

Bookmark File International Relations Since 1945 By John W Young Pdf File Free

International Relations Since 1945 **World Since 1945** Themes in Modern European History Since 1945 British Foreign Policy Since 1945 *Urban Planning Theory Since 1945* **Europe Since 1945** *The United States Since 1945* **Postwar** Nach 1945 The Archipelago *British Poetry Since 1945* **States and Nationalism in Europe Since 1945** **France Since 1945** **Britain and Norway in Europe Since 1945** *Jews in German Literature Since 1945* **Canada Since 1945** Uneven Ground *Years of Division* **Conflicts in the Middle East Since 1945** *Social Sciences in the "Other Europe" since 1945* **Britain Since 1945** The Cold War Years *US Economic History Since 1945* **British Literature Since 1945** **The**

World Since 1945 *State of the Nation* *Coming of Age* *Jews in German Literature since 1945* **Moving on** **Japan Since 1945** **Britain Since 1945** *The Development of Economics in Western Europe Since 1945* Economic Growth in Europe Since 1945 *Making Art History in Europe After 1945* *In Search of Détente* *War Since 1945* **Slice of Life** **The USSR Since 1945** **Surpassing Realism** *An Ethnic History of Europe since 1945*

Are there distinct European traditions in economics? Is modern economics homogenous and American? The volume includes case studies of the UK, Sweden, the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Greece.

Each of these examines the conditions relating to the supply of, and demand for, economists. These include: the growth of higher education, the development of postgraduate training in economics, international linkages, both within Europe and outside it, economic ideas and professionalization, and involvement in economic policy-making and public affairs. Whilst each chapter is attentive to particular national features, they also place the development of economics in the context of the postwar movement towards European integration. A comprehensive narrative survey of US History since WWII, this text focuses on the public life of the American people. It weaves together political, economic, foreign policy, and military history, while incorporating much of the new social, demographic, environmental, and cultural history of the period. Encompassing political, social, and cultural issues, this primary source reader allows students to hear the voices of

the past, giving a richer understanding of American society since 1945. Comprises over 50 documents, which incorporate political, social, and cultural history and encompass the viewpoints of ordinary people as well as a variety of leaders. An extended introduction explains to students how to think and work like historians by using primary sources. Includes both written texts and photographs. Headnotes contextualize the documents and questions encourage students to engage critically with the sources. Employing 286 scholars, this two volume encyclopedia contains entries on post-World War II European political history and groups, significant events and persons, the economy, religion, education, the arts, women's issues, writers, and more. The first history of Europe since 1945 which examines the continent from a mainly ethnic perspective, Panikos Panayi has drawn on years of research to produce this comparative and exploratory account of the

experience of ethnic minorities in post-war Europe. The coverage encompasses all categories of minorities including immigrants and refugees, localised ethnic groupings and dispersed peoples. Geographically, the scope of the book ranges from the Atlantic to the Urals and the Mediterranean to the Arctic, looking in particular at the Soviet Union, Britain, France, Germany, Romania, Cyprus and the former Yugoslavia. 'An enjoyable, highly readable history that manages to bring murky, often fiendishly complex events into the light' Sunday Times

Italy emerged from the Second World War in ruins. Divided, invaded and economically broken, it was a nation that some people claimed had ceased to exist. And yet, as rural society disappeared almost overnight, by the 1960s, it could boast the fastest-growing economy in the world. In *The Archipelago*, historian John Foot chronicles Italy's tumultuous history from the post-war period to the present

day. From the silent assimilation of fascists into society after 1945 to the artistic peak of neorealist cinema, he examines both the corrupt and celebrated sides of the country. While often portrayed as a failed state on the margins of Europe, Italy has instead been at the centre of innovation and change - a political laboratory. This new history tells the fascinating story of a country always marked by scandal but with the constant ability to re-invent itself. Comprising original research and lively insights, *The Archipelago* chronicles the crises and modernisations of more than seventy years of post-war Italy, from its fields, factories, squares and housing estates to Rome's political intrigue. This revised edition contains new sections which recognize the increased influence of the Northern Irish and university poets, and, throughout, the commentaries render each poet - Larkin, Hughes, Porter, Heaney, Fenton, Raine, among others - immediately accessible. From

