

ian morris why the west rules for now

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In his influential book *Why the West Rules—for Now*, historian and geographer Ian Morris explores the complex historical factors that have led to the dominance of Western civilizations in the modern era. Morris examines the patterns of power, technology, culture, and geography that have contributed to Western supremacy, while also considering the cyclical nature of history and the potential shifts that may come in the future. His analysis combines a multidisciplinary approach, including insights from history, archaeology, economics, and environmental science, to understand why the West has held sway for the past few centuries and whether this dominance might persist or eventually decline. This article delves into Morris's core arguments, the historical framework he proposes, and the implications of his findings for understanding global power dynamics today.

Understanding the Central Thesis of Ian Morris's Work

The Concept of Social Development as a "Cultural Evolution"

Ian Morris posits that societies evolve over time through a process akin to biological evolution, where cultural traits—such as technology, political organization, and social complexity—advance in a roughly linear fashion. He suggests that the trajectory of societies can be measured using a comprehensive "social development" index, which considers various factors, including:

- Technological innovation
- Political organization and stability
- Economic productivity
- Cultural and social cohesion
- Environmental management

By analyzing these factors over thousands of years, Morris argues that we can understand why certain civilizations rise to dominance while others decline.

The Power of Geography and Environment

A core component of Morris's argument is that geography plays a decisive role in shaping societal development. Factors such as:

- Natural resources
- Climate and weather patterns
- Access to waterways and trade routes
- Topography

have historically influenced a society's capacity to innovate, expand, and maintain power. The West's geographical advantages—such as navigable rivers, temperate climates, and resource-rich lands—have provided a fertile ground for sustained development.

The Cyclical Nature of Power

Morris emphasizes that history tends to follow cyclical patterns. Civilizations rise and fall, with periods of stability often followed by decline and upheaval. His "social development" metric reveals that:

1. Power shifts from one region to another over centuries.
2. Technological and social innovations can prolong or accelerate these shifts.
3. Environmental factors and internal stability influence the longevity of dominance.

This cyclical perspective underscores that Western dominance is not guaranteed to last indefinitely.

Historical Roots of Western Power

The Rise of the West: Key Historical Milestones

Morris traces the rise of Western civilizations back to several pivotal developments:

1. Ancient Greece and Rome laid foundational political ideas and technological innovations.
2. The Middle Ages saw the development of trade networks and scientific knowledge in Europe.
3. The Renaissance rekindled interest in science, art, and exploration.
4. The Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment fueled technological progress and political reform.
5. The Industrial Revolution dramatically increased productivity and military power.

These milestones created a cumulative advantage, allowing Western nations to expand their influence globally.

The Role of Innovation and Technology

Technological innovation is central to understanding Western dominance. Morris highlights that:

- Europe's technological breakthroughs, such as the steam engine, electricity, and modern medicine, transformed societies.
- Military innovations, including firearms and naval vessels, enabled Western powers to conquer and control vast territories.
- Communication advances, like the telegraph and later the internet, facilitated global coordination.

This technological edge created a cycle where innovation led to military and economic dominance, which in turn fostered further innovation.

The West's Advantages in the Modern Era

Economic and Military Supremacy

The 19th and 20th centuries saw Western countries, particularly Britain, France, Germany, and the United States, establish economic and military hegemony. Key points include:

- Industrialization enabled mass production, economic growth, and technological leadership.
- Colonial empires provided access to resources and markets.
- Military technology and infrastructure ensured control over global trade routes and territories.

Morris emphasizes that these factors created a feedback loop reinforcing Western dominance.

Cultural and Political Factors

Western ideas, such as liberal democracy, individual rights, and scientific rationalism, have also

played a role in maintaining influence. These cultural traits facilitated:

- Stable political institutions
- Innovation and scientific progress
- Global dissemination of Western values through media and diplomacy

However, Morris notes that these cultural advantages are not static and can evolve or be challenged.

Challenges to Western Dominance and Future Outlook

Environmental and Resource Constraints

One of the significant challenges Morris highlights is environmental degradation. Overexploitation of resources, climate change, and ecological crises threaten the sustainability of Western economic and technological systems. These issues could:

- Limit growth
- Disrupt social stability
- Force shifts in global power

Emerging Powers and Global Competition

The rise of countries like China, India, and others represents a potential shift in global power dynamics. Morris points out that:

1. These nations are rapidly increasing their technological and economic capabilities.
2. They are challenging Western political and military dominance.
3. Historical patterns suggest that power may shift as new regions develop their own innovations and institutions.

