

safety rules for churches after 1863, and the secularization of cemeteries in the 1880s were important parts of a major mid-century increase in municipal and state intervention in daily life, and this study is therefore valuable for understanding the development of nation, state, and government in Chile.

Serrano insists that the political histories of Chile and of Latin America are “particular experiences,” not “poor imitations” of European politics, and she shows it: Chileans participated actively in defining the new role of the Church in republican, and increasingly liberal, society. In particular, the Chilean Church participated in the process of Romanization more enthusiastically than many of its colleagues in Europe. As Popes Pius IX and Leo XVIII centralized the Church—promulgating the doctrine of papal infallibility, supporting new religious organizations that specifically supported the pope, and taking more control of Church appointments in some countries (such as Chile and the other Latin American republics)—the Chilean hierarchy not only actively supported the ultramontane position within the world Church, but also actively spread the image and idea of the pope among the faithful at home. She argues that while Chilean Church leaders probably puzzled their European counterparts at the first Vatican Council by being both republicans and ultramontane defenders of papal authority and Church independence, they and their country—and other Latin American countries that negotiated secularization rather than imposing unilateral restrictions on the Church (as Mexico did, for example)—were on the path that the Church would eventually follow.

This study is charmingly written, effectively organized, thoroughly researched, and rigorously argued. Scholars of the Catholic Church, of the state, of the concept of modernity, and of civil society—in Latin America and elsewhere—will find it valuable, and its arguments deserve the attention of all of us who study or teach politics and religion in Latin America.

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*Diálogos con el Perú: Ensayos de Historia.* By Charles F. Walker. Lima: Fondo Editorial del Pedagógico San Marcos, 2009. Pp. 469. Notes. Bibliography.

*Diálogos con el Perú* compiles 15 articles written by Charles F. Walker over the past quarter of a century. The articles range widely, from his well-established fields of research—the politics of late colonial and early republican Cuzco and the 1746 earthquake and tsunami of Lima-Callao—to articles on diverse topics like the history of the Amazon in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, how to teach truth commissions, and the presence of Peruvians in the United States. The breadth and intellectual vigor of the articles are a testament to Walker’s position at the forefront of historians of Peru and Latin America.

With such temporal and topic breadth, the volume lacks a unifying theme. However, three main features stand out in the volume. First is the author’s commitment to studying social and cultural history, particularly concentrating on the roles of race, class, and gender in the

shaping of Peruvian politics and society. Within this focus on social and cultural history, Walker highlights the role that fear played throughout Peru's past. Fear came in many forms, from the *limeño* elite's phobia of a social revolution descending upon the city from the Andes, to the chaos caused by politicized bandits on the coast, to the ability of God to use earthquakes and other natural disasters to cast judgment upon a religiously wayward society. Fear, it seems, was a central feature of political life, and colonial and republican politicians, nuns, and elites used that fear to organize society and dominate politics.

The second notable characteristic is the role of the environment. While Walker's articles about the impact and rebuilding process after the devastating 1746 earthquake and tsunami touch on the role the environment can have upon society, politics, and economics, other articles also demonstrate the importance of Peru's varied ecosystems. His article on the state's intentions in the Amazon illuminates the role of the environment in Peru, showing how the state tried to use the Amazon's natural abundance (like its millions of rubber trees) to entice immigrants and promote development.

The third outstanding feature of the volume is Walker's ability to read historical sources against the grain to uncover new interpretations. Walker masterfully recasts the history of *limeño* elite discourse about the nation's indigenous population, the fear that dominated Peruvian society, and the political activity of bandits in the early republic. As a result, we have a better understanding of crime, racism, and religion in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Peru, as well as a fantastic example of how to write history.

The book is organized into three sections. The first looks at Lima, the second focuses on Independence and caudillismo, and the third section is a catch-all of pedagogical and historiographical reflections. The organization of the book is perhaps its biggest flaw, as the articles seem artificially slotted into one of the three sections. It would have been fascinating to organize the articles according to date of publication, as one could see the development of Walker's historical thinking and insight from graduate student to tenured professor and allow readers—especially beginning historians—to understand better what it means to be a historian. In the final essay, a reflection upon recent Peruvian historiography, Walker provides a succinct analysis of the problems facing the diffusion of history books in Peru, given their relative expense and scarcity and the limited market for books of academic history. It would be a shame if this valuable book suffered the fate of so many Peruvian history books; hopefully the diffusion of this collection will match its usefulness to scholars.

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*From Many, One: Indians, Peasants, Borders, and Education in Callista Mexico, 1924-1935.* By Andrae M. Marak. Calgary: University of Calgary Press, 2009. Pp. xxviii, 226. Illustrations. Notes. Bibliography. Index. \$44.95 paper.

Schools and state formation are familiar topics, but this interesting volume still breaks new ground by exploring revolutionary cultural politics in peripheral settings. It exam-