This chapter explores how a new infrastructure of coal mines and power plants on the Navajo Reservation, and of power lines that stretched across the Southwest, changed the landscape of the Navajo Reservation. The political terms in which this infrastructure took place—terms set largely by the belief held by businessmen from Phoenix and elsewhere that the state should facilitate capital location—shaped this infrastructure's meaning and future. These politics meant that private companies, rather than the federal authorities, mined coal and set it alight. They meant that federal policy focused increasingly on unlocking resources on Navajo land rather than ensuring that employment accompanied development. Moreover, they meant that the power lines leading from Four Corners Power Plant became the main supply for the electricity demanded in Phoenix, rather than primarily being a source of Navajo economic modernization.

This chapter addresses the economic modernization of Central and Eastern Europe. Central and Eastern Europe became a part of a “globalized” European economic system. Free trade, an internationalized monetary system, and internationalized economic connections became dominant in the period when modernization of Central and Eastern
Europe actually began in the 1860s. Foreign capital played a decisive role in building a modern infrastructure and banking system and major elements of economic modernization. Agricultural modernization encouraged important export sectors, mostly a cereal monoculture. Impressive increases in agricultural and raw materials exports generated higher imports, growth rates, and incomes but had little effect on the transformation and structural changes of the Balkan economies. Economic modernization experienced significant successes in Central and Eastern Europe.

Sardinian autonomy in the Mediterranean
Eve Hepburn

in Using Europe: Territorial Party Strategies in a Multi-level System
Published in print: 2010 Published Online: July 2012
Item type: chapter

This chapter explores why European integration was linked to hopes for economic modernisation in Sardinia, but failed to have any resonance as a political opportunity structure for pursuing self-determination. Demands for self-determination were only loosely linked to processes of integration and regionalisation in Europe. Instead, the primary concern was breaking Sardinia's dependence on Roman patronage, becoming economically self-sufficient, and seeking to exercise Sardinian autonomy in a Mediterranean political framework, where Sardinia could act as a ‘bridge’ between Europe and Northern Africa. This option was much more attractive than trying to increase Sardinia's influence in the distant political and economic centres of Europe.

Conclusion: The Nature of Japanese Imperialism
W. G. Beasley

in Japanese Imperialism 1894–1945
Published in print: 1991 Published Online: October 2011
Item type: chapter

In the decade after 1894, alignment with Britain and the United States was the necessary concomitant of putting together the rudiments of a Japanese empire. In the second stage, starting in 1905, Japanese imperialism became more self-assertive. After 1930, though there had been indications of it as early as the First World War, Japanese leaders
set out to substitute a Japan-centred system of imperialism in East Asia for that which they had inherited from the nineteenth-century West. One general influence on these developments was the process of economic modernization within Japan. This chapter concludes that imperialism is like the blind men's elephant: its nature depends on which part of it one studies.

Acquiring and Managing Government IT
Patrick Dunleavy, Helen Margetts, Simon Bastow, and Jane Tinkler

in Digital Era Governance: IT Corporations, the State, and e-Government
Published in print: 2006 Published Online: October 2011
Item type: chapter

The arrival of the Internet and the digital era required governments to raise their game technologically if they were to have any chance of encouraging citizens and enterprises to do so as well. This connection was first made in a strong way by the Singapore government and appreciated early on in Australia and Canada, and in a somewhat uncoordinated way by federal officials in the United States. The United Kingdom and the Netherlands followed close behind. Japan and New Zealand were slower to develop e-government initiatives related to the Internet. By linking themes of national competitiveness, economic modernization, and radical private sector change with how governments conducted their internal affairs, Internet and web changes transformed the context for government IT policy-making. This chapter explores the growing role of contracting, and the decreasing role of in-house design and implementation, in government systems. It also examines the impact of the Internet on the centralization of government IT policy.

The Rule of Law and China
Francis Fukuyama

in The American Illness: Essays on the Rule of Law
Published in print: 2013 Published Online: October 2013
Item type: chapter

This chapter discusses the difference in the rule of law between the West and China. It focuses on the China model, which has been remarkably successful in promoting economic growth and managing the country's
economic modernization and emergence as the world's second largest economy over the past 30 years.

Products of the Imagination
Matt Erlin

in Necessary Luxuries: Books, Literature, and the Culture of Consumption in Germany, 1770-1815

Published in print: 2014 Published Online: August 2016
Item type: chapter

This chapter examines how the emergence of romanticism provided an emphatic endorsement of the novel as both luxury and fine art. The representation of mining in German romantic literature can be interpreted as an allegory of romantic aesthetics. This is evident in the work of Novalis, whose 1802 novel Heinrich von Ofterdingen (Henry of Ofterdingen) uses mining as a symbol of romantic art. This chapter considers the artist as luxury producer by offering a reading of Heinrich von Ofterdingen. It explores how the novel negotiates with processes of economic modernization and especially with an incipient consumer culture in which reading and literature play a paradigmatic role. It argues that the figure of the miner is intended to serve as a model for the romantic artist, not so much because of his ability to fuse science and art, but because he operates in an environment marked by sensuous temptation but nonetheless manages to maintain his independence and remain productive.

