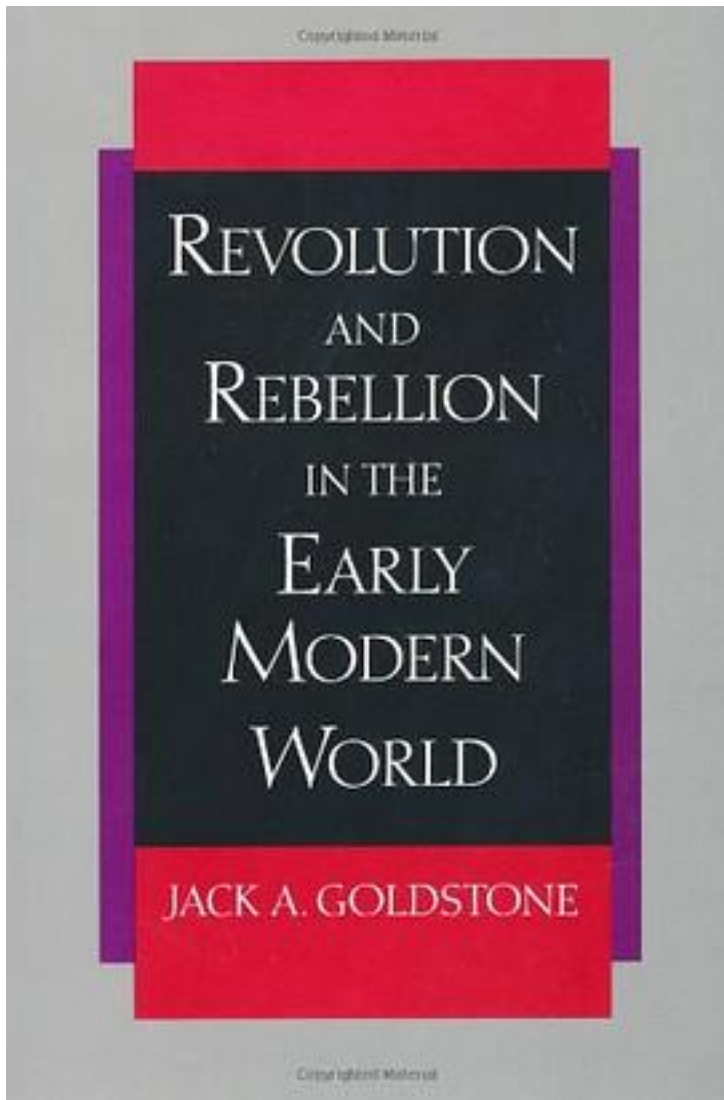


Revolution and Rebellion in the Early Modern World



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What can the great crises of the past teach us about contemporary revolutions? Arguing from an exciting and original perspective, Goldstone suggests that great revolutions were the product of 'ecological crises' that occurred when inflexible political, economic, and social institutions were overwhelmed by the cumulative pressure of population growth on limited available resources. Moreover, he contends that the causes of the great revolutions of Europe--the English and French revolutions--were similar to those of the great rebellions of Asia, which shattered dynasties in Ottoman Turkey, China, and Japan. The author observes that revolutions and rebellions have more often produced a crushing state orthodoxy than liberal institutions, leading to the conclusion that perhaps it is vain to expect revolution to bring democracy and economic progress. Instead, contends Goldstone, the path to these goals must begin with respect for individual liberty rather than authoritarian movements of 'national liberation.' Arguing that the threat of revolution is still with us, Goldstone urges us to heed the lessons of the past. He sees in the United States a repetition of the behavior patterns that have led to internal decay and international decline in the past, a situation calling for new leadership and careful attention to the balance between our consumption and our resources. Meticulously researched, forcefully argued, and strikingly original, *Revolutions and Rebellions in the Early Modern World* is a tour de force by a brilliant young scholar. It is a book that will surely engender much discussion and debate.

作者介绍:

Jack A. Goldstone (PhD Harvard) is the Virginia E. and John T. Hazel Professor of Public Policy at George Mason University, and a non-resident Senior Fellow at the Brookings Institution. Previously, Dr. Goldstone was on the faculty of Northwestern University and the University of California, and has been a visiting scholar at Cambridge University and the California Institute of Technology. He is the author of *Revolution and Rebellion in the Early Modern World*, awarded the 1993 Distinguished Scholarly Research Award of the American Sociological Association; *Why Europe? The Rise of the West in World History*; and nine other books as well as over one hundred research articles on topics in politics, social movements, democratization, and long-term social change. He has appeared on NPR, CNN, Al-Jazeera, Fox News, and written for *Foreign Policy*, *The Atlantic*, the *Washington Post*, *Al-Hayat* and the *International Herald Tribune*.

Dr. Goldstone has worked extensively with the US Intelligence community on forecasting global conflict and terrorism, and with the US Agency for International Development and the World Bank on providing democracy assistance to fragile states. His recent essay in *Foreign Affairs*, "The New Population Bomb" has received world-wide attention. He has been a Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study at Stanford University, and won Fellowships from the MacArthur Foundation and the American Council of Learned Societies. His current research focuses on conditions for building democracy and stability in developing nations, the impact of population change on the global economy and international security, and the cultural origins of modern economic growth. Goldstone is a life member of the Council on Foreign Relations, and serves on the advisory board of the Council's Center for Preventive Action. His latest book is *Political Demography: How Population Changes are Reshaping International Security and National Politics* (Oxford U. Press, 2011). He blogs regularly on global trends and world events at www.newpopulationbomb.com.

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标签

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评论

雄心勃勃篇幅冗长。作为斯考切波弟子部分继承国家自主之结构学说，但指出其师和马克思主义者实为同路人：线性的历史发展观，僵硬的阶级划分和结构视野，以及最要紧的把经济社会政治和意识形态等格局割裂形成静态理论。提出了截然不同的分析法，以人口增长和经济社会结构承载力为起始，承平时人口增长造成食品和其他生产要素价格上升、国家财政困难、边缘精英争相抢夺上升渠道、精英内分化斗争等国家崩溃条件，危机是否革命化则由国家结构、政策和改革危机决定，意识形态在革命不同时期有不同的指向，发挥不同作用；革命后往往建立快速解决问题之集权/威权体制，民主和资本主义发展实非革命之果，为革命去魅。各领域之间的复杂论述，对历史宏大但粗糙的模型化工作和东西方相互比较定必引起争议。末章显示出理论的政策潜力，作者现在也是转向政策工作。

This volume, which won the ASA distinguished book award, is full of pure argument, irrelevant review, and stupid methodology. To be honest, it is a bad book written by a third-class scholar.

讲句前无古人后无来者，应该不过分吧；虽说论证过于松散，但恐怕也是没办法。

另一种形式的“历史周期律”，总的想法不是很新鲜，厉害的是中间变量组合得好，没有走农民“议价能力”的俗套。

Groundbreaking

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书评

必须肯定，这是一部非常优秀的研究早期现代国家革命和反抗的著作。作者提出了一个非常值得研究的理论问题：为什么在特定的时间内，世界上不同的国家或地区都经历了周期性的政治动荡？
在戈德斯通看来，其核心原因在于，作为独立变量的人口压力，会对物价等经济发...

【摘要】"革命的国家中心理论"是历史社会学领域分析社会革命之原因和后果的一条路径,其诞生是社会学转向的结果。该理论以斯考切波的社会结构模型、戈德斯通的人口/结构模型和伍斯诺的联合冲突理论为代表。斯考切波通过考察以国家为中心的结构性条件,对社会革命的原因和后果进行...

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