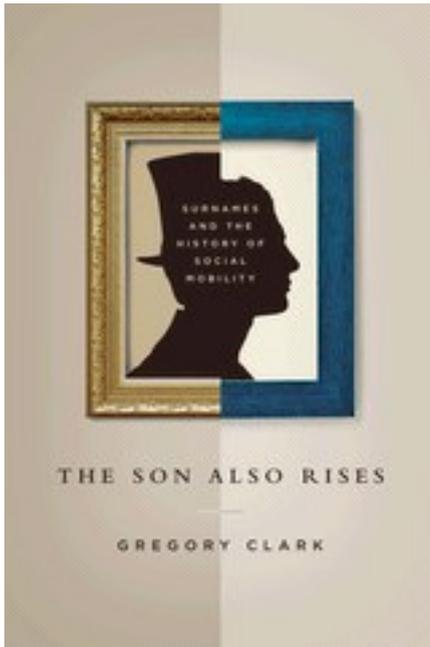


The Son Also Rises



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著者:Gregory Clark

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How much of our fate is tied to the status of our parents and grandparents? How much does this influence our children? More than we wish to believe. While it has been argued that rigid class structures have eroded in favor of greater social equality, *The Son Also Rises* proves that movement on the social ladder has changed little over eight centuries. Using a novel technique--tracking family names over generations to measure social mobility across countries and periods--renowned economic historian Gregory Clark reveals that mobility rates are lower than conventionally estimated, do not vary across societies, and are resistant to social policies. The good news is that these patterns are driven by strong inheritance of abilities and lineage does not beget unwarranted advantage. The bad news is that much of our fate is predictable from lineage. Clark argues that since a greater part of our place in the world is

predetermined, we must avoid creating winner-take-all societies.

Clark examines and compares surnames in such diverse cases as modern Sweden, fourteenth-century England, and Qing Dynasty China. He demonstrates how fate is determined by ancestry and that almost all societies--as different as the modern United States, Communist China, and modern Japan--have similarly low social mobility rates. These figures are impervious to institutions, and it takes hundreds of years for descendants to shake off the advantages and disadvantages of their ancestors. For these reasons, Clark contends that societies should act to limit the disparities in rewards between those of high and low social rank.

Challenging popular assumptions about mobility and revealing the deeply entrenched force of inherited advantage, *The Son Also Rises* is sure to prompt intense debate for years to come.

作者介绍:

Gregory Clark is professor of economics at the University of California, Davis. He is the author of *A Farewell to Alms: A Brief Economic History of the World* (Princeton).

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标签

社会学

社会阶层流动

经济学

社会学/人类学

经济史

历史

美国

社会科学

评论

作者的核心论点是以氏族为单位的；所以当论点落至个人时，作者很谨慎的说了，一个人的成功（收入， y_{it} ）还是得看个人的奋斗。作者另外一个（争议性）论点政府干预无用论还需要解释另外一种可能性，即一般均衡效应。当一个政府于全国范围内实施某种政策，所有人都可能受益。因此在瑞典，当所有人都获得公立教育时，所有人都可能受益。相对来说，社会流动性可能不变；但以绝对标准衡量，所有人都有所提高（高收入）。于此论，作者的隐含辩驳是这种公立教育体系对于富家子弟影响甚小，所以衡量此政策应查看相对的收入或是相对的社会地位（作者证据）。作者结论是此政策无用。然而作者未有反驳一般均衡效应，而且作者于15章援引其它论文提到这种政策(if exogenously determined)是有可能有用的。

重磅炸弹，尽管Clark的上一本书已让人惊艳，但在读过之前我还是大大低估了这本的份量。

非常有意思的一本书，从家族氏族角度考量了阶级流动性，并且充分考虑到了基因的影响。作者观点是社会的公平程度对代际流动并没有我们想的那么大，无论是在已经近乎社会主义的北欧，还是英美，中日韩印度，这个代际相关性大概都在0.75左右。意味着想彻底实现阶层跨越需要十代左右的努力。而这里面最关键的因素竟然是基因，如果你想让你的后代获得更大的机会走入上层社会，怎么办？找个基因好的结婚。。

好书是好书，不过感觉读完之后思想认识没有太大的提高，看来还要反复阅读，与之相似的书还有《二十一世纪资本论》

哇！是好有趣！

Almost all that determines your fate is written in your genes.

原来是一本正经的基因决定论！所以孩子还是不能收养啊

似乎说了些什么，又似乎什么都没说

书名有趣！全书的论点就是社会流动性根本没有我们想象的那么高，教育、科技、福利各方面的发展也没能提高流动性，代际间的继承率稳定在0.75（说白了就是富人代代富，穷人难翻身），基因决定论。而结论更是让人心凉，真正提高社会流动率的是——通婚。不同社会阶层的通婚。所以其实“门当户对”是导致低流动率的第一要素。这个现象的调查方法很值得学社会学的人仔细阅读，至于我还是吸会儿霾压压惊吧。

论点不新颖，但是论证方式对于我来说还是挺有趣的

一位研究平等的朋友力推。看完后觉得方法和结论都颇有新意，但另一面就是有争议吧。和目前关注的焦点不太一样，我还是关注短期政策层面的阶层流动

看看

有些事情就是这么难以想象。

看了部分 考试了弃掉了

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书评

Clark这本书，我看了前面，把他的理论和方法论看完，就知道没有必要看下去了，因为剩下的案例，不管取自哪里，因为方法和理论的错误，就都没有意义了。这本书的核心是什么？Clark说，传统测量社会流动的方法是：父母的外显性指标（比如收入、教育、资本等）和下一代的这些外显...

读此书的人一般会提到两点，第一是名字极度酷炫，第二是结论骇人听闻。对于看过Clark之前一本书的人来说，这应该很为眼熟，因为A Farewell to Alms也是借鉴海明威，而其“西方经济发展是因为富人生孩子多穷人都被饿死了”的结论也同样霸气。两者另外一个相似之处是内文同样枯燥...

《儿子照常崛起》描绘的状况更加残酷，本书的观点简单说就是：家庭决定命运。通过考察超过20个社会中不同家族社会经济状况的历史变迁，克拉克得出结论：所谓社会流动几乎不存在。一个家族地位的提升或衰落不是3至4代人的事情，二一班需要10到15代。因此，克拉克估计，你出...

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