

## Columbian Exchange Paper

De ongelijkheid in de wereld verklaard. Waarom hebben de Australische aboriginals niet de wereld veroverd? Of de Mexicaanse indianen of de Amerikaanse nomaden? Wat is bepalend voor de ontwikkeling van volkeren? Zijn dat genetische verschillen of spelen andere oorzaken een rol? Jared Diamond toont op toegankelijke wijze aan dat volkeren zich verschillend hebben ontwikkeld als gevolg van klimatologische en bacteriologische factoren. Genetische factoren blijken ondergeschikt. De ontwikkelde delen van de wereld hebben hun positie niet aan zichzelf, maar aan een speling van de natuur te danken. Diamond won met dit boek, waarvan meer dan 20.000 exemplaren zijn verkocht, de Pulitzer Price. 'Jared Diamond heeft een boek met een enorme reikwijdte geschreven (...) een van de belangrijkste en meest lezenswaardige werken die over de geschiedenis van de mensheid geschreven zijn.' Nature Jared Diamond is hoogleraar fysiologie aan de University of California in Los Angeles. Hij verricht onderzoek op het terrein van de evolutionaire biologie en is bekend als auteur van populair-wetenschappelijke boeken. Wereldwijd werden van deze megabestseller ruim een miljoen exemplaren verkocht.

The transatlantic slave trade forced millions of Africans into bondage. Until the early nineteenth century, African slaves came to the Americas in greater numbers than Europeans. In the *Shadow of Slavery* provides a startling new assessment of the Atlantic slave trade and upends conventional wisdom by shifting attention from the crops slaves were forced to produce to the foods they planted for their own nourishment. Many familiar foods—millet, sorghum, coffee, okra, watermelon, and the "Asian" long bean, for example—are native to Africa, while commercial products such as Coca Cola, Worcestershire Sauce, and Palmolive Soap rely on African plants that were brought to the Americas on slave ships as provisions, medicines, cordage, and bedding. In this exciting, original, and groundbreaking book, Judith A. Carney and Richard Nicholas Rosomoff draw on archaeological records, oral histories, and the accounts of slave ship captains to show how slaves' food plots—"botanical gardens of the dispossessed"—became the incubators of African survival in the Americas and Africanized the foodways of plantation societies.

This paper provides evidence of the long-run effects of a permanent increase in agricultural productivity on conflict. We construct a newly digitized and geo-referenced dataset of battles in Europe, the Near East and North Africa covering the period between 1400 and 1900 CE. For variation in permanent improvements in agricultural productivity, we exploit the introduction of potatoes from the Americas to the Old World after the Columbian Exchange. We find that the introduction of potatoes permanently reduced conflict for roughly two centuries. The results are driven by a reduction in civil conflicts.

Incorporating both archaeological and ethnohistorical evidence, this volume reexamines the role played by native peoples in structuring interaction with Europeans. The more complete historical picture presented will be of interest to scholars and students of archaeology, anthropology, and history.

While Christopher Columbus's legacy may be controversial, the wave of global transformation that came after him is undeniable. After 1492, the world was irrevocably headed down a path where people, plants, animals, and even microbes, would never be the same. Readers will make insightful connections between Columbus's journey and the forces at play in their own world through project-based learning, featuring colorful photographs and special sidebars. With special care to better examine the Native American perspective, the narrative provides insight to the world that Columbus stumbled upon, not discovered.

1491 verandert voorgoed ons beeld van de geschiedenis van de amerika's In 1491 woonden er misschien wel meer mensen in Amerika dan in Europa. Grote steden als Tenochtitlán hadden stromend water en bezaten prachtige botanische tuinen. In Mexico verbouwden

