

## Sovereign Individual

Present-day Americans feel secure in their citizenship: they are free to speak up for any cause, oppose their government, marry a person of any background, and live where they choose—at home or abroad. Denaturalization and denationalization are more often associated with twentieth-century authoritarian regimes. But there was a time when American-born and naturalized foreign-born individuals in the United States could be deprived of their citizenship and its associated rights. Patrick Weil examines the twentieth-century legal procedures, causes, and enforcement of denaturalization to illuminate an important but neglected dimension of Americans' understanding of sovereignty and federal authority: a citizen is defined, in part, by the parameters that could be used to revoke that same citizenship. *The Sovereign Citizen* begins with the Naturalization Act of 1906, which was intended to prevent realization of citizenship through fraudulent or illegal means. Denaturalization—a process provided for by one clause of the act—became the main instrument for the transfer of naturalization authority from states and local courts to the federal government. Alongside the federalization of naturalization, a conditionality of citizenship emerged: for the first half of the twentieth century, naturalized individuals could be stripped of their citizenship not only for fraud but also for affiliations with activities or organizations that were perceived as un-American. (Emma Goldman's case was the first and perhaps best-known denaturalization on political grounds, in 1909.) By midcentury the Supreme Court was fiercely debating cases and challenged the constitutionality of denaturalization and denationalization. This internal battle lasted almost thirty years. The Warren Court's eventual decision to uphold the sovereignty of the citizen—not the state—secures our national order to this day. Weil's account of this transformation, and the political battles fought by its advocates and critics, reshapes our understanding of American citizenship.

*Citizen/Slave: Understanding Liberty* is a treatise that describes with acute accuracy what freedom, liberty, and justice really means, how the American people have been tricked out of their sovereignty by stealthy legal illusions, and how the people can repair America by regaining control of their individual unalienable rights. *Citizen/Slave* explains the problems in detail how they evolved, how they became erroneously accepted by the people, what the legal illusions and realities are, and what the American people can do to save their individual sovereignty and country, thereby creating a totally free and prosperous society with safeguards that can never be corrupted again. Sprinkled liberally throughout this book are quotes from numerous well-known personages from history, which remind us of immutable principles that have been forgotten and overlooked in our fast-paced modern world. *Citizen/Slave* puts together the pieces of the puzzle for understanding the long-forgotten common-sense principles of creating justice and why governments and societies either succeed or fail. Without these organized foundational principles, like a boat without a rudder, societies and governments will waffle in the uncertain tides of confusion and injustice that has been the downfall of every great society. *Citizen/Slave* is a must-read for all people, young and old, lay people and professionals, students and professors alike. Understanding the principles expounded in *Citizen/Slave* is as important to the freedoms, liberties, and justice of people as reading, writing, and math is to functioning in the modern world. *Citizen/Slave* is a simple road map for catapulting society into the next step of human evolution.

In this sequel to their acclaimed *The Dominant Ideology Thesis*, the authors develop their analysis of the social and cultural underpinnings of modern capitalism. They confront a central assumption of western culture: namely, that the individual is sovereign, and that capitalism above all other economic forms depends on individualism. These ideas have an unbroken history from Alexis de Tocqueville to Milton Friedman. The paradox of the modern world is that the moral emphasis on the individual is contradicted by the actual organization of economy and society. The authors suggest that individualism and capitalism have no enduring or necessary relationship. Their linkage is entirely accidental and was confined to one particular historical period in the West. Against the background of what they term the Discovery of the Individual, the authors show how individualism gave capitalism a particular shape, and capitalism in turn highlighted the possessive features of the individual. Oriental capitalism and late capitalism in the West bear no particular relationship to individualism; indeed, they flourish best in the absence of individualistic culture. Collectivism increasingly dominates both economic and social life. These issues once informed the sociological enterprise, but have not been systematically addressed in recent times. This book revives the classical tradition of the historical and comparative analysis of culture and economy in capitalist society, in the context of the late twentieth-century world.

Filling a major gap in the historiography of aviation, it will be of interest to readers of aviation, diplomatic, and legal history, as well as regulatory policy and American political development.

