
American history.

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In *The Progress Paradox*, Gregg Easterbrook draws upon three decades of wide-ranging research and thinking to make the persuasive assertion that almost all aspects of Western life have vastly improved in the past

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century – and yet today, most men and women feel less happy than in previous generations. Detailing the emerging science of “ positive psychology, ” which seeks to understand what causes a person ’ s sense of

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well-being,
Easterbrook offers
an alternative to our
culture of crisis and
complaint. He
makes a compelling
case that optimism,
gratitude, and acts of
forgiveness not only
make modern life
more fulfilling but
are actually in our

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self-interest. An affirming and constructive way of seeing life anew, The Progress Paradox will change the way you think about your place in the world – and about our collective ability to make it better.
Gillon American

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Paradox Plus Us
History Atlas Second
Edition
The Asian American
Achievement
Paradox
Politics and Justice
American Women in
the 20th Century
A History of the
United States Since
1945 by Gillon

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The Land of Too Much

Can God create a stone
too heavy for him to lift?

Can time have a
beginning? Which came
first, the chicken or the
egg? Riddles, paradoxes,
conundrums--for
millennia the human
mind has found such
knotty logical problems
both perplexing and

irresistible. Now Roy Sorensen offers the first narrative history of paradoxes, a fascinating and eye-opening account that extends from the ancient Greeks, through the Middle Ages, the Enlightenment, and into the twentieth century. When Augustine asked what God was doing before He made the

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world, he was told:
"Preparing hell for
people who ask
questions like that." A
Brief History of the
Paradox takes a close
look at "questions like
that" and the
philosophers who have
asked them, beginning
with the folk riddles that
inspired Anaximander
to erect the first
metaphysical system and

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ending with such thinkers as Lewis Carroll, Ludwig Wittgenstein, and W.V. Quine. Organized chronologically, the book is divided into twenty-four chapters, each of which pairs a philosopher with a major paradox, allowing for extended consideration and putting a human face on

the strategies that have been taken toward these puzzles. Readers get to follow the minds of Zeno, Socrates, Aquinas, Ockham, Pascal, Kant, Hegel, and many other major philosophers deep inside the tangles of paradox, looking for, and sometimes finding, a way out. Filled with illuminating anecdotes

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and vividly written, *A Brief History of the Paradox* will appeal to anyone who finds trying to answer unanswerable questions a paradoxically pleasant endeavor.

Here is a sweeping study of American women in the 20th century by a leading scholar of women's history. *The Paradox of Change*

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ranges from the Progressive Era and the New Deal to the rise of feminism and the New Right in the 1970s and 1980s. Thoroughly researched and incisively argued, it is essential for anyone who wants to learn more about how women have shaped, and been shaped by, modern America.

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"How do we know what happened in the past? We cannot go back, and no amount of historical data can enable us to understand with absolute certainty what life was like then. It is easy to demolish the very idea of historical knowing, but it is impossible to demolish the importance of historical knowing. In

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an age of cable television pundits and anonymous bloggers dueling over history, the value of owning history increases at the same time as our confidence in history as a way of knowing crumbles. Historical knowledge thus presents a paradox - the more it is required, the less reliable it has become. To reconcile

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this paradox - that history is impossible but necessary - Peter Charles Hoffer proposes a practical, workable philosophy of history for our times, one that is robust and realistic, and that speaks to anyone who reads, writes and teaches history. The philosophy of history that Hoffer supports in *The Historians' Paradox*

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is driven by a continual and careful search for the authentic, but without confining the real to a finite or closed set of facts. Hoffer urges us to think and live with a keen awareness that history is everywhere, to accept the impossibility of measuring its reliability, but to never approach it unquestioningly.

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Covering a sweeping range of philosophies (from ancient history to game theory), methodological approaches to writing history, and the advantages and disadvantages of different strategies of argument, Hoffer constructs a philosophy of history that is reasonable, free of

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fallacy, and supported by appropriate evidence that is itself tenable. The Historians' Paradox brings together accounts of actual historical events, anecdotes about historians, insights from philosophers of history, and the personal experience of a long time scholar and teacher. Throughout, Hoffer liberally spices

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the mixture with humor to create a philosophy of history for our times."--publisher.