the post-war movement to the post-expressionist movement, the poetic terrain is mapped out since the World War II. This volume contains some 46 essays on various aspects of contemporary German-Jewish literature. The approaches are diverse, reflecting the international origins of the contributors, who are based in seventeen different countries. Holocaust literature is just one theme in this context; others are memory, identity, Christian-Jewish relations, anti-Zionism, *la belle juive*, and more. Prose, poetry and drama are all represented, and there is a major debate on the controversial attempt to stage Fassbinder's *Der Müll, die Stadt und der Tod* in 1985. The overall approach of the volume is an inclusive one. In his introduction, the editor calls for a reappraisal of the terms of German-Jewish discourse away from the notion of 'Germans' and 'Jews' and towards the idea that both Jews and non-Jews, all of them Germans, have contributed to the corpus of 'German-Jewish

literature'. A second edition of this book is now available. This accessible text provides a concise political history of European integration from the end of World War II to the present. The "European project" raises fascinating and important questions: How did Europe's states overcome their traditional rivalries and quarrels to build supranational institutions? What were the economic and geopolitical forces that drove them? Which individual statesmen contributed most to defining the European project? What are the issues that confronted the EU in the last decade and what problems will the EU face as its leaders consider even more advanced forms of political integration? All these questions are addressed by this engaging text, which offers a clear and readable account of the complex historical process by which Europe's unique polity has been built. The aim of this series is to support and promote the study of the history and practice of art historical writing focusing on

its institutional and conceptual foundations, from the past to the present day in all areas and all periods. Besides addressing the major innovators of the past it also encourages re-thinking ways in which the subject may be written in the future. It ignores the disciplinary boundaries imposed by the Anglophone expression 'art history' and allows and encourages the full range of enquiry that encompasses the visual arts in its broadest sense as well as topics falling within archaeology, anthropology, ethnography and other specialist disciplines and approaches. It welcomes contributions from young and established scholars and is aimed at building an expanded audience for what has hitherto been a much specialised topic of investigation. It complements the work of the 'Journal of Art Historiography'. Twelve chapters consider the key political, cultural and economic changes of post-1945 Europe. This title charts the history of Europe since 1945

and includes coverage of political, social and economic themes through a country-by-country approach. It also features chapters on the Cold War, the Common European Market, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and assesses the development of culture since 1945. Historiography is woven into the narrative and all of the chapters are supported by bibliographies, advice sections and source material. The exercise sections comprise structured, essay and source-based activities, reflecting examination syllabuses. The last fifty years have seen immense challenges for the French: constructing a new European order, building a modern economy, searching for a stable political system. It has also been a time of anxiety and doubt. The French have had to come to terms with the legacy of the German Occupation, the political and social implications of the influx of foreign immigrants, the destruction of traditional rural life, and the threat of Anglo American culture to French language and

civilization. Robert Gildea's account examines French politics, society, and culture as well as France's role in the world from 1945 to 1995. He looks at France's attempt to recover national greatness after the Second World War; its attempt to deal with the fear of German resurgence by building the European Community; the Algerian war; and the later development of a neo-colonialism to preserve its influence in Africa and the Pacific. He traces the career of General de Gaulle, the revolution of 1968, and the trend towards both political consensus and political disillusionment. He also examines the rise and fall of the French intellectual, the changing cultural policy of the state, and the threat of feminism, regionalism, and multiculturalism to the ideal of the 'One and Indivisible Republic'. Reviews Canada's post-war history and recounts how Canadians strove for prosperity, international respectability, and a more vigorous national culture

British Foreign Policy since 1945 brings a chronological approach to the study of British foreign policy since the Second World War in order to make the principal events and dynamics accessible within a broader historical and cultural context. The key features included in this book: a detailed chronological survey of developments in post-war British politics; an integrated discussion of foreign and domestic policy developments indicating connections and interlocking themes; illustrations of British foreign policy drawn from popular culture; analysis of Britain's role in the world, particularly in regards to the UK's decision to leave the EU; a range of in-text features including essay questions and seminar/discussion topics. This timely book will be essential reading for anyone interested in British politics, foreign policy analysis and British history. Concisely rendered, engagingly written, and thoughtful in its judgments, this short book is a most

valuable interpretation of Japan's remarkable history since the end of World War II. It surveys the dramatic changes in Japan's society, politics, economy, international relations, and culture from defeat in World War II through the disasters of March 11, 2011. Dunscomb analyzes Japan's postwar experience with balance and admirable clarity, writing in an accessible and fast-paced style that will be welcomed by students and teachers alike. This is by far the best short introduction to the history of contemporary Japan available for classroom use. Appalachia has played a complex and often contradictory role in the unfolding of American history. Created by urban journalists in the years following the Civil War, the idea of Appalachia provided a counterpoint to emerging definitions of progress. Early-twentieth-century critics of modernity saw the region as a remnant of frontier life, a reflection of simpler times that should be preserved and protected.

