
The Modern American Metropolis A Documentary Reader Uncovering The Past Documentary Readers In American History

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GRANT LANEY

Miniature

Metropolis n + 1

The Jewish Metropolis: New York City from the 17th to the 21st Century covers the entire sweep of the history of the largest

Jewish community of all time. It provides an introduction to many facets of that history, including the ways in which waves of immigration shaped New York's Jewish community; Jewish cultural production in English, Yiddish, Ladino, and German; New York's

contribution to the development of American Judaism; Jewish interaction with other ethnic and religious groups; and Jewish participation in the politics and culture of the city as a whole. Each chapter is written by an expert in the field, and

includes a bibliography for further reading. The Jewish Metropolis captures the diversity of the Jewish experience in New York. The New Suburban History Belt City Anthologies Newly revised and redesigned, this book assesses nearly 500 years of urban development and planning in Havana, paying particular attention to the city's rich blend of Spanish-

Cuban-Latin American-North American architecture and design. Coastal Metropolis University of Chicago Press In recent years the travel industry has promoted trips to cultural landscapes that contain great historical and symbolic landmarks, and Latin American towns and cities are anything but isolated from this trend. Many historic city centers in Latin America

have been preserved intact from the colonial era and today may serve institutional, commercial, or residential needs. Now economic forces from outside the region have created a demand for the preservation of historically "authentic" districts. This book explores how heritage tourism and globalization are reshaping the Latin American centro histórico, analyzing the transformation

of the urban core from town plaza to historic center in nine cities: Bogotá, Colombia; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Cartagena, Colombia; Cuenca, Ecuador; Havana, Cuba; Montevideo, Uruguay; Puebla, Mexico; Quito, Ecuador; and Trinidad, Cuba. It tells how these pressures, combined with the advantage of a downtown location, have raised the potential of redeveloping these inner city areas but

have also created the dilemma of how to restore and conserve them while responding to new economic imperatives. In an eclectic and interdisciplinary study, Joseph Scarpaci documents changes in far-flung corners of the Latin American metropolis using a broad palette of tools: urban morphology profiles, an original land-use survey of 30,000 doorways in nine historic

districts, numerous photographs, and a review of the political, economic, and globalizing forces at work in historic districts. He examines urban change as reflected in architectural styles, neighborhood growth and decline, real estate markets, and local politics in order to show the long reach of globalization and modernity. *Plazas and Barrios* spans all of Spanish-speaking

America to address the socio-political dimensions of urban change. It offers a means for understanding the tensions between the modern and traditional aspects of the built environment in each city and provides a key resource for geographers, urban planners, architectural historians, and all concerned with the implications of the emerging global economy. *Metropolis on the Styx* Johns

Hopkins University Press "Instant City," "Magic City of Steel," "Sin City," "Chocolate City," "Plywood City," "Murder Capital." Once the second-largest city in Indiana, and home to the world's largest steel mill, Gary has suffered and shrunk greatly in the postindustrial global economy. Population numbers now approach pre-Great Depression lows. Large swathes of its

land are urban prairie, and a recent survey found a quarter of the Gary's built environment is in a dilapidated or dangerous condition. But Gary is also a center of Black culture and political power. It is home to the Indiana Dunes National Park and globally rare ecosystems. Union, community organizing, and environmental justice struggles based in Gary have profoundly

shaped social and political life in the United States. It is the setting for everyday joys and tragedies, and very much alive. The Gary Anthology's contributors include not only the essayist, poet, and journalist but also the graffiti writer, the minister, the activist, the singer, the organizer, and of course, the steel worker. Their work complicates standard narratives about steel, violence, and urban decay,

and offers readers the chance to hear from those who are reshaping the city from the bottom up. Taken as a whole, the collection is a vibrant rebuke to the notion that Gary is "dead."