A concise history of the long struggle between two fundamentally opposing constitutional traditions, from one of the nation's leading constitutional scholars—a manifesto for renewing our constitutional republic. *The Constitution of the United States* begins with the words: "We the People." But from the earliest days of the American republic, there have been two competing notions of "the People," which lead to two very different visions of the Constitution. Those who view "We the People" collectively think popular sovereignty resides in the people as a group, which leads them to favor a "democratic" constitution that allows the "will of the people" to be expressed by majority rule. In contrast, those who think popular sovereignty resides in the people as individuals contend that a "republican" constitution is needed to secure the pre-existing inalienable rights of "We the People," each and every one, against abuses by the majority. In *Our Republican Constitution*, renowned legal scholar Randy E. Barnett tells the fascinating story of how this debate arose shortly after the Revolution, leading to the adoption of a new and innovative "republican" constitution; and how the struggle over slavery led to its completion by a newly formed Republican Party. Yet soon thereafter, progressive academics and activists urged the courts to remake our Republican Constitution into a democratic one by ignoring key passages of its text. Eventually, the courts complied. Drawing from his deep knowledge of constitutional law and history, as

well as his experience litigating on behalf of medical marijuana and against Obamacare, Barnett explains why “We the People” would greatly benefit from the renewal of our Republican Constitution, and how this can be accomplished in the courts and the political arena.

Jaffrelot argues that the trend towards lower-caste representation in national politics constitutes a genuine "democratization" of India and that the social and economic effects of this "silent revolution" are bound to multiply in the years to come.

Two renowned investment advisors and authors of the bestseller *The Great Reckoning* bring to light both currents of disaster and the potential for prosperity and renewal in the face of radical changes in human history as we move into the next century. *The Sovereign Individual* details strategies necessary for adapting financially to the next phase of Western civilization. Few observers of the late twentieth century have their fingers so presciently on the pulse of the global political and economic realignment ushering in the new millennium as do James Dale Davidson and Lord William Rees-Mogg. Their bold prediction of disaster on Wall Street in *Blood in the Streets* was borne out by Black Tuesday. In their ensuing bestseller, *The Great Reckoning*, published just weeks before the coup attempt against Gorbachev, they analyzed the pending collapse of the Soviet Union and foretold the civil war in Yugoslavia and other events that have proved to be among the most searing developments of the past few years. In *The Sovereign Individual*, Davidson and Rees-Mogg explore the greatest economic and political transition in centuries -- the shift from an industrial to an information-based society. This transition, which they have termed "the fourth stage of human society," will liberate individuals as never before, irrevocably altering the power of government. This outstanding book will replace false hopes and fictions with new understanding and clarified values.

First published in 1938, 'Anthem' is a dystopian fiction novel by British writer Ayn Rand. It takes place at some unspecified future date when mankind has entered another dark age. Technological advancement is now carefully planned and the concept of individuality has been eliminated.

A tiny American town's plans for radical self-government overlooked one hairy detail: no one told the bears. Once upon a time, a group of libertarians got together and hatched the Free Town Project, a plan to take over an American town and completely eliminate its government. In 2004, they set their sights on Grafton, NH, a barely populated settlement with one paved road. When they descended on Grafton, public funding for pretty much everything shrank: the fire department, the library, the schoolhouse. State and federal laws became meek suggestions, scarcely heard in the town's thick wilderness. The anything-goes atmosphere soon caught the attention of Grafton's neighbors: the bears. Freedom-loving citizens ignored hunting laws and regulations on food disposal. They built a tent city in an effort to get off the grid. The bears smelled food and opportunity. *A Libertarian Walks Into a Bear* is the sometimes funny, sometimes terrifying tale of what happens when a government disappears into the woods. Complete with gunplay, adventure, and backstabbing politicians, this is the ultimate story of a quintessential American experiment -- to live free or die, perhaps from a bear.

The authors discuss a new way of judging and interpreting global events as the necessary context of investment strategy

Money is a fact of everyday life. We earn it, spend it and save it. We're tempted to worship it and to trust it to provide for our needs. Envy, misery, and destruction are found wherever money is worshiped. Why does this happen? Why has money become the way it is? And can money be moral? In *Thank God for Bitcoin*, we explore the ways in which the current monetary system is broken and what can be done to fix it. We explore money's creation, its corruption and its potential redemption. We look at how Bitcoin can redeem the ills of our corrupt monetary system and how the ongoing transition to sound money is a source of hope for a broken world.