The Role of Innovation and Adaptability

Morris argues that the future of global dominance depends not just on current power but on a society's ability to innovate and adapt. Key factors include:

- Investing in sustainable technologies
- Reforming political and economic systems to address inequality
- Fostering cultural openness and resilience

He emphasizes that history shows no civilization is immune to decline if it fails to innovate.

Implications of Morris's Analysis

Understanding Cycles of Power

Morris's cyclical perspective encourages policymakers and societies to recognize that dominance is temporary and that:

- Stability depends on continuous innovation
- Environmental sustainability is crucial for long-term success
- Global cooperation might be necessary to address shared challenges

Lessons for the Future

The key takeaways from Morris's work include:

1. History suggests that no civilization remains at the top forever.
2. Technological and social innovation are vital for maintaining or shifting power.
3. Environmental sustainability and adaptability are critical in shaping future leaders.

Understanding these dynamics can help societies better prepare for inevitable changes in global power.

Conclusion: The Dynamic Nature of Global Power

Ian Morris's *Why the West Rules—for Now* offers a comprehensive framework for understanding the historical roots of Western dominance and the factors that sustain it. His emphasis on geography, technology, social development, and cyclical patterns provides valuable insights into why Western nations have maintained their leading position in recent centuries. However, Morris also cautions that this dominance is not guaranteed to last forever. Environmental challenges, rising powers, and the need for continuous innovation suggest that the future of global power remains uncertain and dynamic. By studying these patterns and preparing for inevitable shifts, societies worldwide can better navigate the complexities of the 21st century and beyond.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the main thesis of Ian Morris's 'Why the West Rules for Now'?

Ian Morris argues that geographic, environmental, and technological factors have historically shaped the rise and fall of civilizations, explaining why the West has been dominant in recent history.

How does Ian Morris compare the development of the West to other regions in his book?

Morris compares the West's historical trajectory with that of Asia, the Middle East, and other regions, highlighting how differences in geography and technology contributed to their respective rises and declines.

What role does geography play in Ian Morris's analysis of global power shifts?

Geography is central to Morris's thesis; he emphasizes how factors like access to waterways, climate, and resource distribution have influenced societal development and regional dominance.

How does Ian Morris use the concept of 'social development' in his book?

Morris employs a social development index that measures societal complexity, technology, and organization over millennia to analyze the rise and fall of civilizations.

What insights does 'Why the West Rules for Now' provide about future global power dynamics?

Morris suggests that understanding historical patterns can help predict potential shifts in global power, emphasizing the importance of technological innovation and resource management for future dominance.

In what ways does Ian Morris incorporate scientific data into his historical analysis?

Morris integrates archaeological findings, environmental data, and statistical modeling to support his arguments about societal development and regional dominance.

What criticisms or limitations have been discussed regarding Ian Morris's approach in the book?

Some critics argue that Morris's emphasis on geographic determinism may overlook cultural, political, and individual factors that also influence history, potentially oversimplifying complex processes.

How does Morris's 'social development' index differ from traditional historical narratives?

Unlike traditional narratives focusing on political events or leaders, Morris's index offers a quantitative measure of societal complexity, allowing for cross-regional comparisons over time.

What lessons can modern policymakers draw from Ian Morris's historical analysis?

Policymakers can learn the importance of technological innovation, resource management, and understanding geographic advantages to maintain or increase their region's influence.

Has Ian Morris's book influenced contemporary discussions on global history and geopolitics?

Yes, it has contributed to interdisciplinary debates by providing a data-driven, long-term perspective on how environmental and technological factors shape geopolitical power, influencing both academics and policymakers.

Additional Resources

Ian Morris Why the West Rules for Now: An Analytical Overview of Historical Power Dynamics

In the influential book *Why the West Rules—For Now*, historian and archaeologist Ian Morris embarks on an ambitious journey to understand the shifting tides of global power. By integrating insights from history, archaeology, geography, and economics, Morris challenges conventional narratives and provides a nuanced explanation for why the Western world has historically dominated and how this

dominance might evolve in the future. This comprehensive review explores the core themes, methodologies, and implications of Morris's work, offering a detailed analysis of his thesis that Western supremacy is a product of a complex interplay of geographic, social, and technological factors.

