

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910140423003321
Autore	Petit Carlos
Titolo	Fiesta y contrato : negocios taurinos en protocolos sevillanos (1777-1847) // Carlos Petit
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Universidad Carlos III de Madrid. Figuerola Institute of Social Science History, 2011 Madrid : , : Dykinson, , 2011
ISBN	9788499820996 (ebook)
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (182 pages)
Collana	Historia del Derecho
Soggetti	Bullfights - Law and legislation - Spain - Seville - History Bullfights - History - Law and legislation - Spain - Seville Law - Non-U.S Law, Politics & Government Law - Europe, except U.K
Lingua di pubblicazione	Spagnolo
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (pages 59-91) and index.
Sommario/riassunto	The bullfight in its modern plebeian form (bullfighting on foot) took place in the city of Seville, linked to the municipal slaughterhouse, in the 18th century; Since then it has become a spectacle that attracts the masses. This work analyzes the legal deals that linked the various stakeholders in this show: the bullfighters (matadors, picadores, banderilleros), the ranchers, the Sevillian teachers (owners of the bullring), the businessmen who organized festivities and a wide catalog of artisans who lend their expertise to that end. In particular, the nature of the provision of services between bullfighters and businessmen is studied, in its various forms (individual or seasonal performances, the contract of a wrestler or a whole gang ...), as well as the attribution of the consequences harmful of the mishaps that occurred during the fight. A documentary appendix contains the references of the localized notarial deeds, with a complete transcription of several, particularly significant ones.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910823463303321
Autore	Mentan Tatah
Titolo	Unmasking social science imperialism : globalization theory as a phase of academic colonialism // Tatah Mentan
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Bamenda, Cameroon : , : Langaa Research & Publishing CIG, , 2015 ©2015
ISBN	9956-792-21-7
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (442 p.)
Disciplina	327.1
Soggetti	Globalization - Political aspects - Africa Globalization - Economic aspects - Africa Neoliberalism - Africa Capitalism - Africa
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.
Nota di contenuto	Introductory: why social science imperialism? -- Social science, Eurocentrism, Americanization, and imperialism -- Dissecting globalization as a scientific theory -- Globalization theory as repackaged social science imperialism -- Toward de-linking from globalization by the oppressed and exploited -- Epilogue: which way for the oppressed and exploited -- Elusive scientific land of promise -- Road to scientific paradise.
Sommario/riassunto	Contemporary social science is a product of the capitalist world-system and Eurocentrism is constitutive of the geoculture of this system characterized by the parochiality of its universalism, assumptions about the superiority of Western civilization and imposition as the sole theory of global progress. The creation of these structures of knowledge, specifically the institutionalization of the social sciences, is a phenomenon that is inextricably linked to the very formation and maturation of Europe's capitalist world system or imperialism. There is therefore nothing that is natural, logical, or accidental about the institutionalization of the social sciences. These Europeanized structures of knowledge are imposed ways of producing knowledge of the world. This Eurocentrism of social science has justifiably come

under increasingly vigorous scrutiny, especially in the period since 1945 with the formal decolonization of Africa, Asia, and much of the Caribbean. This book forcefully argues that if social science is to make any progress in the twenty-first century, it must overcome its Eurocentric heritage that has distorted social analyses and its capacity to deal with the problems of the contemporary world and embrace other non-Western funds of knowledge production.

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