The Wolfe Tone Society and the Communists
Matt Treacy

in The IRA 1956-69: Rethinking the Republic

Published in print: 2011 Published Online: July 2012
Item type: chapter

Cathal Goulding and those close to him after 1962 quickly came to the conclusion that Sinn Féin by itself was not an adequate vehicle for their political ambitions. Instead, they decided to establish an organisation that they hoped would draw in a wider group of individuals who were sympathetic to republicanism but antipathetic to Sinn Féin and the Irish Republican Army. The main vehicle for the new departure was the Wolfe Tone Society, which was established to organise events around
the bicentenary of the birth of the founder of the United Irishmen. The objectives of the Society were the establishment of a ‘united, independent, democratic Irish Republic’ and to educate the public on the nature of the subjection of the country to ‘British imperialism’. What the Communists clearly shared with republicans of both the traditionalist and modernising strains was an overly optimistic belief in any desire on the part of Irish people to resist economic modernisation in favour of the alternative of economic and political isolation allied with material self-sacrifice.

Measuring Up
Moramay Lopez-Alonso

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DOI: 10.11126/stanford/9780804773164.001.0001
Item type: book

This book traces the high levels of poverty and inequality that Mexico faced in the mid-twentieth century. Using newly developed multidisciplinary techniques, the book provides a perspective on living standards in Mexico prior to the first measurement of income distribution in 1957. By offering an account of material living conditions and their repercussions on biological standards of living between 1850 and 1950, it sheds new light on the life of the marginalized during this period. The book shows that new methodologies allow us to examine the history of individuals who were not integrated into the formal economy. Using anthropometric history techniques, the book assesses how a large portion of the population was affected by piecemeal policies and flaws in the process of economic modernization and growth. It contributes to our understanding of the origins of poverty and inequality, and conveys a much-needed, long-term perspective on the living conditions of the Mexican working classes.

Welfare as Public Policy
in Measuring Up: A History of Living Standards in Mexico, 1850-1950

Published in print: 2012 Published Online: June 2013
DOI: 10.11126/stanford/9780804773164.003.0004
Item type: chapter

This chapter examines the emergence of welfare in Mexico from a public policy perspective. It discusses the changes in social, political, and economic life in Mexico from 1850 to 1950 which influenced the way state authorities thought and acted with respect to welfare provision. It analyzes two aspects of welfare that occupied the government
authorities of the time: policies concerning the poor and policies set in place to meet workers' needs. This chapter explains that there were a number of laws and policies enacted during the 1930s but their formulation was based on the requirements of economic modernization and their enforcement tended to favor the groups that the government needed as allies to guarantee political stability.

Some Comparisons and Preliminary Conclusions
in Friends of the Unrighteous Mammon: Northern Christians and Market Capitalism, 1815-1860

Throughout its history, the Christian religion has been the starting point for remarkably diverse—even contradictory—political, social, and economic ideologies. Conservatives, for example, can often find within Christianity the intellectual and theological resources they are looking for to make sense of, or even legitimize, the world in which they live or the one they are desperately trying to maintain. But it is equally true that Christianity has within it the intellectual and theological resources to effectively critique any given social, political, or economic order. While Orestes Brownson and Stephen Colwell were primarily concerned about individuals—especially working-class individuals—and to what extent the modernizing economy was harming them, the clerical economists were more interested in the national or international picture and how individuals were supposed to fit into it. They did care about individuals and individual morality, but they were more concerned with building and maintaining the nation's economic order, prosperity, and strength. National order and prosperity were some of the clerical economists' main reasons for teaching political economy and encouraging economic modernization in the first place.

The Violent Bear It Away
Carole Emberton
in Beyond Redemption: Race, Violence, and the American South after the Civil War
During the period from 1868 to 1873, most Southern whites struggled to find the right response to Ulysses Grant’s election and his promise to bring peace to the warring region by protecting black voters. Dejected by their crushing defeat at the polls in the 1868 and 1872 elections, several leading Democrats looked for ways to revive their party and get their foot in the door of the Southern state and local governments. When Grant launched the economic modernization program of constructing cotton factories, the Democrats of the South experienced a legitimacy crisis. To solve this problem of legitimacy, the Democrats applied the “new departure” strategy to distance themselves from the issues of slavery and racial relations and focus more on other matters. To the many white men of the South, these reforms represented a second surrender to the North, as this represented their acceptance of their own defeated fate.

On the Threshold of a New Age
James Retallack

in Red Saxony: Election Battles and the Spectre of Democracy in Germany, 1860-1918

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DOI: 10.1093/oso/9780199668786.003.0002
Item type: chapter

Focusing on 1866 and the Austro-Prussian War fought that year, this chapter examines the political ramification of Saxony’s defeat at the hands of Prussia, which fundamentally changed its international standing and domestic politics. The chapter begins by outlining socio-economic change in the mid-nineteenth century and Saxony’s constitutional system. A second section examines the birth of Conservative, left-liberal, National Liberal, and Social Democratic parties in Saxony under an oppressive Prussian occupation. The chapter next examines Bismarck’s fateful decision to introduce universal manhood suffrage for Reichstag elections. Final remarks identify the suffrage as a key issue in Saxon political discourse—one that remained contentious from 1866 until 1918.