Introduction: The Central Thesis of the Book

Morris's central argument is that the global balance of power has historically been determined by a combination of geographical advantages, technological innovations, and social organization. His thesis, encapsulated in the provocative title *Why the West Rules—For Now*, suggests that Western dominance is not a permanent fixture but rather a result of particular historical conditions that have favored Western nations from the start of the modern era. The book aims to answer why the West has been so successful and whether this dominance is sustainable in the long term.

Morris proposes that to understand global power, we need to look beyond political history and examine the long-term patterns of societal development. His approach involves creating a "megamachine" model of history—a way of viewing human societies as complex, dynamic systems that evolve over thousands of years, driven by technological progress and social cohesion.

Methodology: Measuring Power Through the "Cultural Genome"

One of Morris's innovative contributions is his use of a quantitative approach to historical analysis. He introduces the concept of the "cultural genome," a set of measurable variables—such as energy capture, social complexity, and technological innovation—that serve as proxies for societal power and development.

The "Cultural Genome" Components:

- Energy Capture: The amount of energy societies harness from their environment, including human labor, animal power, and fossil fuels.
- Social Complexity: The organization of societies, from kinship groups to centralized states.
- Technological Innovation: The development and application of new tools, methods, and knowledge.
- Cultural Factors: Attitudes towards cooperation, innovation, and social cohesion.

By quantifying these variables across different societies and time periods, Morris constructs a long-term "power curve" that tracks the rise and fall of civilizations, allowing for a more objective comparison of their relative strengths.

The Historical Arc: From Ancient Societies to the Modern Age

Morris traces the history of human societies over the last 15,000 years, focusing on key transitions that shaped the power dynamics between civilizations.

Early Human Societies and the Rise of Complex States

Initially, human societies were small, nomadic bands with limited energy capture and social complexity. However, the advent of agriculture around 10,000 years ago marked the beginning of societal stratification and technological innovation, leading to the rise of early civilizations in Mesopotamia, Egypt, the Indus Valley, and China.

The Eurasian Superhighway

A significant insight from Morris's work is the importance of geographic connectivity. Eurasia's east-west orientation facilitated the diffusion of technology, crops, and ideas, enabling societies in this corridor to develop rapidly and share innovations. This "Eurasian superhighway" contrasts with Africa's north-south orientation, which historically hindered the spread of innovations due to climatic and geographic barriers.

The Rise of Western Power

From the Renaissance onward, Western societies—particularly Europe—began to leverage their geographic advantages, technological innovations like the printing press, scientific method, and later, industrialization. These developments propelled Western nations to global dominance, especially after the 19th century, as their energy capture and social complexity surged ahead of other civilizations.

Factors Contributing to Western Dominance

Morris identifies several interrelated factors that contributed to the West's ascendancy:

1. Geographic Advantages

- Eurasian Orientation: The east-west axis facilitated the spread of innovations.
- Resource Availability: Europe's access to coal and later oil fueled industrial growth.
- Climate and Topography: Favorable climates and navigable rivers supported trade and urbanization.

2. Technological Innovation

- Agricultural Technologies: Improvements in farming increased food production.
- Industrial Revolution: A leap in energy capture through fossil fuels drastically increased societal productivity.
- Military Technologies: Advancements in weaponry and navigation gave Western powers military superiority.

3. Social and Political Organization

- Legal and Political Institutions: The development of representative governments and property rights fostered innovation.
- Cultural Attitudes: A growing emphasis on individualism, scientific inquiry, and entrepreneurial spirit.

4. Capital Accumulation and Economic Systems

- The rise of capitalism, financial institutions, and global trade networks created a feedback loop that amplified Western power.

Challenges to Western Hegemony: The Future Outlook

Morris does not suggest that Western dominance is eternal. Instead, he emphasizes that civilizations are cyclical, driven by shifts in energy capture and social complexity. His analysis indicates that other regions—particularly East Asia—are poised to challenge Western hegemony, owing to their own geographic advantages and rapid technological catch-up.

Rising Powers and the Shift in Power

- China: With its vast population, technological advancements, and increasing energy capture, China is positioned to become the new global leader.
- India: Demographic trends and economic growth could bolster India's influence.
- Emerging Economies: Countries like Brazil and Indonesia may also play more prominent roles.