precolombiaanse Indianen maïs volgens zeer geavanceerde teelttechnieken. De Inca's hadden het grootste rijk in de toenmalige wereld opgebouwd, groter dan de Ming-dynastie of het Ottomaanse Rijk. Totdat de Europeanen met hun geweld en ziektes hier een einde aan maakten. 1491 maakt voor eens en voor altijd duidelijk dat de geschiedenis van Amerika zeker niet begint met Columbus, die in 1492 op een van de Bahama's voet aan wal zette Charles C. Mann schreef een heldere en levendige synthese van wat door historici, geografen en archeologen de afgelopen dertig jaar is ontdekt over de prestaties en het lot van de oorspronkelijke inwoners van Amerika. Mann ontkracht op overtuigende wijze talloze mythen en neemt de lezer mee naar de intrigerende, hoogontwikkelde wereld van onder meer de Inca's, Azteken en Maya's. 'Mann maakt korte metten met het inheemse Amerika van de schoolboekjes: passief, primitief en in de confrontatie met Europa gedoemd te verdwijnen.' NRC Handelsblad 'Mann heeft een mooi en aanstekelijk boek geschreven.' Trouw '[...] een zeer nauwgezette, weloverwogen zoektocht naar het antwoord op de vraag: Hoe zag de Nieuwe Wereld er ten tijde van Columbus uit.' Natuur, Wetenschap & Techniek 'Krachtig, uitdagend en belangrijk [...] 1491 dwingt ons na te denken over de wijze waarop de geschiedenis van Amerika wordt onderwezen.' The Washington Post 'Voor iedereen die denkt dat het één grote wildernis was, zal dit boek een fascinerende verrassing zijn.' The Times Tijdens een bezoek aan Yucatán, overdonderd en betoverd door de Maya-ruïnes, werd het Charles Mann in alle omvang duidelijk dat Columbus in 1492 een hemisfeer met mensen en culturen betrad die in alles verschilde van de ons toen bekende werelddelen Europa en Azië. Mann schrijft voor Science en The Atlantic Monthly.

Includes the following countries: Myanmar (Burma), Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei, and the Philippines.

Lexical acculturation refers to the accommodation of languages to new objects and concepts encountered as the result of culture contact. This unique study analyzes a survey of words for 77 items of European culture (e.g. chicken, horse, apple, rice, scissors, soap, and Saturday) in the vocabularies of 292 Amerindian languages and dialects spoken from the Arctic Circle to Tierra del Fuego. The first book ever to undertake such a large and systematic cross-language investigation, Brown's work provides fresh insights into general processes of lexical change and development, including those involving language universals and diffusion.

An NCSS Notable Social Studies Trade Book for Young People Christopher Columbus is one of the most famous people in world history, yet few know the full story of the amazing, resourceful, and tragic Italian explorer. Christopher Columbus and the Age of Exploration for Kids portrays the "Admiral of the Ocean Seas" neither as hero nor heel but as a flawed and complex man whose significance is undeniably monumental. Kids will gain a fuller picture of the seafarer's life, his impact, and the dangers and thrills of exploration as they learn about all four of Columbus's voyages to the New World, not just his first, as well as the year that Columbus spent stranded on the island of Jamaica without hope of rescue. Students, parents, and teachers will appreciate the in-depth discussions of the indigenous peoples of the New World and of the consequences of Columbus's voyages—the exchange of diseases, ideas, crops, and populations between the New World and the Old. Fun hands-on activities illuminate both the nautical concepts introduced and the times in which Columbus lived. Kids can: Tie nautical knots Conduct a blanket (silent) trade Make a compass Simulate a hurricane Take nautical measurements And much more

Nature and Nation explores the relations between people and forests in Peninsular Malaysia where the planet's richest terrestrial eco-system met head-on with the fastest pace of economic transformation experienced in the tropical world. It engages the interplay of history, culture, science, economics and politics to provide a holistic interpretation of the continuing relevance of forests to state and society in the moist tropics. Malaysia has long been singled out for emulation by developing nations, an accolade contradicted in recent years by concerns

over its capital-, rather than poverty-driven forest depletion. The Malaysian case supports the call for re-appraisal of entrenched prescriptions for development that go beyond material needs. -- Book cover.

UPSC Previous Year Papers - 41 Years Subjectwise Solved Question Papers - General Studies GS CSAT Paper 1 Prelims for UPSC IAS Civil Services Exam Keywords: Indian Polity Laxmikant, Old NCERT History, General Studies Manual, Geography Majjid Hussain, GIST of NCERT, Indian Economy by Ramesh Singh

