Record Nr. UNINA9910821611803321 Autore Fuccaro Nelida Titolo Histories of city and state in the Persian Gulf: Manama since 1800 / / Nelida Fuccaro Cambridge;; New York,: Cambridge University Press, 2009 Pubbl/distr/stampa 1-107-19013-4 **ISBN** 0-511-69930-1 0-511-60448-3 0-511-60370-3 0-511-60482-3 0-511-60292-8 1-282-31782-2 0-511-60512-9 9786612317828 0-511-60542-0 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (xvi, 257 pages) : digital, PDF file(s) Collana Cambridge Middle East studies:: 30 Disciplina 953.53 Soggetti Port cities - Bahrain - Manama - History Port cities - Middle East - History Manama (Bahrain) History Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015). Note generali Includes bibliographical references (p. 232-247) and indexes. Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto Introduction -- Indigenous state traditions and the dialectics of urbanisation in Bahrain, 1602-1923 -- The making of Gulf port towns before oil -- Ordering space, politics and community in Manama. 1880s-1919 -- Restructuring city and state: the municipality and local government -- 'Disorder', political sociability and the evolution of the urban public sphere -- City and countryside in modern Bahrain. Sommario/riassunto In this path-breaking and multi-layered account of one of the least explored societies in the Middle East. Nelida Fuccaro examines the political and social life of the Gulf city and its coastline, as exemplified by Manama in Bahrain. Written as an ethnography of space, politics and

community, it addresses the changing relationship between urban

development, politics and society before and after the discovery of oil. By using a variety of local sources and oral histories, Fuccaro questions the role played by the British Empire and oil in state-making. Instead, she draws attention to urban residents, elites and institutions as active participants in state and nation building. She also examines how the city has continued to provide a source of political, social and sectarian identity since the early nineteenth century, challenging the view that the advent of oil and modernity represented a radical break in the urban past of the region.