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Titolo	Myths and realities of Caribbean history // Basil A. Reid
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Tuscaloosa, : University of Alabama Press, c2009
ISBN	0-8173-8316-6
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (170 p.)
Collana	Caribbean archaeology and ethnohistory
Disciplina	972.9/01
Soggetti	Caribbean Area History Errors, inventions, etc
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 (p. [137]-150) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Myth 1. Caribbean history started with the arrival of Christopher Columbus in 1492 -- Myth 2. The Arawaks and Caribs were the two major groups in the precolonial Caribbean -- Myth 3. Columbus met Arawaks in the northern Caribbean -- Myth 4. The natives encountered by Christopher Columbus in the northern Caribbean migrated from South America -- Myth 5. The Arawaks were the first potters and farmers to have settled in the Caribbean -- Myth 6. The Ciboneys lived in western Cuba at the time of Spanish contact -- Myth 7. The Island-Caribs were cannibals -- Myth 8. All the Amerindians migrating from South America to the Caribbean island-hopped from the continent to the Lesser and Greater Antilles -- Myth 9. The Spanish introduced syphilis into the Caribbean and the new world -- Myth 10. Christopher Columbus wrote the version of his "Diario" (diary) that we use today -- Myth 11. The Spanish colonists brought "civilization" to native societies in the Caribbean.
Sommario/riassunto	This book seeks to debunk eleven popular and prevalent myths about Caribbean history. Using archaeological evidence, it corrects many previous misconceptions promulgated by history books and oral tradition as they specifically relate to the pre-Colonial and European-contact periods. It informs popular audiences, as well as scholars, about the current state of archaeological/historical research in the Caribbean Basin and asserts the value of that research in fostering a better understanding of the region's past. Contrary to popular belief, the history of the C

