

# the cambridge world history of food

The Cambridge World History of Food: Exploring Humanity's Culinary Journey

**the cambridge world history of food** offers an unparalleled exploration into the vast and intricate story of what humans have eaten throughout history. This monumental work dives deep into the cultural, economic, and environmental dimensions of food, tracing how diets have evolved from ancient times to the modern globalized world. For anyone fascinated by the intersection of history, culture, and cuisine, this comprehensive series presents a treasure trove of knowledge that connects the past with contemporary food practices.

## Understanding the Scope of The Cambridge World History of Food

The Cambridge World History of Food is not just a cookbook or a simple history text; it is a sweeping scholarly collection that spans multiple volumes. It covers the origins of agriculture, the domestication of plants and animals, and the development of culinary traditions across continents. What sets this series apart is its multidisciplinary approach, incorporating archaeology, anthropology, botany, and even climate science to present a thorough narrative of humanity's relationship with food.

## From Prehistoric Foraging to Early Farming Societies

One of the fascinating aspects highlighted in the Cambridge World History of Food is the transition from hunter-gatherer societies to early farming communities. This change, often referred to as the Neolithic Revolution, was pivotal in shaping human civilization. The series details how early humans began cultivating staples like wheat, rice, and maize and how these crops influenced settlement patterns, social organization, and even religious practices.

The importance of wild plants and animals before domestication is also carefully examined, revealing how our ancestors' diets were rich and diverse, shaped by the ecosystems they inhabited. This historical insight helps readers appreciate the deep roots of modern dietary habits and the origins of many food crops still central to global cuisine today.

## The Role of Trade and Exploration in Shaping Global Foodways

Food history is inseparable from the history of trade and exploration, and the Cambridge World History of Food dedicates significant attention to this dynamic. The series explores how the Silk Road, spice routes, and later maritime explorations connected disparate parts of the world and introduced new ingredients and cooking techniques.

## **The Columbian Exchange and Its Impact**

A particularly pivotal moment in global food history is the Columbian Exchange, which brought crops like potatoes, tomatoes, and maize from the Americas to Europe, Africa, and Asia, while introducing wheat, sugar, and livestock to the New World. The Cambridge World History of Food carefully unpacks these exchanges' ecological and cultural consequences, demonstrating how they reshaped diets and economies worldwide.

## **Spices, Sugar, and the Economics of Appetite**

The allure of spices such as pepper, cinnamon, and cloves fueled centuries of trade and even conflict. The series delves into how these ingredients were once worth their weight in gold and how sugar transformed from a rare luxury to a mass-consumed commodity, influencing plantation economies and the tragic legacy of slavery.

## **Food and Culture: Rituals, Identity, and Social Structures**

Food is much more than sustenance; it is a powerful cultural symbol. The Cambridge World History of Food shines a light on how food practices express identity, reinforce social hierarchies, and play central roles in religious rituals.

## **Feasting and Festivities Across Civilizations**

From ancient Mesopotamian banquets to indigenous ceremonies in the Americas, the act of feasting often carried spiritual and political significance. These grand meals served to strengthen alliances, celebrate milestones, and honor deities. Understanding these traditions provides insight into how food operates as a social glue and a marker of status.

## **Everyday Eating and Social Class**

While feasts highlight special occasions, everyday diets reveal much about social structures. The Cambridge World History of Food examines distinctions between the diets of elites and commoners, showing how access to certain foods symbolized power and privilege. For example, in medieval Europe, spices and fine meats were typically reserved for nobility, whereas peasants subsisted on grains and legumes.

## **Environmental Perspectives: Food, Sustainability, and**

# **Change**

In today's world, conversations about food are inseparable from issues of sustainability and environmental impact. The Cambridge World History of Food offers valuable historical context to these contemporary concerns by tracing how human food systems have affected and been affected by the environment over millennia.

## **The Impact of Agriculture on Landscapes**

The development of agriculture brought about profound changes in ecosystems, including deforestation, soil depletion, and biodiversity loss. By studying these long-term effects, the series provides lessons on how early societies managed—successfully or otherwise—their natural resources.

## **Climate Change and Food Security**

Historical food crises, such as famines and crop failures, are also explored, connecting past experiences with current challenges posed by climate change. Understanding how ancient and pre-modern societies adapted to environmental stresses can inspire innovative approaches to ensuring food security in the future.

