Cover illustration:

Ancient Greek god Athena.
© markara / Fotolia
Christopher Schliephake

On Alexander’s Tracks
Exploring Geographies, Memories, and Cultural Identities along the North-West Frontier of British India in the Nineteenth Century

How did British officers, geographers, and adventurers use the motif of ‘travelling’ in Alexander’s ‘footsteps’ during their respective missions in Central Asia? Christopher Schliephake shows how the reception of Alexander the Great became an integral part of imperial self-representation and colonial identity in the nineteenth century. As Schliephake argues, the experiential framework of the exploration and conquest of regions like the Punjab or Afghanistan turned the abstract notion of following in Alexander’s ‘tracks’ into a highly relevant category for negotiating the relationship between the present and the past, Europe and Asia. However, the further the British explorers advanced, they realized that Alexander had already been waiting for them – he came in the guise of Sikander or Iskander and some local indigenous tribes even claimed direct descent from him. The way the writings of the travelers reacted to the cultural confrontation between a ‘Western’ and an ‘Eastern’ Alexander will be one of the main themes of this book.

CONTENTS
Acknowledgments | Introduction | Setting the Stage | Romancing Alexander | The Material Fabrics of Memory and the Possession of the Past | Contested Memories and Collective Identities | Epilogue | Bibliography | Index
Hans Beck / Kostas Buraselis / Alex McAuley (ed.)

Ethnos and Koinon

Studies in Ancient Greek Ethnicity and Federalism

The ethnic turn has led to a paradigm shift in Classics and Ancient History. In Greek history, it toppled the traditional view that the various ethnos states of the Classical and Hellenistic periods drew on a remote pedigree of tribal togetherness. Instead, it appears that those leagues were built on essentially changing, flexible, and relatively late constructions of regional identities that took shape most often only in the Archaic period.

The implications are far-reaching. They impact the conception of an ethnos’ political organization; and they spill over into the study of external relations. It has been posited that in their conduct of foreign policy, ethne often resorted to a federal program. Did ethne emulate each other, and did they inspire others to adopt a federal organization? More recently, it was argued that their foreign policy was charged with ethnicized attitudes. Did the idea of ethnic togetherness generally influence foreign policy? And, did everyone subscribe to the same blueprint of ethnicized arguments?

The contributions to this volume explore the lived and often contradictory experience between tribal belonging and political integration.

CONTRIBUTORS
Emily Mackil, Giovanna Daverio Rocchi, Nikolaos Petrochilos, Albert Schachter, Angela Ganter, Ruben Post, Nikos Giannakopoulos, Alex McAuley, Claudia Antonetti, Jacek Rzepka, Sheila Ager, Catherine Grandjean, Kostas Buraselis, Athanassios Rizakis, James Roy, Cinzia Bearzot, Maria Mili, Margriet Haagsma & Laura Surtees & C. Myles Chykerda, Selene E. Psoma, Adolfo J. Domínguez, Katerina Panagopoulou, Hans Beck
This book focuses on the functioning of Roman leadership in the period of the Tetrarchs to Theodosius (380–395). Our volume starts from the idea that the imperial and ecclesiastical administrations became interdependent in this period and thus presents an integrated approach of imperial and religious leadership. As the spread of ideology plays a key role in creating societal consensus and thus in wielding power successfully, the volume analyses both types of leadership from an ideological angle. It examines the communicative strategies employed by Roman emperors and bishops through analyzing the ideological messages that were disseminated by a variety of media: coins, architectural monuments, literary and legal texts. The central question of this volume is how, in a period in which an important shift took place in the power balance between church and state, emperors and bishops made use of ideology to bind people to them and thus to interact with their ‘crowds’, whether they be the inhabitants of the city of Rome or Constantinople, the subjects of the Empire at large or the members of the various religious communities.
Javier Andreu / Aitor Blanco-Pérez (ed.)

Signs of weakness and crisis in the Western cities of the Roman Empire (c. II–III AD)

At the end of the 2nd century AD the urban network of the Roman Empire was subject to weakness and crisis. We know this on one hand through decrees from the Flavian era, comments of Pliny the Younger on the financial problems of some cities and on the other hand through notices in the Historia Augusta reporting the existence of oppida labentia – “cities in decline”. In this volume, we discuss some of these issues with the following questions: was the municipal system, at least in the Roman West and, particularly in Roman Spain, a useful and sustainable model of managing local autonomy? Was it a durable system? Were new cities more fragile than others in terms of financial sustainability? What were the causes and the indicators signalling the lack of strength of many urban centres from the 2nd century AD onwards?

