Oh, East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet,
Till Earth and Sky stand presently at God's great Judgment Seat;
The Ballad of East and West (1895)
Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936)
"The prophet of British imperialism"
“The White Man’s Burden”:

- Take up the White Man’s burden—
- Send forth the best ye breed—
- Go send your sons to exile
- To serve your captives’ need
- To wait in heavy harness
- On fluttered folk and wild—
- Your new-caught, sullen peoples,
- Half devil and half child
- Take up the White Man’s burden
1894
“Till Earth and Sky stand presently at God’s great Judgment Seat;
But there is neither East nor West, Border, nor Breed, nor Birth,
When two strong men stand face to face, tho’ they come from the ends of the earth!
Richard Florida

- The Rise of the Creative Class, The Flight of the Creative Class
Naveen Selvadurai
Should we talk about global history

In terms of “EAST”

And “West”? 
Yes and No
Global history

- Uneven
- With borders
- And yet interconnected, where the “East” and “West” constantly meet through discourse and practice
I think the term “West” does have some uses: It is not always to be dismissed as nonsensical (“there’s no such thing as the West”), but nor is it to be used in the slaphappy way many people use it when they say “the West has done this, the West has done that.” But I think the term has legitimate uses. Think of it this way: if there are governments, if there are generals and politicians and bankers and even ordinary people like us, who talk about “the West”—on the European and North American continent—then there is a West. Because that is what our own activities presuppose. And in presupposing it, they partly create it, for good or for ill.
History as the documentation of the past
Herodotus
The Persian War
TRANSLATED BY WILLIAM SHEPHERD
Global history as an academic discourse
Oswald Arnold Gottfried Spengler (29 May 1880 – 8 May 1936) 1918
Arnold Joseph Toynbee (1889-1975)
Jürgen Osterhammel
Marshall Hodgson (1922-1968)
A broad history of Interrelations of societies
MMW 13, Lecture 2
I DON'T HAVE ANY IDEA

WHAT'S GOING ON HERE
Edited version of the lectures posted online, MMW website
Reading List for this quarter

On the MMW website
Some notes

- Some pre-1200 period will be covered, but will not appear on the exam.
- Some dates are important (1648), some are not.
Friday, May 8
2-4pm
Institute of Americas

● RELIGION FORUM
Said Arjomand
“Islam: from world religion to a civilization”
History as Interrelated and contingent
Let’s explore these two concepts

1. Originality

2. Interrelatedness
If I have seen further it is by standing on the shoulders of giants.
Bunch of factors

- **Class and production**: those who produce or sell it
- **(Emerging) Market(s)**: how it is presented, distributed and consumed.
- **State**: how governments allow such markets to grow
- **Material conditions (technologies)**: that allow such invention to take place.
- **Contact** (Tranregional) as a source of shaping new ideas
How about innovation?
Innovations are never made in a vacuum.
Innovations are historical creations, the way humans, through interaction, come up with novel ideas.

Then those ideas are shared, transported and reorient historical life as the nature of ideas shape in course of time.
Conditional Probabilities

- History is nonlinear
- History is non-deterministic
The Art Fashions (page 16 reader)
“Chinese art fashions could not have been so important to Persian and Indian painters as they were, had there not been the discovery of numerous subtle pigments and the technique of book illumination, to say nothing of paper itself.”
此末等故此知罹病名法
如是裁諸世若落有在
而則顯其苦樂今位不捨
位不捨有情自所有樂
不捨有情故彼苦今故
若者言故知者令諸
若者謂力等成最彼者
Enlightenment fashion
- rational and useful and an emphasis on education rather than privilege.
- Men's fashion shifted towards more practical clothing.
Marie Antoinette (1755-1793)
- hair, rolls of horse hair, tow, or wool
Disrespect!
Invention of fashion

- Centuries of industries that can be traced back to...
- Borrowed, reworked, Reinterpreted..
Bandwagon effect

- Groupthink phenomenon

Beliefs spread among individuals as more people come to believe in that something. People “hop” on the bandwagon regardless of its functionality.
Markets

- Our fashion is way different
Normative cultures (1990s)
Fads associated with an ethnic or racial group (1990s)
Class, gender and race (2000s)
Subcultures (1980s)
Deadenders
Origins

- Can we speak of something original in history?
- What is “NEW” about “NEW”
Ipod?
CD
Cassettes
Radio
Gramophone
Original Print
Original is always a copy of something

- Everything is a copy of something else with a bit of change
The most celebrated works are Original Copy
What about?
“AN EXTRAORDINARY FILM... SUPERB”★★★★★

WINNER

BEST ACTRESS

STARRING

JULIETTE BENOIST & WILLIAM SHATNER

Certified Copy
AN ORIGINAL LOVE STORY
Steve Jobs
Douglas Engelbart
Harvard Mark I Computer (1944)
No ONE person invented the
Intertwined histories of innovations
Innovator
Genius
Isaac Newton (1642-1727)

If I have seen a little further it is by standing on the shoulders of Giants.

