crews were fed during these long voyages. Without sustenance from Madagascar, European traders would have struggled to transport silver to Asia and ship it back to Europe. Colonies in Mozambique, Mauritius, and at the Cape relied upon frequent imports from Madagascar to feed settlers and slaves. In Feeding Globalization, Jane Hooper draws on challenging and previously untapped sources to analyze Madagascar's role in provisioning European trading networks within and ultimately beyond the Indian Ocean. The sale of food from the island not only shaped trade routes and colonial efforts but also encouraged political centralization and the slave trade in Madagascar. Malagasy people played an essential role in supporting European global commerce, with far-reaching effects on their communities. Feeding Globalization reshapes our understanding of Indian Ocean and global history by insisting historians should pay attention to the role that food played in supporting other exchanges.

Africa from the Sixteenth to the Eighteenth Century—Unesco. International Scientific Committee for the Drafting of a General History of Africa 1992 The result of years of work by scholars from all over the world, The UNESCO General History of Africa reflects how the different peoples of Africa view their civilizations and shows the historical relationships between the various parts of the continent. Historical connections with other continents demonstrate Africa's contribution to the development of human civilization. Each volume is lavishly illustrated and contains a comprehensive bibliography. This fifth volume of the acclaimed series covers the history of the continent from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the close of the eighteenth century in which two themes emerge: first, the continuing internal evolution of the states and cultures of Africa during this period second, the increasing involvement of Africa in external trade—with major but unforeseen consequences for the whole world. In North Africa, we see the Ottomans conquer Egypt. South of the Sahara, some of the larger, older states collapse, and new power bases emerge. Traditional religions continue to coexist with both Christianity (suffering setbacks) and Islam (in the ascendancy). Along the coast, particularly of West Africa, Europeans establish a trading network which, with the development of New World plantation agriculture, becomes the focus of the international slave trade. The immediate consequences of this trade for Africa are explored, and it is argued that the long-term global consequences include the foundation of the present world-economy with all its built-in inequalities.

African History and Literatures—Harvard University. Library 1971 This shelflist catalogue will be of greatest utility to those using the libraries at Harvard, but in spite of its limitations, it can serve as a general bibliography of the subject and in therefore being made available to other interested libraries and individuals. The computer-based shelflist files are being maintained on a continuing basis so that updated editions of volumes in the series can be published as the need arises.

The Indian Ocean—National Library of Australia 1979


Geological Atlas of Africa—Thomas Schlüter 2008-04-10 T is atlas is intended primarily for anybody who is in some background for the arrangement of how the terraced in basic geology of Africa. Its originality lies atlas was done. T e second chapter is devoted to the fact that the regional geology of each African country or territory text utilising the enormous fund of knowledge that is presented by a digitized geological overview map has been accumulated since the beginning of geology- and an accompanying text on its respective strat- th cal research in Africa in the mid-19 century. I hope buy, tectonics, economic geology, geohazards and that, in part, the present atlas may satisfy this need. geosites. A short list of relevant references is also a- ed.

Biogeography and Ecology in Madagascar—R. Battisti 2013-03-09


Histoire physique, naturelle et politique de Madagascar—1990

Studies on Malacostraca: Lipke Bij de Holthuis Memorial Volume—Charles Fransen 2011-04-07 This volume is devoted to the memory of Lipke Bij de Holthuis who dedicated his life to the study of Crustacea. Included are over 50 papers written by his friends and colleagues mainly dealing with crustacea taxonomy and systematics.

Contest for Land in Madagascar—Sandra Evers 2013-07-25 Land is the nexus of Malagasy livelihood and socio-cultural relations. Simultaneously, the Malagasy government and international stakeholders value land for its biodiversity, minerals and agricultural potential. This book provides vital background to the contest for land in Madagascar.

Extinct Birds—Julian P. Hume 2017-08-24 Extinct Birds was the first comprehensive review of the hundreds of the bird species and subspecies that have become extinct over the last 1,000 years of habitat degradation, over-hunting and rat introduction. It has become the standard text on this subject, covering both familiar icons of extinction as well as more obscure birds, some known from just one specimen or from travellers' tales. This second edition is expanded to include dozens of new species, as more are constantly added to the list, either through extinction or through new subfossil discoveries. Extinct Birds is the result of decades of research into literature and museum drawers, as well as caves and subfossil deposits, which often reveal birds long-gone that disappeared without ever being recorded by scientists while they lived. From Cassow Arts, Carolina Parakeets and Dodos to the amazing yet almost completely vanished bird radiations of Hawaii and New Zealand via rafts of extinction in the Pacific and elsewhere, this book is both a sumptuous reference and astounding testament to humanity's devastating impact on life.