<<房龙地理.太平洋的故事>>

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前言

亨德里克·威廉·房龙(HendrikwillemvanL, oon, 1882-1944), 著名荷兰裔美国作家、历史学 家、科普作家和文学家。

房龙干1882年1月出生干荷兰鹿特丹。

幼年时期的房龙由于家庭内部暴力而感受不到温暖,8岁就进入寄宿学校,10岁起沉溺于史学。 20岁以后,房龙到美国康奈尔大学、德国慕尼黑大学求学,获得博士学位,但他并没有成为书斋里的 学究。

他当过编辑、记者和老师,屡经漂泊,同时苦练写作。

房龙还是个多才多艺的人,从小就对历史、地理、船舶、绘画和音乐感兴趣,而且终生未曾放弃。 他能用10种文字写作并与人交流,还拉得一手小提琴,善绘画,他著作中几乎所有的插图都是自己绘 制。

1921年,房龙出版《人类的故事》,使他一举成名,从此迎来了创作的丰收期。

之后 , 《发明的故事》、《圣经的故事》、《美国的故事》、《房龙地理》 (又名《人类的家园》) 《人类的艺术》、《宽容》(又名《人类的解放》)、《与世界伟人谈心》、《伦勃朗传》、《荷 兰共和国兴衰史》、《太平洋的故事》等几十部著作陆续出版,几乎本本畅销,饮誉世界,许多国家 都翻译出版了他的作品。

可以说,房龙一生出版的30余种著作,将人类各方面的历史几乎全都复述了一遍。

房龙在学问和文学上坚持文人主义的立场,并逐渐形成了一套自己的理解和表达方式。 他认为:"凡学问一到穿上专家的拖鞋,躲进了它的'精舍',而把它鞋子上的泥土作肥料去的时候 ,它就宣布自己预备死了。

与人隔绝的知识生活是引到毁灭去的。

"因此,深入浅出地将艰深枯燥的学问化作轻松风趣的精神食粮,成了房龙作品的显著特征。

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内容概要

太平洋是世界上最浩瀚、辽阔的大洋,它给予人类的不仅是湛蓝的、深不可测的景观或者具有摧毁性威力的风暴,而且还有无数宝藏和资源。

房龙以其深厚的学养和语言功底,将几百年来航海家们的伟大功绩娓娓道来,告诉我们太平洋的一个 又一个奥秘是怎样被发现的,不但充满了绮丽的异国情调,而且蕴涵着丰富的人生哲理。

本书中,作者以新的视野讲述了发现太平洋的历史过程:从巴拿马地峡到静静的达连山,从波利尼西亚人对太平洋最早发现到麦哲伦等人的航海之旅,从新大陆探险的狂热到由此引发的造成数万欧洲人破产的大骗局,从复活节岛上的奇迹到《鲁滨逊漂流记》主人公原型的真实生活……。

简洁优美的文字,再配上房龙亲手绘制的插图,将给你的阅读带来无穷乐趣。

本书为英文原版。

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作者简介

房龙(Hendrik Willem Van Loon, 1882-1944),荷裔美国著名通俗历史学家。 善于用轻巧俏皮的文字,撰写历史、文化、文明、科学等方面的通俗历史著作。 向人类的无知与偏执挑战,将知识与真理普及为人所共知的常识。 一生中出版了三十余种书籍,单枪匹马地将人类各方面的历史几乎全都复述一遍。 其中《宽容》、《人类的故事》、《房龙地理》(即《人类的家园》)等畅销著作,影响了几代人。 郁达夫曾说,房龙的笔有一种魔力,干燥无味的科学常识经他那么一写,无论大人小孩,读他书的人都觉得娓娓忘倦了。

