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Titolo	Goodlands : a meditation and history on the Great Plains / / Frances W. Kaye
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Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (377 pages) : illustrations
Collana	The West Unbound: Social and Cultural Studies
Disciplina	978
Soggetti	Indians of North America - Great Plains - History Agriculture - Great Plains - History Agriculture - Environmental aspects - Great Plains - History Great Plains History
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	A unified field theory of the Great Plains -- Exploring the explorers -- Spiritual and intellectual resistance to conquest, part 1 : Custer and Riel -- Spiritual and intellectual resistance to conquest, part 2 : Messiansim, the 1885 Northwest resistance and the 1890 Lakota Ghost Dance -- Spiritual and intellectual resistance to conquest, part 3 : John Joseph Mathews' Wah'Kon-Tah and John G. Neihardt's Black Elk speaks -- Intellectual justification for conquest L comparative historiography of the Canadian and US Wests -- Homesteading as capital formation on the Great Plains -- The women's West -- And still the waters -- Dust Bowls -- Migrating but not rethinking : George W. Norris, Tommy Douglas, and the Great Plains -- Planning and economic theory -- Mouse beans and drowned rivers -- Oil -- Arts, justice, and hope on the Great Plains -- Conclusion.
Sommario/riassunto	Amer-European settlement of the Great Plains transformed bountiful

Native soil into pasture and cropland, distorting the prairie ecosystem as it was understood and used by the peoples who originally populated the land. Settlers justified this transformation with the unexamined premise of deficiency, according to which the Great Plains region was inadequate in flora and fauna and the region lacking in modern civilization. Drawing on history, sociology, art, and economic theory, Frances W. Kaye counters the argument of deficiency, pointing out that, in its original ecological state, no region can possibly be incomplete. Goodlands examines the settlers' misguided theory, discussing the ideas that shaped its implementation, the forces that resisted it, and Indigenous ideologies about what it meant to make good use of the land. By suggesting methods for redeveloping the Great Plains that are founded on native cultural values, Goodlands serves the region in the context of a changing globe.

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