interviewing plantation workers, using statistics to show the rise in consumption and exports. The United Fruit Company became an economic powerhouse that monopolized the bananas market. Once the United States became involved in exporting bananas, diseases of the banana crop began to worsen due to the plant disease Panama (soil-borne pathogen) and Sigatoka (air-borne fungal pathogen). The spread of the diseases aggravated when the railroad and shipping lines built by the United States linked production zones and facilitated the movement of pathogens across localities and regions (6). The pathogens led workers to begin using dangerous chemicals and pesticides to stop their spread. The workers suffered the most because of the constant contact with these chemicals, while the banana crops were safely rinsed of the chemical residue and exported.

Soluri's interdisciplinary approach relies on research by geographers, biologists, and studies from cultural, environmental, and social historians. He uses a bottom-up perspective of how this single crop export changed Honduras. Soluri uses manuscripts, published scientific papers, fruit company records, Honduran and U.S. government documents, and oral interviews from hundreds of plantation workers conducted by historians in the past and himself.

Soluri's history of the banana agriculture in Honduras opens a door to explore American corruption that affected this Central American country. *Banana Cultures* contributes to environmental history and the history of the mass consumption. This monograph is a must-read for social and environmental historians seeking to understand the economic relationship between Central America and the United States during the early twentieth century.

Mindy Deal

John E. Kicza and Rebecca Horn. *Resilient Cultures: America's Native Peoples Confront European Colonization, 1500-1800*. Boston: Pearson, 2013. 224 Pp. Paper $67.80.

An excellent introductory study of Native American cultures in the Americas, John E. Kicza and Rebecca Horn's work provides a balanced view of native peoples' responses to European colonization. This short book covers the early history of pre-colonial societies and European exploration. Kicza and Horn, faculty at Washington State University, illustrate that semisedentary and nonsedentary societies creatively adapted to the unprecedented pressures of European contact. Moreover, larger sedentary societies such as the Aztecs and Incas, forcibly adapted although without fully transforming their traditional identities and

cultural values. *Resilient Cultures* outlines how indigenous societies actively shaped their future under colonial rule. The authors largely draw on an impressive array of secondary sources and is thus a synthesis of recent scholarship and not a detailed case study.

Devoting most of the book to Iberian encounters with societies from Central Mexico and South America, Kicza and Horn present a synthesis that challenges the traditional portrayal of indigenous peoples as victims of European colonial powers. The authors make it clear that European-indigenous alliances were common during Conquest; Spanish Conquistador Hernán Cortés owed much of his success to native allies. Iberian colonization was not uniform in the Americas and different models were developed for different regions. Core regions were centers of trade and political influence, while hinterlands lagged decades behind economic development.

The latter part of the work briefly covers French, Dutch, and British colonization in North America. The indigenous societies that lived on or near the Atlantic Coast of North America were usually semisedentary or nonsedentary societies. Kicza and Horn illustrate that the resources "of that region did not initially promise great wealth" (141). French and Dutch colonists commonly relied on native peoples for trade resources and military defense. French and Dutch colonies were quite small in comparison to their Iberian counterparts in Central Mexico.

The last section titled "Enduring Connections between the New World and the Old" illustrates the legacy left by colonialism. It highlights that the Columbian Exchange (a term increasingly recognized as Eurocentric) was a two way street and that numerous indigenous societies continued to live intact in the hinterlands well into the nineteenth century when Iberian colonization ended.

Kicza and Horn's book is quite revisionist in its effort to rectify the belief that Indigenous cultures and societies were entirely subordinated as a result of European colonization. Rather, Indian peoples even today remain active in preserving or restoring their presence over land and resources in both North and South America. This well-written and organized book should be a required text for introductory courses in colonial Latin American history.

Saúl Hernández Delgado