

1. Record Nr.	UNIORUON00247040
Titolo	7000 anos de arte persa [obras maestras del Museo Nacional de Iran]. Museo de Bellas Artes Valencia Septiembre-Noviembre 2003, Museo de Bellas Artes, Sevilla Noviembre 2003-Enero 2004, La Lonia Zaragoza Febrero-Abril 2004]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	303 p., : ill. ; 26 cm
ISBN	84-7664-828-6
Edizione	[Barcelona : Fundacion "La Caixa"]
Descrizione fisica	Il sottotitolo è preso dalla copertina
Classificazione	IRA IX L
Soggetti	Arte - Iran - Esposizioni e mostre
Lingua di pubblicazione	Spagnolo
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910164870103321
Autore	Hancock James F.
Titolo	Plantation crops, plunder and power : evolution and exploitation / / James F. Hancock
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London ; ; New York : , : Routledge, , 2017
ISBN	1-315-26878-7
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (211 pages) : illustrations, tables
Collana	Earthscan Food and Agriculture
Disciplina	306.3/49
Soggetti	Plantations - History Tropical crops - History Agriculture - Tropics - Political aspects - History Agriculture and politics - History Agriculture - Social aspects - History
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	1. Sugar -- 2. Banana -- 3. Cotton -- 4. Tea -- 5. Tobacco -- 6. Coffee -- 7. Rubber -- 8. Plantation crops : yesterday and today.
Sommario/riassunto	Over the last five centuries, plantation crops have represented the best and worst of industrialized agriculture - "best" through their agronomic productivity and global commercial success, and "worst" as examples of exploitative colonialism, conflict and ill-treatment of workers. This book traces the social, political and evolutionary history of seven major plantation crops - sugarcane, banana, cotton, tea, tobacco, coffee and rubber. It describes how all of these were domesticated in antiquity and grown by small landowners for thousands of years before European traders and colonists sought to make a profit out of them. The author relates how their development and spread were closely associated with government expansionist policies. They stimulated the exploration of far off lands, were the focus of major conflicts and led to the enslavement of both native and displaced peoples. From the southern United States, Latin America and the Caribbean, to Asia and Africa, plantation crops turned social structures upside down leading to revolution and government change. The economies of whole countries became tied to the profits of these plantations, leading to internal

power struggles to control the burgeoning wealth. Open warfare routinely broke out between the more powerful countries and factions for trade dominance. This book shows that from the early 1500s to today, at least one of the plantation crops was always at the center of world politics, and that this still continues today, for example with the development of oil palm plantations in Southeast Asia. Written in an accessible style, it is fascinating supplementary reading for students of agricultural, environmental and colonial history.

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