

DOWNLOAD PDF THE EMPIRE STATE IN A CHANGING WORLD (1945-2000 JOEL SCHWARTZ.

Chapter 1 : Browse subject: Urban renewal -- Islamic countries | The Online Books Page

"New York now has a new, comprehensive history book that chronicles the state through centuries of change. An illustrated volume, The Empire State begins in the early seventeenth century (when the region was still populated solely by Native Americans) and concludes at the year , by which time people from all over the world had made the state their home.

The book is divided into seven chronological sections written by six specialist scholars: Last fall, I decided to test it on the students in my upper-level New York State history course. A book taking more than a decade to complete and written by six authors might be expected to have something for everyone, and readers can indeed find a wealth of information about state history between its covers. At the same time, a taste from this volume works better than a meal. Each of the seven parts appears to exist as a discrete unit, without the continuity and attempt at an overarching narrative flow one finds in most college texts, even those written by multiple authors. The book often seems uneven and unbalanced—repetitive in some places, overly detailed in others, and completely neglecting several expected topics. For example, the Constitutional Convention of is described by both Countryman and Gunn in two different sections, seventy pages apart. In contrast, one is disappointed by only a page and a quarter of text on the War of , a mere page on the Hudson River School of painting, and three single-line mentions of Frederick Douglass on three different pages. Even more surprising, there appears to be no mention at all of either Sojourner Truth or Harriet Tubman, despite their important associations with New York State. Nor is the unique geography of the state—so central to New York history—described or discussed beyond a basic map reproduced inside the covers. Attractive color plates are inserted into the center of the book but never incorporated into the text. Instead, numerous other artists are listed with no illustrations of their work. More coordination between illustrations and text would have made sense. Overall, the students complained that this text was difficult to absorb. Inundated by detail, they found recognizing the most vital points from the reading a challenge. Of the 30 cities and towns important enough to be marked on the map reproduced across the inside covers, a full third are never mentioned in the text, according to the index. And, at pages of text plus an additional pages of back matter, The Empire State is hardly compact or indeed manageable for a college text. It may seem ungracious to criticize this mammoth, ambitious work, and especially the editing of Milton M. Klein, who died last year. Probably no book could fulfill the multiple goals set for this volume. There is also no doubt that Empire State fills a great void by providing an updated reference work on New York State history. Unfortunately, as for an informative and engaging text to use in our college courses, teachers and students continue to wait.

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Chapter 2 : How Tall is the Empire State Building? - calendrierdelascience.com

New York State Historical Association. () / Paula Baker -- The triumph of liberalism () / Joel Schwartz -- The Empire State in a changing world.

How Tall is the Empire State Building? The total height of the the Empire State Building is 1, feet tall. The Empire State building is an architectural design high-rise building in Manhattan, New York, located along the Fifth Avenue between the 33rd and 34th Streets. This building took over the title of the tallest building from the Chrysler Building. As of this year, the Empire State Building is the fifth-tallest in the US, six tallest free-standing structure in the US, and 28th-tallest in the world. The top floor, which is also the observatory deck stands at 1, feet while the other observation deck stands at 1, feet. Most of the floors are for office use and there are additional observation decks where people get the opportunity to see the New York skyline. The east to west dimension is feet while the north to south measures feet. In total, the floors measures 2,, square feet, and 73 elevators serve the whole building. Features Originally, there would have been a hollow mast and a steel shaft of feet above the 86th floor with a conical roof and an airship docking station on the nd floor. Passengers would disembark on the rd floor, now used for accessing and maintaining the top antennas and facilities. Above this floor, there are several stairs and a ladderreaching the pinnacle of the building. Currently, this building is home to twelve TV stations and eighteen radio stations. In , the building installed a motion simulator on the second floor with simulators lasting up to eight minutes a session and a cinematic presentation of 25 minutes. In early , severed cables led to an elevator free-falling forty stories from the 44th floor to the fourth floor and, had it not been the narrowed shaft that slowed it down, the outcome would have been catastrophic. The passengers at the time only suffered minor injuries. There have also been two fatal shootings within the Empire State Building; the first one occurred in when Abu Kamal, a retired Palestinian teacher shot seven people on the first observation deck, and the second one in when Jeffrey T. Johnson shot and killed his former co-worker on the sidewalks of the building along Fifth Avenue. Finally, the building has had more than thirty successful suicide attempts to date. This page was last updated on November 24, By Mark Owuor Otieno.

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Chapter 3 : Hudson River Valley Institute - The Empire State: A History of New York

Joel Schwartz seamlessly continues the Progressive story with his chapters on "The Triumph of Liberalism" from to and "The Empire State in a Changing World" from to

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Chapter 4 : New York Art Resources Consortium /All Locations

Lest one fears my mathematical abilities, Joel Schwartz, Professor of History at Montclair State University, edited both Part VI: "The Triumph of Liberalism" () and Part VII: "The Empire State in a Changing World" ().

