

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910793501803321
Autore	Dawson Mark S (Mark Stanley), <1972->
Titolo	Bodies complexioned : Human variation and racism in early modern English culture, c. 1600–1750 // Mark S. Dawson
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Manchester : , : Manchester University Press, , 2020
ISBN	1-5261-3450-0 1-5261-4665-7 1-5261-3449-7
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xii, 266 pages) : illustrations
Collana	Manchester scholarship online
Disciplina	599.90941
Soggetti	HISTORY / Modern / 17th Century Racism Physical anthropology Discrimination SCIENCE / Life Sciences / Zoology / Mammals NATURE / Animals / Mammals Racism - England - History - 18th century Racism - England - History - 17th century Discrimination - England - History - 18th century Discrimination - England - History - 17th century Physical anthropology - England - History - 18th century Physical anthropology - England - History - 17th century History England
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Previously issued in print: 2019.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Sommario/riassunto	Bodily contrasts - from the colour of hair, eyes and skin to the shape of faces and skeletons - allowed the English of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries to discriminate systematically among themselves and against non-Anglophone groups. Making use of an array of sources, this book examines how early modern English people

understood bodily difference. It demonstrates that individuals' distinctive features were considered innate, even as discrete populations were believed to have characteristics in common, and challenges the idea that the humoral theory of bodily composition was incompatible with visceral inequality or racism. While 'race' had not assumed its modern valence, and 'racial' ideologies were still to come, such typecasting nonetheless had mundane, lasting consequences. Grounded in humoral physiology, and Christian universalism notwithstanding, bodily prejudices inflected social stratification, domestic politics, sectarian division and international relations.
