

# Revisiting The Origins Of Human Rights

Scholars of history, law, theology and anthropology critically revisit the history of human rights.

Written in an engaging and jargon-free style by a team of international and interdisciplinary experts, *Modern Environments and Human Health* demonstrates by example how methods, theoretical approaches, and data from a wide range of disciplines can be used to resolve longstanding questions about the second epidemiological transition. The first book to address the subject from a multi-regional, comparative, and interdisciplinary perspective, *Modern Environments and Human Health* is a valuable resource for students and academics in biological anthropology, economics, history, public health, demography, and epidemiology.

The European Union's stalled expansion, the Euro deficit and emerging crises of economic and political sovereignty in Greece, Italy and Spain have significantly altered the image of the EU as a model of progressive civilization. However, despite recent events the EU maintains its international image as the paragon of European politics and global governance. This book unites leading scholars on Europe and Empire to revisit the view of the European Union as an 'imperial' power. It offers a re-appraisal of the EU as empire in response to geopolitical and economic developments since 2007 and asks if the policies, practices, and priorities of the Union exhibit characteristics of a modern empire. This text will be of key interest to students and scholars of the EU, European studies, history, sociology, international relations, and economics.

*Revisiting the Origins of Human Rights: Revisiting the origins of human rights:*  
introduction Miia Halme-Tuomisaari and Pamela Slotte; Part I. Foundations: Antiquity to the Enlightenment: 2. Human rights in antiquity? Revisiting anachronism and Roman law Jacob Giltaij and Kaius Tuori; 3. Medieval natural rights discourse Virpi Ma;kinen; 4. Human rights and the Thomist tradition Annabel Brett; Part II. Pluralities of Discourses and Rights: The Enlightenment and Single-issue Causes in the Nineteenth Century: 5. Revolutionary rights Lynn Hunt; 6. Giuseppe Mazzini in (and beyond) the history of human rights Samuel Moyn; 7. Constituting the Imperial community: rights, common good, and authority in Britain's Atlantic empire, 1607-1815 Lauren Benton and Aaron Slater; 8. Human rights discourse in women's rights conventions in the United States, 1848-70 Kathryn Kish Sklar; 9. The peace movement and human rights Martin Ceadel; 10. Socialism and the language of rights: the origins and implications of economic rights Gregory Claeys; Part III. Institutional Practices and Relations of Rights: Toward the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: 11. Andre; Mandelstam and the internationalization of human rights (1869-1949) Dzovinar Ke;vonian; 12. From League of Nations mandates to decolonization: a brief history of rights Taina Tuori; 13. 'Blessed are the peacemakers': Christian internationalism, ecumenical voices and the quest for human rights Pamela Slotte; 14. Lobbying for relevance: American internationalists, French civil libertarians and the UDHR Miia Halme-Tuomisaari; 15. The Cold War and the rise of an American conception of human rights, 1945-8 Olivier Barsalou; 16.

Afterword Conor Gearty

Readings in Race, Culture, and Conflict

Revisiting Jonestown

Revisiting the History of Welfare Economics

Revisiting the Origins of American Archaeology

In the Waiting Room of Humanity

Modern Environments and Human Health

Establishing the Origins and Authority of the New Testament Books

This volume offers a many-sided introduction to the theme of Christianity and international law. Using a historical and contemporary perspective, it will appeal to readers interested in key topics of international law and how they intersect with Christianity.

By asking the question "who is the subject of humanity upon whom human rights are attached?" this thesis poses to cosmopolitan ethics an ontological question of how the being of the human of human rights is formulated. It inquires into the conditions of possibility of the anomaly of the cosmopolitan appeal to a universal right to humanity. This is an anomaly exposed by the aporias of war fought in the name of humanitarianism, dispossession of land as the consequence of an entitlement to hospitality and detention for an "unauthorized" assertion of the right to asylum. The thesis argues that the anomaly of universal human rights can be explained by the diagram of (in)humanity that has, like an abstract machine, circulated alongside the history of cosmopolitanism, constituting humanity as a human-inhuman complex that makes possible its denial. Rather than extending outwards, the boundary that divides inside from outside (human from inhuman) so as to make humanity a more encompassing and inclusive category for its legal-political mobilization, this thesis seeks to make sense of the boundary as a liminal space-time where human and inhuman come into conflict as the (in)human condition underlying the human rights conundrum. I describe this diagram as the "Anthropocentric Waiting Room" in order to designate how it is that humanity can be a condition for which some must wait. My central aim is to advance, in four phases, its theoretical importance to cosmopolitan studies. The first involves rupturing cosmopolitan ethics to highlight the space the (in)human occupies within contemporary discourses of cosmopolitan ethics. The second concerns recovering the archive to give the (in)human a history alongside cosmopolitanism's humanity. The third engages in revisiting Kantian cosmopolitanism to establish its contribution to the intellectual history of the (in)human via a racist anthropology concerned with the production of the subject "Man" as "citizen of the world." The fourth returns to the question of human rights through the problem of the anomaly by way of refracting this (in)human presence onto our contemporary dilemma. -- provided by Candidate.