## **The Cambridge World History of Food as a Resource for Scholars and Enthusiasts**

Whether you are a historian, a culinary professional, a student, or simply a curious food lover, the Cambridge World History of Food offers a rich resource filled with detailed research, vivid storytelling, and cross-cultural perspectives. It invites readers to view food not only as a source of nourishment but as a lens through which to understand human history itself.

## **Engaging with Food History in Everyday Life**

One of the exciting takeaways from the series is how food history can influence modern cooking and eating habits. Knowing the origins of ingredients or the cultural significance of dishes can deepen appreciation and inspire more mindful consumption. For example, exploring the history of spices might encourage experimenting with traditional recipes or sourcing ingredients ethically.

## **Using The Cambridge World History of Food for Academic Research**

For academics, the volumes serve as an essential reference, offering extensive bibliographies, case

studies, and interdisciplinary approaches. This makes it easier to situate one's research within broader historical narratives and to draw connections across time and geography.

Exploring the Cambridge World History of Food is like embarking on a journey through the shared human experience of eating. It reveals how our culinary choices reflect broader social, economic, and environmental dynamics, reminding us that food is, in many ways, a mirror of civilization itself.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What is 'The Cambridge World History of Food' about?**

The Cambridge World History of Food is a comprehensive, multi-volume work that explores the history of food from prehistoric times to the modern era, covering cultural, social, economic, and technological aspects worldwide.

### **Who are the editors of 'The Cambridge World History of Food'?**

The series is edited by eminent historians and scholars specializing in food history, including Kenneth F. Kiple and Kriemhild Coneè Ornelas for earlier editions, with various experts contributing to different volumes.

### **How many volumes are there in 'The Cambridge World History of Food'?**

The Cambridge World History of Food consists of multiple volumes, typically organized thematically and chronologically, with at least three volumes covering different periods and aspects of food history.

### **Why is 'The Cambridge World History of Food' considered important in food studies?**

It is considered a landmark scholarly resource because of its interdisciplinary approach, extensive global coverage, and detailed analysis of food's role in human history, culture, economy, and environment.

### **What time periods does 'The Cambridge World History of Food' cover?**

'The Cambridge World History of Food' covers an extensive timeframe from prehistoric times through ancient civilizations, the Middle Ages, early modern period, and into contemporary developments in food history.

## Can 'The Cambridge World History of Food' be used for academic research?

Yes, it is widely used by historians, anthropologists, archaeologists, and scholars in food studies as a reliable and authoritative reference for academic research and teaching.

## Does 'The Cambridge World History of Food' address global food cultures?

Yes, the series provides a global perspective by examining food histories from diverse cultures and regions, including Asia, Africa, Europe, the Americas, and Oceania.

## Are there discussions on food technology and agriculture in 'The Cambridge World History of Food'?

Yes, the work extensively discusses the development of agriculture, domestication of plants and animals, food processing, preservation techniques, and technological innovations throughout history.

## Where can one access or purchase 'The Cambridge World History of Food'?

The volumes are available for purchase through academic publishers like Cambridge University Press, major bookstores, and can also be accessed in many university libraries and online academic databases.

## Additional Resources

The Cambridge World History of Food: An Authoritative Exploration into Culinary Evolution

**the cambridge world history of food** stands as a monumental scholarly work that meticulously charts the intricate journey of human sustenance across millennia. This comprehensive series delves deep into the interplay between culture, agriculture, trade, and technology that has shaped food systems globally. As an essential resource for historians, anthropologists, and culinary enthusiasts alike, it offers a panoramic view of how societies have produced, consumed, and conceptualized food from prehistoric times to the modern era.

## Unpacking the Scope of The Cambridge World History of Food

The Cambridge World History of Food is not merely a recounting of recipes or culinary traditions; it is a profound investigation into the socio-economic and environmental dimensions of food. Comprising multiple volumes, this collection addresses a vast temporal and spatial canvas. From the domestication of plants and animals to the global diffusion of crops, and the impact of colonialism on diets, each volume builds on rigorous interdisciplinary research. This breadth distinguishes it from

other food histories, offering readers a layered understanding of how food has influenced and been influenced by human civilization.

## **Interdisciplinary Approach to Food History**

One of the defining features of the Cambridge World History of Food is its interdisciplinary methodology. Contributors include experts in archaeology, botany, anthropology, economics, and nutrition. This convergence of disciplines enables a multifaceted examination of food history, which avoids simplistic narratives. For instance, the discussion on the Columbian Exchange does not only explore the introduction of New World crops like maize and potatoes to Europe but also assesses the ecological transformations and demographic shifts triggered by these exchanges.

