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-- 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.
