

1. Record Nr.	UNIORUON00075698
Autore	DAN GOGGO, Malam Adamu
Titolo	Tabarmar kunya : A hausa comedy / by Malam Adamu Dan Goggo and Malam Dauda Kano
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Zaria, : The Northern Nigerian Publishing Company, 1979
Descrizione fisica	34 p. ; 21 cm
Altri autori (Persone)	KANO, Malam Dauda
Disciplina	893.722
Soggetti	TEATRO HAUSA
Lingua di pubblicazione	Hausa
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910974525203321
Autore	DeWitt John <1934->
Titolo	Early globalization and the economic development of the United States and Brazil / / John DeWitt
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Westport, Conn. : , : Praeger, , 2002 London : , : Bloomsbury Publishing, , 2024
ISBN	9798400642975 9786610927715 9781280927713 1280927712 9780313010712 0313010714
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (199 p.)
Disciplina	338.981
Soggetti	Globalization United States Economic conditions Brazil Economic conditions
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa

Livello bibliografico**Note generali****Nota di bibliografia****Nota di contenuto****Monografia****Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph**

Includes bibliographical references (p. [167]-173) and index.

Cover -- Early Globalization and the Economic Development of the United States and Brazil -- Contents -- Illustrations -- MAPS -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction -- "NATIONAL CHARACTER" -- MODERNIZATION THEORY AND DEPENDENCY THEORY -- THESIS OF THIS BOOK -- FIVE HUNDRED YEARS OF GLOBALIZATION -- AUTHOR'S VIEWPOINT -- CHAPTER SUMMARIES -- NOTES -- CHAPTER 1 The Mother Countries: World Power and Vassal State -- Mercantilism Dominates Colonial Policies -- PORTUGAL: FROM GLORY TO SUBSERVIENCE -- Treaties with Great Britain Reduce Portugal to Vassalage -- GREAT BRITAIN: THE RISE OF A SUPERPOWER -- Agricultural Revolution Increases Production, Consolidates Farms -- The First Industrial State: Textile Exports Lead the Way -- The British Empire Spanned the Globe -- MERCANTILISM: CORE STATE POLICY FOR THREE CENTURIES -- British Mercantilism: Policies of a Strong State -- The Navigation Acts: Britannia Rules the Waves -- Agricultural Policy: Corn Laws Protect Domestic Producers -- Colonies to Consume Manufactures, Not Make Them -- West Indian Trade Vital to Mainland Colonists -- Portuguese Mercantilism: Weak State with a Rich Colony -- Manufacturing Banned in Brazil -- The Effects of Mercantilism -- From Mercantilism to Free Trade -- NOTES -- CHAPTER 2 Atlantic Ocean Circulation Systems, Early Settlements, and Land Distribution Systems -- ATLANTIC OCEAN CIRCULATION SYSTEMS -- Currents of the North and South Atlantic -- The Route to the Fisheries -- The Route to the Caribbean -- The Route to Brazil -- Atlantic Systems of Trade and Commerce -- EUROPEAN SETTLEMENTS IN THE AMERICAS -- Populating the Colonies: Europeans and Africans -- Plantation Colonies: The Darlings of Mercantilists -- Peripheral Colonies: On the Plantation Margins -- From Peripheral Colony to Plantation Colony: Georgia and Maranhão -- Maranhão: Slaves Produce Cotton and Rice for Europe. Georgia: Plantations and Slave Labor Doom a Noble Experiment -- Two Civilizations in British America, One in Portuguese America -- LAND DISTRIBUTION METHODS -- Pioneers and Posseiros -- United States: Land Policy Favors Family Farmers -- Homestead Act of 1862 -- Brazil: Land Policy Favors Large Landowners -- The Land Law of 1850 -- RURAL POOR IN THE SOUTH AND IN BRAZIL SHARE SIMILAR FATES -- NOTES -- CHAPTER 3 Plantation Agriculture Creates a New World Civilization -- THE SOUTH AND BRAZIL: DEPENDENT ON AFRICAN SLAVES -- PLANTATION MONOCULTURE: ONE CROP FOR EXPORT -- PLANTATIONS WERE SELF-SUFFICIENT AND SELF-CONTAINED -- PLANTERS DOMINATE THE ECONOMY, POLITICS, AND SOCIETY -- PLANTATION AMERICA WAS RURAL AMERICA -- ALL CAPITAL INVESTED IN LAND AND SLAVES -- FEW INDUSTRIES IN PLANTATION AMERICA -- Ponta de Areia and the Tredogar Ironworks -- Ponta de Areia -- Tredogar Ironworks -- INTENSE CONTEMPT FOR MANUAL LABOR -- IMMIGRANTS REPELLED BY PLANTATION REGIONS -- A NEW WORLD CIVILIZATION -- NOTES -- Chapter 4 Engines of Economic Development (Part I): Fishing, Whaling, and Ship Construction -- ABUNDANT FISH IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC -- Fishing Environments -- European Competition for the Great Fishery -- United States: "The Staple from Hence to Produce Is Fish" -- SCANT FISH RESOURCES OFF BRAZIL's EXTENSIVE COASTLINE -- COURAGEOUS FISHERMEN: GLOUCESTERMEN AND JANGADEIROS -- Gloucestermen: Captains Courageous -- Jangadeiros: Their Valor Consecrated by Poets -- WHALING: AMERICANS SAIL SEVEN SEAS -- BRAZILIANS HUG THE COAST

