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## COPBXR - MELINA ASHLEY

The volume contains summaries of facts, theories, and unsolved problems pertaining to the unexplained extinction of dozens of genera of mostly large terrestrial mammals, which occurred ca. 13,000 calendar years ago in North America and about 1,000 years later in South America. Another equally mysterious wave of extinctions affected large Caribbean islands around 5,000 years ago. The coupling of these extinctions with the earliest appearance of human beings has led to the suggestion that foraging humans are to blame, although major climatic shifts were also taking place in the Americas during some of the extinctions. The last published volume with similar (but not identical) themes -- Extinctions in Near Time -- appeared in 1999; since then a great deal of innovative, exciting new research has been done but has not yet been compiled and summarized. Different chapters in this volume provide in-depth resumés of the chronology of the extinctions in North and South America, the possible insights into animal ecology provided by studies of stable isotopes and anatomical/physiological characteristics such as growth increments in mammoth and mastodont tusks, the clues from taphonomic research about large-mammal biology, the applications of dating methods to the extinctions debate, and archeological controversies concerning human hunting of large mammals.

The anthropologist Robin Horton is widely regarded as one of the most creative and critical thinkers of his generation. This collection of some of his classic papers on African religion, written between 1960 and 1990 is also a wide-ranging inquiry into religious thought, particularly its relationship to aesthetic and scientific thought. Horton criticizes recent orthodoxies in this area, and instead proposes an "Intellectualist" alternative that stresses similarities between the religious and the scientific.

The disease environments and epidemiology. The rise of the South Atlantic system ; The importance of the West Indies ; Malaria and yellow fever ; The Army Medical Board's report ; Early words on epidemiology ; The fever books ; Slave medical manuals -- The medical profession. Recruitment of doctors ; Medical gentlemen and quacks ; Efforts to upgrade the profession ; Medicine in Cuba and North America ; Diploma holders from Europe ; Doctor-scientists and authors ; Jamaican doctor-scientists and authors -- African and Afro-West Indian medicine. The two medical cultures: Africa ; The two medical cultures: West Indies ; Folk medicine ; Yaws and its treatment ; Slave medical attendants -- The Guinea surgeons. "To buy or to breed" ; The Atlantic slave trade ; West Africa and the slave trade ; The Guinea surgeons ; Duties on the coast ; Diseases and their treatment ; Preserving the health of seamen and slaves ; Mortality on the Middle Passage -- Slaves and plantations. The sugar plantation ; Treatment of slaves ; Seasoning imported slaves ; Clothing and housing ; The work force ; Management of absentees' estates -- Labor, diet, and punishment. Cane hole digging and night work ; War and famine ; Hurricanes, wars, and famine ; Pickled and salted fish ; Slave provision grounds ; Calories and protein ; Provisioning slaves in the eastern Caribbean ; The punishment of slaves -- Morbidity and mortality. "Disorders peculiar to the Negroes" ; Sickness and accidents ; Patterns of mortality ; Malnutrition and diseases of infants and children ; Diseases of children and adults -- The problem of reproduction. Patterns of reproduction ; Debate on the population failure ; "To multiply and rear the human species" ' Pro-natalist policies frustrated ; The victimization of black youngsters ; Black women as "work units" and "breeding units" -- Smallpox and slavery. Introduction ; Variolation or inoculation ; Inoculation in Jamaica and England ; The Jamaican vaccine establishment ; Other campaigns against smallpox -- Slave hospitals. Introduction ; The eighteenth-century experience ; Practical rules for hospital management ; Slave hospitals in Guyana ; Slave hospitals in Jamaica ; Critics of hospital management ; Slave hospitals in Cuba and the United States -- Plantation medical practice. The "irregular" practitioners ; Grenada doctors and slaves ; Doctors in the Leeward Islands and Barbados ; Doctor Jonathan Troup of Dominica ; Medical practice in Jamaica ; Doctor John Williamson of Jamaica ; Medical practice in Cuba and the United States ; Costs and benefits -- Slavery and medicine. Slave population attrition ; heroic medicine in the West Indies ; The quality of plantation health care ; An epilogue.