*The Sovereign Individual* *Mastering the Transition to the Information Age* *Simon and Schuster*

When a pseudonymous programmer introduced “a new electronic cash system that’s fully peer-to-peer, with no trusted third party” to a small online mailing list in 2008, very few paid attention. Ten years later, and against all odds, this upstart autonomous decentralized software offers an unstoppable and globally-accessible hard money alternative to modern central banks. *The Bitcoin Standard* analyzes the historical context to the rise of Bitcoin, the economic properties that have allowed it to grow quickly, and its likely economic, political, and social implications. While Bitcoin is a new invention of the digital age, the problem it purports to solve is as old as human society itself: transferring value across time and space. Ammous takes the reader on an engaging journey through the history of technologies performing the functions of money, from primitive systems of trading limestones and seashells, to metals, coins, the gold standard, and modern government debt. Exploring what gave these technologies their monetary role, and how most lost it, provides the reader with a good idea of what makes for sound money, and sets the stage for an economic discussion of its consequences for individual and societal future-orientation, capital accumulation, trade, peace, culture, and art. Compellingly, Ammous shows that it is no coincidence that the loftiest achievements of humanity have come in societies enjoying the benefits of sound monetary regimes, nor is it coincidental that monetary collapse has usually accompanied civilizational collapse. With this background in place, the book moves on to explain the operation of Bitcoin in a functional and intuitive way. Bitcoin is a decentralized, distributed piece of software that converts electricity and processing power into indisputably accurate records, thus allowing its users to utilize the Internet to perform the traditional functions of money without having to rely on, or trust, any authorities or infrastructure in the physical world. Bitcoin is thus best understood as the first successfully implemented form of digital cash and digital hard money. With an automated and perfectly predictable monetary policy, and the ability to perform final settlement of large sums across the world in a matter of minutes, Bitcoin’s real competitive edge might just be as a store of value and network for final settlement of large payments—a digital form of gold with a built-in settlement infrastructure. Ammous’ firm grasp of the technological possibilities as well as the historical realities of monetary evolution provides for a fascinating exploration of the ramifications of voluntary free market money. As it challenges the most sacred of government monopolies, Bitcoin shifts the pendulum of sovereignty away from governments in favor of individuals, offering us the tantalizing possibility of a world where money is fully extricated from politics and unrestrained by borders. The final chapter of the book explores some of the most common questions surrounding Bitcoin: Is Bitcoin mining a waste of energy? Is Bitcoin for criminals? Who controls Bitcoin, and can they change it if they please? How can Bitcoin be killed? And what to make of all the thousands of Bitcoin knock-offs, and the many supposed applications of Bitcoin’s ‘blockchain technology’? *The Bitcoin Standard* is the essential resource for a clear understanding of the rise of the Internet’s decentralized, apolitical, free-market alternative to national central banks.

This brief serves to educate readers about the sovereign citizen movement, presenting relevant case studies and offering suggestions for measures to address problems caused by this movement. Sovereign citizens are considered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to be a prominent domestic terrorist threat in the United States, and are broadly defined as a loosely-affiliated anti-government group who believes that the United States government and its laws are invalid and fraudulent. Because they consider themselves to be immune to the consequences of American law, members identifying with this group often engage in criminal activities such as tax fraud, “paper terrorism”, and in more extreme cases, attempted murder or other acts of violence. *Sovereign Citizens* is one of the first scholarly works to explicitly focus on the sovereign citizen movement by explaining the movement’s origin, interactions with the criminal justice system, and ideology.

The Sovereign Man is an instruction manual for becoming a man of high value, confidence and action.