Miami Modern Metropolis: Paradise and Paradox in Midcentury Architecture and Planning
University of Chicago Press
Julia Guarneri's book considers turn-of-the-century newspapers in

New York, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, and Chicago not just as vessels of information but as active agents in the creation of cities and of urban culture. Guarneri argues that newspapers sparked cultural, social, and economic shifts that transformed a rural republic into a nation of cities, and that transformed rural people into self-identified metropolitans and moderns. The book pays

closest attention to the content and impact of "feature news," such as advice columns, neighborhood tours, women's pages, comic strips, and Sunday magazines. While papers provided a guide to individual upward mobility, they also fostered a climate of civic concern and responsibility. Editors drew in new reading audiences-- women, immigrants, and working-

class readers-- giving rise to the diverse, contentious, and commercial public sphere of the twentieth century. *Machine Made: Tammany Hall and the Creation of Modern American Politics* Cornell University Press
Built on an estuary, New York City is rich in population and economic activity but poor in available land to manage the needs of a modern city.

Since consolidation of the five boroughs in 1898, New York has faced innumerable challenges, from complex water and waste management issues, to housing and feeding millions of residents in a concentrated area, to dealing with climate change in the wake of Superstorm Sandy, and everything in between. Any consideration of sustainable urbanism requires understanding

how cities have developed the systems that support modern life and the challenges posed by such a concentrated population. As the largest city in the United States, New York City is an excellent site to investigate these concerns. Featuring an array of the most distinguished and innovative urban environmental historians in the field, Coastal Metropolis

offers new insight into how the modern city transformed its air, land, and water as it grew. Making the Unequal Metropolis John Wiley & Sons Returning social justice to the center of urban policy debates *Justice and the American Metropolis* University of Pittsburgh Press Links the "culture wars" to rapid changes occurring within cities and suburbs and places the

conflicts within a historic context. **The Roots of the Modern American Empire** Harvard University Press The Power of Ethnic Places discusses the growing visibility of ethnic heritage places in U.S. society. The book examines a spectrum of case studies of Chinese, Latino and African American communities in the U.S., disagreeing with any

perceptions that the rise of ethnic enclaves and heritage places are harbingers of separatism or balkanization. Instead, the text argues that by better understanding the power and dynamics of ethnic enclaves and heritage places in our society, we as a society will be better prepared to harness the economic and cultural changes related to globalization rather than be hurt or divided by these same

forces of economic and cultural restructuring. *The Metropolis in Latin America, 1830-1930* Academic Studies PPress What is the magic formula for turning a place into a high-tech capital? How can a city or region become a high-tech powerhouse like Silicon Valley? For over half a century, through boom times and bust, business leaders and politicians have tried to become "the

next Silicon Valley," but few have succeeded. This book examines why high-tech development became so economically important late in the twentieth century, and why its magic formula of people, jobs, capital, and institutions has been so difficult to replicate. Margaret O'Mara shows that high-tech regions are not simply accidental market creations but "cities of knowledge"--

planned communities of scientific production that were shaped and subsidized by the original venture capitalist, the Cold War defense complex. At the heart of the story is the American research university, an institution enriched by Cold War spending and actively engaged in economic development. The story of the city of knowledge broadens our understanding of postwar

urban history and of the relationship between civil society and the state in late twentieth-century America. It leads us to further redefine the American suburb as being much more than formless "sprawl," and shows how it is in fact the ultimate post-industrial city. Understanding this history and geography is essential to planning for the future of the high-tech economy, and this book is

must reading for anyone interested in building the next Silicon Valley.
Havana
 Cambridge University Press
 This book reviews the recent resurgence of town and urban design in America, with particular attention to the return to traditional forms of urbanism and building conventions.
The Gary Anthology
 Routledge
 Introduction: The new suburban history / Kevin

M. Kruse and Thomas J. Sugrue -- Marketing the free market : state intervention and the politics of prosperity in metropolitan America / David M.P. Freund -- Less than plessy : the inner city, suburbs, and state- sanctioned residential segregation in the age of Brown / Arnold R. Hirsch -- Uncovering the city in the suburb : Cold War politics, scientific elites, and high-tech spaces /	Margaret Pugh O'Mara -- How hell moved from the city to the suburbs : urban scholars and changing perceptions of authentic community / Becky Nicolaides -- "The house I live in" : race, class, and African American suburban dreams in the postwar United States / Andrew Wiese -- "Socioeconomic integration" in the suburbs : from reactionary populism to class fairness in	metropolitan Charlotte / Matthew D. Lassiter -- Prelude to the tax revolt : the politics of the "tax dollar" in postwar California / Robert O. Self -- Suburban growth and its discontents : the logic and limits of reform on the postwar Northeast corridor / Peter Siskind - - Reshaping the American dream : immigrants, ethnic minorities, and the politics of the new suburbs / Michael Jones- Correa -- The
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legal technology of exclusion in metropolitan America / Gerald Frug. *Metropolis* University of Arizona Press A collection of essays—historical and personal—about the present and future of American cities Edited by Keith Gessen and Stephen Squibb, *City by City* is a collection of essays—historical, personal, and somewhere in between—about the present and future of American cities. It