Research in Social Factors, also called Environment and Behavior Studies or Person-Environment Relations, is research into the human experience of the built environment. Even since its heyday in the 1970s and 1980s, as a response to the perceived failures of Modernism, Social Factors continues to ask questions about how people use space, and what meaning that space holds. This edited collection brings together cutting-edge research and contemporary issues into one book. Divided into two parts, the chapters in this collection demonstrate the continuing relevance of, and the wide array of topics in, the field. The first section, History and Future Outlook, addresses the field itself, investigating its history and common terms and updating seminal work. The second section, Perspectives on the User, surveys contemporary research into the human side of design, understanding the built environment through the lens of valuing "the user", a term which encompasses everyone from Native Americans to children to adults with disabilities to entire cities devastated by tornadoes. Contributors to this volume include emerging and established scholars, as well as practitioners, and touch on issues of sustainability, history, culture, new media, disaster recovery, health, and recreation. This book will particularly appeal to scholars looking to keep abreast of current issues, students of the field endeavouring to understand their chosen subject, and practitioners exploring new strategies in understanding the clients they serve. The array of topics and perspectives examined here demonstrates a renaissance of Social Factors.

This edited volume revisits the idea of the Western Hemisphere. First articulated by Arthur P.

Whitaker in 1954 but with origins in the earlier work of Herbert E. Bolton, it is the idea that "the peoples of this Hemisphere stand in a special relationship to one another which sets them apart from the rest of the world" (Whitaker, 1954). For most scholars of US-Latin American relations, this is a curious concept. They often conceptualize US-Latin American relations through the prism of realism and interventionism. While this volume does not deny that the United States has often acted as an imperial power in Latin America, it is unique in that it challenges scholars to re-think their preconceived notions of inter-American relations and explores the possibility of a common international society for the Americas, especially in the realm of international relations. Unlike most volumes on US-Latin American relations, the book develops its argument in an interdisciplinary manner, bringing together different approaches from disciplines including international relations, global and diplomatic history, human rights studies, and cultural and intellectual history.

The Dawn of Everything

A Genealogy of the Critique of Human Rights

Palaces of Hope

Human Rights

The Legacies of 1917

A Companion to Early Modern Spanish Imperial Political and Social Thought

***Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) is widely considered to be the most influential statement on religious freedom in human history. Religious Freedom and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights provides a groundbreaking account of its origins and developments, examining the background, key players, and outcomes of Article 18, and setting it within the broader discourse around international religious freedom in the 1940s. Taking issue with standard accounts that see the text of the Universal Declaration as humanity's joint response to the atrocities of World War II, it shows instead how central features of Article 18 were intimately connected to the political projects and visions of particular actors involved in the start-up of the UN Human Rights program. This will be essential reading for anyone grappling with the historical and contemporary meaning of human rights and religious freedom.***

***Marx and the Moving Image approaches cinema from a Marxist perspective. It argues that the supposed 'end of history', marked by the comprehensive triumph of capitalism and the 'end of cinema', calls for revisiting Marx's writings in order to analyse film theories, histories and practices.***

***Africa throughout its postcolonial history has been plagued by human rights abuses ranging from intolerance of political dissent to heinous crimes such as genocide. Yet this book argues that the continent has also been pivotal in helping shape contemporary human rights norms and practices.***