As a review of the status of biogeography in the West Indies in the 1980s, the first edition of *Biogeography of the West Indies: Past, Present, and Future* provided a synthesis of our current knowledge of the systematics and distribution of major plant and animal groups in the Caribbean basin. The totally new and revised

Second Edition, *Biogeography*

First published in 1982, this study attempts to put contemporary Caribbean development into historical perspective. By first constructing a Marxist framework for the study of development, Jay Mandle assesses the reasons why the region emerged underdeveloped and evaluates post-world-war two efforts to overcome the legacy of poverty through a strategy of "industrialization through invitation." Identifying the reasons why a Marxist framework yielded results which were unsatisfactory, the author then explores the requirements which must be met for a more reliable study of the Caribbean's economic development. Case studies of Cuba, Jamaica, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago examine the extent to which these requirements have been met.

This volume is an account of the development and destruction of slavery in St Thomas, St John and St Croix, the Caribbean islands which today comprise the US Virgin Islands. The book sees slavery as fundamental to the entire fabric of colonial society, and pays particular attention to the social and political life of the whites and freedmen in interaction with the slaves.

Sweet, University of California, Santa Barbara; Michael J. Tyler, University of Adelaide, Australia; Zhao Er-Mi, Chengdu Institute of Biology, Peoples Republic of China

This text focuses on the contemporary economic, social, geographical, environmental and political realities of the Caribbean region. Historical aspects of the Caribbean, such as slavery, the plantation system and plantocracy are explored in order to explain the contemporary nature of, and challenges faced by, the Caribbean. The book is divided into three parts, dealing respectively with: the foundations of the Caribbean, rural and urban bases of the contemporary Caribbean, and global restructuring and the Caribbean: industry, tourism and politics. This is a comprehensive tertiary level textbook aimed at students taking courses that involve consideration of the contemporary character of the Caribbean region. The book should be of value to undergraduates and postgraduates taking courses in geography, development studies, Black studies, social policy and social science, economics and politics, as well as more generally in the social sciences.

This introduction to West Indian poetry is written for readers making their first approach to the poetry of the Caribbean written in English. It offers a comprehensive literary history from the 1920s to the 1980s, with particular attention to the relationship of West Indian poetry to European, African and American literature. Close readings of individual poems give detailed analysis of social and cultural issues at work in the writing. Laurence Breiner's exposition speaks powerfully about the defining forces in Caribbean culture from colonialism to resistance and decolonization.

Sander . . . presents a definitive, thoroughly researched, gracefully expressed study of literary activity in Trinidad in the 1930s, and its literary/cultural implications for West Indian literature in general. . . . In Caribbean literary studies, Sander's work is pioneering in its drawing of successful links between cultural productions and historical realities. The book's organization is clear and logical; its accessibility enhanced by a well-documented index. Choice This is the first comprehensive history of the Trinidadian literature that paved the way for the emergence over the past forty years of many major West Indian literary works. Sander contends that the sporadic nature of literary output in the island before the late 1920s can be explained in part as the consequence of Trinidad's linguistic diversity and its rapidly changing patterns of settlement. Until 1797 Trinidad had been a Spanish colony, with a large proportion of French-speaking inhabitants, and it was not until the end of the nineteenth century that English became more widely spoken. The burst of creative activity in the late 1920s was related to the new ascendancy of English and the fact that the society had begun to resolve itself into well-defined racial, social, and economic groupings.

A collection of essays about environment and development in the Caribbean. Of note is one chapter where the mature tourism economies of Bermuda and St. Martin are compared.

A dividing line, the border is usually perceived in terms of separation and rupture. It is a site of tension par excellence, at the origin of contestations, negotiations, and other conflicting patterns of inclusion/exclusion. This book takes us through an exploration of the border in the Caribbean region, both geographically fragmented and strongly tied through its history, culture and people. This collection of scholarly articles interrogates the border within the specificities of the Caribbean context, its socio-political dynamics and its literary and artistic representations. The transgression of borders and the consequent reconfiguring phenomena are thus

applied to the Caribbean and its diasporas, through a transdisciplinary approach. The book combines a multiplicity of research fields, including Social Sciences, Cultural Geography, Geopolitics, Cultural and Literary Studies, hence it offers a global perspective on the topic and transcends disciplinary categories. The contents of the book also stretch beyond geographic and linguistic borders as the contributors come from diverse scholarly backgrounds, affiliations, linguistic areas, and research expertise.

