Behind The Throne A Domestic History Of The Royal Household

In 2001 Argentina faced its most serious economic crisis in years. At this turbulent time in Argentina's history, the question "What is argentinidad?" is more important than ever. The symbols of Argentina's national culture that are now revered came about during another time of economic and political unrest in the second half of the nineteenth century and were captured by writers who understood authorship as a political matter. This book examines Argentine literary narratives from 1850 to 1880, including Amalia (1851) by Jose Marmol, Recuerdos de provincia (1850) by Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, Una excursion a los indios ranqueles (1870) by Lucio V. Mansilla and Martin Fierro (1872, 1879) by Jose Hernandez, and the changing relationship between ideas of citizenship, the body, and national space. The author argues that in each of the literary narratives she discusses, the ideas embodied by the emblematic citizen are articulated clearly in scenes in which the relationship between the gendered body and concepts of nation-space--the spaces, lands or territories where struggles over national identity are represented--comes into play. The work of Rosa Guerra and Eduarda Mansilla de Garcia, who do not have canonical status but were widely read in their time and dealt with the colonial-era myth of the "first" white women held captive by native Argentines, is also explored.

Charles Conant, in the same era, profoundly affected America's economic relationship with Asia and Latin America. During the Wilson administration, Admiral William Caperton's views influenced foreign policy in the Caribbean and Latin America. Controlling J.P. Morgan's overseas investments, Thomas Lamont had direct access to and considerable influence upon every president in the 1920s and 1930s. Adolf Berle, advisor to Franklin Roosevelt, guided the United States' economic and security policies for the post-World War II era, preparing the way for both the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. As members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Arthur Vandenberg and Senator Gerald P. Nye championed United States isolationist policies in the early years of the cold war. Vandenberg later turned internationalist and used his position as ranking Republican on the Committee to promote President Truman's foreign policies in Congress.

Behind the ThroneFive Centuries of Life in the Royal HouseholdJonathan Cape

???????????????????????????? ????????????????????????

??????????????????????????? ?????????????? ????????????????——????????????????????????

?????????????35??? 4. ?????????????????????..... ?????? ??•?? Kiera Cass ??