

addition, Silver relates these literary expressions to the representation of women's bodies in the conduct books, beauty manuals and other non-fiction prose of the period, contending that women 'performed' their gender and class alliances through the slender body. Silver discusses a wide range of writers including Charlotte Brontë, Christina Rossetti, Charles Dickens, Alfred Lord Tennyson, Bram Stoker and Lewis Carroll to show that mainstream models of middle-class Victorian womanhood share important qualities with the beliefs or behaviours of the anorexic girl or woman.

First Published in 1997. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Before 1893 no woman anywhere in the world had the vote in a national election. A hundred years later almost all countries had enfranchised women, and it was a sign of backwardness not to have done so. This is the story of how this momentous change came about. The first genuinely global history of women and the vote, it takes the story of women in politics from the earliest times to the present day, revealing startling new connections across time and national boundaries - from Europe and North America to Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Muslim world post-9/11. A story of individuals as well as of wider movements, it includes the often dramatic life-stories of women's suffrage pioneers from across the world, painting vivid biographical portraits of everyone from Susan B. Anthony and the Pankhursts to hitherto lesser-known activists in China, Latin America, and Africa. It is also the first major post-feminist history of women's struggle for the vote. Controversially, Jad Adams rejects the widely accepted idea that success was primarily a result of the pressure group politics of the suffragists and their supporters. Ultimately, he argues, it was nationalism, not feminism, that was the most important factor in winning women the vote.

This book addresses a variety of issues through the examination of heroic figures in children's popular literature, comics, film, and television.

Building Power examines the ways in which concerns about surveillance informed the design and organization of important building types in the United States between the mid-nineteenth century and World War I. Beginning with settings such as prisons, that were specifically planned around surveillance, Anna Vemer Andrzejewski shows how surveillance also affected the design and use of various buildings and environments, including post offices, factories, offices, houses, and camp meetings. Working with great dexterity from case studies as well as scholarly sources, she argues that surveillance not only motivated a range of common buildings but was also a defining practice of modernism. This wide ranging study draws on fundamental concepts from Michel Foucault, even as it revises and extends them. For Andrzejewski, surveillance is any act of sustained, close observation of others that is intended to transform behavior-of those under surveillance as well as those who initiate it. This definition allows her to illuminate the many ways in which those in positions of power have attempted to influence the actions of others, whether to create and enforce hierarchical

Lewis Carroll, J.R.R. Tolkien, and J.K. Rowling have entertained, inspired, confronted social wrongs, and transmitted cultural values—functions previously associated with folklore. Their stories form a new folklore tradition that grounds personal identity, provides social glue, and supports a love of England and English values. This book examines how this tradition came to fruition.

Victorian Literature and the Anorexic BodyCambridge University Press

??, ??, ?????????????? English, Korean, Traditional Chinese, Simplified Chinese, Pinyin ??????????????-?????23?????
?????20?????????????????1902?????????????????115??24?????????????1?????????????
?????.??
??
??
?23??

[Copyright: 451f815113e265a03c1fdd71e2c29936](#)