## **Global Coverage and Cultural Diversity**

Unlike regional food histories that focus narrowly on specific cuisines or traditions, the Cambridge series provides a global perspective. It highlights culinary developments in Africa, Asia, the Americas, and Europe, emphasizing cross-cultural interactions and the diffusion of food technologies. This approach underscores food as a dynamic cultural artifact shaped by migration, trade, and conquest. The inclusion of indigenous food systems and lesser-studied regions offers a more inclusive narrative rarely seen in traditional food histories.

## **Key Themes and Analytical Insights**

The Cambridge World History of Food tackles several overarching themes that resonate with contemporary debates on food security, sustainability, and globalization.

## **The Role of Agriculture and Domestication**

A significant portion of the series focuses on the origins of agriculture and domestication of plants and animals. It critically examines how early farming practices laid the foundation for sedentary societies and complex civilizations. The analysis extends beyond mere chronology to consider the ecological consequences of agriculture, such as soil degradation and biodiversity loss, drawing parallels with modern challenges.

## **Food, Trade, and Economic Transformation**

Trade networks have been pivotal in shaping food availability and dietary patterns. The Cambridge World History of Food explores ancient trade routes like the Silk Road and maritime exchanges that introduced spices, grains, and livestock across continents. These interactions not only diversified diets but also influenced social hierarchies and economic systems. The series pays particular attention to the impact of colonial trade, highlighting how food commodities became tools of empire-building and

exploitation.

## Technological Innovations and Culinary Practices

From the invention of pottery and cooking techniques to refrigeration and food preservation, technological advancements have continually transformed how humans process and consume food. The Cambridge volumes investigate these developments with an eye toward their cultural and social implications. For example, the adoption of fermentation is analyzed not just as a culinary innovation but also as a practice with health, religious, and communal significance.

## Food and Identity

Food is deeply intertwined with identity, and the Cambridge World History of Food addresses how culinary practices reflect and shape ethnic, religious, and national identities. It examines rituals, taboos, and symbolic meanings attached to food, providing insights into social cohesion and differentiation. The work also considers the diasporic movements that have led to the hybridization of cuisines, illustrating food's role in cultural negotiation and adaptation.

## Comparative Strengths and Limitations

While the Cambridge World History of Food is widely praised for its breadth and scholarly rigor, it is important to consider both its strengths and potential limitations.

- **Strengths:** Its global and interdisciplinary approach offers a holistic perspective; extensive bibliographies and contributions from leading scholars enhance its academic credibility; the integration of ecological, economic, and cultural analyses provides depth.
- **Limitations:** The sheer scope can lead to uneven coverage of certain regions or periods; the academic tone may be dense for casual readers; the multi-volume format might be less accessible for those seeking concise overviews.

Despite these considerations, the series remains a foundational reference in food studies, valuable for both research and teaching.

## Implications for Contemporary Food Studies

The insights from the Cambridge World History of Food have significant implications for understanding current food-related issues. By contextualizing modern diets within a long historical framework, the series encourages critical reflection on sustainability, food justice, and cultural preservation. It highlights how historical patterns of food production and consumption continue to influence

contemporary global food systems and policies.

## Integration with Digital and Visual Resources

Recent editions and related projects have begun to incorporate digital humanities approaches, including interactive maps and databases that complement the textual analysis. This integration enhances accessibility and engagement, allowing users to visualize complex data on crop dispersal, trade routes, and demographic changes. Such tools are invaluable for educators and scholars aiming to disseminate the knowledge encapsulated in the Cambridge World History of Food more broadly.

The Cambridge World History of Food thus emerges as an indispensable scholarly endeavor, bridging the past and present of human foodways. Its comprehensive treatment not only enriches our understanding of culinary history but also frames critical conversations about the future of food in a rapidly changing world.

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**the cambridge world history of food:** The Cambridge World History of Food Kenneth F. Kiple, Kriemhild Coneè Ornelas, 2000 A two-volume set which traces the history of food and nutrition from the beginning of human life on earth through the present.