Isaac Newton
Nicolaus Copernicus (1473-1543)
Zoroastrianism
Origins of Modernity
Greeks
How Greek was the Greek Spirit?
OUZO
The Greek Spot
Cradle of Civilization
Plato (d. 347)
Although it has become increasingly accepted that ancient Greek literature is genetically related to the literatures of the Near East, scholars of the ancient world continue to conceptualize literary criticism in classical Greece as being an independent achievement of the Greek spirit. In this presentation I provide evidence against this idea.
Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770-1831)
John Stuart Mill (1806-1873)
Francis Fukuyama

THE END OF HISTORY
AND THE LAST MAN
Modernity as Westernization?
Westernization in historical context

1) **Expansion** and spread of the “west”

(Western Europe and Anglo-America)

2) **Colonization:**
   a) Territories & b) culture
Spread of the West
Western Europeans
Americas
Australia frontiers (1835)
Greek and Persians: Battle of Thermopylae
More inclusive
Spartans: Militaristic
Idealized Greeks (19th century)
Lynda Norene Shaffer
“Southernization”
A historical and transregional process of interconnectivity occurred BEFORE Westernization.

1) Technological expansion, which made westernization possible in the first place.
2) Origins: India and China
Indian subcontinent and parts Southeast Asia

- Cotton and growth of Indian textile: 2300 and 1760 B.C.E.
- Indus Valley merchants in Mesopotamia.
- Egypt: market for Indian Cotton
4\textsuperscript{th} century C.E.

- Rise of Commercial traffic through Java seas
Spices
Gupta (350 C.E.)

- Crystalize sugar and it spread.
- Rise of mathematics
- 0 is invented
China

- Buddhism enabled growing contact between China and India.
- Advanced mathematics developed under the Song (960-1279)
- Champa rice
- Population growth
Abbasids (750-1258)
By 1200s

Southernization was in full consolidated
Thanks to the Mongol conquests
Thanks to the Turkish migration.
Thanks to the Persianate civilization
The Persianate May 7th
Thanks to Europeans

- Northern Europeans expanding
- Christianization of N. Europe
- Southern Europeans in contact with other regions (partly thanks to the Crusades)
Marco Polo (1254-1324)
Leonardo Fibonacci of Pisa (1170-1250); *Liber Abaci* (1202)
Hindu-Arabic numeral system
Basic theme

- Civilizations have always operated in a large system of exchange and meaning production embedded in region-wide processes.
Marshall Hodgson
“Europe is till ranked as one of the “continents” because our cultural ancestors lived there. By making it a “continent,” we give it a rank disproportionate to its natural size, as a subordinate part of no larger unit, but in itself one of the major component parts of the world…. With out division of the world by continent, we allow ourselves a similar projection of our interests.” p. 228.
Human construct

- “continent”
- “race”
Not to leave Europe as an “independent” division of the world.

No clear cut cleavages

Societies “were never closed wholes; there were always fields of activity, even important fields, that were but superficially moulded by central tradition in question.” p. 237.
Afro-Eurasian complex as interrelational societies

Cultures circulated and accumulated in complex ways, but always interconnected.
Afro-Eurasia
Contact Zones

1. Eurasia:
   a) Mediterranean-Mesopotamia
   b) Subcontinent

2) Euro-Africa
   a) Africa-Mesopotamia

3) Transatlantic
   • Africa-Americas
“Middle East” is a Concept
Mediterranean-Mesopotamia Complex:

- Rise of Islam as a World Religion and an Imperial Force. (Abbasid Empire)
- Rise of Roman-Germanic Medieval Europe (Western Europe).
- Byzantium (Eastern Europe)
- “Western Europe as an Afro-Eurasian Frontier” p. 248
Eastern Asia

Rise of Tang (618-907 C.E.) State Bureaucracy

Song Dynasties (960-1279). (Technological Developments).

• Spread of Buddhism & Neo-Confucianism
India: Post-Gupta (451 C.E.)

- Islam (in the north)
  8th century

- The Hindu Kingdoms of Southern India
Africa-Mediterranean & Sub-Saharan Africa

- Northern Africa: Fatimads and various other Muslim territories.

- East Africa-Western Asia (Middle East): Swahili civilization

- Sub-Saharan and rest of Africa: Kingdoms, empires, and city-states 800-1500 C.E.
Rise of Islam (Ghana in West Africa)