VAN LOON'S GEOGRAPHYFOREWORDJUST A MOMENT BEFORE WE GO ANY FURTHER WHILE I

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书籍目录

TELL YOU HOW TO USE THIS BOOK1 AND THESE ARE THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN THE WORLD WE LIVE IN2 A DEFINITION OF THE WORD GEOGRAPHY AND HOW I SHALL APPLY IT IN THE PRESENT VOLUME3 OUR PLANET: ITS HABITS, CUSTOMS AND MANNERS4 MAPS. A VERY BRIEF CHAPTER UPON A VERY BIG AND FASCINATING SUBJECT. TOGETHER WITH A FEW OBSERVATIONS ON THE WAY PEOPLE SLOWLY LEARNED HOW TO FIND THEIR WAY ON THIS PLANET OF OURS5 THE SEASONS AND HOW THEY HAPPEN6 CONCERNING THE LITTLE SPOTS OF DRY LAND ON THIS PLANET AND WHY SOME OF THEM ARE CALLED CONTINENTS WHILE OTHERS ARE NOT7 OF THE DISCOVERY OF EUROPE AND THE SORT OF PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN THAT PART OF THE WORLD8 GREECE, THE ROCKY PROMONTORY OF THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN WHICH ACTED AS THE CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN THE OLD ASIA AND THE NEW EUROPE9 ITALY, THE COUNTRY WHICH DUE TO ITS GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION COULD PLAY THE ROLE OF A SEA-POWER OR A LAND-POWER, AS THE OCCASION DEMANDED 10 SPAIN, WHERE AFRICA AND EUROPE CLASHED 11 FRANCE, THE COUNTRY THAT HAS EVERYTHING IT WANTS12 BELGIUM, A COUNTRY CREATED BY SCRAPS OF PAPER AND RICH IN EVERYTHING EXCEPT INTERNAL HARMONY13 LUXEMBURG, THE HISTORICAL CURIOSITY14 SWITZERLAND, THE COUNTRY OF HIGH MOUNTAINS, EXCELLENT SCHOOLS AND A UNIFIED PEOPLE WHO SPEAK FOUR DIFFERENT LANGUAGES15 GERMANY, THE NATION THAT WAS FOUNDED TOO LATE16 AUSTRIA, THE COUNTRY THAT NOBODY APPRECIATED UNTIL IT NO LONGER EXISTED 17 DENMARK. AN OBJECT LESSON IN CERTAIN ADVANTAGES OF SMALL COUNTRIES OVER LARGE ONES18 ICELAND, AN INTERESTING POLITICAL LABORATORY IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN19 THE SCANDINAVIAN PENINSULA. THE TERRITORY OCCUPIED BY THE KINGDOMS OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY20 THE NETHERLANDS, THE SWAMP ON THE BANKS OF THE NORTH SEA THAT BECAME AN EMPIRE21 GREAT BRITAIN, AN ISLAND OFF THE DUTCH COAST IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE HAPPINESS OF FULLY ONE-QUARTER OF THE HUMAN RACE22 RUSSIA. THE COUNTRY WHICH WAS PREVENTED BY ITS GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION FROM EVER FINDING OUT WHETHER IT WAS PART OF EUROPE OR OF ASIA23 POLAND, THE COUNTRY THAT HAD ALWAYS SUFFERED FROM BEING A CORRIDOR AND THEREFORE NOW HAS A CORRIDOR OF ITS OWN24 CZECHOSLOVAKIA, A PRODUCT OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES25 YUGOSLAVIA, ANOTHER PRODUCT OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES26 BULGARIA, THE SOUNDEST OF ALL BALKAN COUNTRIES, WHOSE BUTTERFLY-COLLECTING KING BET ON THE WRONG HORSE DURING THE GREAT WAR AND SUFFERED THE CONSEQUENCES27 ROMANIA, A COUNTRY WHICH HAS OIL AND A ROYAL FAMILY28 HUNGARY, OR WHAT REMAINS OF IT29 FINLAND, ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF WHAT HARD WORK AND INTELLIGENCE CAN ACHIEVE AMID HOSTILE NATURAL SURROUNDINGS30 THE DISCOVERY OF ASIA31 WHAT ASIA HAS MEANT TO THE REST OF THE WORLD32 THE CENTRAL ASIATIC HIGHLANDS33 THE GREAT WESTERN PLATEAU OF ASIA34 ARABIA -OR WHEN IS A PART OF ASIA NOT A PART OF ASIA35 INDIA, WHERE NATURE AND MAN ARE ENGAGED IN MASS-PRODUCTION36 BURMA. SIAM, ANAM AND MALACCA, WHICH OCCUPY THE OTHER GREAT SOUTHERN PENINSULA OF ASIA37 THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA. THE GREAT PENINSULA OF EASTERN, ASIA38 KOREA, MONGOLIA39 THE JAPANESE EMPIRE40 THE PHILIPPINES, AN OLD ADMINISTRATIVE PART OF MEXICO41 THE DUTCH EAST INDIES, THE TAIL THAT WAGS THE DOG42 AUSTRALIA, THE STEP-CHILD OF NATURE43 NEW ZEALAND44 THE ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC WHERE PEOPLE NEITHER TOILED NOR SPUN BUT LIVED JUST THE

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SAME45 AFRICA, THE CONTINENT OF CONTRADICTIONS AND CONTRASTS46 AMERICA, THE MOST FORTUNATE OF ALL47 A NEW WORLDTHE STORY OF THE PACIFIC 1 THE PANAMA CANAL 2 SILENT ON A BENCH IN DARIEN 3 THE PREHISTORIC PACIFIC 4 MORE GUESSWORK 5 THE EARLIEST HISTORY OF POLYNESIA 6 THE SECOND DISCOVERY OF THE PACIFIC 7 THE QUEST OF THE GREAT UNKNOWN CONTINENT OF THE SOUTH 8 ABEL TASMAN PUTS NEW HOLLAND ON THE MAP 9 JACOB ROGGEVEEN 10 CAPTAIN JAMES COOK, R.N.

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章节摘录

MAPS. A VERY BRIEF CHAPTER UPON A VERY BIG AND FASCINATING SUBJECT . TOGETHER WITH A FEW oBSERVATIONS ON THE WAY PEOPLE SLOWLY LEARNED HOW TO FIND THEIR WAY ON THIS PLANET OF OURS WE are SO accustomed to maps that it is almost impossible for us to imagine atime when there were no maps, when the notion of travelling according to a mapwas as foreign to mans conception of ultimate possibilities as the idea of traversingspace in the form of a mathematical formula would be to us today. The ancient Babylonians, who were such excellent geometrists that they could make a cadastral survey of their entire kingdom (that survey was made in 3800B.C., or 2400 years before Moses was born) , have left US a feW clay tablets containing what must have been an outline of their domains , but these were hardlymaps in our sense of the word. The Egyptians, in order to get every penny oftaxes they could sweat out of their hard-working subjects, also made a survey of their kingdom. which showed that they knew enough about practical mathematics to perform this difficult task. BUt no maps in the modern sense of the word have SOfar been found in any of the royal sepulchres. The Greeks . the most curious-minded and nosey people of the ancient world. wrote endless treatises upon the SUbject of geography , but we know next to nothingabout their maps . Here and there in some great commercial center there seem tohave been engraved bronze tablets showing the best route to be followed if amerchant wanted to get from one part of the eastern Mediterranean to another. BUtnone of these tablets has ever been dug up and we have no idea what they lookedlike. Alexander the Great. who covered greater distances than any other humanbeing before him and very many after him. must have been possessed of a certain "geographical sense".

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编辑推荐

《房龙地理·太平洋的故事(英文版原版)》简洁优美的文字,再配上房龙亲手绘制的插图,将给你的阅读带来无穷乐趣。

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