However, supporters of development and of the growth of material production, consumption, and technology decried what they perceived as the isolation and backwardness of the place and sought to "uplift" the mountain people through education and industrialization. Ronald D Eller has worked with local leaders, state policymakers, and national planners to translate the lessons of private industrial-development history into public policy affecting the region. In *Uneven Ground: Appalachia since 1945*, Eller examines the politics of development in Appalachia since World War II with an eye toward exploring the idea of progress as it has evolved in modern America. Appalachia's struggle to overcome poverty, to live in harmony with the land, and to respect the diversity of cultures and the value of community is also an American story. In the end, Eller concludes, "Appalachia was not different from the rest of America; it was in fact a mirror of what the nation was

becoming." Britain is an island, and this is an account by a literary historian - the first to be attempted - of its literature since the end of the Second World War in 1945. It sees the literature of this island as a surprisingly self-sufficient art, subject to foreign influences but rarely dependent on them; and in its theatre and fiction, a story of international success. It considers the New Novel of the 1950s with Kingsley Amis, Iris Murdoch and others, the literature of Christian revival with Tolkien and C.S. Lewis, the new theatre of Osborne, Pinter and Stoppard, the poetry of Philip Larkin; and its emphasis throughout is on the argumentative issues that they raise and struggle to answer. This is the story of a nation reflected in its literature since it emerged in victory at the end of Hitler's war. In recent years, a remarkable flourishing of works on the postwar history of social science and humanities disciplines led to the growing configuration of a field of "Cold War social science" research. Yet in spite of its thematic

diversity, and with few exceptions, the geography of the field remains overwhelmingly North American and Western European. This volume brings in the perspective of the "other Europe." It contributes a series of observations, on and from the margins of the field, which reflect on the condition of knowledge and research on what is perceived and thematized as the (semi-)periphery by the observers themselves. Rather than simply attempting to shift focus, the chapters explore scientific visions of the social off-center. They span the years from the immediate postwar period to the present, and the European semi-peripheries from Tartu to Portugal, with the majority of studies covering East Central Europe. In its chronology, the volume follows, but often challenges, existing accounts of postwar social science: part one engages with Sovietization and the profound transformation of most social science and humanities disciplines in the postwar

period up to the 1950s; the second part covers the spectacular rise and domination of sociology among 1960s social sciences; the intensification of transnational exchanges up to the 1980s is the topic of the third part; and the crisis and reorganization of the social sciences in the late-socialist period and the post-socialist years of transition are analyzed in the fourth and final section of the volume.

"Including a newly updated bibliography and maps of the area, this is the perfect introduction for all students wishing to understand the complex situation in the Middle East, in its historical context."--BOOK JACKET. From the end of the Second World War until the recent break-up of the communist regimes, there has been a widespread assumption that the age of nationalism had passed and that nationalism was made up of a set of dangerous and disastrous ideas. States and Nationalism examines the ceaseless controversies surrounding the ideas of the

nation and nationalism and shows that they are very far from dead in twenty-first century Europe. Beginning by defining these terms and setting out theories and concepts clearly and concisely, this book analyzes the impact of nationalism since the Second World War, covering themes that include the relationship of nationalism to the Cold War; the re-emergence of demands by stateless nations; European integration and globalization and their effects; immigration since the 1970s; the effects of nationalism on the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Yugoslavia. Die Atombombe und der Kalte Krieg, aber auch die Währungsreform und das Wunder von Bern kennzeichnen eine Epoche, in der die Vergangenheit unaussprechbar schien und die Zukunft bedrohlich. Das Gefühl, in einer Zeit ohne Ein- und Ausgang, ohne Richtung und ohne Schutz zu leben, beschreibt Hans Ulrich Gumbrecht in seinem neuen Buch als zentral für die