The Role of Technology

Technological innovation remains central. The advent of renewable energy, artificial intelligence, and other emerging technologies could disrupt current power structures, either reinforcing Western dominance or enabling new centers of influence.

Environmental Constraints

Climate change and resource depletion pose significant challenges. Morris warns that ecological limits could curtail economic and military power, forcing societies to adapt or decline.

Critical Evaluation: Strengths and Limitations of Morris's Framework

Strengths

- Interdisciplinary Approach: Combining history, archaeology, geography, and economics offers a

holistic understanding.

- Quantitative Analysis: Moving beyond narrative history, Morris's data-driven approach provides a measurable framework.
- Long-term Perspective: Recognizing cyclical patterns helps contextualize current events within broader historical trends.

Limitations and Criticisms

- Predictive Uncertainty: While the model captures long-term trends, predicting specific future shifts remains speculative.
- Cultural Nuance: Quantitative proxies may oversimplify complex cultural and political phenomena.
- Globalization Factors: The interconnectedness of today's world might accelerate or alter cyclical patterns in unpredictable ways.

Implications for Policy and Global Strategy

Understanding the dynamics outlined by Morris has practical implications. Policymakers should recognize that current Western dominance is not guaranteed and that fostering innovation, sustainable resource use, and social cohesion are vital for maintaining influence. Additionally, nations outside the West should focus on leveraging geographic advantages and technological development to ascend in the power hierarchy.

Strategic Recommendations

- Invest in Education and Innovation: To sustain technological advantage.
- Promote Sustainable Development: To mitigate ecological constraints.
- Enhance International Cooperation: To manage global challenges collectively.

Conclusion: A Call for Long-term Thinking

Ian Morris's *Why the West Rules—For Now* offers a compelling, data-rich narrative explaining the rise and potential fall of Western dominance. By framing history as a complex interplay of geography, technology, and social organization, Morris encourages readers to adopt a long-term perspective—one that recognizes the cyclical nature of civilizations and the importance of sustainable development. His work challenges the notion of fixed power hierarchies and underscores the importance of adaptability, innovation, and cooperation in shaping the future of global influence.

As the world navigates unprecedented technological and environmental changes, Morris's insights serve as a reminder that history's patterns are not destiny but rather guides for understanding the potential trajectories of human societies. Recognizing these patterns allows nations and individuals alike to make informed decisions that could influence the next chapter in the ongoing story of global power.

[Ian Morris Why The West Rules For Now](#)

ian morris why the west rules for now: *Why the West Rules - For Now* Ian Morris, 2011-01-14
Why does the West rule? In this magnum opus, eminent Stanford polymath Ian Morris answers this provocative question, drawing on 50,000 years of history, archeology, and the methods of social science, to make sense of when, how, and why the paths of development differed in the East and West — and what this portends for the 21st century. There are two broad schools of thought on why the West rules. Proponents of Long-Term Lock-In theories such as Jared Diamond suggest that from time immemorial, some critical factor — geography, climate, or culture perhaps — made East and West unalterably different, and determined that the industrial revolution would happen in the West and push it further ahead of the East. But the East led the West between 500 and 1600, so this development can't have been inevitable; and so proponents of Short-Term Accident theories argue that Western rule was a temporary aberration that is now coming to an end, with Japan, China, and India resuming their rightful places on the world stage. However, as the West led for 9,000 of the previous 10,000 years, it wasn't just a temporary aberration. So, if we want to know why the West rules, we need a whole new theory. Ian Morris, boldly entering the turf of Jared Diamond and Niall Ferguson, provides the broader approach that is necessary, combining the textual historian's focus on context, the anthropological archaeologist's awareness of the deep past, and the social scientist's comparative methods to make sense of the past, present, and future — in a way no one has ever done before.

ian morris why the west rules for now: Summary and Analysis of Why The West Rules - For Now Acesprint, 2021-08-25 *Why The West Rules - For Now* (2010) is a treatise on Western rule. It examines what the West is and how its current dominance came about. Starting with the earliest development of humankind, it rules out racist genetic beliefs and theories of cultural superiority. It describes how East and West have been locked neck and neck in a race for advancement up to the present day. And, of course, it goes on to address the question: will the West's dominance last?