CONTRIBUTORS
Nicholas Purcell, Javier Andreu, Aitor Blanco-Pérez, Lourdes Martínez de Morentín, Javier Martínez, David Espinosa, Mar Zarzalejos & Carmen Fernández-Ochoa & Patricia Hevia & Germán Esteban & Rosa Pina, Alejandro Quevedo, Pilar Diarte-Blasco, Juan Francisco Palencia, Antonio Guilabert & Manuel H. Olcina & Eva Tendero, Rosario Cebrián, César Carreras & Jordi Guardia & Josep Guitart, Laurent Brassous, André Carneiro, Andrew Wallace-Hadrill
Adam Ziółkowski

**From Roma quadrata to la grande Roma dei Tarquini**

A Study of the Literary Tradition on Rome’s Territorial Growth under the Kings

---

By the end of the regal period (late 6th c. BC) Rome was by far the greatest non-Greek city in Italy. How she attained her enormous size was a problem for the ancients no less than for the moderns. The former agreed on Rome’s birth (the first city of the 8th c. BC on the Palatine’s 15 hectares) and completion (all the traditional Seven Hills, ca. 400 hectares); everything in-between was a matter of dispute. The latter, while agreeing on the point of arrival, evidenced by the archaic remains of the ‘Servian Wall’, reject the point of departure and so the whole literary tradition on Rome’s growth, pointing out that the Palatine was inhabited much earlier and the Capitol earlier still; another argument is a hypothetical huge (200–300 hectares) ‘proto-urban centre’ on Rome’s site. The aim of this study is to assess the worth of the ancients’ certainty that the Palatine was the city’s cradle and see if their writings preserved dependable information on her growth; the results – Rome was in fact founded on the Palatine and had one stage of growth between the ‘Romulean’ birth and the ‘Servian-Tarquinian’ achievement – pass well the test of confrontation with the archaeological material.
Jörg Rüpke

Peace and War in Rome

A Religious Construction of Warfare

Translated by David M. B. Richardson

Warfare is one of the defining elements that drove the development of the city of Rome from a small territory into a Mediterranean Empire. Religion is identified as having played an important part in this. Never done before, this book undertakes a survey of all rituals, and religious institutions in a broader sense, along with discourses related to peace and warfare. Priests and senators, generals and soldiers, men and women are acknowledged as agents with very different competencies, interests, and experiences, but also different opportunities to leave material traces or textual reflections of their activities. Throughout, the author pays attention to developments in time as well as space. He seeks to reconstruct the religious construction of peace and war at Rome as a tool and an attitude caught up in a process of change. The book persists in addressing the ways in which specific religious concepts might further or impede the pursuit of power and obedience to power, sharpen or mitigate internal competition, be conducive or not to the integration of allied powers, without ever claiming to “explain” military success or expansion.

CONTENTS
Rome: a city prepared | Rome at war | In the camp | Rome in victory | War and religion in Rome | Afterword | Bibliography | Index

2019
361 pages
€ 64,–
978-3-515-12378-5 SOFTCOVER
978-3-515-12381-5 E-BOOK

Please order here: www.steiner-verlag.de
Empire, Hegemony or Anarchy?
Rome and Italy, 201–31 BCE

Karl-Joachim Hölkeskamp / Sema Karataş / Roman Roth (ed.)

During the period between the end of the Hannibalic War and Octavian’s decisive victory in the battle of Actium in 31 BC, the Italian peninsula gradually evolved as the heartland of the Roman Empire as it was expanding across the Mediterranean. The international team of contributors to this book elucidates different aspects of the social, cultural and political tensions that erupted as part of this process, and which more than once threatened the very existence of the Roman Republic as an imperial power. Central themes include the relationship between Rome and the Italians as unequal partners; the visual and architectural representation of these dynamics; the place of Italy within Roman concepts of imperial rule; and the gradual, contested transformation of the allied polities into regional communities of Roman citizens.

THE EDITORS
Karl-Joachim Hölkeskamp is Professor Emeritus of Ancient History at the Universität zu Köln.

Sema Karataş is Post-doctoral researcher and lecturer in Ancient History at the Universität zu Köln.

Roman Roth is Associate Professor of Classics at the University of Cape Town.