sweeps from Gold Rush, Alaska, to Miami, Florida, encompassing cities large and small, growing and failing. These essays look closely at the forces—gentrification, underemployment, politics, culture, and crime—that shape urban life. They also tell the stories of citizens whose fortunes have risen or fallen with those of the cities they call home. A cross between Hunter S. Thompson, Studs Terkel, and the Great

Depression—er a WPA guides to each state in the Union, *City by City* carries this project of American storytelling up to the days of our own Great Recession.

The Modern American Metropolis

Praeger In 2008, the University of Pittsburgh Medical Centers (UPMC) hoisted its logo atop the U.S. Steel Building in downtown Pittsburgh, symbolically declaring that the era of big steel had been

replaced by the era of big medicine for this once industrial city. More than 1,200 miles to the south, a similar sense of optimism pervaded the public discourse around the relationship between health care and the future of Houston's economy. While traditional Texas industries like oil and natural gas still played a critical role, the presence of the massive Texas Medical Center, billed

as "the largest medical complex in the world," had helped to rebrand the city as a site for biomedical innovation and ensured its stability during the financial crisis of the mid-2000s. Taking Pittsburgh and Houston as case studies, *The Medical Metropolis* offers the first comparative, historical account of how big medicine transformed American cities in the postindustrial era. Andrew T.

Simpson explores how the hospital-civic relationship, in which medical centers embraced a business-oriented model, remade the deindustrialized city into the "medical metropolis." From the 1940s to the present, the changing business of American health care reshaped American cities into sites for cutting-edge biomedical and clinical research, medical

education, and innovative health business practices. This transformation relied on local policy and economic decisions as well as broad and homogenizing national forces, including HMOs, biotechnology programs, and hospital privatization. Today, the medical metropolis is considered by some as a triumph of innovation and revitalization and by others as a symbol of

the excesses of capitalism and the inequality still pervading American society. Modern American Religion, Volume 3 Getty Publications New Orleans is an iconic city, which was once located at the crossroads of early America and the Atlantic World. New Orleans became a major American metropolis as its slave population exploded; in the early nineteenth

century, slaves made up one third of the urban population. In contrast to our typical understanding of rural, localized, isolated bondage in the emergent Deep South, daily experiences of slavery in New Orleans were global, interconnected, and transient. Slavery's Metropolis uses slave circulations through New Orleans between 1791 and 1825 to map the social and cultural

history of enslaved men and women and the rapidly shifting city, nation, and world in which they lived. Investigating emigration from the Caribbean to Louisiana during the Haitian Revolution, commodity flows across urban-rural divides, multiracial amusement places, the local jail, and freedom-seeking migrations to Trinidad following the War of 1812, it remaps the

history of slavery in modern urban society. *City by City* Courier Corporation An incisive study of modern American literature, casting new light on its origins and themes. Exploring canonical American writers such as Ezra Pound, Ernest Hemingway and William Faulkner alongside less familiar writers like Djuna Barnes and Susan Glaspell, the guide takes

readers though a diverse literary landscape. It considers how the rise of the American metropolis contributed to the growth of American modernism; and also examines the ways in which regional writers responded to an accelerated American modernity. Taking in African American modernism, cultural and geographical exile, as well as developments

<p>in modern American drama, the guide introduces readers to current critical trends in modernist studies. <u>New American Urbanism</u> Island Press The Modern American Metropolis: A Documentary Reader introduces the history of American cities and suburbs through a collection of original source materials that historians have long used to make sense of the urban</p>	<p>experience. Carefully integrates and juxtaposes the primary sources that are at the heart of the collection Revisits and compares issues and themes over time Reveals how the history of cities and suburbs is not limited to buildings, innovation, and politics, and not confined to municipal boundaries Explores a wide variety of topics, including infrastructure development,</p>	<p>electoral politics, consumer culture, battles over rights, environmental change, and the meaning of citizenship <i>Beyond the Metropolis</i> University of Chicago Press How rabid dogs, the struggles to contain them, and their power over the public imagination intersected with New York City's rise to urban preeminence. Rabies enjoys a fearsome and lurid reputation. Throughout</p>
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the decades of spiraling growth that defined New York City from the 1840s to the 1910s, the bone-chilling cry of "Mad dog!" possessed the power to upend the ordinary routines and rhythms of urban life. In *Mad Dogs and Other New Yorkers*, Jessica Wang examines the history of this rare but dreaded affliction during a time of rapid urbanization. Focusing on a transformative era in