***This volume assembles in one place the work of scholars who are making key contributions to a new approach to the United Nations, and to global organizations and international law more generally. Anthropology has in recent years taken on global organizations as a legitimate source of its subject matter. The research that is being done in this field gives a human face to these world-reforming institutions. Palaces of Hope demonstrates that these institutions are not monolithic or uniform, even though loosely***

**connected by a common organizational network. They vary above all in their powers and forms of public engagement. Yet there are common threads that run through the studies included here: the actions of global institutions in practice, everyday forms of hope and their frustration, and the will to improve confronted with the realities of nationalism, neoliberalism, and the structures of international power.**

**Historical, Legal and Philosophical Perspectives**

**Towards a Critical Analysis**

**Rights at the Margins**

**The Anthropology of Global Organizations**

**Welfare Theory, Public Action, and Ethical Values**

**System, Order, and International Law**

**A Critical Introduction**

**Since the formation of nation-states lawyers, philosophers, and theologians have sought to envisage the ideal political order. Their concepts, deeply entangled with ideas of theology, state formation, and human nature, form the bedrock of today's theoretical discourses on international law. This volume maps models of early international legal thought from Machiavelli to Hegel before international law became an academic discipline. The interplay of system and order serves as a leitmotiv throughout the book, helping to link historical models to contemporary discourse. Part I of the book covers a diverse collection of thinkers in order to scrutinize and contextualize their respective models of the international realm in light of general legal and political philosophy. Part II maps the historical development of international legal thought more generally by distilling common themes and ideas that have remained at the forefront of debate, such as the relationship between law and theology, the role of the individual versus that of the state, the influence of power and economic interests on the law, and the contingencies of time, space and technical opportunities. In the current political climate, where it is common to state that the importance of the nation-state is vanishing, the problems at issue in the classic theories do not seem so remote: is an international system without central power possible? How can a normative order come about if there is no central force to order relations between states? These essays show how uncovering the history of international law can offer ways in which to envisage its future.**

**Did the history of human rights begin decades, centuries or even millennia ago? What constitutes this history? And what can we really learn from 'the textbook narrative' - the unilinear, forward-looking tale of progress and inevitable triumph authored primarily by Western philosophers, politicians and activists? Does such a distinguishable entity as 'the history of human rights' even exist, or are efforts to read evidence in past events of the later 'evolution' of human rights mere ideology? This book explores these questions through a collective effort by scholars of history, law, theology and anthropology. Rather than entities with an absolute, predefined 'essence', this book conceptualizes human rights as open-ended and ambiguous. It taps into recent 'revisionist' debates and asks: what do we really know of the history of human rights?**

**"Revisiting History of India & Beyond" have highlighted all the relevant issues of India's history and culture is dynamic, spanning back to the beginning of human civilization. It began with a mysterious culture along the Indus River and in farming communities in the southern lands of India. The history of India is punctuated by constant integration of migrating people with the diverse cultures**

***that surround India. Available evidence suggests that the use of iron, copper and other metals was widely prevalent in the Indian sub-continent at a fairly early period, which is indicative of the progress that this part of the world had made by the end of the fourth millennium BC, India had emerged as a region of highly developed civilization. We hope that this book will be able to satisfy the general reader of History.***

***This book provides an incisive analysis of the emergence and evolution of global Internet governance, revealing its mechanisms, key actors and dominant community practices. Based on extensive empirical analysis covering more than four decades, it presents the evolution of Internet regulation from the early days of networking to more recent debates on algorithms and artificial intelligence, putting into perspective its politically-mediated system of rules built on technical features and power differentials. For anyone interested in understanding contemporary global developments, this book is a primer on how norms of behaviour online and Internet regulation are renegotiated in numerous fora by a variety of actors - including governments, businesses, international organisations, civil society, technical and academic experts - and what that means for everyday users. This is an open access title available under the terms of a CC BY-NC-ND 4.0 International licence. It is offered as a free PDF download from OUP and selected open access locations.***