This eBook edition of "The Social Contract" has been formatted to the highest digital standards and adjusted for readability on all devices. The Social Contract, originally published as *On the Social Contract; or, Principles of Political Rights* by Jean-Jacques Rousseau, is a 1762 book in which Rousseau theorized about the best way to establish a political community in the face of the problems of commercial society, which he had already identified in his *Discourse on Inequality* (1754). The Social Contract helped inspire political reforms or revolutions in Europe, especially in France. The Social Contract argued against the idea that monarchs were divinely empowered to legislate. Rousseau asserts that only the people, who are sovereign, have that all-powerful right. The sovereign citizen movement combines radical anti-government activism with well-placed lies and carefully structured conspiracy theories about the origins of the United States. Inside, the author exposes the strange, the interesting, and the dangerous, and deconstructs, decodes and deflates the global sovereign citizen movement. The most elaborate conspiracy theories often contain a morsel of truth. This is certainly the case when it comes to the sovereign citizen movement. This movement is not structured, and it has no leader. Yet its ideas have spread around the world in the past thirty years. From the United States to the United Kingdom and all the way to Singapore, you can find instances of sovereign citizen activists splashing the headlines and popping up on YouTube. Most often, sovereign citizens defy the police when they are pulled over for breaking traffic laws. A sovereign citizen will tell the police that they have no lawful authority, no rightful jurisdiction and that they work for a "corporation" known as the United States. Usually, this does not end well for the sovereign citizen. Sovereign citizens will also spread their anti-government activism in YouTube videos, in fraudulent court filings and through elaborate moneymaking schemes where they pose as lawyers and judges. These con artists have swindled millions of dollars from the United States government and perhaps much more money from regular citizens. This book explores the origins of the movement, the conspiracies that form the foundation of the movement and the common words and actions that sovereign citizens adopt and use. Joe Pometto is a licensed attorney in Pittsburgh, PA and a United States Air Force veteran. He also has a YouTube channel called "Attorney Audits Agitators" where he analyzes encounters with sovereign citizens and other movements that brush up against the law.

In this book, Davidson and Rees-Mogg offer their predictions: the collapse of the welfare state worldwide; the Japanese stock, bond and real estate markets will continue their uncontrollable downward spiral, and Japanese banks will face enormous losses. As a result, Japan may face a military coup; the Democratic party will not, after their 1992 success, win the White House for another twenty-five years.

"A call for the rethinking Navajo sovereignty in a way more rooted in Navajo beliefs, culture, and values"--Provided by publisher. Listen to people in every field and you'll hear a call for more sophisticated leadership—for leaders who can solve more complex problems than the human race has ever faced. But these leaders won't simply come to the fore; we have to develop them, and we must cultivate them as quickly as is humanly possible. *Changing on the Job* is a means to this end. As opposed to showing readers how to play the role of a leader in a "paint by numbers" fashion, *Changing on the Job* builds on theories of adult growth and development to help readers become more thoughtful individuals, capable of leading in any scenario. Moving from the theoretical to the practical, and employing real-world examples, author Jennifer Garvey Berger offers a set of building blocks to help cultivate an agile workforce while improving performance. Coaches, HR professionals, thoughtful leaders, and anyone who wants to flourish on the job will find this book a vital resource for developing their own capacities and those of the talent that they support.

What does it mean to be free? We invoke the word frequently, yet the freedom of countless Americans is compromised by social inequalities that systematically undercut what they are able to do and to become. If we are to remedy these failures of freedom, we must move beyond the common assumption, prevalent in political theory and American public life, that individual agency is best conceived as a kind of personal sovereignty, or as self-determination or control over one's actions. In *Freedom Beyond Sovereignty*, Sharon R. Krause shows that individual agency is best conceived as a non-sovereign experience because our ability to act and affect the world depends on how other people interpret and respond to what we do. The intersubjective character of agency makes it vulnerable to the effects of social inequality, but it is never in a strict sense socially determined. The agency of the oppressed sometimes surprises us with its vitality. Only by understanding the deep dynamics of agency as simultaneously non-sovereign and robust can we remediate the failed freedom of those on the losing end of persistent inequalities and grasp the scope of our own responsibility for social change. *Freedom Beyond Sovereignty* brings the experiences of the oppressed to the center of political theory and the study of freedom. It fundamentally reconstructs liberal individualism and enables us to see human action, personal responsibility, and the meaning of liberty in a totally new light.

