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Titolo	Nurturing the nation : the family politics of modernizing, colonizing and liberating Egypt (1805/1923) // Lisa Pollard
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Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (304 p.)
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Soggetti	Families - Egypt - History Family policy - Egypt - Cross-cultural studies - History Egypt History 19th century Egypt History 20th century
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	My house and yours -- Egyptian state servants and the new geography of nationhood -- Inside Egypt -- The harem, the hovel and the Western construction of an Egyptian landscape -- Domesticating Egypt -- The gendered politics of the British occupation -- The home, the schoolroom and the cultivation of Egyptian nationalism -- Table talk, or the home economics of nationhood -- The household on display -- The family politics of the 1919 revolution -- Gender and the birth of the modern Egyptian nation-state.
Sommario/riassunto	Focusing on gender and the family, this erudite and innovative history reconsiders the origins of Egyptian nationalism and the revolution of 1919 by linking social changes in class and household structure to the politics of engagement with British colonial rule. Lisa Pollard deftly

argues that the Egyptian state's modernizing projects in the nineteenth century reinforced ideals of monogamy and bourgeois domesticity among Egypt's elite classes and connected those ideals with political and economic success. At the same time, the British used domestic and personal practices such as polygamy, the harem, and the veiling of women to claim that the ruling classes had become corrupt and therefore to legitimize an open-ended tenure for themselves in Egypt. To rid themselves of British rule, bourgeois Egyptian nationalists constructed a familial-political culture that trained new generations of nationalists and used them to demonstrate to the British that it was time for the occupation to end. That culture was put to use in the 1919 Egyptian revolution, in which the reformed, bourgeois family was exhibited as the standard for "modern" Egypt.