ian morris why the west rules for now: The Right to Rule Hugh De Santis, 2021-01-06 In *The Right to Rule: American Exceptionalism and the Coming Multipolar World Order*, Hugh De Santis explores the evolution of American exceptionalism and its effect on the nation's relations with the external world. De Santis argues that the self-image of an exceptional, providentially blessed society unlike any other is a myth that pays too little heed to the history that shaped America's emergence, including its core beliefs and values, which are inheritances from seventeenth-century England. From the republic's founding to its rise as the world's preeminent power, American exceptionalism has underpinned the nation's foreign policy, but it has become an anachronism in the twenty-first century. De Santis argues that, in the emerging multipolar world order, the United States will be one of several powers that determine the structure and rules of international politics, rather than the sole arbiter.

ian morris why the west rules for now: [The Second Machine Age: Work, Progress, and Prosperity in a Time of Brilliant Technologies](#) Erik Brynjolfsson, Andrew McAfee, 2014-01-20 The big stories -- The skills of the new machines : technology races ahead -- Moore's law and the second half of the chessboard -- The digitization of just about everything -- Innovation : declining or recombining? -- Artificial and human intelligence in the second machine age -- Computing bounty -- Beyond GDP -- The spread -- The biggest winners : stars and superstars -- Implications of the bounty and the spread -- Learning to race with machines : recommendations for individuals -- Policy recommendations -- Long-term recommendations -- Technology and the future (which is very different from technology is the future).

ian morris why the west rules for now: The Measure of Civilization Ian Morris, 2014-02-23 A groundbreaking look at Western and Eastern social development from the end of the ice age to today In the past thirty years, there have been fierce debates over how civilizations develop and why the West became so powerful. *The Measure of Civilization* presents a brand-new way of investigating

these questions and provides new tools for assessing the long-term growth of societies. Using a groundbreaking numerical index of social development that compares societies in different times and places, award-winning author Ian Morris sets forth a sweeping examination of Eastern and Western development across 15,000 years since the end of the last ice age. He offers surprising conclusions about when and why the West came to dominate the world and fresh perspectives for thinking about the twenty-first century. Adapting the United Nations' approach for measuring human development, Morris's index breaks social development into four traits—energy capture per capita, organization, information technology, and war-making capacity—and he uses archaeological, historical, and current government data to quantify patterns. Morris reveals that for 90 percent of the time since the last ice age, the world's most advanced region has been at the western end of Eurasia, but contrary to what many historians once believed, there were roughly 1,200 years—from about 550 to 1750 CE—when an East Asian region was more advanced. Only in the late eighteenth century CE, when northwest Europeans tapped into the energy trapped in fossil fuels, did the West leap ahead. Resolving some of the biggest debates in global history, *The Measure of Civilization* puts forth innovative tools for determining past, present, and future economic and social trends.

ian morris why the west rules for now: Genocide Norman M. Naimark, 2017 Genocide occurs in every time period and on every continent. Using the 1948 U.N. definition of genocide as its departure point, this book examines the main episodes in the history of genocide from the beginning of human history to the present. Norman M. Naimark lucidly shows that genocide both changes over time, depending on the character of major historical periods, and remains the same in many of its murderous dynamics. He examines cases of genocide as distinct episodes of mass violence, but also in historical connection with earlier episodes. Unlike much of the literature in genocide studies, Naimark argues that genocide can also involve the elimination of targeted social and political groups, providing an insightful analysis of communist and anti-communist genocide. He pays special attention to settler (sometimes colonial) genocide as a subject of major concern, illuminating how deeply the elimination of indigenous peoples, especially in Africa, South America, and North America, influenced recent historical developments. At the same time, the classic cases of genocide in the twentieth Century - the Armenian Genocide, the Holocaust, Rwanda, and Bosnia -- are discussed, together with recent episodes in Darfur and Congo.

ian morris why the west rules for now: How Transformative Innovations Shaped the Rise of Nations Gerard Tellis, Stav Rosenzweig, 2018-05-30 Over the last 2,000 years, critical innovations have transformed small regions into global powers. But these powers have faded when they did not embrace the next big innovation. Gerard J. Tellis and Stav Rosenzweig argue that openness to new ideas and people, empowerment of individuals and competition are key drivers in the development and adoption of transformative innovations. These innovations, in turn, fuel economic growth, national dominance and global leadership. In *How Transformative Innovations Shaped the Rise of Nations*, Tellis and Rosenzweig examine the transformative qualities of concrete in Rome; swift equine warfare in Mongolia; critical navigational innovations in the golden ages of Chinese, Venetian, Portuguese and Dutch empires; the patent system and steam engine in Britain; and mass production in the United States of America.