*Citizenship 2.0* focuses on an important yet overlooked dimension of globalization: the steady rise in the legitimacy and prevalence of dual citizenship. Demand for dual citizenship is particularly high in Latin America and Eastern Europe, where more than three million people have obtained a second citizenship from EU countries or the United States. Most citizenship seekers acquire EU citizenship by drawing on their ancestry or ethnic origin; others secure U.S. citizenship for their children by strategically planning their place of birth. Their aim is to gain a second, compensatory citizenship that would provide superior travel freedom, broader opportunities, an insurance policy, and even a status symbol. Drawing on extensive interviews and fieldwork, Yossi Harpaz analyzes three cases: Israelis who acquire citizenship from European-origin countries such as Germany or Poland; Hungarian-speaking citizens of Serbia who obtain a second citizenship from Hungary (and, through it, EU citizenship); and Mexicans who give birth in the United States to secure American citizenship for their children. Harpaz reveals the growth of instrumental attitudes toward citizenship: individuals worldwide increasingly view nationality as rank within a global hierarchy rather than as a sanctified symbol of a unique national identity. *Citizenship 2.0* sheds light on a fascinating phenomenon that is expected to have a growing impact on national identity, immigration, and economic inequality.

The "interest contiguity theory," which is the book's centerpiece, holds that rather than a smooth, one-way cruise through history, humankind's journey from the inception to the present has brought him/her face to face with broadly three types of interests. The first is the individual interest, which, strange as it may sound, tends to be internally contradictory. The second is society's (or "national") interest which, due to the clash of wills, is even more difficult than personal interest to harmonize. The third is the interest espoused to justify the establishment and maintenance of

supranational institutions. Though conflicting, some interests are, due to their relative closeness (or contiguity), more easily reconcilable than others. In tracing the links between and among the three broad types of interests, the book begins with a brief philosophical discussion and then proceeds to examine the implications of human knowledge for individual liberty. Against the backdrop of the epistemological and ontological questions raised in the first chapter, the book examines the contending perspectives on the theory of the state, and in particular, the circumstances under which it is justified to place the interest of society over that of the individual. The focus of the fourth chapter is on the insertion of the supranational governance constant in the sovereignty equation, and on the conflict between idealist and realist, and between both and the Kantian explanations for the new order. The adequacy or otherwise of the conflicting explanations of the change from anarchy to a 'new world order' is the subject taken up in the succeeding chapters. Besides suggesting a new analytical tool for the study of politics and international relations, the contiguity theory offers statespersons new lenses with which to capture the seismic, perplexing and sometimes disconcerting changes unfolding before their eyes.

In *Self-Sovereign Identity: Decentralized digital identity and verifiable credentials*, you'll learn how SSI empowers us to receive digitally-signed credentials, store them in private wallets, and securely prove our online identities. Summary In a world of changing privacy regulations, identity theft, and online anonymity, identity is a precious and complex concept. Self-Sovereign Identity (SSI) is a set of technologies that move control of digital identity from third party "identity providers" directly to individuals, and it promises to be one of the most important trends for the coming decades. Now in *Self-Sovereign Identity*, privacy and personal data experts Drummond Reed and Alex Preukschat lay out a roadmap for a future of personal sovereignty powered by the Blockchain and cryptography. Cutting through the technical jargon with dozens of practical use cases from experts across all major industries, it presents a clear and compelling argument for why SSI is a paradigm shift, and shows how you can be ready to be prepared for it. About the technology Trust on the internet is at an all-time low. Large corporations and institutions control our personal data because we've never had a simple, safe, strong way to prove who we are online. Self-sovereign identity (SSI) changes all that. About the book In *Self-Sovereign Identity: Decentralized digital identity and verifiable credentials*, you'll learn how SSI empowers us to receive digitally-signed credentials, store them in private wallets, and securely prove our online identities. It combines a clear, jargon-free introduction to this blockchain-inspired paradigm shift with interesting essays written by its leading practitioners. Whether for property transfer, ebanking, frictionless travel, or personalized services, the SSI model for digital trust will reshape our collective future. What's inside The architecture of SSI software and services The technical, legal, and governance concepts behind SSI How SSI affects global business industry-by-industry Emerging standards for SSI About the reader For technology and business readers. No prior SSI, cryptography, or blockchain experience required. About the authors Drummond Reed is the Chief Trust Officer at Evernym, a technology leader in SSI. Alex Preukschat is the co-founder of SSIMeetup.org and AlianzaBlockchain.org. Table of Contents PART 1: AN INTRODUCTION TO SSI 1 Why the internet is missing an identity layer—and why SSI can finally provide one 2 The basic building blocks of SSI 3 Example scenarios showing how SSI works 4 SSI Scorecard: Major features and benefits of SSI PART 2: SSI TECHNOLOGY 5 SSI architecture: The big picture 6 Basic cryptography techniques for SSI 7 Verifiable credentials 8 Decentralized identifiers 9 Digital wallets and digital agents 10 Decentralized key management 11 SSI governance frameworks PART 3: DECENTRALIZATION AS A MODEL FOR LIFE 12 How open source software helps you control your self-sovereign identity 13 Cypherpunks: The origin of decentralization 14 Decentralized identity for a peaceful society 15 Belief systems as drivers for technology choices in decentralization 16 The origins of the SSI community 17 Identity is money PART 4: HOW SSI WILL CHANGE YOUR BUSINESS 18 Explaining the value of SSI to business 19 The Internet of Things opportunity 20 Animal care and guardianship just became crystal clear 21 Open democracy, voting, and SSI 22 Healthcare supply chain powered by SSI 23 Canada: Enabling self-sovereign identity 24 From eIDAS to SSI in the European Union

