

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910815073503321
Titolo	Indigenous knowledge and the environment in Africa and North America // edited by David M. Gordon and Shepard Krech III
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Athens, OH, : Ohio University Press, c2012
ISBN	0-8214-4411-5
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (345 p.)
Collana	Ohio University Press Series in Ecology and History
Altri autori (Persone)	GordonDavid M. <1970-> KrechShepard <1944->
Disciplina	304.2096
Soggetti	Indigenous peoples - Ecology - Africa Traditional ecological knowledge - Africa Indigenous peoples - Ecology - North America Traditional ecological knowledge - North America
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Acknowledgments; Introcution: Indigenous Knowledge and the Environment; Part I: Middle Ground; Chapter 1: Looking Like a White Man; Chapter 2: On Biomedicine, Transfers of Knowledge, and MalariaTreatments in Eastern North America and Tropical Africa; Chapter 3: Indigenous Ethnoornithology in the American South; Chapter 4: Nation-Building Knowledge; Part II: Conflict; Chapter 5: Locust Invasions and Tensions over Environmental and Bodily Health in the Colonial Transkei; Chapter 6: Navajos, New Dealers, and the Metaphysics of Nature; Chapter 7: Cherokee Medicine and the 1824 Smallpox Epidemic Part III: Environmental ReligionChapter 8: Spirit of the Salmon; Chapter 9: Indigenous Spirits; Chapter 10: Recruiting Nature; Part IV: Resource Rights; Chapter 11: Marine Tenure of the Makahs; Chapter 12: Reinventing "Traditional" Medicine in Postapartheid South Africa; Chapter 13: Dilemmas of "Indigenous Tenure" in South Africa; Selected Bibliography; Contributors; Index
Sommario/riassunto	Indigenous knowledge has become a catchphrase in global struggles for environmental justice. Yet indigenous knowledges are often viewed, incorrectly, as pure and primordial cultural artifacts. This collection

draws from African and North American cases to argue that the forms of knowledge identified as "indigenous" resulted from strategies to control environmental resources during and after colonial encounters. At times indigenous knowledges represented a "middle ground" of intellectual exchanges between colonizers and colonized; elsewhere, indigenous knowledges were defined through conflic