ian morris why the west rules for now: For the Sake of Present and Future Generations Suzannah Linton, Gerry Simpson, William A. Schabas, 2015-07-14 Professor Roger Stenson Clark has played a pivotal role in developing International Criminal Law, and the movement against nuclear weapons. He was one of the intellectual and moral fathers of the International Criminal Court. This Festschrift brings together forty-one appreciative friends to honour his remarkable contribution. The distinguished contributors provide incisive contributions ranging from the reform of the Security Council, to rule of law and international justice in Africa, to New Zealand cultural heritage, to customary international law in US courts, and more. Threaded through these richly diverse contributions is one common feature: a belief in values and morality in human conduct, and a passion for transformative use of law, 'for the sake of present and future generations.'

ian morris why the west rules for now: The Societal Foundations of National

Competitiveness Michael J. Mazarr, 2022-06-21 Nations rise and fall, succeed or fail in rivalries, and enjoy stability or descend into chaos because of a complex web of factors. One critical component is a nation's essential social characteristics. This report examines the characteristics of highly competitive societies, explores the relationship of a nation's social condition to its global standing, and then applies these lessons to the United States today.

ian morris why the west rules for now: Al Dente Fabio Parasecoli, 2025-06-12 Spaghetti with meatballs, fettuccine alfredo, margherita pizzas, ricotta and parmesan cheeses—we have Italy to thank for some of our favorite comfort foods. Home to a dazzling array of wines, cheese, breads, vegetables, and salamis, Italy has become a mecca for foodies who flock to its pizzerias, gelaterias, and family-style and Michelin-starred restaurants. Taking readers across the country's regions and beyond in the first book in Reaktion's new Foods and Nations series, *Al Dente* explores our obsession with Italian food and how the country's cuisine became what it is today. Fabio Parasecoli discovers that for centuries, southern Mediterranean countries such as Italy fought against food scarcity, wars, invasions, and an unfavorable agricultural environment. Lacking in meat and dairy, Italy developed foodways that depended on grains, legumes, and vegetables until a stronger economy in the late 1950s allowed the majority of Italians to afford a more diverse diet. Parasecoli elucidates how the last half century has seen new packaging, conservation techniques, industrial mass production, and more sophisticated systems of transportation and distribution, bringing about profound changes in how the country's population thought about food. He also reveals that much of Italy's culinary reputation hinged on the world's discovery of it as a healthy eating model, which has led to the prevalence of high-end Italian restaurants in major cities around the globe. Including historical recipes for delicious Italian dishes to enjoy alongside a glass of crisp Chianti, *Al Dente* is a fascinating survey of this country's cuisine that sheds new light on why we should always leave the gun and take the cannoli.

ian morris why the west rules for now: Mightier Than the Sword Lorraine Atkin, 2024-04-05 How can words on paper be more devastating than war? Why is there persistent inequality—racial, financial, structural? Why are things in our society the way they are? *Mightier Than the Sword: How Three Obscure Treaties Sanctioned the Enslavement of Millions and the Exploitation of Continents for More Than 400 Years* offers a perspective on the roots of the inequality of today. Documents written hundreds of years ago embody the biases and power strategies of their time, but they still have a long reach through history. Atkin examines three treaties—the Treaty of Tordesillas, the Treaties of Nanking, and the Conference of Berlin—that granted permission, or the sanctioned rationale, to decree that annihilation and confiscation of property was legal and just on five continents. Atkin argues these written words continued to achieve their objectives and exercise power by influencing, among other things, the codification of Eurocentric International Law. Enhancing trade was (and remains) the claimed intent but inequality serves this objective. Land dispossession, slavery, and the subjugation of Indigenous peoples are repeated themes in history and are unfortunately still with us today. This book will change how you understand today's events and the continuing influence of historic documents. This fresh perspective offers hope for real change in policy and the societies they shape.