Muscular Portfolios is here to change the investing game — and help you leave stress behind with a stronger, smarter approach to investing. For decades, the financial services industry has sold risky investments, claiming that this was the only path to large gains. But this strategy is highly vulnerable to big losses that can devastate your portfolio. Today, there's a better approach. It combines the latest academic research in finance with the new ultra-low-cost index funds (exchange-traded funds). The result is an approach that provides market-like returns with dramatically smaller losses and requires only 15 minutes a month or less. Muscular Portfolios lays out the basic principles of this kind of investing so you can manage your own money successfully — without turning it into your second job. Investigative journalist Brian Livingston takes you behind the curtain of Wall Street and lays out a game-changing approach to investing: Muscular Portfolios, which are easy-to-use financial strategies you can set up yourself, even if you have no investment experience at all. Filled with helpful illustrations, compelling evidence, and simple, no-nonsense instructions, Muscular Portfolios is a resource, not a sales pitch. There are no financial products to buy, no secret formula to pay for. Everything is fully disclosed in bite-sized steps — and on a totally free website — that you can start using today to grow your wealth. Driven by cutting-edge investment research and backed by extensive market testing, Muscular Portfolios will revolutionize investing for families and individual investors.

The principal aim of this volume is to elucidate what freedom, sovereignty, and autonomy mean for Nietzsche and what philosophical resources he gives us to re-think these crucial concepts. A related aim is to examine how Nietzsche connects these concepts to his thoughts about life-affirmation, self-love, promise-making, agency, the 'will to nothingness', and the 'eternal recurrence', as well as to his search for a 'genealogical' understanding of morality. These twelve essays by leading Nietzsche scholars ask such key questions as: Can we reconcile his rejection of free will with his positive invocations of the notion of free will? How does Nietzsche's celebration of freedom and free spirits sit with his

claim that we all have an unchangeable fate? What is the relation between his concepts of freedom and self-overcoming? The depth in which these and related issues are explored gives this volume its value, not only to those interested in Nietzsche, but to all who are concerned with the free will debate, ethics, theory of action, and the history of philosophy. In this book, John Piper explores the lives of 21 leaders from church history, offering a close look at their perseverance amidst opposition, weakness, and suffering--inspiring readers toward a life of Christ-exalting courage, passion, and joy. Written by one of the founders of modern political philosophy, Thomas Hobbes, during the English civil war, *Leviathan* is an influential work of nonfiction. Regarded as one of the earliest examples of the social contract theory, *Leviathan* has both historical and philosophical importance. Social contract theory prioritizes the state over the individual, claiming that individuals have consented to the surrender of some of their freedoms by participating in society. These surrendered freedoms help ensure that the government can be run easily. In exchange for their sacrifice, the individual is protected and given a place in a steady social order. Articulating this theory, Hobbes argues for a strong, undivided government ruled by an absolute sovereign. To support his argument, Hobbes includes topics of religion, human nature and taxation. Separated into four sections, Hobbes claims his theory to be the resolution of the civil war that raged on as he wrote, creating chaos and taking casualties. The first section, *Of Man* discusses the role human nature and instinct plays in the formation of government. The second section, *Of Commonwealth* explains the definition, implications, types, and rules of succession in a commonwealth government. *Of a Christian Commonwealth* imagines the religion's role government and societal moral standards. Finally, Hobbes closes his argument with *Of the Kingdom of Darkness*. Through the use of philosophical theory and historical study, Thomas Hobbes attempts to convince citizens to consider the cost and reward of being governed. Without an understanding of the sociopolitical theories that keep government bodies in power, subjects can easily become complicit or allow society to slip into anarchy. Created during a brutal civil war, Hobbes hoped to educate and persuade his peers. Though *Leviathan* was a work of controversy in its time, Hobbes' theories and prose has survived centuries, shaping the ideas of modern philosophy. This edition of *Leviathan* by Thomas Hobbes is now presented with a stunning new cover design and is printed in an easy-to-read font. With these accommodations, *Leviathan* is accessible and applicable to contemporary readers.