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**the cambridge world history of food:** The Cambridge World History of Food: Food and drink around the world , 2000

**the cambridge world history of food:** The Cambridge World History of Food 2 Part Boxed Set Kenneth F. Kiple, Kriemhild Coneè Ornelas, 2000-10-09 An undertaking without parallel or precedent, this monumental two-volume work encapsulates much of what is known of the history of food and nutrition throughout the span of human life on earth. It constitutes a vast and essential chapter in the history of human health and culture. Ranging from the eating habits of our prehistoric ancestors to food-related policy issues we face today, this work covers the full spectrum of foods that have been hunted, gathered, cultivated, and domesticated; their nutritional makeup and uses; and their impact on cultures and demography. It offers a geographical perspective on the history and culture of food and drink and takes up subjects from food fads, prejudices, and taboos to questions of food toxins, additives, labeling, and entitlements. It culminates in a dictionary that identifies and sketches out brief histories of plant foods mentioned in the text--over 1,000 in all--and additionally supplies thousands of common names and synonyms for those foods. The essays in this volume are the work of 220 experts in fifteen countries, in fields from agronomy to zoology. Every chapter is accompanied by bibliographical references. The volumes are organized in the following sections: 1. A determination of what our Paleolithic ancestors ate during their stay on the planet (over 99 percent of the time humankind has lived on earth). 6 chapters 2. An extensive treatment of the domestication and development of each of humankind's staple foods. 60 chapters 3. The history of

our dietary liquids from beer through soft drinks to water. 13 chapters 4. Studies on the discovery of vitamins, minerals, proteins, fats, and the essential fatty acids along with a look at what they do for us. 37 chapters 5. A history of food and drink for all of the countries in the world. In addition there is a chapter on culinary history. 23 chapters 6. Historical issues involving human health, such as nutrition and mortality decline, height and nutrition, infection and nutrition. 18 chapters 7. Contemporary food-related policy issues are treated in this penultimate section of the work. Examples include chapters on food labeling, food biotechnology and the RDAs. 13 chapters 8. The last section of the work is a food-plant dictionary with over 1,000 entries that emphasize history and usage. The dictionary also includes over 4,000 synonyms for the names of plant food. Here readers well-informed about potatoes or asparagus can learn about lesser-known or strictly regional foods such as ackee or zamia and--among the thousands of synonyms provided--can discover that an aubergine is an eggplant, that swedes are rutabagas, and that bulgar comes from bulghur, which means bruised grain.

**the cambridge world history of food:** *The Cambridge World History of Food* ,

**the cambridge world history of food: The Cambridge World History of Food: Food and drink around the world** , 2000

**the cambridge world history of food:** *The Cambridge World History of Food: The history and culture of food and drink in Asia* Kenneth F. Kiple, Kriemhild Coneè Ornelas, 2000 A two-volume set which traces the history of food and nutrition from the beginning of human life on earth through the present.

**the cambridge world history of food: Ancestral Diets and Nutrition** Christopher Cumo, 2020-11-19 Ancestral Diets and Nutrition supplies dietary advice based on the study of prehuman and human populations worldwide over the last two million years. This thorough, accessible book uses prehistory and history as a laboratory for testing the health effects of various foods. It examines all food groups by drawing evidence from skeletons and their teeth, middens, and coprolites along with written records where they exist to determine peoples' health and diet. Fully illustrated and grounded in extensive research, this book enhances knowledge about diet, nutrition, and health. It appeals to practitioners in medicine, nutrition, anthropology, biology, chemistry, economics, and history, and those seeking a clear explanation of what humans have eaten across the ages and what we should eat now. Features: Sixteen chapters examine fat, sweeteners, grains, roots and tubers, fruits, vegetables, and animal and plant sources of protein. Integrates information about diet, nutrition, and health from ancient, medieval, modern and current sources, drawing from the natural sciences, social sciences, and humanities. Provides comprehensive coverage based on the study of several hundred sources and the provision of over 2,000 footnotes. Presents practical information to help shape readers' next meal through recommendations of what to eat and what to avoid.

