

Civilizations Culture Ambition And The Transformation Of Nature

Civilization

the original on 13 July 2019. Retrieved 20 June 2015. Fernández-Armesto, Felipe (2001). Civilizations: Culture, Ambition, and the Transformation of Nature

A civilization (also spelled civilisation in British English) is any complex society characterized by the development of the state, social stratification, urbanization, and symbolic systems of communication beyond signed or spoken languages (namely, writing systems).

Civilizations are organized around densely populated settlements, divided into more or less rigid hierarchical social classes of division of labour, often with a ruling elite and a subordinate urban and rural populations, which engage in intensive agriculture, mining, small-scale manufacture and trade. Civilization concentrates power, extending human control over the rest of nature, including over other human beings. Civilizations are characterized by elaborate agriculture, architecture, infrastructure, technological advancement...

Dawada

*Fernandez-Armesto, Felipe (2001). Civilizations: Culture, Ambition, and the Transformation of Nature. Simon and Schuster. p. 560.
ISBN 9780743216500*

The Dawada (Duwwud, Dawwada) are an Afro-Arab ethnic group from the Fezzan region of southern Libya. They live around the Gabraoun oasis, at the town of Murzuk, where they harvest natron and Artemia

salina (brine shrimp) in the salty lakes. They dry the brine shrimp, crush them, make into cakes, sometimes mixed with dates, and sell them to caravans. This is because the brine shrimp is regarded as an aphrodisiac in the Fezzan. The name Dawada means "worm-folk" in Arabic due to this practice. The Tuareg visited them occasionally to trade cigarettes and oil in exchange for the shrimps.

The appearance of the Dawada is distinctive and has been linked to a relict population. They are mostly an endogamous group who rarely marry outside of their tribe. They speak an Arabic dialect. They called themselves...

Cradle of civilization

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developed independently of other civilizations in other locations. A civilization is any complex society characterized by the development of the state, social stratification, urbanization, and symbolic systems of communication beyond signed or spoken languages (namely, writing systems and graphic arts).

Scholars generally acknowledge six cradles of civilization: Mesopotamia, Ancient Egypt, Ancient India and Ancient China are believed to be the earliest in Afro-Eurasia, while the Caral-Supe civilization of coastal Peru and the Olmec civilization of Mexico are believed to be the earliest in the Americas. All of the cradles of civilization depended upon agriculture for sustenance (except possibly Caral-Supe which may have...

Felipe Fernández-Armesto

History and a Guide for the Perplexed (Bantam Press, 1997)
Civilizations (Macmillan, 2000) or Civilizations: Culture, Ambition, and

the Transformation of Nature

Felipe Fernández-Armesto (born 1950) is a British professor of history and author of several popular works, notably on cultural and environmental history.

Periplus

(link) Fernandez-Armesto, Felipe (2001). Civilizations: Culture, Ambition, and the Transformation of Nature. New York: Free Press. ISBN 0-7432-0248-1

A periplus (), or periplous, is a manuscript document that lists the ports and coastal landmarks, in order and with approximate intervening distances, that the captain of a vessel could expect to find along a shore. In that sense, the periplus was a type of log, the nautical counterpart of the later Roman itinerarium of road stops. However, the Greek navigators added various notes, which, if they were professional geographers, as many were, became part of their

own additions to Greek geography.

The form of the periplus is at least as old as the earliest Greek historian, the Ionian Hecataeus of Miletus. The works of Herodotus and Thucydides contain passages that appear to have been based on peripli.

Lewis Mumford

society. As Mumford writes at the beginning of Technics and Civilization, "other civilizations reached a high degree of technical proficiency without

Lewis Mumford (October 19, 1895 – January 26, 1990) was an American historian, sociologist, philosopher of technology, and literary critic. Particularly noted for his study of cities and urban architecture, he had a broad career as a writer. He made significant contributions to social philosophy, American literary and cultural history, and the history of technology.

Mumford was influenced by the work of Scottish theorist Sir Patrick Geddes and worked closely with his associate the British sociologist Victor Branford. Mumford was also a contemporary and friend of Frank Lloyd Wright, Clarence Stein, Frederic Osborn, Edmund N. Bacon, and Vannevar Bush.

Role of Christianity in civilization

was partly the result of its values and ethics. The Bible has had a profound influence on Western civilization and on cultures around the globe; it has

Christianity has been intricately intertwined with the history and formation of Western society. Throughout its long history, the Church has been a major source of social services like schooling and medical care; an inspiration for art, culture and philosophy; and an influential player in politics and religion. In various ways it has sought to affect Western attitudes towards vice and virtue in diverse fields. Festivals

like Easter and Christmas are marked as public holidays; the Gregorian Calendar has been adopted internationally as the civil calendar; and the calendar itself is measured from an estimation of the date of Jesus's birth.

The cultural influence of the Church has been vast. Church scholars preserved literacy in Western Europe following the Fall of the Western Roman Empire. During...

Human nature

Human nature comprises the fundamental dispositions and characteristics—including ways of thinking, feeling, and acting—that humans are said to have naturally

Human nature comprises the fundamental dispositions and characteristics—including ways of thinking, feeling, and acting—that humans are said to have naturally. The term is often used to denote the essence of humankind, or what it 'means' to be human. This usage

has proven to be controversial in that there is dispute as to whether or not such an essence actually exists.

Arguments about human nature have been a central focus of philosophy for centuries and the concept continues to provoke lively philosophical debate. While both concepts are distinct from one another, discussions regarding human nature are typically related to those regarding the comparative importance of genes and environment in human development (i.e., 'nature versus nurture'). Accordingly, the concept also continues to play...

Vedic period

"The Painted Grey Ware Culture of the Iron Age" (PDF). In Ahmad Hasan Dani; V. M. Masson (eds.). History of civilizations of Central Asia. Vol. 1: The

The Vedic period, or the Vedic age (c. 1500 – c. 500 BCE), is the period in the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age of the history of India when

the Vedic literature, including the Vedas (c. 1500–900 BCE), was composed in the northern Indian subcontinent, between the end of the urban Indus Valley Civilisation and a second urbanisation, which began in the central Indo-Gangetic Plain c. 600 BCE. The Vedas are liturgical texts which formed the basis of the influential Brahmanical ideology, which developed in the Kuru Kingdom, a tribal union of several Indo-Aryan tribes. The Vedas contain details of life during this period that have been interpreted to be historical and constitute the primary sources for understanding the period. These documents, alongside the corresponding archaeological record...

Tibetan cuisine

the French by Peter Fleming, pp. 102-3. (1955). E. P. Dutton & Co. Inc. New York. Fernandez, Felipe Armesto (2001). Civilizations: Culture, Ambition and

Tibetan cuisine includes the culinary traditions and practices of the

Tibetan people in the Tibet region. The cuisine reflects the Tibetan landscape of mountains and plateaus and includes influences from neighbors (including India and Nepal where many Tibetans abide). It is known for its use of noodles, goat, yak, mutton, dumplings, cheese (often from yak or goat milk), butter, yogurt (also from animals adapted to the Tibetan climate), and soups. Vegetarianism has been debated by religious practitioners since the 11th century but is not prevalent due to the difficulty of growing vegetables, and cultural traditions promoting consumption of meat.

Crops must be able to grow at high altitudes, although a few areas are at low enough altitude to grow crops such as rice, oranges, bananas and lemons...

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