***Christianity and International Law***

***Beyond Darwinism, Waiting at the Gate of Eden***

***The Economics of Alfred Marshall***

***Argentina's Missing Bones***

***Revisiting the History of the Dirty War***

***Revisiting God***

***Advancing Research into People and Place***

***Human Rights, now in its fourth edition, is an introductory text that is both innovative and challenging. Its unique interdisciplinary approach invites students to think imaginatively and rigorously about one of the most important and influential political concepts of our time. Tracing the history of the concept, the book shows that there are fundamental tensions between legal, philosophical and social-scientific approaches to human rights. This analysis throws light on some of the most controversial issues in the field: What are the causes of human-rights violations? Is the idea of universal human rights consistent with respect for cultural difference? Are we living in a 'post-human rights' world? Thoroughly revised and updated, the new edition engages with recent developments, including the Trump and Biden presidencies, colonial legacies, neoliberalism, conflict in Syria, Yemen and Myanmar, the Covid-19 pandemic, new technologies and the supposed crisis of liberal democracy. Widely admired and assigned for its clarity and comprehensiveness, this book remains a 'go-to' text for students in the social sciences, as well as students of human-rights law who want an introduction to the non-legal aspects of their subject.***

***Given the popular-level conversations on phenomena like the Gospel of Thomas and Bart Ehrman's Misquoting Jesus, as well as the current gap in evangelical scholarship on the origins of the New Testament, Michael Kruger's Canon Revisited meets a significant need for an up-to-date work on canon by addressing recent developments in the field. He presents an academically rigorous yet accessible study of the New Testament canon that looks deeper than the traditional surveys of councils and creeds, mining the text itself for direction in understanding what the original authors and audiences believed the canon to be. Canon Revisited provides an evangelical introduction to the New Testament canon that can be used in seminary and college classrooms, and read by pastors and educated lay***

*leaders alike. In contrast to the prior volumes on canon, this volume distinguishes itself by placing a substantial focus on the theology of canon as the context within which the historical evidence is evaluated and assessed. Rather than simply discussing the history of canon—rehashing the Patristic data yet again—Kruger develops a strong theological framework for affirming and authenticating the canon as authoritative. In effect, this work successfully unites both the theology and the historical development of the canon, ultimately serving as a practical defense for the authority of the New Testament books.*

*"Argentina's missing bones: revisiting the history of the dirty war examines the history of state terrorism during Argentina's 1976-83 military dictatorship in a single place: the industrial city of Caordoba, Argentina's second largest city and the site of some of the dirty war's greatest crimes. It examines the city's previous history of social protest, working-class militancy, and leftist activism as an explanation for the particular nature of the dirty war there. Argentina's missing bones examines both national and transnational influences on the counter-revolutionary war in Caordoba. The book also considers the legacy of this period and examines the role of the state in constructing a public memory of the violence and holding those responsible accountable through the most extensive trials for crimes against humanity to take place anywhere in Latin America"--Provided by publisher.*

*Despite the obvious geographic importance of eastern Asia in human migration, its discussion in the context of the emergence and dispersal of modern humans has been rare. Emergence and Diversity of Modern Human Behavior in Paleolithic Asia focuses long-overdue scholarly attention on this under-studied area of the world. Arising from a 2011 symposium sponsored by the National Museum of Nature and Science in Tokyo, this book gathers the work of archaeologists from the Pacific Rim of Asia, Australia, and North America, to address the relative lack of attention given to the emergence of modern human behavior as manifested in Asia during the worldwide dispersal from Africa.*

*Revisiting the Origins of Human Rights*

*Ethical Principles for Research with Human Subjects*

*Belmont Revisited*

*A New History of Humanity*

*American Antiquities*

*Rupturing Cosmopolitan Ethics, Revisiting Kant, Refracting (in)human Rights*

*Human Rights on Trial*

Despite growing popular and policy interest in 'new' slavery, with contemporary abolitionists calling for action to free an estimated 40 million 'modern slaves', interdisciplinary and theoretical dialogue has been largely missing from scholarship on 'modern slavery'. This edited volume will provide a space to reinvigorate the theory and practice of representing slavery and related systems of domination, in particular our understandings of the binary between slavery and freedom in different historical and political contexts. The book takes a critical approach, interrogating the concept of modern slavery by exploring where it has come from, and its potential for obscuring and foreclosing new understandings. Including contributions from philosophers, political theorists, sociologists, anthropologists, and English literature scholars, it adds to the emerging critique of the concept of 'modern slavery' through its focus on the connections between the past of Atlantic World slavery, the present of contemporary groups whose freedoms are heavily restricted (prisoners, child labourers in the Global South, migrant domestic workers, and migrant wives), and the futures envisaged by activists struggling against different elements of the systems of domination that Atlantic World slavery relied upon and spawned. *Revisiting Slavery & Antislavery* will be of indispensable value to scholars, students, policy makers and activists in the fields of

human rights, modern history, international politics, social policy, sociology and global inequality.

