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Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter Contents Introduction: Social histories of persecution and mass violence Labor Strategies of survival: Genocide and Armenian deportee labor, 1915-1918 Comparing Jewish labor in Poland, 1942-1945, and Armenian labor in the Ottoman Empire, 1915- 1918 Family The family under duress: A male perspective "He was in our home like our own child": Discourses of surrogacy and family relations after the Holocaust Displacement Strangers in a strange land: Refugees in Belarusian society under German occupation (1941-1944) Caught between the guerrilla and the colonial state: Refugee life in Northern Mozambique during the Independence War (1964-1974) Space Space and place: Placing everyday life during the Holocaust Hiding in the attic: Sounds and social situation Collective action Auditory quarrels, rage and collective action: A street singer and his audience within the web of the ghetto society People Fell Like Flies: How Yiddish songs document history and collective action during the Holocaust in the Soviet Union Mass violence as a social process A local history of the Sobibór death camp and Nazi occupation Society after violence Orphans building homes: Forgotten remnants of the Armenian deportations in South Jordan List of authors Index
Sommario/riassunto	This multi-disciplinary volume is one of the few collections about social

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change covering various cases of mass violence and genocide. In life under persecution, social relations and social structures were not absent and not simply replaced by an ethno-racial order. The studies in this book show the influence of social structures like gender, age and class on life under persecution. Exploring practices in family and labor relations and of collective action, they counter claims of an atomization of society or total uprootedness of victims. Despite being exposed to poverty and want and under the permanent threat of political violence, persecuted people tried to develop their own agency. Case studies are about the Jewish and Armenian persecutions, Rwanda, the war of decolonization in Mozambique and civilian refuges in Belarus during World War II. The authors are a mix of experienced scholars and young researchers.