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Nota di contenuto	; 1. "Vana Illusion!": The Highlands Indians and the Myth of Nicaragua Mestiza, 1880-1925 -- ; 2. "Not Even a Handful of Dirt": The Dawn of Citizenship and the Suppression of Community in Boaco, 1890-1930 -- ; 3. "The Rebel Race": The Struggles of the Indigenous Community of Sutiaba, 1900-1960 -- ; 4. Gender, Politics, and the Triumph of Mestizaje, 1920-1940 -- ; 5. "En Pleno Siglo XX": Indigenous Resistance, Indigenismo, and Citizenship, 1930-1940 -- ; 6. Crimes in the Countryside: Burning Bushes, Stolen Saints, and Murder, 1940-1954 -- ; 7. Memories of Mestizaje, Memories of Accumulation: The Indigenous Dimension in the Peasant Movements, 1954-1965.
Sommario/riassunto	Challenging the widely held belief that Nicaragua has been ethnically homogeneous since the nineteenth century, <i>To Die in This Way</i> reveals the continued existence and importance of an officially "forgotten" indigenous culture. Jeffrey L. Gould argues that mestizaje—a cultural homogeneity that has been hailed as a cornerstone of Nicaraguan national identity—involved a decades-long process of myth building. Through interviews with indigenous peoples and records of the elite discourse that suppressed the expression of cultural differences and rationalized the destruction of Indian communities, Gould tells a story

of cultural loss. Land expropriation and coerced labor led to cultural alienation that shamed the indigenous population into shedding their language, religion, and dress. Beginning with the 1870s, Gould historicizes the forces that prompted a collective movement away from a strong identification with indigenous cultural heritage to an “acceptance” of a national mixed-race identity. By recovering a significant part of Nicaraguan history that has been excised from the national memory, *To Die in This Way* critiques the enterprise of third world nation-building and thus marks an important step in the study of Latin American culture and history that will also interest anthropologists and students of social and cultural historians.

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