Arnold Rokicky, *Creating a Perfect World: Kern Rutherford, Selling Mrs. Clemens Sanders, Mighty Peculiar Elections: Louis in the Century of Henry Shaw: Spencer Sandweiss, Print the Legend: Women, Movement, and the West*, by C. Elizabeth Raymond Schneider, ed. Baer Schoepflin, *Christian Science on Trial: Religious Healing in America*, by Stuart E. Knee Scobey, *Empire City: Morgan Kousser Smith*, ed. Peck Stewart and Moorhead, eds. German Swierenga, *Dutch Chicago: Searching for the Higher Self, "â€"*, by Laura E. Boylan Van Nuys, *Americanizing the West: Race, Immigrants, and Citizenship, "â€"*, by Lucy E. Salyer Voss-Hubbard, *Beyond Party: Downey Webb, Science in the American Southwest: A Topical History*, by M. Susan Lindee Wellenreuther, *Niedergang und Aufstieg: Geschichte Nordamerikas vom Beginn der Besiedlung bis zum Ausgang des Jahrhunderts* *Decline and rise: History of North America from the beginning of settlement to the end of the 17th century* , by Marianne S. Wokeck Wellenreuther, *Ausbildung und Neubildung: Die Geschichte Nordamerikas vom Ausgang des Jahrhunderts bis zum Ausbruch der Amerikanischen Revolution* *Cultivation and new growth: The history of North America from the end of the 17th century to the outbreak of the American Revolution*, , by Marianne S. Chesebrough Woloson, *Refined Tastes: Le Beau Wynkoop, Dissent in the Heartland:*

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Chapter 5 : The Second Tallest - The Empire State Building turns 85 - Pictures - CBS News

Title: The Empire State: a history of New York / edited by Milton M. Klein. Added title: History of New York: Publisher/Date: Ithaca: Cornell University Press ; Cooperstown: New York State Historical Association,

Nonetheless, Klein masterfully connects the contributions of his six writers with two techniques: The result is a staggering compendium of the major debates and narratives in New York State history to date. The volume is neatly organized in seven parts, with varying numbers of chapters within each part. Organized along chronological lines, the story begins in with the formation of the Iroquois Longhouses and finishes with some thoughts on recent elections and budgetary debates within the Pataki administration as well as the role of New York in the global economy. The last hundred pages are devoted to a detailed bibliography on selected primary and secondary resources, and are structured along the same chronological guidelines as the previous seven parts. This last portion provides a particularly valuable guide to the historiography behind the narrative, and compensates for the lack of footnotes throughout the main text. The narrative portion of the text begins with a first chapter by Oliver Rink, a historian most well known for his work on Dutch New York. The first paragraphs sweep across a broad span of history, and offer an overview of the development of Iroquois society up to the seventeenth century before delving into the specifics of the s. Successive chapters on the Dutch are remarkable in their attention to nuance and subtlety. The second part of the book begins in , the date the Duke of York and Albany was issued a grant including the then Dutch colony of New Netherland. Edward Countryman launches the next portion of the story in his chapters on revolution and statehood. A well-respected historian on precisely this period in American history, Countryman leads readers through the text with crisp prose and tight organization. Countryman outlines the war in three interconnected strands: All New Yorkers were affected, but no group had a single response. After the conclusion of revolutionary fighting, residents struggled to erect new forms of local and state government. New York gradually expanded from three strips of land along Long Island Hudson Valley, and Mohawk Valley to its current dimensions, and as the state grew, so also did its capacity for change. New York was in no way typical, according to third contributor L. Ray Gunn; it led the country in industry, commerce, and sheer population while also being one of the first places to undergo concomitant social changes. Gunn, a historian of the early republic and Jacksonian era, shifts the focus to commercial and economic development within the state. Gender roles came into play with the division of labor, and women often assumed social welfare positions of childcare and homemaking. Gunn is careful to include a clear explication of the rise of domesticity in the context of such labor developments and the trend towards physical separation of work and home. These same women then seized social power through evangelical and reform movement such as sabbatarianism, temperance, and most importantly, abolitionism in the s and s. Despite the disconcerting periodization, Baker does an excellent job of illuminating the rise of pro-union sentiment in New York City, as well as the conflicts within the state about the right policies and approaches to war. Reconstruction gets proportionally less treatment; instead, Baker highlights the rise of nineteenth-century urban corruption and the rise of the Grange movements. Much of the narrative on the late-nineteenth century focuses on developments in New York City, especially as Baker narrates the efforts of female labor activists and suffragettes. From beginning to end, Schwarz demonstrates an impressive knowledge of the variety of economic and social experience particular to different regions, suburbs, and cities within the state; nowhere do you feel that the narration has slipped into a simple and generalized national story. Undoubtedly this compilation will become a standard reference for many scholars and teachers. Nancy Kwak Nancy H. Kwak is a PhD. Her current work includes constructing an international comparative history of public housing policy.

