We Dream Together
The Dominican People
Producing Knowledge, Protecting Forests: Rural Encounters with Gender, Ecotourism, and International Aid in the Dominican Republic
The Struggle for Democratic Politics in the Dominican Republic/Backlash in Peripheral Regions: State And Society In The Dominican Republic
The Dominican Republic
Manual de historia de la República Dominicana
The island of Hispaniola is split by a border that divides the Dominican Republic and Haiti. This border has been historically contested and largely porous. Dividing Hispaniola is a study of Dominican dictator Rafael Trujillo's scheme, during the mid-twentieth century, to create and reinforce a buffer zone on this border through the establishment of state institutions and an ideological campaign against what was considered an encompassing black, inferior, and bellicose Haitian state. The success of this program relied on convincing Dominicans that regardless of their actual color, whiteness was synonymous with ideological dominance. Paulino examines the campaign against Haiti as the construct of a fractured urban intellectual minority, bolstered by political and U.S. imperialism. His study includes a discussion of anti-Haitian rhetoric and institutions that included a defined Haitian mythologizing the historical enmity between the two nations (i.e., sugar manufacturers and border officials). Yet, in reality, these same actors had no interest in establishing an impermeable border. Paulino further demonstrates that Dominican attitudes of admiration and solidarity toward Haitians as well as extensive intermixture around the border region were commonplace. In sum his study argues against the notion that anti-Haitianism was part of a persistent and innate Dominican ethos.

From Carlos Fonseca comes a dazzling, kaleidoscopic epic of art, politics, and hidden realities just before the dawn of the new millennium, a curator at a New Jersey museum of natural history receives an unusual invitation from a celebrated fashion designer. She shares the curator's fascination with the secrets of the animal kingdom with camouflage and subterfuge and in the wake of a fateful discovery and by contextualizing this history within the wider Atlantic world, Eller demonstrates the centrality of Dominican anticolonial struggles for understanding independence and emancipation throughout the Caribbean and the Americas.

Celebrates the African cultural heritage of Caribbean islands and countries, examining the economy, history, religion, music, literature, arts, and daily lives of each area's inhabitants.

The Encyclopaedia of Caves and Karst Science contains 350 alphabetically arranged entries. The topics include cave and karst geoscience, cave archaeology and human use of caves, art in caves, hydrology and groundwater, cave and karst management, and conservation and management. The Encyclopaedia is extensively illustrated with photographs, maps, diagrams, and tables, and has thematic content lists and a comprehensive index to facilitate searching and browsing.

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right to intervene anywhere in Latin America that "wrongdoing or impotence" (in T. R.'s words) threatened "civilized society." The "wrongdoer" in this case was the SDIC. Imposing sanctions, petitions were launched and became a hallmark of U.S. foreign policy. By proposing an economic remedy to a political problem, the book anticipates policies embodied in the Marshall Plan, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank.

This encyclopedia contains 500,000 profiles of the most numerically significant immigrant groups now making their homes in the United States, telling the story of our newest immigrants and introducing them to their fellow Americans. • Contains contributions from 50 sociologists, anthropologists, historians, sociologists, and political scientists, many of whom are from the countries they discuss. • Offers appealing sidebars featuring young people who represent the newest generation of American immigrants throughout the book. • Provides maps showing where each immigrant group originated. • Includes summary charts of demographics, a bibliography of sources, and a "Further Reading" section with each essay. • Contains appendices of censuses statistics on American immigration. • Presents a chronology of major historical events in each of sending country's history

In a landmark study of history, power, and identity in the Caribbean, Pedro L. M. San Miguel examines the historiography of Hispaniola, the West Indian island shared by Haiti and the Dominican Republic. He argues that the national identities of (and often the tense relations between) citizens of these two nations are the result of imaginary contrasts between the two nations drawn by historians. Countering five central myths—San Miguel bridges history, ethnography, and biography in his analysis of the historical construction of racial, ethnic, and national identity on the island. He finds that Haiti was often portrayed by Dominicans as "the other-first as a Utopian slave society, then as a barbaric state and enemy to the Dominican Republic. Although most of the Dominican population is mulatto and black, Dominican citizens tended to emphasize their Spanish (white) roots, essentially silencing the political voice of the Dominican majority. San Miguel argues. This pioneering work in Caribbean and Latin American historiography, originally published in Puerto Rico in 1997, is now available in English for the first time.

"Frank Moya Pons is the best-known contemporary Dominican historian. The author of many books and articles, he is a recognized scholar both at home and abroad. Moya Pons latest book is based on his well-known Manual de historia dominicana (1992), now in its tenth edition and considered a basic text in Dominican historiography. But his new book is more than a simple translation of the old classic; it is a revised and expanded edition, with new sections, detailed historiographic maps, and a comprehensive bibliographic essay. The book follows two parallel historical tracks. On the one hand, it is divided into thematic chapters that examine the distinct political periods in the country's history, such as the Spanish, French, Haitian, and U.S. occupations and the various periods of self-rule. On the other hand, it pursues a socio-economic history by establishing links, when pertinent, between socio-economic conditions and political developments. Another notable feature of the book is that it examines contemporary events up to 1990. This remains the standard Dominican history textbook, in both English and Spanish. The general reader will find this book an agreeable, clearly written history of the Dominican Republic, while the experienced scholar will find it an indispensable reference."—HAHR (Hispanic-American Historical Review)

Perspectives on Las Américas: A Reader in Culture, History, and Representation charts new territory by demonstrating the limits of neatly demarcating the regions of 'Latin America' and the "United States." This landmark volume presents key readings that collectively examine the historical, cultural, economic, and political integration of Latinas/os across the Americas, thereby challenging the notion of "Latino/a Studies" as an ahistorical concept or discourses that collectively examine the historical, cultural, economic, and political integration of Latinas/os across the Americas. Charts new territory by demonstrating the limits of neatly demarcating the regions of 'Latin America' and the "United States." Challenges the barriers between Latino/a Studies and Latin American Caribbean Studies as approached by anthropologists, historians, and other scholars. Offers instructors, students, and interested readers an array of tools and case studies relevant and necessary to rethink transnational realities and identities.

