

<<全球通史（英文第7版上下）>>

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内容概要

《全球通史(上下第7版)》：近年来，在作全球观点或包含全于内容重新进行世界史写的尝试中，最具有推动作用的那些著作恰恰是由历史学家个人独立完成的，其中以斯塔夫里阿诺斯的《全球通史》最为著名。

《艾拉·费兹洁若：经典歌曲全集（CD）》：整个50、60年代，艾拉·费兹洁若声音可以说具备了无懈可击的“甜”和诠释歌曲收放自如的技巧，这种感觉就像是咬下一口成熟得正好的苹果，无论是它果肉清脆的程度、咬下后水分瞬间喷出的快感，和放一口它在嘴里慢慢咀嚼所释放出的甜味，总是教人赞叹上帝创造出的果实是如此地美好！

号称“爵士第一夫人”，此专辑获得两届格莱美奖。

作者简介

作者：(美国)斯塔夫里阿诺斯斯塔夫里阿诺斯，是美国加州大学的历史学教授，享誉世界的历史学家，曾获得过古根海姆奖、福特杰出教师奖秒各克菲勒基金奖等一系列学术荣誉。

虽然他以《全球通史》享誉世界，但实际上他著述颇丰，还有大量其他伤口为学术界称道。

除《全球通史》外，斯塔夫里阿诺斯的作品还包括《1453年以来的巴尔干各国》、《奥斯曼帝国：它是欧洲的病人吗？

》、《全球分裂：第三世界的历史进程》和《源自我们过去的生命线：新世界史》等。

斯塔夫里阿诺斯教授已于2004年3月23日在美国加州荷亚去世，本书不但是斯氏《全球通史》的最新版本，也成了其最后版本。

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章节摘录

.MONGOL DECLINE The basic reason for the decline of the Mongols was that they were too few in number and too primitive in relation to their subject peoples. The Mongols, as Pushkin put it, were "Arabs without Aristotle and algebra." This left them vulnerable to assimilation as soon as they dis-mounted from their horses and settled down to enjoy their conquests. In this respect they differed fundamentally from the Arabs, who had both a language and a religion that their subjects were willing to adopt and which served as strong bonds for imperial unity. The Mongols, being less advanced than the Arabs, enjoyed no such advantage. Rather, the opposite was the case with them, for they adopted the languages, religions, and cultures of their more-advanced subjects and thereby lost their identity. This was the root reason why their empire dissolved so soon after its creation. Indicative of the assimilation process was Kublai Khan's decision to move the Mongol capital from Karakorum to Peking. Inevitably he became a Chinese-style emperor, ruling from a palace of Chinese design, conducting elaborate Confucian ceremonies, and building new Confucian temples. As the Grand Khan, he was nominally the suzerain of all the Mongol khanates. Actually his authority did not extend beyond China. His brother Arikboga had contested his election as Grand Khan. Kublai Khan had prevailed only after a four-year struggle. Then he was challenged by his cousin, Kaidu, who controlled Turkestan, and the ensuing forty-year civil war ended in stalemate. Thus the Mongol Empire was shattered by internal dynastic rivalries as well as by cultural assimilation. While Kublai Khan was becoming a Chinese emperor, Hulagu was becoming a Persian ruler. With Tabriz as his capital he established the so-called Ilkhanate. (The term Ilkhan means "subject Khan" and was applied to the Mongol rulers of Persia as subordinates to the Grand Khan.) His successor's adoption of Islam in 1295 as the official religion both reflected and accelerated the Mongols' assimilation into their Iranian-Islamic milieu. Likewise the Golden Horde across the Caucasus went its own way, influenced by the native Christian Orthodox culture and by the official Islamic creed. Before long the only remaining pure Mongols were those in ancestral Mongolia, where they came under the influence of Buddhism and sank into impotent obscurity. It is a tribute to Marco Polo's keen insight that he foresaw Mongol decline even when he was serving under the great Kublai Khan. In his account of his travels, Marco Polo made the following significant analysis of the assimilation of the Mongols by the people they conquered. All this that I have been telling you is true of the manners and customs of the genuine Tatars [Mongols]. But I must add also that in these days they are greatly degenerated; for those who are settled in Cathay have taken up the practices of the idolaters of the country, and have abandoned their own institutions; whilst those who have settled in the Levant have adopted the customs of the Saracens.

.TURKISH REVIVAL Since the Mongols were so few in number, they had taken an ever-increasing proportion of Turks into their armies. Then with the breakup of the empire these Moslem Turks quickly came to the fore, as they had earlier in the caliphate before the Mongol onslaught. A succession of military adventurers now rose and fell in the struggle for control of the central Eurasian steppes. The most remarkable of these was Timur, known to Europe as Tamerlane. He seized Samarkand in 1369, and from there he struck out in all directions. First he destroyed the Ilkhanate in Persia and Mesopotamia, then defeated the Golden Horde in Russia and the Ottoman Turks in Asia Minor, and he even invaded India and sacked Delhi. He was determined to make his capital, Samarkand, the finest city in the world, and after each campaign he sent back caravans loaded with booty, together with craftsmakers, artists, astrologers, and scholars. At its height, his empire extended from the Mediterranean to China, and Timur was preparing to invade the latter country when he died in 1405. His empire then disintegrated even more rapidly than that of the Mongols.

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媒体关注与评论

书评近年来，在用全球观点或包含全球内容重新进行世界史写作的尝试中，最具有推动作用的那些著作恰恰是由历史学家个人独立完成的，其中以斯塔夫里阿诺斯的《全球通史》最为著名。

——杰弗里·巴勒克拉夫 《全球通史》给了我强烈的真实感：它是一种思想武器，可以用来救治我们现在所面临的由于陶醉于技术进步而产生的深重的精神危机；它有助于人们理解未来，包含各种可能性和选择的未

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编辑推荐

尤其值得一提的是，《全球通史(上下)》(第7版)作者文笔隽永、笔力深厚、才思横溢，整部著作前后一贯。

这里呈现原汁原味的英文版以飨广大读者，让您在颇具历史韵律的行文中思接千载，视通万里。

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