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Autore	Nemser Daniel
Titolo	Infrastructures of race : concentration and biopolitics in colonial Mexico // Daniel Nemser
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Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (232 pages) : illustrations
Collana	Border Hispanisms
Disciplina	305.800972
Soggetti	Racism - Mexico - History Race discrimination - Mexico - History Social structure - Mexico Biopolitics - Mexico - History Mexico History Spanish colony, 1540-1810 Urbanization Social aspects Mexico Mexico Politics and government 1540-1810 Mexico Race relations History
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction. Before the camp -- Congregation : urbanization and the construction of the Indian -- Enclosure : the architecture of mestizo conversion -- Segregation : sovereignty, economy, and the problem with mixture -- Collection : imperial botany and racialized life -- Epilogue. Primitive racialization.
Sommario/riassunto	Many scholars believe that the modern concentration camp was born during the Cuban war for independence when Spanish authorities ordered civilians living in rural areas to report to the nearest city with a garrison of Spanish troops. But the practice of spatial concentration—gathering people and things in specific ways, at specific places, and for specific purposes—has a history in Latin America that reaches back to the conquest. In this paradigm-setting book, Daniel Nemser argues that concentration projects, often tied to urbanization, laid an enduring, material groundwork, or infrastructure, for the emergence and consolidation of new forms of racial identity and theories of race.

Infrastructures of Race traces the use of concentration as a technique for colonial governance by examining four case studies from Mexico under Spanish rule: centralized towns, disciplinary institutions, segregated neighborhoods, and general collections. Nemser shows how the colonial state used concentration in its attempts to build a new spatial and social order, and he explains why the technique flourished in the colonies. Although the designs for concentration were sometimes contested and short-lived, Nemser demonstrates that they provided a material foundation for ongoing processes of racialization. This finding, which challenges conventional histories of race and mestizaje (racial mixing), promises to deepen our understanding of the way race emerges from spatial politics and techniques of population management.
