

Seminar 9
Week 10- Lecture 9
Before Europe
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Describe the world “Before European hegemony”. What do you think it was like?

<https://www.menti.com/alp2utu2b8rz>



What are the “eastern” origins of Western civilisation?

What does “modernity” mean? What did it mean in non-Western contexts?

“We are ‘reorientating’. In some ways the world in 2050 may look more like the world in 1300 than 1950.” What did Iain mean by this in the lecture?

“Pre-Europe as Sinocentric”?

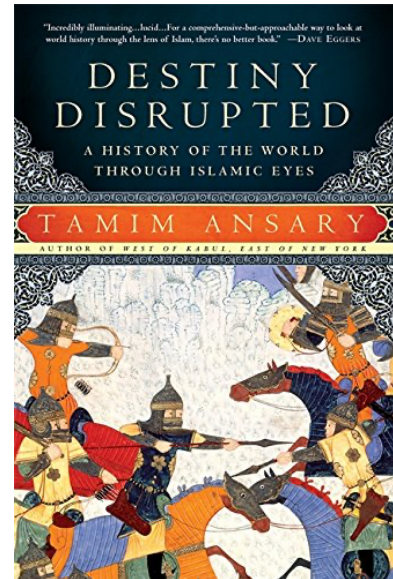
Is research not always something-centric?

Where did “it” go during Europe’s intellectual and geographical hegemony?

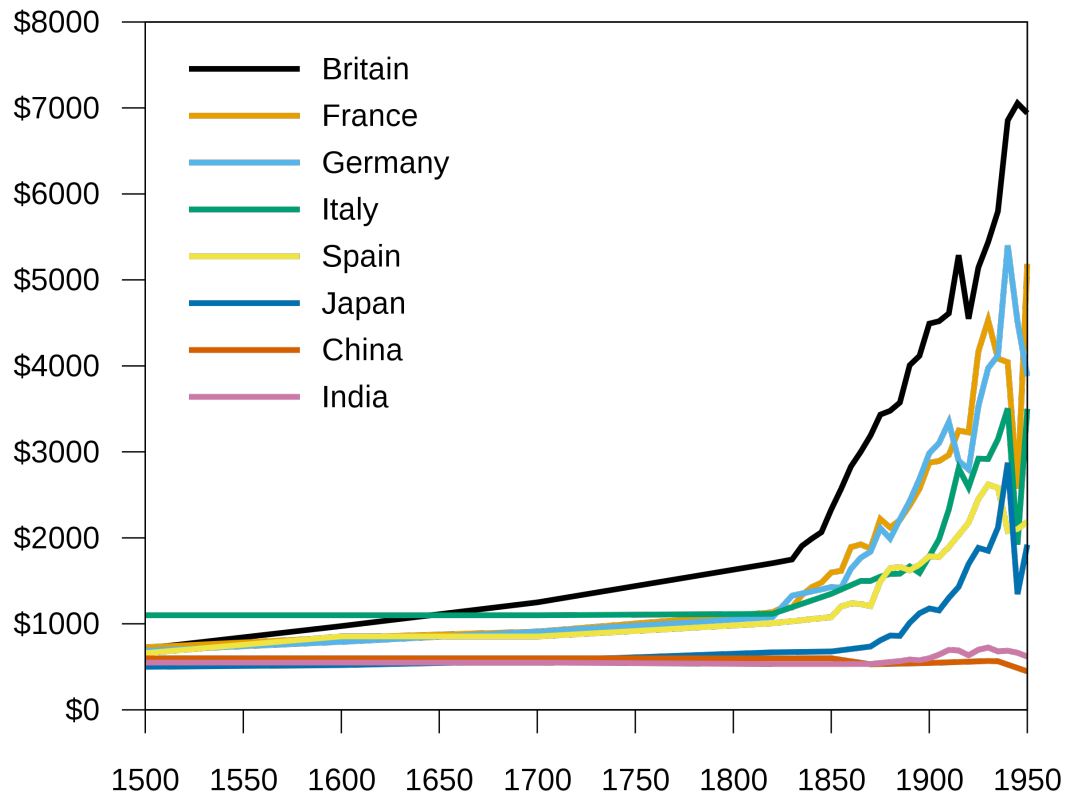
What are the theoretical underpinning/perspectives that present these new arguments for us?

Perpetual World Systems?

A.G. Frank: Frank and Gills suggest that historical scholarship should abandon long-revered categories of feudalism, capitalism, and socialism, as well as the almost equally long-honored effort to chart transitions from one to another altogether and focus instead on "center-periphery structures, hegemony/rivalry within them, the process of capital accumulation, cycles in all of these, and the world system in which they operate" (p. xv). This complex of themes they trace back some 5,000 years to the beginning of regular interaction between ancient Mesopotamian and Egyptian societies.



"The process of capital accumulation as the motor force of [world system] history. Wallerstein and others regard continuous capital accumulation as the differentia specifica of the "modern world-system." We have argued elsewhere that in this regard the "modern" world system is not so different and that this same process of capital accumulation has played a, if not the, central role in the world system for several millennia" (Frank 1991b and Gills and Frank 1990/91). Samir Amin (1991) and Wallerstein (1991) disagree.



“The Great Divergence” (Huntington): GDP per capita at purchasing power parity in 1990 international dollars for selected European and Asian nations between 1500 and 1950.

Results:

<https://www.mentimeter.com/app/presentation/alsgi3ztq8mc31eamuxzfugti2fkzt9m/qjdz z2khagy>

The world as we know it:



This projection was developed by Gerardus Mercator back in 1569 for navigational purposes. Its ability to represent lines of constant course from coast to coast made it the perfect map for sailing the seas. Its popularity was so great that it became used as a geographic teaching aid even though the projection grossly distorts countries sizes. This is at its worst the closer you are to the poles. Greenland is 550% too big, it should fit into Africa 14 times!

Other projections:

<https://geoawesomeness.com/best-map-projection/>

North on top?



Copy of Al Idrisi *Tabula Rogeriana* with arabic names transliterated into the roman alphabet.