-- United States: The Leading Whaler of the World -- Brazil: Longboat Whaling -- SHIP CONSTRUCTION -- Portuguese America/Brazil: Shipbuilding Falls Short of Potential -- Mainland British America/United States -- NOTES -- Chapter 5 Engines of Economic Development (Part II): Trade, Commerce, and Family Farm Agriculture -- INVISIBLES. THE ROLE OF MERCHANTS -- TRADE AND COMMERCE -- The Slave Trade -- Brazil: Tobacco Traded for Slaves to Grow Sugar -- Rhode Island: Rum Traded for Slaves to Trade for Molasses to Make Rum -- The West Indian Trade: "We Have Occasion for Each Other" -- Coastal Commerce -- Foreign Trade -- SALEM AND PARATY: A TALE OF TWO PORT CITIES -- Salem: Its Ships Traded in All Ports of the World -- Paraty: Gold and Coffee Exported to the World -- FAMILY FARM AGRICULTURE: ESSENTIAL COMPONENT OF DEVELOPMENT -- Early Pennsylvania Prosperity Based on Family Farm Agriculture -- THE CIVILIZATION OF NEW ENGLAND AND THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC COLONIES -- NOTES -- Chapter 6 1808: "Economic Fault Line" and "Line of Demarcation" -- Protectionism and Free Trade as Development Strategies -- FROM THE FRYING PAN OF MERCANTILISM TO THE FIRE OF FREE TRADE -- MARITIME DISASTER SPARKS INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION -- SAMUEL SLATER: FATHER OF THE AMERICAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY -- POLITICAL ECONOMISTS: ALEXANDER HAMILTON AND VISCOUNT CAIRU -- Alexander Hamilton: Brilliant Visionary -- Viscount Cairu: Staunch Advocate of Free Trade -- PROTECTIONIST UNITED STATES, FREE TRADER BRAZIL -- NOTES -- Chapter 7 Global Economy Relationships between Core and Noncore States -- GREAT BRITAIN AND BRAZIL -- The Aberdeen Act -- Racism Influences Policy -- Racist Theories and Religious Bigotry -- Lord Palmerston Attacks -- GREAT BRITAIN AND THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR -- THE GLOBALIZATION OF INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN -- Indian Textile Industry Destroyed by Globalization -- China Bludgeoned into World Economy -- Japan Joins the Global Economy after Two Centuries of Seclusion -- THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN JOIN THE CORE WHILE BRAZIL, INDIA, AND CHINA REMAIN IN THE SEMIPERIPHERY -- NOTES -- Chapter 8 Nineteenth-Century Transformations -- ABOLITION OF SLAVERY AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF POLITICAL POWER.

The United States: Planter Political Power Destroyed -- Brazil: Large Landowners Retain Political Power after Abolition -- RURAL POOR EXPLOITED IN FORMER SLAVE AREAS -- Rural Workers Had No Alternative to Servile Existence -- Racist Theories Justify Exploitation, Stunt Economic Development -- CREATING A NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION NETWORK -- Hydrologic Systems -- Railroads Unify Territory of United States -- Brazilian Railroads Concentrated in South and Southeast -- SOUTHERN INDUSTRY: JULEPS FOR THE FEW AND PELLAGRA FOR THE CREW -- COFFEE PRODUCTION BOOMS ON THE SÃO PAULO PLATEAU -- NOTES -- Chapter 9 From the Colonial Era to the Gilded Age and the Belle Epoque -- UNITED STATES: AN INDUSTRIAL POWER -- BRAZIL: AN AGRICULTURAL GIANT -- THE DARK SIDE OF DEVELOPMENT -- The Gilded Age of the United States -- The Belle Epoque of Rio de Janeiro -- SOCIAL DARWINISM JUSTIFIES SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INEQUITIES -- THE FUTURE LIES AHEAD -- NOTES -- Selected Bibliography -- Index -- About the Author.

Sommario/riassunto

Placing the controversial globalization process in historical context, DeWitt brings this increasingly important topic to life through the experiences of the two most populous states of the Western Hemisphere-Brazil and the United States. Comparing their development processes from the Colonial Era to 1900, he highlights the dramatically different consequences that are incorporated into the world economy for these two states. Sharing similar experiences during the Colonial

Era, the countries' internal differences and differing relationships with Great Britain, the economic superpower of the 19th century, led to very different development paths. By 1900, the United States had become a member of the economic core, while Brazil remained mired in the semi-periphery. Pointing out the similarities and differences in the economic development of the United States and Brazil, DeWitt emphasizes that the manner of incorporation into the world economy greatly affected one becoming a superpower and the other remaining a developing nation. This book offers unique insights into globalization, economic development, and the histories of the United States and Brazil.