Stimmung nach 1945: Er nennt es Latenz. In diesem Panorama der Nachkriegszeit begegnen wir nicht nur Beckett, Heidegger oder Camus, sondern auch einem Kind, das 1948 in einer zerbombten deutschen Stadt zur Welt kommt. Gumbrecht experimentiert mit einer Form der Darstellung, die persönliche Erinnerungen in Spannung zur Weltgeschichte setzt. Auf diese Weise gelingt es ihm, zu erklären, warum jene Epoche unser Leben bis heute prägt. Nach 1945 ist eine Genealogie der Gegenwart, die mit Präzision und Blick für große Zusammenhänge erklärt, wie wir wurden, was wir sind. Damit löst der Autor einmal mehr den Anspruch ein, zu den weltweit bedeutendsten Intellektuellen unserer Zeit zu gehören. International Relations since 1945 is the most student-friendly guide to the history of international relations. In it, Young and Kent provide an accessible and comprehensive introduction to key developments in international relations across

the world. Now in its third edition, the text has been thoroughly updated to include contemporary developments and includes a brand new concluding part: 'The Age of Uncertainty, 2011 - 2018'. New to the third edition are three chapters covering developments from the last decade. The first of these, 'Conflict and Chaos in the Middle East', describes the development of the War in Syria and the emergence of the so-called Islamic State. Young & Kent tackle Brexit and the Trump administration in a new chapter on 'Threats to the existing Global Order: Instability in the West'. The final new chapter details 'Challenges from the East' with an overview of Russia's unstable relationship with NATO, North Korea's nuclear ambitions, and China's new international economic rules under the leadership of Xi Jinping. International Relations Since 1945 is helpfully structured chronologically and by region, taking the reader through the tension of the Cold

War and post-war decolonisation to the Vietnam War, The Detente Era, and the latest developments in Middle East politics. Furthermore, students are supported by helpful learning features including biographies of key figures and chronologies of events. Tony Judt decided to write *Postwar* in 1989, the year the collapse of the Soviet Union provided European history with a rare example of a clearly-signposted 'end of an era'. It's scarcely surprising, then, that the great virtue of Judt's book is the clarity and the breadth of its account of postwar Europe. His book coalesces around one central theme: the idea that the whole of the history of this period can be explained as an unravelling of the consequences of World War II. A bold claim, but Judt's exceptional ability to create strong, well-structured, inclusive arguments allows him to pull it off convincingly. Judt's work is also a fine example of creative thinking, in that he excels in connecting things together in new and interesting

ways. This virtue extends from his unusual ability to combine the best elements of the Anglo-American and the French historiographical traditions - the latter informing his strong interest in the importance of cultural history - to his unwillingness to allow himself to be constrained by historical category and ultimately to his linguistic abilities. *Postwar* is, above all, a triumph of integration, something that is only made possible by its author's flair for creating strong, persuasive arguments. Bibliographical essay: p. [243]-250. This compelling volume re-examines the topic of economic growth in Europe after the Second World War. The contributors approach the subject armed not only with new theoretical ideas, but also with the experience of the 1980s on which to draw. The analysis is based on both applied economics and on economic history. Thus, while the volume is greatly informed by insights from growth theory, emphasis is given to the presentation of chronological

and institutional detail. The case study approach and the adoption of a longer-run perspective than is normal for economists allow new insights to be obtained. As well as including chapters that consider the experience of individual European countries, the book explores general European institutional arrangements and historical circumstances. The result is a genuinely comparative picture of post-war growth, with insights that do not emerge from standard cross-section regressions based on the post-1960 period. This book examines Britain and Norway in Europe from 1945 through to the former's departure from the European Union in 2020. It compares their European relations and investigates their bilateral relationship within the contexts of security, trade and, above all, European integration. Britain and Norway are outsiders in Europe, and they have both been sceptical of the continental federalist approach to European integration. The

question of membership itself has been highly controversial in both countries: the public has been divided on the issue; it has plagued political parties and governments; and prime ministers have resigned over European issues. This book explores why these countries have struggled so deeply with the idea of Europe since 1945, and looks ahead to how the relationship between Britain and Norway might develop after Brexit. This volume contains some 46 essays on various aspects of contemporary German-Jewish literature. The approaches are diverse, reflecting the international origins of the contributors, who are based in seventeen different countries. Holocaust literature is just one theme in this context; others are memory, identity, Christian-Jewish relations, anti-Zionism, *la belle juive*, and more. Prose, poetry and drama are all represented, and there is a major debate on the controversial attempt to stage Fassbinder's *Der Müll, die Stadt und der Tod* in 1985. The