This volume revisits the history of welfare economics, showing that economists have regularly drawn on ethical values for practical issues.

Rights at the Margins explores the ways rights were available to those on the margins and their relationship with social justice in medieval and early modern thought. It also elaborates the relevance of some historical ideas in the contemporary context.

"This book explores these questions through a collective effort by history, law, theology and anthropology scholars. Rather than entities with an absolute, predefined 'essence', this book conceptualizes human rights as open-ended and ambiguous entities. It taps into recent 'revisionist' debates, and asks: what do we really know of the history of human rights?"--

Canon Revisited

Revolutions in International Law

Revisiting the European Union as Empire

Anthropology and Law

Revisiting the Origins of Human Rights: Revisiting the origins of human rights: introduction Miia Halme-Tuomisaari and Pamela Slotte; Part I. Foundations: Antiquity to the Enlightenment: 2. Human rights in antiquity? Revisiting anachronism and Roman law Jacob Giltaij and Kaius Tuori; 3. Medieval natural rights discourse Virpi Ma;kinen; 4. Human rights and the Thomist tradition Annabel Brett; Part II. Pluralities of Discourses and Rights: The Enlightenment and Single-issue Causes in the Nineteenth Century: 5. Revolutionary rights Lynn Hunt; 6. Giuseppe Mazzini in (and beyond) the history of human rights Samuel Moyn; 7. Constituting the Imperial community: rights, common good, and authority in Britain's Atlantic empire, 1607-1815 Lauren Benton and Aaron Slater; 8. Human rights discourse in women's rights conventions in the United States, 1848-70 Kathryn Kish Sklar; 9. The peace movement and human rights Martin Ceadel; 10. Socialism and the language of rights: the origins and implications of economic rights Gregory Claeys; Part III. Institutional Practices and Relations of Rights: Toward the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: 11. Andre; Mandelstam and the internationalization of human rights (1869-1949) Dzovinar Ke;vonian; 12. From League of Nations mandates to decolonization: a brief history of rights Taina Tuori; 13. 'Blessed are the peacemakers': Christian internationalism, ecumenical voices and the quest for human rights Pamela Slotte; 14. Lobbying for relevance: American internationalists, French civil libertarians and the UDHR Miia Halme-Tuomisaari; 15. The Cold War and the rise of an American conception of human rights, 1945-8 Olivier Barsalou; 16.

Afterword Conor Gearty

Revisiting Slavery and Antislavery

Revisiting America

[This book] is a composition reader designed for first-year college students. Roughly organized chronologically, this text offers readings on myriad racial and cultural struggles in past and present America.-Pref.

SUPERANNO A memoir about revisiting human evolution through ancient creation myths. Unable to find an evolutionary answer for the sudden emergence of the human intellect about 50,000 years ago, an evolutionary geneticist comes across a forgotten world of ancient creation myths. After

exploring our DNA, fossil bones, present languages, old literatures, and ancient myths, she arrives at a bizarre conjuncture in which the human mind and body seem to have separate origins. Come walk with her. Original.

Human rights offer a vision of international justice that today 's idealistic millions hold dear. Yet the very concept on which the movement is based became familiar only a few decades ago when it profoundly reshaped our hopes for an improved humanity. In this pioneering book, Samuel Moyn elevates that extraordinary transformation to center stage and asks what it reveals about the ideal 's troubled present and uncertain future.

This innovative history of welfare economics challenges the view that welfare economics can be discussed without taking ethical values into account.

Whatever their theoretical commitments, when economists have considered practical problems relating to public policy, they have adopted a wider range of ethical values, whether equality, justice, freedom, or democracy. Even canonical authors in the history of welfare economics are shown to have adopted ethical positions different from those with which they are commonly associated.

Welfare Theory, Public Action, and Ethical Values explores the reasons and implications of this, drawing on concepts of welfarism and non-welfarism developed in modern welfare economics. The authors exemplify how economic theory, public affairs and political philosophy interact, challenging the status quo in order to push economists and historians to reconsider the nature and meaning of welfare economics.