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Chapter 6 : Columbia University Libraries Finding Aids: Rare Book & Manuscript Library

Our cheapest price for The Empire State is \$ Free shipping on all orders over \$

The last four volumes were completed by Berthold Fernow. Each book was written by a different author or authors. There are seven sections ranging from New York State before the English through the year Six different historians, each specializing in a particular time period, authored sections. Yet, while they may be specialists in their areas of expertise, there were moments when I felt that the writing was somehow remote or removed from some of the key points known to native New Yorkers. Perhaps this disassociation stems from their geographic distance from New York State proper since their educational institutions range from Utah to California; yet some like Edward Countryman are originally from New York. Perhaps it is merely the nature of trying to write an overview of any given era that some things must naturally be omitted. For instance, as a native Western New Yorker, I find that historians and residents here feel intimately connected to the Holland Land Purchase. Undeniably, the era of land speculation was not a financial success to those who invested, but that does not make this thirty-year span insignificant. Roads that are still in use were surveyed, towns and cities were incorporated and the Native Americans were divested of their lands until they were almost gone. There are moments where the parts feel like articles written for a scholarly journal rather than cohesive pieces of a mosaic telling the story of New York. In the main, however, many of these oversights certainly do not detract from the work as a whole, but rather, it seems, these omissions are of significance only to readers with a particular parochial interest. It seems odd that neither this volume nor its immediate predecessor makes much mention of the geologic heritage of the state. Clearly, the settlement and development of New York was and still is greatly affected by the land itself and, to a large extent that land was shaped by the Wisconsin Glacier. Native Americans and explorers traveled on the river systems. The Hudson-Champlain corridor was of strategic importance in virtually every war fought here, and, of course, the Mohawk Valley is the only naturally occurring break in the Appalachian Mountain range and therefore, the only choice for the Erie Canal. The combination of historiographic approaches makes for both informative and entertaining reading. The section on Native Americans provides an overview of the two dominant cultures that pre-dated European arrival: Largely an ethnographic examination of Iroquoian culture, the chapter uses broad strokes to fill the canvas of these pre-Columbian Woodland nations. Excellent as a survey, it is a bit light on some of the finer points. It is vague on the exact geographic areas occupied by the Iroquois and Algonquian. Additionally, the matrilineal nature of the family structure is mentioned briefly regarding children and their clan affiliation, however, there is no larger discussion of the role of women in society. Within the text, signal importance is given to the development of maize by the Iroquois, and yet, only brief mention is made of the role of women in maintaining the clearing and tending the corn. In fact, both men and women had distinctly delineated domains: This gave the women charge, not only of the farming, but also selecting chiefs and even the disposition of captives. The chapters on the Dutch provide a very complete picture of life in New Netherland. The text draws liberally from first-person narrative. The section is not narrowly limited to the confines of New York State, but opens up to the geo-political situation when the narrative demands. Particularly, the establishment of New Sweden in the Delaware Valley and the conflicts with the English in New England were constant concerns for the leaders of New Netherland. As the narrative transitions into the English control of New York, it maintains the same structure of mixing political and social histories. At some junctures, the two overlap in an interesting fashion. The narrative links the social history of religion in the colony to the affairs of Europe as William and Mary of Orange ascended the throne of England. Then the historiography of the Rebellion is discussed briefly, but in thorough and interesting fashion. There is a lengthy discussion of the circumstances surrounding the Great Negro Plot of This is not a volume for military historians. Naturally, the conflicts that shaped New York are covered. However, they are not a primary focus of the narrative. The French and Indian War is covered in a scant two pages. However, the aftermath, including the conflict

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between New Yorkers and Lieutenant Governor Cadwallader Colden and its relation to the coming of the Revolution is covered very thoroughly. The Erie Canal receives a chapter unto itself. There is political history aplenty: There is abundant social history: The book itself has an excellent array of supplemental materials. The most obvious is the sixteen pages of color-plate inserts in the center. I found the index to be far ranging and very thorough, though it lacks a geographic component if you are seeking a particular city in New York State. As a seventh grade history teacher, I have often struggled to find a current, comprehensive and readable text. This fills the need admirably. Readers and scholars seeking an in-depth study of a particular facet will, undoubtedly, find other resources more satisfying. Reviewed by Douglas Kohler Mr. This is by no means intended to be a niggling criticism. For further reading on the War of , see any of Donald E.

Chapter 7 : Empire State Building Tower Lights Calendar | Empire State Building

The Empire State: A History of New York. In , The Empire State: A History of New York, edited by Milton M. Klein, was welcomed as the long-anticipated replacement for David Ellis's A History of New York State, which had been out of print for many years.

Chapter 8 : States of Poverty | Syllabus | Amherst College

Mark Napier, print from series, Cyclops Birth, , computer print made with custom software (deformation of the Empire State Building, NYC) David Canogar, Horror Vacui, , computer prints. scalability, reproducibility.

Chapter 9 : Nancy Kwak The Empire State

Ida Altman, Transatlantic Ties in the Spanish Empire: Brihuega, Spain and Puebla, The History of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.