This narrative text for courses in recent American history emphasizes political participation and popular culture. Its main theme is the relationship of Americans to their government—for

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example, how Americans as a people remain skeptical of big government even as they expect it to facilitate large programs such as Social Security. The Second Edition features a range of content enhancements, including increased coverage of events from 1970 to the present. In addition to the author's

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vivid, accessible writing style, the text maintains its focus on the tension between popular culture and social realities, the dynamics of minority groups and their place in American society, and the ambivalent feelings of many Americans concerning the U.S.'s role in the world during the postwar period. New!

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Coverage of the 1960s has been reorganized to include separate chapters on the Great Society and Vietnam. These new chapters bring clarity to a chaotic decade. New! The author has included more coverage of women—particularly their role in the rise of the New Left and in the development of

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Feminism—and more information about U.S. involvement in the Middle East as a foundation for understanding the war on terrorism. New! Each chapter contains up to three primary sources. New documents include excerpts from Betty Friedan's *The Feminine Mystique*; Martin Luther King, Jr.'s

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Montgomery bus
boycott speech; and
excerpts from the 9/11
Commission's final
report. Unlike most
postwar American
history books that tend
to emphasize the 50s
and 60s, *The American
Paradox* includes
extensive coverage of
the 1960s to the present.
*American Slavery,
American Freedom*

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A History of the United
States Since 1945
Elites, Special Interests,
and the Betrayal of
Public Trust
LBJ and Mexican
Americans
Johnny Cash and the
Paradox of American
Identity
Why Spending More is
Getting Us Less
Not since the Roman
Empire has any nation

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had as much economic, cultural, and military power as the United States does today. Yet, as has become all too evident through the terrorist attacks of September 11th and the impending threat of the acquisition of nuclear weapons by Iran, that power is not enough to solve global problems--like

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terrorism,
environmental
degradation, and the
proliferation of weapons
of mass
destruction--without
involving other nations.
Here Joseph S. Nye, Jr.
focuses on the rise of
these and other new
challenges and explains
clearly why America
must adopt a more
cooperative engagement

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with the rest of the world.

Provides a look at the origins of the culture wars of modern America and the political and economic transformation of the U.S. republic This book tells, in clear and lively prose, how Americans struggled with modernity in both its cultural and economic

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forms between the start of World War I and the end of World War II, focusing on the 1920s through 1930s. This edition includes revisions that expand the scope and features increased coverage of topics that will be of great interest to new readers as well as those familiar with the subject.

The Birth of Modern

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America, 1914-1945,
Second Edition begins
with a discussion of the
promises and perils of
the progressive era. The
book goes on to look at
the Great War and life
on the home front and
explores many
paradoxes that marked
the birth of Modern
America. Topics
covered include: the
pervasive racism and

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nativism during and after WWI; the disillusionment with Woodrow Wilson's rhetorical idealism; the emergence of national media; the Great Depression; FDR and the New Deal; the attack on Pearl Harbor; Hollywood 's part during World War II; the United States' decision to drop "the

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bomb" on Japan; and more. Makes a strong contribution to understanding American society in the interwar years (1920s and 1930s) Disputes that American entry into WWII brought the New Deal to an end and argues that wartime measures foreshadowed postwar American practice Features more

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coverage of politics in
the 1920s and 1930s
Includes an Afterword
covering the G.I. bill,
postwar prosperity,
Americans' move to the
suburbs, the challenges
to peace in Europe and
Asia, and the Cold War
The Birth of Modern
America, 1914-1945 is
an excellent book for
undergraduate courses
on the 20th Century

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and advanced placement courses. It will benefit all students and scholars of the Progressive Era, the Depression, 1920s and 1930s America, and America between the Wars.

Celebrated as the home of the blues and the birthplace of rock and roll, Memphis, Tennessee, is where

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Elvis Presley, B. B.
King, Johnny Cash, and
other musical legends
got their starts. It is also
a place of conflict and
tragedy--the site of
Martin Luther
Black in America
American Paradox
Since 1945 and Griffith
Major Problems in
American History,
Second Edition
The Study of History in

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Our Time
The Paradox of Power
Poverty: America's
Enduring Paradox
Immigration and the
Color Line in Twenty-
First Century America