**the cambridge world history of food: Im Strudel** Frank Uekötter, 2020-09-16 Vor 500 Jahren war der Eukalyptus ein in Australien heimischer Baum, der Dodo lebte friedlich auf einer Insel im indischen Ozean und Holz war das wichtigste Brennmaterial. Heute gibt es rund um den Globus Eukalyptusplantagen, der Dodo ist ausgestorben und die Welt verbraucht jeden Tag 95 Millionen Barrel Erdöl. Menschen und Materialien sind in nie gekanntem Umfang in Bewegung, die ökologischen Folgen unseres Lebensstils sind Schlüsselthemen der Weltpolitik. Doch nur wenigen Menschen ist klar, in welchem Ausmaß unser Reden und Handeln über Umweltfragen von der Vergangenheit geprägt ist. Die Krise der Gegenwart – Klimawandel, Umweltverschmutzung, Artensterben – versteht man aber erst dann wirklich, wenn man sie als Ergebnis einer langen, wechselvollen Geschichte begreift. Frank Uekötter verfolgt in dieser Umweltgeschichte der Moderne, wie sich ökologische Verwerfungen und Konflikte im Laufe der Jahrhunderte entwickelten. Er zeigt zudem die politischen, sozialen und wirtschaftlichen Faktoren hinter den weltweiten Weichenstellungen auf, die von den reichen Gesellschaften des Westens geprägt wurden.

**the cambridge world history of food: Zellnahrung** Catherine Shanahan, 2018-05-14 Die Ärztin und Biochemikerin Catherine Shanahan war früher Spitzenläuferin. Als sie immer wieder Verletzungen erlitt, beschloss sie, sich selbst auf die Suche nach Heilung zu begeben. Sie erforschte

Ernährungsformen aus aller Welt, mit denen Menschen erwiesenermaßen länger und gesünder leben – wie die mediterrane Kost, die Ernährung auf der Inselgruppe Okinawa und in anderen sogenannten Blauen Zonen –, und sie erkannte, welche Ernährungsgewohnheiten über Generationen hinweg zuverlässig für starke, gesunde und intelligente Kinder und aktive, vitale ältere Menschen gesorgt haben. Vier Säulen bilden die Ernährungsgrundlage, die Dr. Shanahan als »Human Diet«, also menschliche Kostform, bezeichnet: frische und fermentierte Lebensmittel, Sprossen, gegartes Fleisch am Knochen und Innereien. Hochwertige Nahrung enthält geordnete Informationen, die unser Zellwachstum positiv steuern können, und interagiert mit unserer DNA in einer Weise, die sich auf unsere Gesundheit und die Gesundheit unserer künftigen Kinder auswirkt. Zellnahrung bringt Licht ins Dunkel widersprüchlicher Ernährungsideologien. Es ist ein bahnbrechendes, lebensveränderndes Werk, das Wissenschaft und gesunden Menschenverstand kombiniert und aufzeigt, wie uns die Traditionen unserer Vorfahren helfen können, ein längeres und vitaleres Leben zu führen. Jeder kann sich nach der Human Diet ernähren, um seine Stimmung zu verbessern, die Allergieneigung zu reduzieren, die Fruchtbarkeit zu erhöhen und gesündere Kinder zur Welt zu bringen, das Gedächtnis zu schärfen und eine jüngere, glattere Haut zu bekommen. Zellnahrung revolutioniert unser Denken über Lebensmittel, indem es uns zeigt, welche Auswirkungen unsere Ernährung bis tief in unsere DNA hat.

**the cambridge world history of food:** *The Alkalizing Diet* Istvan Fazekas, 2005 This book explores the many dimensions of nutrition that are so often neglected in the mainstream. It incorporates ancient traditions along with the wisdom from the Edgar Cayce readings to paint a holistic mosaic of modern nutrition. This simple plan shows how to achieve the acid/alkaline balance that is so important in keeping the body strong, healthy, and free of stress. Learn the latest facts regarding nutrition research, the importance of food combining, how to eat for your metabolic type, and even how to safely achieve a cleansing fast. This book will help you reach that balance that is vital to living a healthy life. Book jacket.

**the cambridge world history of food:** World History Encyclopedia [21 volumes] Alfred J. Andrea Ph.D., 2011-03-23 An unprecedented undertaking by academics reflecting an extraordinary vision of world history, this landmark multivolume encyclopedia focuses on specific themes of human development across cultures era by era, providing the most in-depth, expansive presentation available of the development of humanity from a global perspective. Well-known and widely respected historians worked together to create and guide the project in order to offer the most up-to-date visions available. A monumental undertaking. A stunning academic achievement. ABC-CLIO's World History Encyclopedia is the first comprehensive work to take a large-scale thematic look at the human species worldwide. Comprised of 21 volumes covering 9 eras, an introductory volume, and an index, it charts the extraordinary journey of humankind, revealing crucial connections among civilizations in different regions through the ages. Within each era, the encyclopedia highlights pivotal interactions and exchanges among cultures within eight broad thematic categories: population and environment, society and culture, migration and travel, politics and statecraft, economics and trade, conflict and cooperation, thought and religion, science and technology. Aligned to national history standards and packed with images, primary resources, current citations, and extensive teaching and learning support, the World History Encyclopedia gives students, educators, researchers, and interested general readers a means of navigating the broad sweep of history unlike any ever published.

