

Wine, history and power: how wine has transmitted and transmuted power in imperial and colonial cultures around the world

Jacqueline Dutton

“Wine Islands: Colonial Cultures of the Vine”

“Wine Islands: Colonial Cultures of the Vine”. Outlines the colonial cultures of wine and the vine on islands around the world according to three distinct phases, demonstrating the peculiar status of islands in geographical, geological, political, sociological, economic, environmental, and cultural history.

Charles Ludington

“Irish Wine Culture, c. 1700-Present”

“Irish Wine Culture, c. 1700-Present”. In the eighteenth century, claret became the wine of aristocratic men in Ireland, a symbol of wealth, magnanimity and masculinity. It made the fortunes of Irish merchants both in Ireland and on the Continent. Yet that culture fell into decay in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. When a renewed wine culture emerged in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries power had shifted. Female wine drinkers were marginalised, even despised, by a male establishment yet champagne, in particular, became a symbol of Ireland’s new rich.

Dorota Dias-Lewandowska

“Wine as part of Polish identity in early modern times. Constructing a wine culture in non-wine countries”.

“Wine as part of Polish identity in early modern times. Constructing a wine culture in non-wine countries”. In Poland, the country of beer and vodka, wine became not only a symbol of prestige and elitism, but was closely related to identity. Hungarian wines were symbolically considered ‘Polish’, while the French wine was viewed as a new-fashioned, cosmopolitan and foreign. The Enlightenment brought formation of new consumption patterns, which led to significant changes in the Polish drinking culture. Wine as an element of identity was particularly emphasised at a time when Poland lost its independence: both a symbol of decline and a manifestation of nostalgia.