CONTRIBUTORS
John R. Patterson, Clifford Ando, Roman Roth, Marion Bolder-Boos, Stéphane Bourdin, Saskia T. Roselaar, Guy Bradley, Wolfgang Blösel, Sema Karataş, Federico Santangelo

2019
259 pages with 16 b/w illustrations
€ 49,–
978-3-515-11524-7 SOFTCOVER
978-3-515-11525-4 E-BOOK
Since Bouthoul’s seminal work on polemology (1951), war studies have been increasingly influenced by sociology, psychology and psychoanalysis, memory studies, and even literary theory; while also weathering the storms of the cultural turn and, more generally, postmodernism: These are challenges that raised new questions, or offered new answers. How is war memorialized and commemorated? How do individuals react to war trauma? How are individual reactions and narratives implemented in collective thoughts, narratives and memories? How do societies remember wars, and how do these memories, in turn, affect political structures? How are public commemorations organized? These are some of the questions contemporary war studies are still engaged in. By presenting case studies both ancient and modern, from the ancient Greeks and Romans through medieval and modern times to contemporary history, this volume stimulates reflection on how and why individuals and societies remember and commemorate war.

**CONTRIBUTORS**

Lilah Grace Canevaro, Birgit Bergmann, Holger Baitinger, James Roy, Nina Fehrren-Weiss, Simone Bellezza, Mirko Canevaro, Blanka Misic, Johannes Birgfeld, Marco Mondini, Roel Konijnendijk, Elena Franchi, Mark Thorne, Giuseppe Albertoni, Alessandro Salvador, Mirko Canevaro
Plato is often reproached for having a distorted view of democracy due to prejudice and an elitist philosophical approach. Such objections are not utterly groundless, but they miss the gist of the matter. One of the main aims of this study is to show that, while conceiving his critique of democracy, Plato has a clear perception of its development and elements. A further objective is to demonstrate how he draws on democratic ideology to advance his own political theory. Accordingly, this book will expose numerous intertextual connections of Plato with other authors of this epoch. The first and greater part of this study reveals how in the “Gorgias” Plato gives a detailed account on the process of democratic man's transformation into tyrannical man. The second part examines the parallels between this dialogue and the “Republic”. Thus, Plato’s intimate knowledge of democratic ideology shows that his criticism of phenomena such as absolute freedom, demagoguery (populism), glorification of power, traditional politics etc. remains relevant.

Ivan Jordović

Taming Politics

Plato and the Democratic Roots of Tyrannical Man

THE AUTHOR

Ivan Jordović is Professor of Ancient History at the University of Novi Sad. His primary research subjects include Greek history and political thought.

CONTENTS

Preface | Introduction | The Gorgias | The Republic | Final Considerations | Bibliography | Index
Interested in purchase models, prices and special offers? Please visit e-library.steiner-verlag.de/site/librarians
You want to test the eLibrary? Request a test account!
The Steiner eLibrary currently boasts more than 1,400 e-books and is constantly growing as we add new releases and selected backlist titles. Take advantage of cost-effective subject packages, or use our pick & choose option to select individual titles that are most relevant to your subject. Whichever option you choose, you will have permanent, unlimited access to the e-books that you have purchased.

Optimum page speed thanks to PubEngine technology

Evidence Based Acquisition available

Pick & choose option with no minimum orders

Bundle-prices: up to 30 % discount on frontlist titles

For information about bundles and prices or for a customized quote, please contact Paul Osborn at Phone: +49 (0)30 54880853 | Mobile: +49 (0)170 3229373 E-mail: posborn@steiner-verlag.de
The idea of a “United States of Europe” was revived during the European Parliament elections in May 2019. However, the idea dates back to the early 19th century while being particularly popular in the first half of the 20th century. It focused on how European integration is related to democracy and human rights. The main player was civil society, including, in the inter-war period, the interconnected human rights leagues and Masons. The resistance in World War II carried the idea forward. It reached its peak popularity between 1946 and 1951, when Winston Churchill pleaded in favour of a “United States of Europe”. This caused many people to write to him and those letters provide insights into the concept of a European unity from an individual point of view.

This book is based on the analysis of extensive archive material of Masons, human rights leagues and those letters to Churchill. It enhances critical research on the idea of Europe and its civil society base. It also takes a fresh look at Masons, human rights leagues and at the interconnections between the notions of Europe and civilization.

CONTENTS
Introduction | Freemasons and the Idea of Europe in the 1920s and 1930s | Human Rights Leagues and the Idea of Europe During the Interwar Period | “My Dear Mr. Churchill …” | Epilogue | Summaries | Documentation | Index
All the countries that took part in the First World War had to deal with more or less intense inflation. There were many underlying causes of this phenomenon: expansion of the money supply because of a need to finance a rapid growth in public spending; intense exploitation of production factors connected with the war economy; problems of production and transportation; and turmoil on the international commodity and capital markets. This had major consequences for the distribution of wealth, for investments and for growth, as well as repercussions on the political sphere.