Revisiting Modern European History: 1789-1945

Negotiating Internet Governance

Revisiting the Western Hemisphere Idea

A Memoir about Revisiting Human Evolution Through Ancient Creation Myths

Revisiting the Second Epidemiological Transition

The Evolution of Security

The Early History of International Legal Thought from Machiavelli to Hegel

The first systematic analysis of the arguments made against human rights from the French Revolution to the present day. Through the writings of Edmund Burke, Jeremy Bentham, Auguste Comte, Louis de Bonald, Joseph de Maistre, Karl Marx, Carl Schmitt and Hannah Arendt, the authors explore the divergences and convergences between these 'classical' arguments against human rights and the contemporary critiques made both in Anglo-American and French political philosophy. Human Rights on Trial is unique in its marriage of history of ideas with normative theory, and its integration of British/North American and continental debates on human rights. It offers a powerful rebuttal of the dominant belief in a sharp division between human rights today and the rights of man proclaimed at the end of the eighteenth century. It also offers a strong framework for a democratic defence of human rights.

INSTANT NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER A dramatically new understanding of human history, challenging our most fundamental assumptions about

social evolution--from the development of agriculture and cities to the origins of the state, democracy, and inequality--and revealing new possibilities for human emancipation. For generations, our remote ancestors have been cast as primitive and childlike--either free and equal innocents, or thuggish and warlike. Civilization, we are told, could be achieved only by sacrificing those original freedoms or by taming our baser instincts. David Graeber and David Wengrow show how such theories first emerged in the eighteenth century as a conservative reaction to powerful critiques of European society posed by Indigenous observers and intellectuals. Revisiting this dialectic has startling implications for how we make sense of human history today, including the origins of farming, property, cities, democracy, slavery, and civilization itself. Drawing on pathbreaking research in archaeology and anthropology, the authors illustrate how history becomes a far more interesting place once we learn to throw off our conceptual blinders and perceive what's really there. If humans did not spend 95 percent of their evolutionary past in tiny bands of hunter-gatherers, what were they doing during all that time? If agriculture and cities did not mean a plunge into hierarchy and domination, then what kinds of social and economic organizations did they lead to? The answers are often unexpected, and suggest that the course of human history may be less set in stone, and more open to playful, hopeful possibilities, than we tend to assume. *The Dawn of Everything* fundamentally transforms our understanding of the human past and begins to imagine new forms of freedom, new ways of organizing society. This is a monumental book of formidable intellectual range, animated by curiosity, moral vision, and a faith in the power of direct action.

Many Christians find it difficult to follow the standard arguments for God's existence. Without downplaying the importance of such arguments, this book tries to provide alternative reasons for believing in God, reasons that could be used as supplements for the standard arguments. First, it notes that reasons for belief in God can be derived from one unlikely place - from the lips of the unbeliever. It then considers the phenomenon of answered prayer as another simple reason for belief, thereby demonstrating that belief in God can be acquired not only at the theoretical level, but also at the experiential level. Other avenues are also explored, including the state of meaninglessness in which unbelievers find themselves, as well as the powerful evidence for the resurrection of Jesus Christ. Taken together, these reasons make belief in God's existence quite sensible, noting that all of life fundamentally hangs on it. Joseph B. Onyango Okello is the author of *The Case for Miracles: A Defense of God's Action in the World*, as well as *The Quest for Truth* - a book he co-authored with James W.

Gustafson. He holds an MA and a PhD in Philosophy from the University of Kentucky. He also holds a Master of Divinity Degree and an MA in Church Music from Asbury Theological Seminary. He has taught philosophy at Asbury Theological Seminary, Asbury College and the University of Kentucky. In addition to his teaching duties, Joseph is also the pastor of Duncan Chapel at Jimtown in Lexington Kentucky. He

lives in Wilmore, Kentucky, with his wife, Sophie.

The Economics of Alfred Marshall brings together a number of leading international scholars for a timely reappraisal of Marshall's contribution to the development of economics. The aims of the contributors are firstly to revisit the work of Alfred Marshall and to investigate the unity of his projects, which contemporary authors often tend to underestimate; and secondly to show how Marshall's approach is not only a subject for historians of economic thought, but may also provide a message that is relevant for the progress of economics.