When British and American leaders today talk of the nation—whether it is Boris Johnson, Barack Obama, or Donald Trump—they do so, in part, in terms established by eighteenth-century British literature. The city on a hill and the sovereign individual are tropes at the center of modern Anglo-American political thought, and the literature that accompanied Britain's rise to imperial prominence played a key role in creating them. *We Are Kings* is the first book to interpret eighteenth-century British literature from the perspective of political theology. Spencer Jackson returns here to a body of literature long associated with modernity's origins without assuming that modernity entails a separation of the religious from the profane. The result is a study that casts this literature in a surprisingly new light. From the patriot to the marriage plot, the narratives and characters of eighteenth-century British literature are the products of the politicization of religion, Jackson argues; the real story of this literature is neither secularization nor the survival of orthodox Judeo-Christianity but rather the expansion of a movement beginning in the High Middle Ages to transfer the transcendent authority of the Catholic Church to the English political sphere. The novel and the modern individual, then, are in a sense both secular and religious at once—products of a modern political faith that has authorized Anglo-American exceptionalism from the eighteenth century to the present.

*Political Ideologies* provides a broad-ranging introduction to both the classical and contemporary political ideologies. Adopting a global outlook, it introduces readers to ideologies' increasingly global reach and the different national versions of these ideologies. Importantly, ideologies are presented as frameworks of interpretation and political commitment, encouraging readers to evaluate how ideologies work in practice, the problematic links between ideas and political action, and the impact of ideologies. Regular learning features encourage readers to think critically about ideologies, and view them as competing and contestable ways of interpreting the world. A unique "stop and think" feature calls for readers to reflect on their own ideological beliefs. Online Resources: *Political Ideologies* is accompanied by comprehensive online resources, to support political ideology courses. For students: \* Further reading and resources for each chapter to help students to undertake further research and deepen their understanding and critical thinking; \* Regular updates help students to keep up to date with ideologies as frameworks of understanding and political action in the real world. For lecturers: \* Indicative answers to questions in the book provide a framework for approaching these; \* Powerpoint slides to support each chapter, providing an overview and key points to help with planning; \* Further discussion and debate ideas, for use in seminars, encourage big picture thinking about the relationships between ideologies.

Why our belief in government by the people is unrealistic—and what we can do about it *Democracy for Realists* assails the romantic folk-theory at the heart of contemporary thinking about democratic politics and government, and offers a provocative alternative view grounded in the actual human nature of democratic citizens. Christopher Achen and Larry Bartels deploy a wealth of social-scientific evidence, including ingenious original analyses of topics ranging from abortion politics and budget deficits to the Great Depression and shark attacks, to show that the familiar ideal of thoughtful citizens steering the ship of state from the voting booth is fundamentally misguided. They demonstrate that voters—even those who are well informed and politically engaged—mostly choose parties and candidates on the basis of social identities and partisan loyalties, not political issues. They also show that voters adjust their policy views and even their perceptions of basic matters of fact to match those loyalties. When parties are roughly evenly matched, elections often turn on irrelevant or misleading considerations such as economic spurts or downturns beyond the incumbents' control; the outcomes are essentially random. Thus, voters do not control the course of public policy, even indirectly. Achen and Bartels argue that democratic theory needs to be founded on identity groups and political parties, not on the preferences of individual voters. Now with new analysis of the 2016 elections, *Democracy for Realists* provides a powerful challenge to

conventional thinking, pointing the way toward a fundamentally different understanding of the realities and potential of democratic government.