overall approach of the volume is an inclusive one. In his introduction, the editor calls for a reappraisal of the terms of German-Jewish discourse away from the notion of 'Germans' and 'Jews' and towards the idea that both Jews and non-Jews, all of them Germans, have contributed to the corpus of 'German-Jewish literature'. Providing an account of post-war Britain, as seen through food and cookery, this book discusses how our changing attitudes to class, ethnicity, technology, feminism and the family have been mirrored in our feelings about spotted dick, chicken vindaloo and cappuccino, as well as our attitudes to, for instance, table manners and kitchen design. From the serving hatch to the microwave oven, from the Ministry of Food to organic avocados, the shifts and upheavals of post-war British life are reflected in this history of what we eat, why, how and with whom. This is the sixth edition of what has become the standard textbook on contemporary British political

history since the end of World War II. This authoritative chronological survey discusses domestic policy and politics in particular, but also covers external and international relations. The new and improved edition of this important book brings the picture to the present by including the following additions: " September 11th " the Iraq war and after " the election of Iain Duncan Smith DS and Michael Howard as leaders of the Conservative party " the issue of immigration " the new royal wedding " the 2005 election " the importance of China on the British stage. Britain since 1945 is essential reading for any student of contemporary British history and politics. Following the Second World War, modern systems of urban and regional planning were established in Britain and most other developed countries. In this book, Nigel Taylor describes the changes in planning thought which have taken place since then. He outlines the main theories of planning,

from the traditional view of urban planning as an exercise in physical design, to the systems and rational process views of planning of the 1960s; from Marxist accounts of the role of planning in capitalist society in the 1970s, to theories about planning implementation, and more recent views of planning as a form of 'communicative action'. This book offers a comprehensive overview of Britain's development since the end of the Second World War. It comprises 23 contributions from leading authorities and newer scholars, set in context with a foreword by Raymond Seitz. A comprehensive and fascinating introduction to Britain from the end of the Second World War Draws together the themes that have dominated discussion amongst scholars and media commentators The chapters are set in context with a foreword by Raymond Seitz Covers topics such as foreign policy, political parties, the media, race relations, women and social change, science and

IT, culture, industrial relations, the welfare state, and political and economic issues in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland Covering German foreign policy since the end of World War II, this book explores Germany's recovery from wartime defeat and destruction. Through a chronological series of case studies, it offers a document-based account of 60 years of German policymaking. State of the Nation: British Theatre since 1945 looks at post-war Britain from a theatrical perspective. It examines the constant interplay between theatre and society from the resurgent optimism of the Attlee years to the satire boom of the Sixties and the growth of political theatre under Tony Blair in the post-Iraq period. Featuring detailed evaluations of writers from J. B. Priestley and Terence Rattigan to Alan Bennett and David Hare, Billington is continuously insightful and incisive. As Britain's longest-serving theatre critic Michael Billington is uniquely placed to

offer an authoritative overview of modern British theatre, and the book offers a passionate defence of the dramatist as the medium's key creative figure. Controversial, witty and informed, *State of the Nation* offers a fresh and challenging look at the vast upheavals that have taken place in British society, and the theatre which documents and challenges it, in the course of sixty turbulent years. '[Billington] views his subject as a "vehicle of moral enquiry" and brings to bear wide experience, astute opinion and diligent research to write what for many might become the definitive book on theatre in the period between the departures of Churchill and Blair . . . This book should be a must for Christmas stocking of anyone interested in theatre in this country. It will give readers hours of pleasure and in many cases, the odd splutter of indignation as a forthright opinion does not fit in with their own. That is the mark of a

good critic and Michael Billington is one of the very best.' *British Theatre Guide* Since 1945 the US economy has evolved from an expanding consumer society in which affluence was more widely distributed than ever before. Mike French's volume examines the principal economic developments and social changes in the US since 1945, including those in business, regional dynamics, protest movements, and population distribution. Social movements based on the civil rights demands of African-Americans, ethnic minorities, and women are also examined. The elements of continuity to pre-1945 trends and the points of departure, notably in the post-1970 period, are discussed to provide a more complete examination than previously available. Examines the history of the USSR from 1945 to early 1989 by offering opposing viewpoints on issues.

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