

American Sugar Kingdom The Plantation Economy Of The Spanish Caribbean 1898 1934

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American Sugar Kingdom: The Plantation Economy of the ...

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American Sugar Kingdom: The Plantation Economy of the ...

American Sugar Kingdom: The Plantation Economy of the Spanish Caribbean, 1898–1934 American Sugar Kingdom: The Plantation Economy of the Spanish Caribbean, 1898–1934. By Ayala, César J.. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1999. Maps. Tables. Figures. Notes. Bibliography.

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american sugar kingdom the plantation economy of the spanish caribbean 1898 1934 review hispanic american historical review 84 3 542 543 Plantation Economy Oxford Scholarship by the turn of 1830 the west indian sugar economy was in jeopardy as the old colonies were faced by mounting competition as a result of britains acquisition of foreign sugar colonies during the napoleonic

TextBook American Sugar Kingdom The Plantation Economy Of ...

Plantation Kingdom. The American South and Its Global Commodities. Richard Follett, Sven Beckert, Peter Coclanis, and Barbara Hahn. How global competition brought the plantation kingdom to its knees. In 1850, America's plantation economy reigned supreme. U.S. cotton dominated world markets, and American rice, sugarcane, and tobacco grew throughout a vast farming empire that stretched from Maryland to Texas.

Engaging conventional arguments that the persistence of plantations is the cause of economic underdevelopment in the Caribbean, this book focuses on the discontinuities in the development of plantation economies in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Dominican Republic in the early twentieth century.

Cesar Ayala analyzes and compares the explosive growth of sugar production in the three nations following the War of 1898--when the U.S. acquired Cuba and Puerto Rico--to show how closely the development of the Spanish Caribbean's modern economic and social class systems is linked to the history of the U.S. sugar industry during its greatest period of expansion and consolidation. Ayala examines patterns of investment and principal groups of investors, interactions between U.S. capitalists and native planters, contrasts between new and old regions of sugar monoculture, the historical formation of the working class on sugar plantations, and patterns of labor migration. In contrast to most studies of the Spanish Caribbean, which focus on only one country, his account places the history of U.S. colonialism in the region, and the history of plantation agriculture across the region, in comparative perspective.

Focuses on the discontinuities in the development of plantation economies in Cuba, Puerto Rico, & the Dominican Republic in the early 20th cent. Analyzes & compares the growth of sugar production in the 3 nations following the War of 1898 -- when the U.S. acquired Cuba & Puerto Rico -- to show how closely the develop. of the Spanish Caribbean's modern econ. & social class systems is linked to the history of the U.S. sugar industry during its period of expansion & consolidation. Examines patterns of investment & principal groups of investors, interactions between U.S. capitalists & native planters, contrasts between new & old regions of sugar monoculture, the historical formation of the working class on sugar plantations, & patterns of labor migration.

Offering a comprehensive overview of Puerto Rico's history and evolution since the installation of U.S. rule, Cesar Ayala and Rafael Bernabe connect the island's economic, political, cultural, and social past. Puerto Rico in the American Century explores Puerto Ricans in the diaspora as well as the island residents, who experience an unusual and daily conundrum: they consider themselves a distinct people but are part of the American political system; they have U.S. citizenship but are not represented in the U.S. Congress; and they live on land that is neither independent nor part of the United States. Highlighting both well-known and forgotten figures from Puerto Rican history, Ayala and Bernabe discuss a wide range of topics, including literary and cultural debates and social and labor struggles that previous histories have neglected. Although the island's political economy remains dependent on the United States, the authors also discuss Puerto Rico's situation in light of world economies. Ayala and Bernabe argue that the inability of Puerto Rico to shake its colonial legacy reveals the limits of free-market capitalism, a break from which would require a renewal of the long tradition of labor and social activism in Puerto Rico in connection with similar currents in the United States.

Fundamental tenets of colonial historiography are challenged by showing that US capital investment into this colony did not lead to the disappearance of the small farmer. Contrary to well-established narratives, quantitative data show that the increasing integration of rural producers within the US market led to differential outcomes, depending on pre-existing land tenure structures, capital requirements to initiate production, and demographics. These new data suggest that the colonial economy was not polarized into landless Puerto Rican rural workers on one side and corporate US capitalists on the other. The persistence of Puerto Rican small farmers in some regions and the expansion of local property ownership and production disprove this socioeconomic model. Other aspects of extant Puerto Rican historiography are confronted in order to make room for thorough analyses and new conclusions on the economy of colonial Puerto Rico during the early twentieth century.