medicine, politics, and urban society, Wang uses *Rabies* to survey urban social geography, the place of domesticated animals in the nineteenth-century city, and the world of American medicine. *Rabies*, she demonstrates, provides an ideal vehicle for exploring physicians' ideas about therapeutics, disease pathology, and the body as well as the global flows of knowledge and therapeutics.

Beyond the medical realm, the disease also illuminates the cultural fears and political contestations that evolved in lockstep with New York City's burgeoning cityscape. *Mad Dogs and Other New Yorkers* offers lay readers and specialists alike the opportunity to contemplate a tumultuous domain of people, animals, and disease against a backdrop of urban growth, medical

advancement, and social upheaval. The result is a probing history of medicine that details the social world of New York physicians, their ideas about a rare and perplexing disorder, and the struggles of an ever-changing, ever-challenging urban society. Mad Dogs and Other New Yorkers W. W. Norton & Company America's urbanites have engaged in many tumultuous

struggles for civil and worker rights since the Second World War. Heather Ann Thompson focuses in detail on the struggles of Motor City residents during the 1960s and early 1970s and finds that conflict continued to plague the inner city and its workplaces even after Great Society liberals committed themselves to improving conditions. Using the contested urban center

of Detroit as a model, Thompson assesses the role of such upheaval in shaping the future of America's cities. She argues that the glaring persistence of injustice and inequality led directly to explosions of unrest in this period. Thompson finds that unrest as dramatic as that witnessed during Detroit's infamous riot of 1967 by no means doomed the inner city, nor in any way

sealed its fate. The politics of liberalism continued to serve as a catalyst for both polarization and radical new possibilities and Detroit remained a contested, and thus politically vibrant, urban center. Thompson's account of the post-World War II fate of Detroit casts new light on contemporary urban issues, including white flight, police brutality, civic and shop floor rebellion,

labor decline, and the dramatic reshaping of the American political order. Throughout, the author tells the stories of real events and individuals, including James Johnson, Jr., who, after years of suffering racial discrimination in Detroit's auto industry, went on trial in 1971 for the shooting deaths of two foremen and another worker at a Chrysler plant. Whose Detroit? brings

the labor movement into the context of the literature of Sixties radicalism and integrates the history of the 1960s into the broader political history of the postwar period. Urban, labor, political, and African-American history are blended into Thompson's comprehensive portrayal of Detroit's reaction to pressures felt throughout the nation. With deft attention to the historical background

and preoccupation
s of Detroit's
residents,
Thompson has
written a
biography of
an entire city
at a time of
crisis.
*New York and
Los Angeles*
Beacon Press
Flint,
Michigan, is
widely seen as
Detroit's
Detroit: the
perfect
embodiment
of a ruined
industrial
economy and
a shattered
American
dream. In this
deeply
researched
book, Andrew
Highsmith
gives us the
first full-scale

history of
Flint, showing
that the
Vehicle City
has always
seen
demolition as
a tool of
progress.
During the
1930s,
officials hoped
to renew the
city by
remaking its
public schools
into racially
segregated
community
centers. After
the war,
federal
officials and
developers
sought to
strengthen the
region by
building
subdivisions in
Flint's
segregated
suburbs, while

GM executives
and municipal
officials
demolished
urban
factories and
rebuilt them
outside the
city. City
leaders later
launched a
plan to
replace black
neighborhood
s with a
freeway and
new factories.
Each of these
campaigns,
Highsmith
argues,
yielded an
ever more
impoverished
city and a
more racially
divided
metropolis. By
intertwining
histories of
racial
segregation,

mass suburbanization, and industrial	decline, Highsmith gives us a deeply	unsettling look at urban- industrial America."
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