1. Record Nr. UNINA9910796026703321

Autore	Bottiger Patrick
Titolo	The Borderland of fear : vincennes, prophetstown, and the invasion of the miami homeland / / Patrick Bottiger
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Lincoln, [Nebraska] ; ; London, [England] : , : University of Nebraska Press, , 2016 ©2016
ISBN	0-8032-9092-6 0-8032-9090-X
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (268 pages) : illustrations, maps, tables
Collana	Borderlands and Transcultural Studies
Disciplina	974.00497317
Soggetti	Shawnee Indians - History Ohio River Valley Race relations History 19th century Ohio River Valley
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- Facing east from Miami country -- The national trinity -- Prophetstown for their own purposes -- Vincennes, the politics of slavery, and the Indian "threat" -- The battles of Tippecanoe -- Conclusion.
Sommario/riassunto	"The Ohio River Valley was a place of violence in the nineteenth century, something witnessed on multiple stages ranging from local conflicts between indigenous and Euro-American communities to the Battle of Tippecanoe and the War of 1812. To describe these events as simply the result of American expansion versus indigenous nativism disregards the complexities of the people and their motivations. Patrick Bottiger explores the diversity between and among the communities that were the source of this violence. As new settlers invaded their land, the Shawnee brothers Tenskwatawa and Tecumseh pushed for a unified Indigenous front. However, the multiethnic Miamis, Kickapoos, Potawatomis, and Delawares, who also lived in the region, favored local interests over a single tribal entity. The Miami-French trade and political network was extensive, and the Miamis staunchly defended their hegemony in the region from challenges by other Native groups.

Additionally, William Henry Harrison, governor of the Indiana Territory, lobbied for the introduction of slavery in the territory. In its own turn, this move sparked heated arguments in newspapers and on the street. Harrisonians deflected criticism by blaming tensions on indigenous groups and then claiming that antislavery settlers were Indian allies. Bottiger demonstrates that violence, rather than being imposed on the region's inhabitants by outside forces, instead stemmed from the factionalism that was already present. The Borderland of fear explores how these conflicts were not between nations and races but rather between cultures and factions."--Dust jacket.

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910404075503321

Autore	Bellomo Nicola
Titolo	Kinetic Theory and Swarming Tools to Modeling Complex Systems-Symmetry problems in the Science of Living Systems
Pubbl/distr/stampa	MDPI - Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute, 2020
ISBN	3-03928-880-6
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (118 p.)
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	This MPDI book comprises a number of selected contributions to a Special Issue devoted to the modeling and simulation of living systems based on developments in kinetic mathematical tools. The focus is on a fascinating research field which cannot be tackled by the approach of the so-called hard sciences-specifically mathematics-without the invention of new methods in view of a new mathematical theory. The contents proposed by eight contributions witness the growing interest of scientists this field. The first contribution is an editorial paper which presents the motivations for studying the mathematics and physics of living systems within the framework an interdisciplinary approach, where mathematics and physics interact with specific fields of the class

of systems object of modeling and simulations. The different contributions refer to economy, collective learning, cell motion, vehicular traffic, crowd dynamics, and social swarms. The key problem towards modeling consists in capturing the complexity features of living systems. All articles refer to large systems of interaction living entities and follow, towards modeling, a common rationale which consists firstly in representing the system by a probability distribution over the microscopic state of the said entities, secondly, in deriving a general mathematical structure deemed to provide the conceptual basis for the derivation of models and, finally, in implementing the said structure by models of interactions at the microscopic scale. Therefore, the modeling approach transfers the dynamics at the low scale to collective behaviors. Interactions are modeled by theoretical tools of stochastic game theory. Overall, the interested reader will find, in the contents, a forward look comprising various research perspectives and issues, followed by hints on to tackle these.