42 Years UPSC Previous Year Papers - Subjectwise General Studies GS CSAT Paper-1 Preliminary Exam Keywords: Objective Economy, Polity, History, Ecology, Geography Objective, Indian Polity by Laxmikant, General Studies Manual, Indian Economy Ramesh Singh, GC Leong, Old NCERT History, GIST of NCERT, Objective General Studies - Subjectwise Question Bank based on Previous Papers for UPSC & State PSC UPSC IAS Book, UPSC IAS Admit Card , UPSC IAS Syllabus and Exam Pattern, UPSC IAS Notification, UPSC IAS Exam date, UPSC IAS Recruitment, UPSC IAS Salary, UPSC IAS Eligibility, Test Prep for UGC-NET/JRF/SET Geography

First published in 1997, this is the first of two volumes. It looks at the process of European expansion which brought into contact societies and cultures across the world which had been initially alien to one another. Conflict, and violent conflict, was one aspect of this interaction, but accommodation, mutual adaptation, and institutional and behavioural synthesis were also present though often biased in favour of European norms. The intent of this book is to avoid treating 'colonization', 'dominance' and exploitation' as the only focuses of attention. In the first volume Robert Forster explores issues of formative influences, the impact of Eurocentrism on historiography and the reaction against it, and the differing approaches and perceptions of the Europeans, notably the Spanish, French and English. In this period he distinguishes three modes of interaction: that of the trading empires, generally in Africa and Asia, where the European control of the encounter was slighter; and those of the regions of settlement, as in North America, and of exploitation, typified by the Caribbean, where the European impact was profound. The second volume focuses on the Americas, and uses the topics of religion, class, gender, and race as its points of entry.

Honderduizend jaar geleden leefde de Homo sapiens nog een tamelijk onbekommerd bestaan in een uithoek van het Afrikaanse continent en deelde hij de planeet met ten minste vijf andere menssoorten. Maar op een zeker moment onderging het brein van deze mens een ingrijpende verandering: nu kon hij zich plots verbeelden dat het gras elders wel eens groener zou kunnen zijn, en dus maakte hij zich op om de wereld te veroveren. In Sapiens neemt Yuval Noah Harari ons mee op een fascinerende reis door de geschiedenis van de mensheid. Wie zijn we? Waar komen we vandaan? En hoe zijn we zo geworden als we nu zijn? In zijn aanstekelijke relaas laat Harari ons kennismaken met het meest dominante wezen op aarde: de mens.

Chronicles the author's quest to find out about her ancestry through DNA testing, sharing findings, stories, and the controversies around Latino identity.

A Financial Times and Economist Best Book of the Year exploring world trade from Mesopotamia in 3,000 BC to modern globalization. How did trade evolve to the point where we don't think twice about biting into an apple from the other side of the world? In A Splendid Exchange, William J. Bernstein, bestselling author of The Birth of Plenty, traces the story of global commerce from its prehistoric origins to the myriad controversies surrounding it today. Journey from ancient sailing ships carrying silk from China to Rome in the second century to the rise and fall of the Portuguese monopoly on spices in the sixteenth; from the

American trade battles of the early twentieth century to the modern era of televisions from Taiwan, lettuce from Mexico, and T-shirts from China. Bernstein conveys trade and globalization not in political terms, but rather as an ever-evolving historical constant, like war or religion, that will continue to foster the growth of intellectual capital, shrink the world, and propel the trajectory of the human species. “[An] entertaining and greatly enlightening book.” —The New York Times “A work of which Adam Smith and Max Weber would have approved.” —Foreign Affairs “[Weaves] skillfully between rollicking adventures and scholarship.” —Pietra Rivoli, author of *The Travels of a T-Shirt in the Global Economy*

The classic work that revolutionized how we understand the environmental and cultural impact of the European conquest of the Americas.

A resource book for teachers of world history at all levels. The text contains individual sections on art, gender, religion, philosophy, literature, trade and technology. Lesson plans, reading and multi-media recommendations and suggestions for classroom activities are also provided.

*Dawnland Voices* calls attention to the little-known but extraordinarily rich literary traditions of New England’s Native Americans. This pathbreaking anthology includes both classic and contemporary literary works from ten New England indigenous nations: the Abenaki, Maliseet, Mi’kmaq, Mohegan, Narragansett, Nipmuc, Passamaquoddy, Penobscot, Schaghticoke, and Wampanoag. Through literary collaboration and recovery, Siobhan Senier and Native tribal historians and scholars have crafted a unique volume covering a variety of genres and historical periods. From the earliest petroglyphs and petitions to contemporary stories and hip-hop poetry, this volume highlights the diversity and strength of New England Native literary traditions. *Dawnland Voices* introduces readers to the compelling and unique literary heritage in New England, banishing the misconception that “real” Indians and their traditions vanished from that region centuries ago.