**the cambridge world history of food:** The Cambridge World History: Volume 2, A World with Agriculture, 12,000 BCE-500 CE Graeme Barker, Candice Goucher, 2015-04-16 The development of agriculture has often been described as the most important change in all of human history. Volume 2 of the Cambridge World History series explores the origins and impact of agriculture and agricultural communities, and also discusses issues associated with pastoralism and hunter-fisher-gatherer economies. To capture the patterns of this key change across the globe, the volume uses an expanded timeframe from 12,000 BCE-500 CE, beginning with the Neolithic and continuing into later periods. Scholars from a range of disciplines, including archaeology, historical

linguistics, biology, anthropology, and history, trace common developments in the more complex social structures and cultural forms that agriculture enabled, such as sedentary villages and more elaborate foodways, and then present a series of regional overviews accompanied by detailed case studies from many different parts of the world, including Southwest Asia, South Asia, China, Japan, Southeast Asia and the Pacific, sub-Saharan Africa, the Americas, and Europe.

**the cambridge world history of food: Lifestyle Nutrition** James M. Rippe, 2024-12-30 What individuals consume in their diet has profound implications on their health. Despite overwhelming evidence that plant-based diets yield multiple health benefits, physicians often feel ill-prepared to discuss nutrition with their patients. Authored by renowned cardiologist Dr. James M. Rippe, *Lifestyle Nutrition: Eating for Good Health by Lowering the Risk of Chronic Diseases* provides physicians with an evidence-based introduction to nutrition science with a practical emphasis on how to apply this information to improve the health of their patients and enhance their own lives. From nutrition and atherosclerosis to erectile dysfunction and chronic kidney disease to osteoporosis, this comprehensive guide covers a wide range of conditions influenced by diet. It delves into specialized areas, such as nutrition for physically active people to the elderly, ensuring relevance for diverse patient populations. The reader will find detailed analysis of the Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2020-2025 and their applications and strategies for adopting healthy plant-based diets, such as Mediterranean, DASH, and vegan. Each chapter begins with key points and concludes with clinical applications, making it valuable to clinicians. As part of the esteemed Lifestyle Medicine Series, this is an indispensable resource for any healthcare provider committed to enhancing patient care through informed dietary practices.

**the cambridge world history of food: *The Cambridge World History of Food: Determining what our ancestors ate***, 2000

**the cambridge world history of food: Edible Memory** Jennifer A. Jordan, 2015-04-14 Jordan begins with the heirloom tomato, inquiring into its botanical origins in South America and its culinary beginnings in Aztec cooking to show how the homely and homegrown tomato has since grown to be an object of wealth and taste, as well as a popular symbol of the farm-to-table and heritage foods movements. She shows how a shift in the 1940s away from open pollination resulted in a narrow range of hybrid tomato crops. But memory and the pursuit of flavor led to intense seed-saving efforts increasing in the 1970s, as local produce and seeds began to be recognized as living windows to the past.

**the cambridge world history of food: Midwest Maize** Cynthia Clampitt, 2015-02-28 Food historian Cynthia Clampitt pens the epic story of what happened when Mesoamerican farmers bred a nondescript grass into a staff of life so prolific, so protean, that it represents nothing less than one of humankind's greatest achievements. Blending history with expert reportage, she traces the disparate threads that have woven corn into the fabric of our diet, politics, economy, science, and cuisine. At the same time she explores its future as a source of energy and the foundation of seemingly limitless green technologies. The result is a bourbon-to-biofuels portrait of the astonishing plant that sustains the world.

