

1.	Record Nr.	UNISA990006183880203316
	Autore	GRASES, Pedro
	Titolo	El viaje se termina / Pedro Grases
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Caracas, : Seix Barral, 1998
	ISBN	980-03-0279-4
	Descrizione fisica	XXVII, 341 p. ; 23 cm
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2.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910688338603321
	Autore	Kaye Frances W.
	Titolo	Goodlands : a meditation and history on the Great Plains / / Frances W. Kaye
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Athabasca University Press, 2011 Edmonton, [Alberta] : , : AU Press, , 2011 ©2011
	ISBN	1-926836-41-3 1-283-11310-4 9786613113108 1-897425-99-6
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (377 pages) : illustrations
	Collana	The West Unbound: Social and Cultural Studies
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	Soggetti	Indians of North America - Great Plains - History Agriculture - Great Plains - History Agriculture - Environmental aspects - Great Plains - History Great Plains History
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Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	<p>A unified field theory of the Great Plains -- Exploring the explorers -- Spiritual and intellectual resistance to conquest, part 1 : Custer and Riel -- Spiritual and intellectual resistance to conquest, part 2 : Messiansim, the 1885 Northwest resistance and the 1890 Lakota Ghost Dance -- Spiritual and intellectual resistance to conquest, part 3 : John Joseph Mathews' Wah'Kon-Tah and John G. Neihardt's Black Elk speaks -- Intellectual justification for conquest L comparative historiography of the Canadian and US Wests -- Homesteading as capital formation on the Great Plains -- The women's West -- And still the waters -- Dust Bowls -- Migrating but not rethinking : George W. Norris, Tommy Douglas, and the Great Plains -- Planning and economic theory -- Mouse beans and drowned rivers -- Oil -- Arts, justice, and hope on the Great Plains -- Conclusion.</p>
Sommario/riassunto	<p>Amer-European settlement of the Great Plains transformed bountiful Native soil into pasture and cropland, distorting the prairie ecosystem as it was understood and used by the peoples who originally populated the land. Settlers justified this transformation with the unexamined premise of deficiency, according to which the Great Plains region was inadequate in flora and fauna and the region lacking in modern civilization. Drawing on history, sociology, art, and economic theory, Frances W. Kaye counters the argument of deficiency, pointing out that, in its original ecological state, no region can possibly be incomplete. Goodlands examines the settlers' misguided theory, discussing the ideas that shaped its implementation, the forces that resisted it, and Indigenous ideologies about what it meant to make good use of the land. By suggesting methods for redeveloping the Great Plains that are founded on native cultural values, Goodlands serves the region in the context of a changing globe.</p>