This book is the product of the 2nd World Conference on Environmental History, held in Guimarães, Portugal, in 2014. It gathers works by authors from the five continents, addressing concerns raised by past events so as to provide information to help manage the present and the future. It reveals how our cultural background and examples of past territorial intervention can help to combat political and cultural limitations through the common language of environmental benefits without disguising harmful past human interventions. Considering that political ideologies such as socialism and capitalism, as well as religion, fail to offer global paradigms for common ground, an environmentally positive discourse instead of an ecological determinism might serve as an umbrella common language to overcome blocking factors, real or invented, and avoid repeating ecological loss. Therefore, agency, environmental speech and historical research are urgently needed in order to sustain environmental paradigms and overcome political, cultural and economic interests in the public arena. This book intertwines

reflections on our bonds with landscapes, processes of natural and scientific transfer across the globe, the changing of ecosystems, the way in which scientific knowledge has historically both accelerated destruction and allowed a better distribution of vital resources or as it, in today's world, can offer alternatives that avoid harming those same vital natural resources: water, soil and air. In addition, it shows the relevance of cultural factors both in the taming of nature in favor of human comfort and in the role of the environment matters in the forging of cultural identities, which cannot be detached from technical intervention in the world. In short, the book firstly studies the past, approaching it as a data set of how the environment has shaped culture, secondly seeks to understand the present, and thirdly assesses future perspectives: what to keep, what to change, and what to dream anew, considering that conventional solutions have not sufficed to protect life on our planet.

Cannon's Point Plantation, 1794 - 1860

In this anthology, editors Kym Anderson and Vicente Pinilla have gathered together some of the world's leading wine economists and economic historians to examine the development of national wine industries before and during the two waves of globalization. The empirically-based chapters analyse developments in all key wine-producing and consuming countries using a common methodology to explain long-term trends and cycles in wine production, consumption, and trade. The authors cover topics such as the role of new technologies, policies, institutions, as well as exchange rate movements, international market developments, evolutions in grape varieties, and wine quality changes. The final chapter draws on an economic model of global wine markets, to project those markets to 2025 based on various assumptions about population and income growth, real exchange rates, and other factors. All authors of the book contributed to a unique global database of annual data back to the mid-nineteenth century which has been compiled by the book editors.

What's so special about Ming Dynasty? In this new, compelling book from author Dara Robbins, find out more about Ming Dynasty ... The Ming Dynasty, also Empire of the Great Ming, was the ruling dynasty of China from 1368 to 1644, following the collapse of the Mongol-led Yuan Dynasty. The Ming, described by some as "one of the greatest eras of orderly government and social stability in human history", was the last dynasty in China ruled by ethnic Han Chinese. Although the Ming capital Beijing fell in 1644 to a rebellion led by Li Zicheng, regimes loyal to the Ming throne ??? collectively called the Southern Ming ??? survived until 1662. Ming rule saw the construction of a vast navy and a standing army of one million troops. Although private maritime trade and official tribute missions from China had taken place in previous dynasties, the tributary fleet under the Muslim eunuch admiral Zheng He in the 15th century far surpassed all others in size. There were enormous construction projects, including the restoration of the Grand Canal and the Great Wall and the establishment of the Forbidden City in Beijing during the first quarter of the 15th century. Estimates for