"The colonial Low Country (the Carolinas, Georgia) and British Caribbean made up an integrated region quite distinct from the Chesapeake, Mid-Atlantic, or New England. Like Maryland and Virginia, the greater Southeast--which formed, as Mulcahy argues, a dynamic center of the British imperial scheme in the New World--relied on staple crops and slave labor. Yet the economic and social ties that bound the Carolinas and the West Indies created quite distinct cultures, black and white alike, giving planters, e.g., a sense of taste and behavior far more tropical and Continental than the ideals that influenced tobacco planters in the Chesapeake. The location and trade patterns of the Carolinas and West Indies encouraged the purchase of slaves from sources and in numbers that ensured far greater persistence of African traditions (and threats of violence) than elsewhere. Mulcahy offers us a short book that explores this early-American/Caribbean region in the manner of our other series titles--explaining the integrity if not unity of the region and what made it so and also comparing it to other economic/cultural regions in the colonial period"--

If any doubt remains, the story of Trinidad and Tobago should dispel the illusion that money and technical assistance can launch a new station in the world community. This work seeks to probe the interplay of political and social factors on national development with commitment and detachment.

"Patterns of Pillage offers a fresh, geographical perspective on the story of piracy in and around the Caribbean. It focuses on places associated with the sea rovers of Spanish America: routes, targets, hideaways, rendezvous, and island strongholds. Why did pirates - the likes of Francis Drake, Henry Morgan, and Blackbeard - haunt particular places? How did their spatial strategies develop and change over the centuries? Much of the explanation lies in geographic factors such as winds, ocean currents, coastal features, maritime bottlenecks, historical geopolitics, merchant traffic flow, and the distribution of natural resources. All contributed to patterns of piracy that connected the Caribbean Sea to the Gulf of Mexico, Cape Horn, and beyond."--BOOK JACKET.Title Summary field provided by Blackwell North America, Inc. All Rights Reserved

As a review of the status of biogeography in the West Indies in the 1980s, the first edition of *Biogeography of the West Indies: Past, Present, and Future* provided a synthesis of our current knowledge of the systematics and distribution of major plant and animal groups in the Caribbean basin. The totally new and revised Second Edition, *Biogeography of the West Indies: Patterns and Perspectives*, emphasizes recent ideas and hypotheses in the field and includes many new chapters and contributions. The authors use the broadest possible interpretations of the concepts of biogeography, consider anthropological and geological factors, and discuss the conservation of endemic species. Drawing together contributions from the leading experts in biogeography and biodiversity, this book introduces new patterns and developments that add to our understanding of how plants and animals are dispersed throughout the region. Many contributions use new techniques such as molecular systematics to test older studies based strictly on morphological data. Unique in its inclusion of a wide variety of organisms and in its coordination of scientific data and conservation strategies, *Biogeography of the West Indies: Patterns and Perspectives*, Second Edition provides the only encyclopedic discussion available on the biogeography of the Antilles.

The poor saw these public places as sites of play and livelihood. De Barros shows how these opposing views set the stage for a series of petty disputes and large-scale riots. By uncovering the popular cultural patterns that underlay much of this unrest, De Barros demonstrates both their place within a larger West Indian cultural paradigm and the emergence of a peculiarly Guianese ritual of protest."--BOOK JACKET.

During the vast stretches of early geologic time, the islands of the Caribbean archipelago separated from continental land masses, rose and sank many times, merged with and broke from other land masses, and then by the mid-Cenozoic period settled into the current pattern known today. By the time Native Americans arrived, the islands had developed complex, stable ecosystems. The