Revisiting The History of India & Beyond

Cooperation and Hegemony in US-Latin American Relations

Africa and the Shaping of International Human Rights

The Last Utopia

Revisiting the Human Nature Debate in International Relations

Revisiting History, Theory and Practice

Religious Freedom and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

*Writing the history of American archaeology, especially concerning eighteenth and nineteenth-century arguments, is not always as straightforward or simple as it might seem. Archaeology's trajectory from an avocation, to a semi-profession, to a specialized, self-conscious profession was anything but a linear progression. The development of American archaeology was an organic and untidy process, which emerged from the intellectual tradition of antiquarianism and closely allied itself with the natural sciences throughout the nineteenth century—especially geology and the debate about the origins and identity of indigenous mound-building cultures of the eastern United States. Terry A. Barnhart examines how American archaeology developed within an eclectic set of interests and equally varied settings. He argues that fundamental problems are deeply embedded in secondary literature relating to the nineteenth-century debate about "Mound Builders" and "American Indians." Some issues are perceptual, others contextual, and still others basic errors of fact. Adding to the problem are semantic and contextual considerations arising from the accommodating, indiscriminate, and problematic use of the term "race" as a synonym for tribe, nation, and race proper—a concept and construct that does not, in all instances, translate into current understandings and usages. American Antiquities uses this early discourse on the mounds to frame perennial anthropological problems relating to human origins and antiquity in North America.*

*Revisiting Jonestown: An Interdisciplinary Study of Cults* examines the Jonestown massacre to reveal a new understanding of vital issues concerning cults, such as the origins of human awareness, religion, and death rituals, including collective suicide, genocide, and war.

An introduction to the anthropology of law that explores the connections between law, politics, and technology From legal responsibility for genocide to rectifying past injuries to indigenous people, the anthropology of law addresses some of the crucial ethical issues of our day. Over the past twenty-five years, anthropologists have studied how new forms of law have reshaped important questions of citizenship, biotechnology, and rights movements, among many others. Meanwhile, the rise of international law and transitional justice has posed new ethical and intellectual challenges to anthropologists. *Anthropology and Law* provides a comprehensive overview of the anthropology of law in the post-Cold War era. Mark Goodale introduces the central problems of the field and builds on the legacy of its intellectual history, while a foreword by Sally Engle Merry highlights the challenges of using the law to seek justice on an international scale. The book's chapters cover a range of intersecting areas including language and law, history, regulation, indigenous rights, and gender. For a complete understanding of the consequential ways in which anthropologists have studied, interacted with, and critiqued, the ways and means of law, *Anthropology and Law* is required reading.

*Revisiting Modern European History* complements the first edited volume *Themes in Modern European History: Social Movements and Cultural Currents 1789-1945*. The two together offer changing perspectives and comprehensive surveys of some of the most profound

*Marx at the Movies*

*An Interdisciplinary Study of Cults*

*Emergence and Diversity of Modern Human Behavior in Paleolithic Asia*

*An Introduction*

*Revisiting "Social Factors"*

*Revisiting Marshall's Legacy*

This volume offers an account from a legal, theological and philosophical point of view of the historical and conceptual intricacies of the debates about the imperial expansion of the early modern

*Spanish monarchy.*

*The Belmont Report, dealing with scientific research using human subjects, was published 25 years ago. This book revisits the arguments set out in Belmont & offers an assessment of developments since then & of how Belmont has shaped scientific enquiry.*

*Revisiting Jonestown covers three main topics: the psycho-biography of Jim Jones (the leader of the suicidal community) from the new perspective of Prenatal Psychology and transgenerational trauma, the story of his Peoples Temple, with emphasis on what kind of leadership and membership were responsible for their tragic end, and the interpretation of death rituals by religious cults as regression to primordial stages of human evolution, when a series of genetic mutations changed the destiny of Homo Sapiens, at the dawn of religion and human awareness. A pattern of collective suicide is finally identified, making it possible to foresee and try to prevent its tragic repetition. At the same time, through an artistic editorial work on original images from the Peoples Temple files, a sort of Multimedia Psychotherapy is subliminally delivered in order to help the mourning of the victims of Jonestown, to whose memory the book is dedicated. The 1917 October Revolution and the revolutionary Mexican Constitution shook the foundations of international law. This collection revisits their legacies.*