the late-Ming population vary from 160 to 200 million. Emperor Hongwu attempted to create a society of self-sufficient rural communities in a rigid, immobile system that would have no need to engage with the commercial life and trade of urban centers. His rebuilding of China's agricultural base and strengthening of communication routes through the militarized courier system had the unintended effect of creating a vast agricultural surplus that could be sold at burgeoning markets located along courier routes. Rural culture and commerce became influenced by urban trends. The upper echelons of society embodied in the scholarly gentry class were also affected by this new consumption-based culture. In a departure from tradition, merchant families began to produce examination candidates to become scholar-officials and adopted cultural traits and practices typical of the gentry. Parallel to this trend involving social class and commercial consumption were changes in social and political philosophy, bureaucracy and governmental institutions, and even arts and literature. By the 16th century, the Ming economy was stimulated by trade with the Portuguese, Somalis the Spanish, and the Dutch. China became involved in a new global trade of goods, plants, animals, and food crops known as the Columbian Exchange. Trade with European powers and the Japanese brought in massive amounts of silver, which then replaced copper and paper banknotes as the common medium of exchange in China. During the last decades of the Ming, the flow of silver into China diminished greatly, undermining state revenues. This damage to the Ming economy was compounded by the effects on agriculture of the incipient Little Ice Age, natural calamities, crop failure, and sudden epidemics. So, what separates this book from the rest? A comprehensive narrative of Ming Dynasty, this book gives a full understanding of the subject. A brief guide of subject areas covered in "1662 Disestablishments - Ming Dynasty" include -- Ming Dynasty- History of the Ming Dynasty- Ming conquest of Yunnan- Tibet during the Ming Dynasty- Yongle Emperor- Tumu Crisis- Rebellion of Cao Qin- Fall of the Ming Dynasty- Ming Dynasty painting- History of science and technology in China Find out more of this subject, its intricacies and its nuances. Discover more about its importance. Develop a level of understanding required to comprehend this fascinating concept. Author Dara Robbins has worked hard researching and compiling this fundamental work, and is proud to bring you "1662 Disestablishments - Ming Dynasty" ...Read this book today ...

Dilip K. Das succinctly covers the principal normative and positive strands that one needs to be properly familiar with in the area of economic globalization. The selection and rejection of themes for coverage in the book has been carefully done. The picture of globalization has been painted with a broad brush. The unique feature that distinguishes it from the competition is its succinct coverage of numerous, carefully selected, thematic issues that falls under the rubric of globalization. The book is easy to access for the target readership because of its descriptive analysis style.

This unique encyclopedia enables students to understand the myriad ways that the Columbian Exchange shaped the modern world, covering every major living organism

from pathogens and plants to insects and mammals. • Represents the only encyclopedia to comprehensively treat the Columbian Exchange and document how this watershed event in history changed the world, not just in North America but worldwide • Provides full accounts of demographic and epidemiological trends and how the planet's current biodiversity resulted from the events of the Columbian Exchange • Includes primary documents that offer students material for analysis and promote critical thinking skills, thus supporting Common Core State Standards • Supplies both entry bibliographies and a selected, general bibliography to direct students to sources of additional information

One criticism of history is that historians all too often study it in isolation, failing to take advantage of models and evidence from scholars in other disciplines. This is not a charge that can be laid at the door of Alfred Crosby. His book *The Columbian Exchange* not only incorporates the results of wide reading in the hard sciences, anthropology and geography, but also stands as one of the foundation stones of the study of environmental history. In this sense, Crosby's defining work is undoubtedly a fine example of the critical thinking skill of creativity; it comes up with new connections that explain the European success in colonizing the New World more as the product of biological catastrophe (in the shape of the introduction of new diseases) than of the actions of men, and posits that the most important consequences were not political - the establishment of new empires - but cultural and culinary; the population of China tripled, for example, as the result of the introduction of new world crops. Few new hypotheses have proved as stimulating or influential.

These essays discuss the historical and contemporary relationships between Native Americans and the natural world. Topics include: environmental religions, Iroquois villages of the 18th century, Navajo natural resources, and subarctic Native Americans and wildlife.

Economists examine the genesis of technological change and the ways we commercialize and diffuse it. The economics of property rights and patents, in addition to industry applications, are also surveyed through literature reviews and predictions about fruitful research directions.- Two volumes, available as a set or sold separately Expert articles consider the best ways to establish optimal incentives in technological progress Science and innovation, both their theories and applications, are examined at the intersections of the marketplace, policy, and social welfare. Economists are only part of an audience that includes attorneys, educators, and anyone involved in new technologies. For too long the policy importance of innovation has taken a back seat to short-term stimulus initiatives. Hall and Rosenberg have assembled a scholarly collection of papers that provide a timely guide for rediscovering the role of innovation in economic growth. Albert N. Link, University of North Carolina at Greensboro.