Of all the countries involved, two direct opponents – Austria-Hungary and successor states and the Kingdom of Italy – both during and after the conflict, had particularly severe effects of high inflation. The essays collected in this volume aim to describe and explain, in a comparative perspective, the inflationary dynamics in the two states, focusing also on the political and social effects of the phenomenon and on the measures put in place to contain it. In this way, certain points emerge that contribute to enriching the interpretative framework on the course of the conflict and on the difficulties of the post-war period, highlighting the role played by politicians, bankers, entrepreneurs and economists.
This book reveals and discusses the foundations of law and justice. Fifteen leading lawyers and philosophers of law, representing thirteen nations and fifteen different philosophical schools examine the value and purpose of law, and the nature and requirements of law and justice. Some of the world’s most learned and provocative legal scholars address the ultimate questions of legal and social philosophy from all angles and the broadest possible perspective, with special reference to the work of Mortimer Newlin Stead Sellers, and the republican, liberal, and analytical schools of legal thought. The conclusions reached here are not fully unanimous, congruent or conclusive, but they represent the pinnacle of legal scholarship as it exists today and furnish the necessary basis for any future study of law, justice, or the ultimate requirements of just, effective and legitimate law and society.

CONTRIBUTORS
Joshua Kassner, Colin Starger, Richard Bett, Sanne Taekema, Marcelo Campos Galuppo, Andres Botero-Bernal, Veronique Champeil-Desplats, Marijan Pavčnik, Ricardo Guibourg, Leslie Francis, Stephan Kirste, Gülrez Uygur, Matthias Mahlmann, João Maurício Adeodato, Pierluigi Chiassoni, Mortimer Newlin Stead Sellers
The most fundamental topics for philosophy of law in modern societies include the rule of law and democracy. It is widely accepted that both are important for good governance, but the concepts are often elusive. The rule of law and democracy sometimes compete with each other depending on their conceptions. A variety of arguments have been suggested for explaining and justifying them, but none is conclusive. It is important to give a better understanding of the rule of law and democracy and then unite them together.

This book contains the 12th Kobe Lecture “Fuller’s Relationships” delivered by Kristen Rundle, another main lecture “The Borders of Law” delivered by Tetsu Sakurai, and the selected articles related with the rule of law and democracy that were originally presented at the 1st IVR Japan International Conference at Doshisha University (Kyoto, Japan) in 2018.
Termed ‘Hollywood South’, New Orleans is the site of a burgeoning cultural economy of film and television production. In the wake of Hurricane Katrina, this production plays an important role in the city’s rebuilding. *Down in Treme: Race, Place, and New Orleans on Television* takes the HBO series *Treme*, filmed on-location in New Orleans, as a case study for exploring relationships between television production and raced and classed geographies in the rebuilding of post-Katrina New Orleans. *Treme* demonstrates how city efforts to attract film and television production collide with the television industry’s desire to create new forms of connection for increasingly distracted audiences through the production of “authentic” connections to place. *Down in Treme* explores what is at stake in these collisions for local culture and struggles over the right to neighborhood and city space. By putting post-broadcast television studies, critical race theory, and urban studies into conversation, *Down in Treme* provides a poignant case study that enjoins scholars to go beyond the text to consider how media industries and production practices intervene into the contemporary media city.

**THE AUTHOR**

Helen Morgan Parmett is an Associate Professor in the Department of Theatre and affiliate faculty in the Film and Television Program and the Gender, Sexuality, and Women’s Studies Program at the University of Vermont, where she holds the Edwin W. Lawrence Forensic Professorship of Speech. Her research focuses on the relationships between media, spatiality, and identity, with particular emphases on media production, television studies, and media geography.

**CONTENTS**

Introduction | From *Frank’s Place to Treme* | Media, Cultural Policy & Urban Planning before and after Katrina | Location, Location, Location! Sites & Spatial Practices in Location Shooting | From the Screen to the Street: *Treme* Tourism | It’s HBO: Affective Economics of Place | Conclusion
Cartography is one of the oldest forms of media. With cartography and media, meaning, ideology, and power are habitually arbitrated across and through space and time. Media has an underlying mapping impulse – a proclivity to comprehend itself and be rendered comprehensible through metaphors of topologies, networks, and flows that lead to the constant evacuation of spaces in order to produce places of communication. Both media and cartography are never static, but instead, are ongoing scopic and discursive regimes that continually make and remake how we understand and interact with our world. Developments in mobile computing have not only increased the pace, flow, and interaction of media across space, but also the ubiquity, and thus the taken-for-grantedness, of mapping. Owing to the practices of the neogeographers of the Geoweb, media requires geographical situatedness in which and for which media can take place. Media’s Mapping Impulse is an interdisciplinary collection that explores the relationship between cartography, geospatial technologies, and locative media on the one hand, and new and traditional media forms such as social media, mobile apps, and film on the other.