actions these first colonists took on the landscape—timber clearing, cultivation, animal hunting and domestication, fishing and exploitation of reef species—affected fragile land and sea biotic communities in both beneficial and harmful ways. *On Land and Sea* examines the condition of biosystems on Caribbean islands at the time of colonization, human interactions with those systems through time, and the current state of biological resources in the West Indies. Drawing on a massive data set collected from long-term archaeological research, the study reconstructs past life-ways on these small tropical islands. The work presents a wide range of information, including types of fuel and construction timber used by inhabitants, cooking techniques for various shellfish, availability and use of medicinal and ritual plants, the effects on native plants and animals of cultivation and domestication, and diet and nutrition of native populations. The islands of the Caribbean basin continue to be actively excavated and studied in the quest to understand the earliest human inhabitants of the New World. This comprehensive work will ground current and future studies and will be valuable to archaeologists, anthropologists, botanists, ecologists, Caribbeanists, Latin American historians, and anyone studying similar island environments.

Most of the islands of the Caribbean have long histories of herpetological exploration and discovery, and even longer histories of human-mediated environmental degradation. Collectively, they constitute a major biodiversity hotspot – a region rich in endemic species that are threatened with extinction. This two-volume series documents the existing status of herpetofaunas (including sea turtles) of the Caribbean, and highlights conservation needs and efforts. Previous contributions to West Indian herpetology have focused on taxonomy, ecology and evolution, particularly of lizards. This series provides a unique and timely review of the sta-

tus and conservation of all groups of amphibians and reptiles in the region. This volume provides regional accounts of the islands of the West Indies biogeographic region.

*Applications of International Trade Theory: The Caribbean Perspective* is an applied research-related book essential for undergraduate and postgraduate students, policymakers, and practitioners in the trade and development field. It provides a holistic and balanced treatment of various approaches within the international trade domain as well as clarity of exposition.

"As French and American historians of France are revisiting the history of French racism today, William B. Cohen's book is more important than ever. It has become a classic." -- Nancy L. Green  
In this pioneering work, William B. Cohen traces the ways in which negative attitudes toward blacks became deeply embedded in French culture. Examining the forces that shaped these views, Cohen reveals the persistent inequality of French interactions with blacks in Africa, in the slave colonies of the West Indies, and in France itself. Now a classic, *The French Encounter with Africans* is essential reading for anyone engaged in current discussions of European relations with non-Europeans and with issues of racism, ethnicity, identity, colonialism, and empire.

This electronic version has been made available under a Creative Commons (BY-NC-ND) open access license. This book argues that the Caribbean frontier, usually assumed to have been eclipsed after colonial conquest, remains a powerful but unrecognised element of Caribbean island culture. Combining analytical and creative genres of writing, it explores historical and contemporary patterns of frontier change through a case study of the little-known Eastern Caribbean multi-island state of St Vincent and the Grenadines. Modern frontier traits are located in the wandering woodcutter, the squatter on government land and the mountainside ganja grower. But the frontier is also identified as part of global

production that has shaped island tourism, the financial sector and patterns of migration.

For review see: Roderick A. McDonald, in *The economic historic review* : a journal of economic and social history, vol. 44, no. 4 (November 1991); p. 765-766.

This is a significant in-depth study that explores the cultural context of the religious experience of West Indian immigrant communities. Whereas most studies to date have focussed on how immigrants settle in their new home contexts, Janice A. McLean-Farrell argues for a more comprehensive perspective that takes into account the importance of religion and the role of both 'home' and the 'host' contexts in shaping immigrant lives in the Diaspora. *West Indian Pentecostals: Living Their Faith in New York and London* explores how these three elements (religion, the 'home' and 'host' contexts) influence the ethnic-religious identification processes of generations of West Indian immigrants. Using case studies from the cities of New York and London, the book offers a critical cross-national comparison into the complex and indirect ways the historical, socio-economic, and political realities in diaspora contribute to both the identification processes and the 'missional' practices of immigrants. Its focus on Pentecostalism also provides a unique opportunity to test existing theories and concepts on the interface of religion and immigration and makes important contributions to the study of Pentecostalism.

"Collection of essays written by former students, colleagues, and friends to honor a preeminent economic historian of the Caribbean. Covering period 1650-1850, essays encompass a broad range of topics, with major focus on various aspects of slavery and imperial relations during those years. Excellent introductory essay on Sheridan's contributions to Caribbean economic history. Extremely useful"--*Handbook of Latin American Studies*, v. 58.