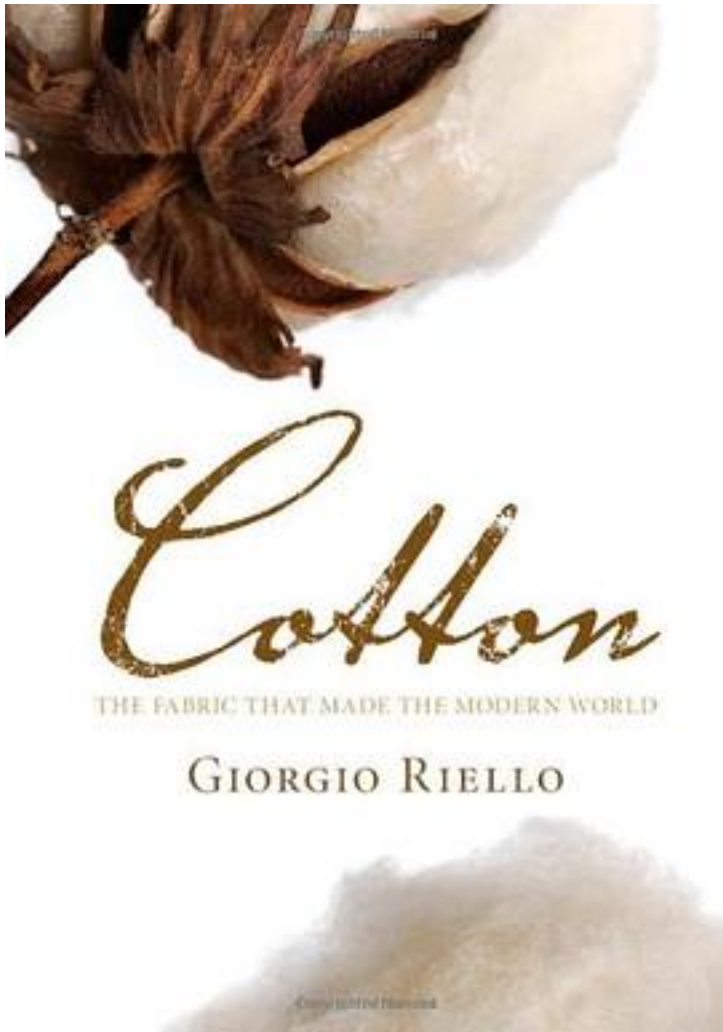


Cotton



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Today's world textile and garment trade is valued at a staggering \$425 billion. We are

told that under the pressure of increasing globalisation, it is India and China that are the new world manufacturing powerhouses. However, this is not a new phenomenon: until the industrial revolution, Asia manufactured great quantities of colourful printed cottons that were sold to places as far afield as Japan, West Africa and Europe. Cotton explores this earlier globalised economy and its transformation after 1750 as cotton led the way in the industrialisation of Europe. By the early nineteenth century, India, China and the Ottoman Empire switched from world producers to buyers of European cotton textiles, a position that they retained for over two hundred years. This is a fascinating and insightful story which ranges from Asian and European technologies and African slavery to cotton plantations in the Americas and consumer desires across the globe.

作者介绍:

Giorgio Riello is Professor of Global History at the University of Warwick and a member of Warwick's Global History and Culture Centre. He is the author of *A Foot in the Past* (2006) and has co-edited several books including *The Spinning World* (2009), *How India Clothed the World* (2009) and *Global Design History* (2011). In 2009 he received the Newcomen Prize in Business History, and in 2010 he was awarded the Philip Leverhulme Prize.

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标签

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评论

挺好的。与empire of cotton的主要不同在于把更多笔墨放在了印度以及工业革命之前，阐述了棉花作为世界性商品是如何一步步从亚洲前往欧洲、亚欧对棉花的不同态度怎么导致了技术革新的差别和divergence、怎么导致了工业革命（作者认为其他crops都没办法达到棉花同样的效果），最后当然也提了一句现在棉纺织的中心又回到亚洲了。刚开始看到作者絮絮地从早期贸易说起，还插了一堆图，担心太通俗；但是从第二第三章开始就恢复学术著作的样子了。里面不少论点都很有意思，值得继续挖掘。

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书评

现在上海的市花，众所周知是白玉兰；但不为人知的是：1929年上海特别市评选市花时，获得票数最高的却是棉花。确实，如果就历史渊源而言，棉花可说是上海这座城市当之无愧的象征——从1291年建城起，上海在七百多年的时间里能由滨海小城发展为国际大都市，棉纺织业极有可能是起...

原刊于《中华读书报》（2018年03月07日 10版）
在一个全球化的时代，我们身穿的一条牛仔裤，可能源自印度提供的棉花，日本的加工，面上再贴着美国的品牌标签。在这种现象的背后，是商品生产及贸易的国际性分工，是一幅跨越国界的人类合作的宏大画卷。历史学家们发现，以...

棉的全球史 第一部分.第一次棉纺织革命：一种离心体系（约1000—1500 年）
在1000-1500年

南亚是棉纺织品的主要产地。在印度因高质量的产品带来竞争优势之时，与印度贸易往来的很多地区，也开始凭他们自己的能力种植、加工原棉并制成布料。它们共同形成了一种竞争与共生的体系...

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