The Editors
Chris Lukinbeal, Laura Sharp, Anton Escher and Elsbeth Sommerlad are part of the Media Geography at Mainz research group of the Institute of Geography at Johannes Gutenberg University and the School of Geography and Development at the University of Arizona. For the last two decades this group has been at the forefront of the scholarly conversation that advance the linkages between media, space, self and society in our digitally interconnected world.

CONTRIBUTORS
Chris Lukinbeal & Laura Sharp, Denis Wood, Marcus A. Doel, Giorgio Avezzù, Paul C. Adams, David B. Clarke, Sam Hind & Alex Gekker, Eva Kingsepp, Gertrud Schaab & Christian Stern, Víctor Aertsens & Agustín Gámir & Carlos Manuel & Liliana Melgar, Tobias Boos, Gregor Arnold, Mengqian Yang & Sébastien Caquard, Matthew Zook & Ate Poorthuis

Please order here:
service@steiner-verlag.de
Christiane Stephan

Living with floods

Social practices and transformations of flood management in Chiapas, Mexico

Living with floods addresses flooding as a globally prevalent phenomenon that people deal with in different and contested ways. As empirical examples from the Mexican river Usumacinta show, local perspectives of floods can be highly ambivalent, wherein floods are described as both positive and negative dynamics. Different evaluations of floods by different actors imply different prevention, mitigation and response measures. In this study, the management of flood risks is understood as part of a complex network of social practices. Drawing on theories of social practices, especially on conceptual approaches by Theodore Schatzki, this study develops a practice theory view on flood risk management. In a social science oriented tradition of geographical risk research, flood risks are discussed as the result of social constructions and decisions. Dominant risk concepts and precautionary measures are questioned and new conceptual and methodological approaches are developed on the basis of extensive empirical field work in Chiapas. This study offers insight into “living with floods”, its socio-cultural characteristics as well as its political relevance.

CONTENTS
Topic and research question | Introducing the case study region – selected socio-spatial dynamics in a historical overview | Social practices, risk and space | Methodology | Social practices of living with floods performed by village inhabitants | Bodily-material notions in flood related practices of village inhabitants | Social practices of flood management performed by external actors | Riskscapes – social practice patterns of flood management in the south of Mexico | Conclusion – social geographic research in a context of risk and development | Bibliography
In this second edition of essays David Harvey searches for adequate conceptualizations of space and of uneven geographical development that will help to understand the new historical geography of global capitalism. The theory of uneven geographical development needs further examination: The extreme volatility in contemporary political economic fortunes across and between spaces of the world economy cries out for better historical-geographical analysis and theoretical interpretation. The political necessity is just as urgent since social inequalities have increased in recent decades. Fiscal crises have cascaded across much of the developing world with devastating results from Mexico to Indonesia, Russia and Argentina. Simultaneously, the different oppositional movements to neoliberalism create both opportunities and barriers in the search for alternatives. Harvey shows that this search needs to be supported by a deeper theoretical understanding of the roles of space and uneven geographical development in shaping the world around us.
As a result of current urbanization dynamics the cultural heritage of Indian cities is under enormous pressure and threatened by decay. At the same time it makes a central contribution to social and societal identity of these cities and has a major influence both economically and aesthetically on the competitiveness of cities in international and national contexts.

The responsibility for safeguarding urban cultural heritage, however, does not lie with public authorities only, but is embedded in the complex structures of public and private, individual and collective stakeholders acting at different levels with their respective interests.

This study shows that social and professional discourses on urban cultural heritage and its protection highly influence conservation efforts. To overcome the sectoral perspective that dominates the existing research on urban cultural heritage in the Indian context, it draws on an analytical governance approach. This approach makes it possible to identify three governance orders and thus to make visible the interconnections between imagination, regulation and implementation.
ORDER INFORMATION

Franz Steiner Verlag GmbH
P.O. Box 10 10 61
D – 70191 Stuttgart

VN: 16180
VAT ID: DE 811 207 273

Customer Service
Phone: 0049 (0)711 2582–450
Fax: 0049 (0)711 2582–408
Email: service@steiner-verlag.de
www.steiner-verlag.de

Distribution
Europe
Rhenus Medien Logistik GmbH & Co. KG

USA
ISD – Distribution
70 Enterprise Drive
Bristol, CT 06010
USA
Phone: 001 860 584–6546
Email: orders@isdistribution.com

Subscribe to our newsletter –
customized to your field of interest
www.steiner-verlag.de/newsletter

Prices may be subject to change. Errors excepted.