While all kids know something about Christopher Columbus, few know the full story of this amazing, resourceful, and tragic man of history. *Christopher Columbus and the Age of Exploration for Kids* takes a comprehensive, nuanced, and inclusive approach to Columbus, placing him in the context of the explorations that came before, during, and after his lifetime and portraying the "Admiral of the Ocean Seas" neither as hero nor heel but as a flawed and complex man whose significance is undeniably monumental. Providing kids, parents, and teachers with a fuller picture of the seafaring life and the dangers and thrills of exploration, the book details all four of Columbus's voyages to

the New World, not just his first, and describes the year that Columbus spent stranded on the island of Jamaica without hope of rescue. A full chapter is devoted to painting a more complex portrait of the indigenous peoples of the New World and another to the consequences of Columbus's voyages—the exchange of diseases, ideas, crops, and populations between the New World and the Old. Engaging crosscurricular activities such as taking nautical measurements, simulating a hurricane, making an ancient globe, and conducting silent trade elucidate both nautical concepts introduced and the times in which Columbus lived. Ronald Reis is the technology department chair at Los Angeles Valley College and the award-winning author of sixteen nonfiction books for young adults on subjects as varied as African Americans and the Civil War and Simón Bolívar.

Tracing the influenza pandemic of 1918-1919 that claimed over 25 million lives worldwide.

India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh contain one-fifth of humanity, are home to many biodiversity hotspots, and are among the nations most subject to climatic stresses. By surveying their environmental history, we can gain major insights into the causes and implications of the Indian subcontinent's current conditions. This accessible new survey begins roughly 100 million years ago, when continental drift moved India from the South Pole and across the Indian Ocean, forming the Himalayan Mountains and creating monsoons. Coverage continues to the twenty-first century, taking readers beyond independence from colonial rule. The new nations of India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh have produced rising populations and have stretched natural resources, even as they have become increasingly engaged with climate change. To understand the region's current and future pressing issues, Michael H. Fisher argues that we must engage with the long and complex history of interactions among its people, land, climate, flora, and fauna.

The Columbian Exchange Biological and Cultural Consequences of 1492  
Intellect Books  
Hoe de wereld zich ontwikkelde na de ontdekking van Amerika De reizen van Columbus vormden het begin van een bijzondere uitwisseling van flora en fauna tussen Eurazië en Noord- en Zuid-Amerika. Zo vonden onder meer tomaten, aardappelen, maïs, zilver en rubber hun weg naar Eurazië, en omgekeerd zijde, paarden, graan, koffie, appels - en slaven niet te vergeten - naar Noord- en Zuid-Amerika. Een minder welkome uitwisseling was uiteraard die van insecten, bacteriën en virussen. Charles Mann laat zien dat deze zogeheten Columbian Exchange heeft gezorgd voor de opkomst van Europa, de ondergang van het Chinese keizerrijk en de versterking van de ecologie in Afrika. Met 1493 heeft bestsellerauteur Charles Mann de belangrijkste biologische gebeurtenis sinds het uitsterven van de dinosauriërs onder de aandacht van een groot publiek weten te brengen. Charles Mann is correspondent voor The Atlantic en Science, en schrijft onder meer voor Fortune, The New York Times en The Washington Post. Zijn boek 1491. De ontdekking van precolumbiaans Amerika was een groot internationaal succes. Manns werk is vele malen bekroond. 'Het is Mann gelukt een gecompliceerd verhaal helder te vertellen (...)' - The New York Times '1493 is een meeslepend boek, dat de vele economische, agrarische en biologische kruisbestuivingen beschrijft die plaatsvonden nadat Columbus toevallig Amerika had ontdekt.' - The Wall Street Journal '(...) een bijzonder onderhoudend en evenwichtig boek.' - New Scientist '(...) boordevol interessante inzichten, wetenswaardigheden en onvoorziene, adembenemende ellende.' - NRCHandelsblad '(...) een uitermate rijk boek.' - Trouw '(...) een helder en onderhoudend verhaal over de mens en zijn medeorganismen (...)' - De Standaard '(...) wérkelijk een fascinerende, nieuwe wereld.' - De Pers

Environment and Society in the Long Late Antiquity brings together scientific, archaeological and historical evidence on the interplay of social change and environmental phenomena at the end of Antiquity and the dawn of the Middle Ages, ca. 300-800 AD.

Thirty years ago, Alfred Crosby published a small work that stressed a simple point - that the most important changes brought on by the voyages of Columbus were not social or political, but biological in nature. This 30th anniversary edition includes a new preface from the author.

"Fascinating, and packed with details ... an important and still neglected aspect of post-Columbian history". -- Habitat

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