

Contents

<i>Preface</i>		<i>page vii</i>
1	Societies as organized power networks	1
2	The end of general social evolution: how prehistoric peoples evaded power	34
3	The emergence of stratification, states, and multi-power-actor civilization in Mesopotamia	73
4	A comparative analysis of the emergence of stratification, states, and multi-power-actor civilizations	105
5	The first empires of domination: the dialectics of compulsory cooperation	130
6	“Indo-Europeans” and iron: expanding, diversified power networks	179
7	Phoenicians and Greeks: decentralized multi-power-actor civilizations	190
8	Revitalized empires of domination: Assyria and Persia	231
9	The Roman territorial empire	250
10	Ideology transcendent: the Christian <i>ecumene</i>	301
11	A comparative excursus into the world religions: Confucianism, Islam, and (especially) Hindu caste	341
12	The European dynamic: I. The intensive phase, A.D. 800–1155	373
13	The European dynamic: II. The rise of coordinating states, 1155–1477	416
14	The European dynamic: III. International capitalism and organic national states, 1477–1760	450
15	European conclusions: explaining European dynamism – capitalism, Christendom, and states	500
16	Patterns of world-historical development in agrarian societies	518
<i>Index</i>		543