ian morris why the west rules for now: Genealogies of the West Jaume Aurell, 2023-02-14 *Genealogies of the West* presents a new look at the West by tracing the still-recognizable footprints of the past and reflecting on the present challenges it faces. Through a review of its rich and often controversial history, it recalls the genealogies of the plural processes, ideas, characters, and events that structure the West's tradition and identity, and their presence nowadays. It shows the faces of the Modernity and its most relevant achievements—such as the state, capitalism, science, technology, ideologies, and enlightenments—and how they are being revised nowadays by postmodernity. This helps readers gain perspective, gives clues for understanding the complexities of the past, challenges some pre-assumed historical inaccuracies, identifies its weight and presence in the present, and projects these thoughts toward the future.

ian morris why the west rules for now: The Routledge History of Western Empires Robert

Aldrich, Kirsten McKenzie, 2013-12-04 *The Routledge History of Western Empires* is an all new volume focusing on the history of Western Empires in a comparative and thematic perspective. Comprising of thirty-three original chapters arranged in eight thematic sections, the book explores European overseas expansion from the Age of Discovery to the Age of Decolonisation. Studies by both well-known historians and new scholars offer fresh, accessible perspectives on a multitude of themes ranging from colonialism in the Arctic to the scramble for the coral sea, from attitudes to the environment in the East Indies to plans for colonial settlement in Australasia. Chapters examine colonial attitudes towards poisonous animals and the history of colonial medicine, evangelisation in Africa and Oceania, colonial recreation in the tropics and the tragedy of the slave trade. The *Routledge History of Western Empires* ranges over five centuries and crosses continents and oceans highlighting transnational and cross-cultural links in the imperial world and underscoring connections between colonial history and world history. Through lively and engaging case studies, contributors not only weigh in on historiographical debates on themes such as human rights, religion and empire, and the 'taproots' of imperialism, but also illustrate the various approaches to the writing of colonial history. A vital contribution to the field.

ian morris why the west rules for now: *The Future of International Law* Joel P. Trachtman, 2013-02-25 The world is changing rapidly and there are increasing calls for international and legal responses. Social changes in areas such as globalization, development, demography, democratization and technology are growing in importance for both citizens and states. Over time this will be reflected in international law and organizational structures, which will have more prominence in governmental functions. In this sense the future of international law is global government. This book draws together the theoretical and practical aspects of international cooperation needs and legal responses in critical areas of global concern and predicts that a more extensive, powerful and varied international legal system will be needed to cope with future opportunities and challenges.

ian morris why the west rules for now: *Market in State* Yongnian Zheng, Yanjie Huang, 2018-09-06 Focusing on the evolving relations between the state and market in the post-Mao reform era, Yongnian Zheng and Yanjie Huang present a theory of Chinese capitalism by identifying and analyzing three layers of the market system in the contemporary Chinese economy. These are, namely, a free market economy at the bottom, state capitalism at the top, and a middle ground in between. By examining Chinese economic practices against the dominant schools of Western political economy and classical Chinese economic thoughts, the authors set out the analytical framework of 'market in state' to conceptualize the market not as an autonomous self-regulating order but part and parcel of a state-centered order. Zheng and Huang show how state (political) principles are dominant over market (economic) principles in China's economy. As the Chinese economy continues to grow and globalize, its internal balance will likely have a large impact upon economies across the world.

ian morris why the west rules for now: *The Dawn of Agriculture and the Earliest States in Genesis 1-11* Natan Levy, 2023-11-29 This book invites a close textual encounter with the first 11 chapters of Genesis as an intimate drama of marginalised peoples wrestling with the rise of the world's first grain states in the Mesopotamian alluvium. The initial 11 chapters of Genesis are often considered discordant and fragmentary, despite being a story of beginnings within the context of the Bible. Readers discover how these formative chapters cohere as a cross-generational account of peoples grappling with the hegemonic spread of domesticated grain production and the concomitant rise of the pristine states of Mesopotamia. The book reveals how key episodes from the Genesis narrative reflect major societal revolutions of the Neolithic period in Mesopotamia through a three-fold hermeneutical method: literary analysis of the Bible and contemporary cuneiform texts; modern scholarship from archaeological, anthropological, ecological, and historical sources; and relevant exegesis from the Second Temple and rabbinical era. These three strands entwine to recount a generally sequential story of the earliest archaic states as narrated by non-elites at the margins of these emerging state spaces. *The Dawn of Agriculture and the Earliest States in Genesis*

1-11 provides a fascinating reading of the first 11 chapters of Genesis, appealing to students and scholars of the Hebrew Bible and the Near East, as well as those working on ecological injustice from a religious vantage point.

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