

FERNAND BRAUDEL



A HISTORY OF
CIVILIZATIONS



TRANSLATED BY RICHARD MAYNE



PENGUIN BOOKS

Contents

List of Maps	ix
Translator's Introduction	xi
By Way of Preface	xxxi
Introduction: History and the Present Day	xxxv

I. A HISTORY OF CIVILIZATIONS

1. Changing Vocabulary 3

2. The Study of Civilization Involves All the Social Sciences 9
Civilizations as geographical areas. Civilizations as societies. Civilizations as economies. Civilizations as ways of thought.

3. The Continuity of Civilizations 24
Periods within civilizations. Underlying structures. History and civilization.

II. CIVILIZATIONS OUTSIDE EUROPE

Part I. Islam and the Muslim World

4. History 41
Islam as a successor civilization: the Near East in new form. The history of the Near East. Muhammad, the Koran and Islam. Arabia: the problem of a barely urbanized culture.

5. Geography 55
Islam's lands and seas. A continent as intermediary: trade-routes and towns.

6. The Greatness and Decline of Islam 69

No Muslim civilization before the eighth or ninth century. The golden age of Islam: eighth to twelfth centuries. Science and philosophy. Stagnation or decadence: twelfth to eighteenth centuries.

7. The Revival of Islam Today 93

The end of colonialism and the birth of new nationalist movements. Muslim States in the modern world. Muslim civilization in the twentieth century.

Part II: Africa

8. The Past 117

Geography. The dark past.

9. Black Africa: Today and Tomorrow 137

The awakening of Africa. Economic and social issues at stake. Art and literature.

Part III: The Far East

10. An Introduction to the Far East 155

What geography shows. Barbarism against civilization: the evidence of history. Distant origins: the reasons for cultural immobility.

11. The China of the Past 171

Religion. Politics. Social and economic affairs.

12. China Yesterday and Today 199

The time of imposed treaties: China as humiliated victim (1839-1949). China renewed. Chinese civilization in the modern world.

13. India Yesterday and Today 217

Ancient India (before the British Raj). British India (1757-1947): an ancient economy at grips with the modern West. Will India be spared a Chinese-style revolution?

14. The Maritime Far East 256

Indo-China. Indonesia. The Philippines. Korea.

15. Japan 276

Japan before Chinese influence. Japan learns from Chinese civilization. Modern Japan.

III. EUROPEAN CIVILIZATIONS

Part I: Europe

16. Geography and Freedom 307

Europe takes shape: fifth to thirteenth centuries. Liberty and rights: eleventh to eighteenth centuries.

17. Christianity, Humanism and Scientific Thought 333

Christianity. Humanism and humanists. Scientific thought before the nineteenth century.

18. The Industrialization of Europe 373

The origins of the first Industrial Revolution. The spread of industrialism in Europe (and beyond). Socialism and industrialism.

19. Unity in Europe 399

Outstanding art and culture. Economic interdependence. Political delay.

Part II: America

20. Latin America, the Other New World 427

Geography, Nature and society: literature bears witness. Racial problems: quasi-fraternity. The economy: civilizations on trial.

21. America par excellence: the United States 458

A reassuring past: opportunities and setbacks. Colonization and independence. Conquering the West. Industrialization and the growth of towns.

22. Failures and Difficulties: From Yesterday to the Present 480
An old nightmare: Black America, an ineradicable colony. Capitalism: from the trusts to State intervention and oligopoly. The United States in the world.

23. An English-speaking Universe 507
In Canada: France and Britain. Southern Africa: Dutch, British and Blacks. Australia and New Zealand, or Britain at last unchallenged.

Part III: The Other Europe: Muscovy, Russia, the USSR and the CIS

24. From the Beginning to the October Revolution of 1917 527
Kiev. The Russian Orthodox Church. Greater Russia.

25. The USSR after 1917 547
From Marx to Lenin. Marxism and Soviet civilization. The Congress of October 1961.

Index 575

A History of Civilizations book. Read 58 reviews from the world's largest community for readers. Refreshingly broad-brush in its approach...this history...
CIVILIZATIONS OUTSIDE EUROPE Part I: Islam and the Muslim World 4. History 5. Geography 6. The greatness and decline of Islam 7. The revival of Islam today. Part II: Africa 8. The past 9. Black Africa: Today and tomorrow. Part III: The Far East 10. Were civilizations - and walls - created only by fearful peoples? Or did creating civilization cause people to become fearful? Yet somehow this fact had entirely escaped the notice of historians. Not a single textbook observed the nearly universal correlation between civilization and walls. It remained standard even for specialists to remark that walls were somehow unique to Chinese history, if not unique to Chinese culture - a stereotype that couldn't possibly be any less true. By some cruel irony, the mere concept of walls now divides people more thoroughly than any structure of brick or stone.

A civilization is a culture and society, the way that people live. Come learn about the history of civilization and what makes a society a civilization in this kid-friendly video! Like this video for more videos about HISTORY! Subscribe to FreeSchool: <https://www.youtube.com/user/watchfre> Visit us on Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/watchFreeSchool>. Check out our companion channel, FreeSchool Mom! <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCTcE> And our NEW channel for little ones, FreeSchool Early Birds! <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC3OV> Music: Jaunty Gumption, East of Tunesia - Kevin Mac Were civilizations - and walls - created only by fearful peoples? Or did creating civilization cause people to become fearful? Yet somehow this fact had entirely escaped the notice of historians. Not a single textbook observed the nearly universal correlation between civilization and walls. It remained standard even for specialists to remark that walls were somehow unique to Chinese history, if not unique to Chinese culture a stereotype that couldn't possibly be any less true. By some cruel irony, the mere concept of walls now divides people more thoroughly than any structure of brick or stone. The term civilization is understood as the culmination of knowledge and wisdom, which are common to a group of human beings in a period of time. If we add the word "ancient" to the definition, these characteristics are transported to a specific moment in history. In this way, many civilizations have been created, each one contributing its own knowledge and customs, in order to create a civilization or society with great historical importance. In this article, we will investigate how the first civilizations were formed, which ones were the most important, what they contributed to society, etc.

HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION The ingredients of civilization Mesopotamia and Egypt The Indus The Aegean China America The Mediterranean Regional civilizations Global civilization. Share |. Discover in a free daily email today's famous history and birthdays. Enjoy the Famous Daily. The ingredients of civilization. Many different elements must come together before a human community develops to the level of sophistication commonly referred to as civilization. The first is the existence of settlements classifiable as towns or cities.Â History, by contrast, is based on documents. These various interconnections mean that history, civilization and writing all begin at the same time. That time is about 3100 BC.