"Students need to understand how market demand for certain staple crops created plantations and the slave- and then indentured-labor system, and this book explains it. The third entry in the Cunliffe Series, it examines the cultivation of American tobacco, rice, sugar, and cotton in the context of global economic developments, from the late colonial period through the late nineteenth century. Domestic and foreign demand for these commodities greatly enriched the owners of land and labor (or those who controlled 'free' labor), bringing the grandees prestige and political power. But of course these markets could take away as well as give, so fluctuating demand and over-production often wreaked havoc on the Southern economy--affecting the well-being even of people not directly involved in staple-crop agriculture. So were these crops an advantage or something else? How could even the best of intentions improve race relations when so many whites found themselves caught in the staple-crop net? One lesson this book teaches may be the practical limits on human agency"--

Challenges dominant interpretations of colonialism's impact on the economy and social structuring of a US-owned Caribbean colony.

The New York Times--bestselling author delivers "a riveting saga about Big Sugar flexing its imperialist muscle in Hawaii . . . A real gem of a book" (Douglas Brinkley, author of American Moonshot). Deftly weaving together a memorable cast of characters, Lost Kingdom brings to life the clash between a vulnerable Polynesian people and relentlessly expanding capitalist powers. Portraits of royalty and rogues, sugar barons, and missionaries combine into a sweeping tale of the Hawaiian Kingdom's rise and fall. At the center of the story is Lili'uokalani, the last queen of Hawai'i. Born in 1838, she lived through the nearly complete economic transformation of the islands. Lucrative sugar plantations gradually subsumed the majority of the land, owned almost exclusively by white planters, dubbed the "Sugar Kings." Hawai'i became a prize in the contest between America, Britain, and France, each seeking to expand their military and commercial influence in the Pacific. The monarchy had become a figurehead, victim to manipulation from the wealthy sugar plantation owners. Lili'u was determined to enact a constitution to reinstate the monarchy's power but was outmaneuvered by the United States. The annexation of Hawai'i had begun, ushering in a new century of American imperialism. "An important chapter in our national history, one that most Americans don't know but should." —The New York Times Book Review "Siler gives us a riveting and intimate look at the rise and tragic fall of Hawai'i's royal family . . . A reminder that Hawaii remains one of the most breathtaking places in the world. Even if the kingdom is lost." —Fortune "[A] well-researched, nicely contextualized history . . . [Indeed] 'one of the most audacious land grabs of the Gilded Age.'" —Los Angeles Times

European markets almost exclusively relied on Caribbean sugar produced by slave labor until abolitionist campaigns began around 1800. Thereafter, importing Asian sugar and transferring plantation production to Asia became a serious option for the Western world. In this book, Ulbe Bosma details how the British and Dutch introduced the sugar plantation model in Asia and refashioned it over time. Although initial attempts by British planters in India failed, the Dutch colonial administration was far more successful in Java, where it introduced in 1830 a system of forced cultivation that tied local peasant production to industrial manufacturing. A century later, India adopted the Java model in combination with farmers' cooperatives rather than employing coercive measures. Cooperatives did not prevent industrial sugar production from exploiting small farmers and cane cutters, however, and Bosma finds that much of modern sugar production in Asia resembles the abuses of labor by the old plantation systems of the Caribbean.

America's Forgotten Colony examines private US citizens' experiences on Cuba's Isle of Pines to show how American influence adapted and endured in republican-era Cuba (1902–58). This transnational study challenges the notion that US territorial ambitions waned after the nineteenth century. Many Americans, anxious about a 'closed' frontier in an industrialized, urbanized United States, migrated to the Isle and pushed for agrarian-oriented landed expansion well into the twentieth century. Their efforts were stymied by Cuban resistance and reluctant US policymakers. After decades of tension, however, a new generation of Americans collaborated with locals in commercial and institutional endeavors. Although they did not wield the same influence, Americans nevertheless maintained a significant footprint. The story of this cooperation upsets prevailing conceptions of US domination and perpetual conflict, revealing that US-Cuban relations at the grassroots were not nearly as adversarial as on the diplomatic level at the dawn of the Cuban Revolution.

In Navigating History: Economy, Society, Knowledge, and Nature the contributors present new research that touches on the core themes developed in Karel Davids's work. Major themes include resources of knowledge, cultures of learning, and humans and their natural environment. Together, these fourteen essays provide a fascinating panorama of social, economic, and environmental history of the past millennium.

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