**the cambridge world history of food: *The Genesis of Israel and Egypt*** Emmet Sweeney, 2023-10-01 *The Genesis of Israel and Egypt* examines the earliest phase of historical consciousness in the ancient Near East, looking in particular at the mysterious origins of Egypt's civilization and its links with Mesopotamia and the early Hebrews. The book takes a radically alternative view of the rise of high civilization in the Near East and the forces which propelled it. The author, Emmet Sweeney, finds that the early civilizations developed amidst a background of massive and repeated natural catastrophes, events which had a profound effect upon the ancient peoples and left its mark upon their myths, legends, customs and religions. Ideas found in all corners of the globe, concepts such as dragon-worship, pyramid-building, and human sacrifice, are shown by Sweeney to have a common origin in the cataclysmic events of the period termed the eruptive age by legendary English explorer Percy Fawcett. Terrified and traumatized by the forces of nature, people all over the world began to keep an obsessive watch on the heavens and to offer blood sacrifices to the angry sky gods.

These events, which are fundamental to any understanding of the first literate cultures, have nonetheless been completely effaced from the history books and an official history of mankind, which is little more than an elaborate fiction, now graces the bookshelves of the world's great libraries. Starting with clues unearthed by history sleuth Immanuel Velikovsky and others, Emmet Sweeney takes the investigation further. While the Near Eastern civilizations are generally considered to have taken shape around 3300 BC — about 2,000 years before those of China and the New World — *Ages in Alignment* demonstrates that they had no 2,000-year head start. All the ancient civilizations arose simultaneously around 1300 BC, in the wake of a terrible natural catastrophe recalled in legend as the Flood or Deluge. Sweeney points out that the presently accepted chronology of Egypt is not based on science but on venerated literary tradition. This chronology had already been established, in its present form, by the third century BC when Jewish historians (utilizing the “History of Egypt” by the Hellenistic author Manetho) sought to “tie in” Egypt’s history with that of the Bible. Apparent gaps and weird repetitions resulted. Improbable feats like the construction of major cut-stone engineering projects before the advent of steel tools or Pythagorean geometry point to the weaknesses of the traditional view. Taking a more rigorous approach and pointing to solid evidence, Emmet Sweeney shows where names overlap, and where one and the same group is mistaken for different peoples in different times. Volume 1, *The Genesis of Israel and Egypt*, looks at the archaeological evidence for the Flood, evidence now misinterpreted and ignored. This volume examines the rise of the first literate cultures in the wake of the catastrophe, and goes on to trace the story of the great migration which led groups of early Mesopotamians westward toward Egypt, where they helped to establish Egyptian civilization. This migration, recalled in the biblical story of Abraham, provides the first link between Egyptian and Hebrew histories. The next link comes a few generations later with Imhotep, the great seer who solved the crisis of a seven-year famine by interpreting pharaoh Djoser’s dream. Imhotep is shown to be the same person as Joseph, son of Jacob.

**the cambridge world history of food: Against the Grain** Richard Manning, 2025-05-21 In this provocative, wide-ranging book, *Against the Grain*, Richard Manning offers a dramatically revisionist view of recent human evolution, beginning with the vast increase in brain size that set us apart from our primate relatives and brought an accompanying increase in our need for nourishment. For 290,000 years, we managed to meet that need as hunter-gatherers, a state in which Manning believes we were at our most human: at our smartest, strongest, most sensually alive. But our reliance on food made a secure supply deeply attractive, and eventually we embarked upon the agricultural experiment that has been the history of our past 10,000 years. The evolutionary road is littered with failed experiments, however, and Manning suggests that agriculture as we have practiced it runs against both our grain and nature's. Drawing on the work of anthropologists, biologists, archaeologists, and philosophers, along with his own travels, he argues that not only our ecological ills—overpopulation, erosion, pollution—but our social and emotional malaise are rooted in the devil's bargain we made in our not-so-distant past. And he offers personal, achievable ways we might re-contour the path we have taken to resurrect what is most sustainable and sustaining in our own nature and the planet's.

**the cambridge world history of food: Daily Life in the Ottoman Empire** Mehrdad Kia, 2011-08-17 This book provides a general overview of the daily life in a vast empire which contained numerous ethnic, linguistic, and religious communities. The Ottoman Empire was an Islamic imperial monarchy that existed for over 600 years. At the height of its power in the 16th and 17th centuries, it encompassed three continents and served as the core of global interactions between the east and the west. And while the Empire was defeated after World War I and dissolved in 1920, the far-reaching effects and influences of the Ottoman Empire are still clearly visible in today's world cultures. *Daily Life in the Ottoman Empire* allows readers to gain critical insight into the pluralistic social and cultural history of an empire that ruled a vast region extending from Budapest in Hungary to Mecca in Arabia. Each chapter presents an in-depth analysis of a particular aspect of daily life in the Ottoman Empire.

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