The accessible, non-technical guide to applying and benefiting from blockchain technology. Blockchain has grown at an enormous rate in a very short period of time. In a business context, blockchain can level the playing field between small and large organisations in several ways: Exact copies of the immutable, time-stamped data is held by all parties, all transactions can be viewed in real time, data blocks are cryptographically linked, all raw materials are traceable and smart contracts ensure no middle-men, ease of audit and reduced friction. The trust, transparency, security, quality and reduced costs of blockchain make it a game-changing technology that crosses sectors, industries and borders with ease. Even though the technologies are ready for adoption, businesses remain largely unaware of their full potential and effective implementation. End users require accurate and up-to-date information on the practical applications of blockchain — Commercializing Blockchain provides it. A practical and easy-to-understand guide to blockchain, this timely book illustrates how this revolutionary technology can be used to transform governments, businesses, enterprises and entire communities. The author draws from his experience with global retailers, global technology companies, UCL Centre for Blockchain technologies, the government of the UK, Retail Blockchain Consortium and many other sources to present real-world case studies on the use and benefits of blockchain. Topics include financial transactions, tokenisation, identity management, supply chain transparency, global shipping and freight, counterfeiting and more. Provides practical guidance for blockchain transactions in business operations Demonstrates how blockchain can add value and bring increased efficiency to commercial operations Covers all of the essential components of blockchain such as traceability, provenance, certification and authentication Requires no technical expertise to embrace blockchain strategies Commercializing Blockchain: Strategic Applications in the Real World is ideal for enterprises seeking to develop and deploy blockchain technology, particularly in areas retail, supply chain and consumer goods.

Shows how Latin America was the crucible of the global human rights revolution of the 1970s.

By 2009, reverberations of economic crisis spread from the United States around the globe. As corporations across the United States folded, however, small businesses on the Qualla Boundary of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (EBCI) continued to thrive. In this rich ethnographic study, Courtney Lewis reveals the critical roles small businesses such as these play for Indigenous nations. The EBCI has an especially long history of incorporated, citizen-owned businesses located on their lands. When many people think of Indigenous-owned businesses, they stop with prominent casino gaming operations or natural-resource intensive enterprises. But on the Qualla Boundary today, Indigenous entrepreneurship and economic independence extends to art galleries, restaurants, a bookstore, a funeral parlor, and more. Lewis's fieldwork followed these businesses through the Great Recession and against the backdrop of a rapidly expanding EBCI-owned casino. Lewis's keen observations reveal how Eastern Band small business owners have contributed to an economic sovereignty that empowers and sustains their nation both culturally and politically.

Now in paperback—with a new preface by the author Americans have long been protective of the country's sovereignty—all the way back to George Washington who, when retiring as president, admonished his successors to avoid "permanent" alliances with foreign powers. Ever since, the nation has faced periodic, often heated, debates about how to maintain that sovereignty, and whether and when it is appropriate to cede some of it in the form of treaties and the alliances about which Washington warned. As the 2016 election made clear, sovereignty is also one of the most frequently invoked, polemical, and misunderstood concepts in politics—particularly American politics. The concept wields symbolic power, implying something sacred and inalienable: the right of the people to control their fate without subordination to outside authorities. Given its emotional pull, however, the concept is easily high-jacked by political opportunists. By playing the sovereignty card, they can curtail more reasoned debates over the merits of proposed international commitments by portraying supporters of global treaties or organizations as enemies of motherhood and apple pie. Such polemics distract Americans from what is really at stake in the sovereignty debate: the ability of the United States to shape its destiny in a global age. The United States cannot successfully manage globalization, much less insulate itself from cross-border threats, on its own. As global integration deepens and cross-border challenges grow, the nation's fate is increasingly tied to that of other countries, whose cooperation will be needed to exploit the shared opportunities and mitigate the common risks of interdependence. The Sovereignty Wars is intended to help today's policymakers think more clearly about what is actually at stake in the sovereignty debate and to provide some criteria for determining when it is appropriate to make bargains over sovereignty—and how to make them.

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