The general perception of modern Latin American political institutions emphasizes a continuing and random process of disorder and crisis, continually out of step with other regions in their progress toward democracy and prosperity. In "History of Political Parties in Twentieth-Century Latin America," Tonucci S. Di Tella demonstrates that this commonly held view lacks context and comparative nuance, and is deeply misleading. Looking behind the scenes of modern Latin American history, he discerns its broad patterns through close analysis of actual events and comparative sociological perspectives that explain the apparent chaos of the past and point toward the more democratic policy now developing. Di Tella argues that although Latin America has peculiarities of its own, they must be understood in the context of continuous and similar processes that have affected the development of the world. Latin American societies have been prone to mass rebellions from very early on, more so than in other regions of the world. He analyzes, as well, such significant exceptions to this pattern as Chile, Colombia, and, to a large extent, Brazil. Turning to the other side of the social spectrum, he shows how the privileged classes have tended to support strongman populist movements, which have the double character of being aggressive toward the established order, but at the same time repressive of public liberties and of more radical groups. Di Tella provides here a necessary examination of the concept of populism and divides it into several variants. Populism, he maintains, is by no means disappearing, but its variants are instead undergoing important changes throughout the region.

This work provides an annotated collection of documents related to the history of the Dominican Republic and its people. It features annotated documents on some of the transcendental events that have taken place on the island since pre-Columbian times.

To tell the history of the Caribbean is to tell the history of the world," write Laurent Dubois and Richard Lee Turits. In this powerful and expansive story of the vast archipelago, Dubois and Turits chronicle how the Caribbean has been at the heart of modern contests between slavery and freedom, racism and equality, and empire and independence. From the emergence of racial slavery and European colonialism in the early sixteenth century to U.S. annexations and military occupations in the twentieth, systems of exploitation and imperial control have haunted the region. Yet the Caribbean is also where empires have been overthrown, slavery was first defeated, and the most dramatic revolutions triumphed. Caribbean peoples have never stopped imagining and pursuing new forms of liberty. Dubois and Turits reveal how the region's most vital transformations have been ignited in the conflicts over competing visions of land. While the powerful sought a Caribbean awakening in plantations for the benefit of the few, countless others anchored their quest for freedom in small-farming and counterplantation economies, at times succeeding against all odds. Caribbean realities to this day are rooted in this long and illuminating history of struggle.

Over the past several decades, the Dominican Republic has experienced striking political stagnation in spite of dramatic socioeconomic transformations. In this work, Jonathan Hartlyn offers a new explanation for the country's political evolution, based on a broad comparative perspective. Hartlyn rejects cultural explanations unduly focused on legacies from the Spanish colonial era and structural explanations excessively centered on the lack of national autonomy. Instead, he highlights the independent impact of political and institutional factors and historical developments. Another notable feature of the book is that it examines contemporary events up to 1990. This remains the standard Dominican history textbook, in both English and Spanish. The general reader will find this book an agreeable, clearly written history of the Dominican Republic, while the experienced scholar will find it an indispensable reference."—HAHR (Hispanic-American Historical Review)

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A history of the Dominican Republic from pre-Columbian times to the present. The book focuses on the merger of three cultures across time - the indigenous cultures of the Caribbean, the Hebrews of eastern Europe, and the Africans.

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of interdependencies and reciprocal influences shaping each country's identity. In view of the sociocultural and economic linkages connecting the two countries, their relations would have to resemble not so much a cockfight (the conventional metaphor) as a serial and polyrhythmic counterpoint.

This is a collection of essays on the history of Christianity and the role of the Church in the processes of colonization and decolonization in the Caribbean. They look at the relationships that existed among slavery, colonialism and Catholicism.

Why do some countries remain poor and dysfunctional while others thrive and become affluent? The expert contributors to this volume seek to identify reasons why prosperity has increased rapidly in some countries but not others by constructing and comparing cases. The case studies focus on the processes of nation building, state building, and economic development in comparatively situated countries over the past hundred years. Part I considers the colonial legacy of India, Algeria, the Philippines, and Manchuria. In Part II, the analysis shifts to the anticolonial development strategies of Soviet Russia, Atatürk's Turkey, Mao's China, and Nasser's Egypt. Part III is devoted to paired cases, in which ostensibly similar environments yielded very different outcomes: Haiti and the Dominican Republic; Jordon and Israel; the Republic of the Congo and neighboring Gabon; North Korea and South Korea; and, Papua New Guinea and Indonesia. All the studies examine the combined constraints and opportunities facing policy makers, their policy objectives, and the effectiveness of their strategies. The concluding chapter distills what these cases can tell us about successful development - with findings that do not validate the conventional wisdom.

Tracing bachata's rise to popularity and the implications of its development

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