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in Cairo and is the son of an eminent Turkish scholar, has an intimate knowledge of the rich collection of the Egyptian national library, and he has published extensively on the cultural interaction between Turks and Egyptians in Egypt prior to the period covered in this book. *The Turks in Egypt and their Cultural Legacy* first appeared in 2006 in Turkish and Arabic and was widely acclaimed not only in academic circles but also by the general readership. The book takes into consideration the place of Turkish language and Ottoman culture among the aristocracy, in administration, and in the Egyptian army. İhsanoğlu examines in detail how well Turkish was taught in Egyptian schools and its place in Egypt's translation program. He offers an overview of Turkish books printed in Egypt and discusses at length the role of the Turkish press as well as translations from Turkish into Arabic that were printed in Egypt. He demonstrates that it would be a mistake to think that the 19th century, as a result of the French expedition (1798-1803), and the reform policies of Mohamed Ali Pasha and his successors, who were influenced by European models, brought an end to the influence of Ottoman and Turkish culture. The introduction of the new educational system inspired by the French lycée model and the creation of cultural institutions like the Opera House and the Cairo Museum should not obscure the fact that Turks continued to be present in the army and the administration, and that their role on the cultural scene remained significant.

The English translation by Humphrey Davis is excellent and will now allow a larger number of people to become acquainted with this outstanding contribution to our understanding of how Ottoman and Turkish culture meshed with Egyptian culture.

WILLIAM R. SHEA

JÜRGEN RENN (ed.), *The Globalization of Knowledge in History.* Berlin : Edition Open Access, Pages : xii + 854. ISBN 978-3-8442-2238-8.

The Max Planck Institute for the History of Science has distinguished itself over the years by its ability to engage first-rate scholars in genuinely interdisciplinary research. Thirty-two such scholars have contributed to this volume, which can be hailed as making a major breakthrough in the way knowledge and history interact. The innovative thrust is well described and explained in two introductory chapters, the first by Jürgen Renn and Malcolm D. Hyman, and the second by Jürgen Renn and Helge Wendt. The material in the book is divided into four sections that are not to be considered as watertight but as interlocking. Each section opens with a comprehensive essay by the editor and Malcolm D. Hyman, whose contribution was regrettably limited to the first two of the four essays due to this untimely death. The central theme is that there is only one history of human knowledge. There may have been many false starts, and there were probably many new and promising beginnings that were thwarted, wasted or simply forgot-

ten, but there is a stream of cumulative discoveries that can be seen from a global perspective. We are now all aware that knowledge, whether scientific, technological or cultural is shared globally, but was this always the case ? If we are tempted to say, " No ", we may wish to pause after having been reminded of the rapid spread of the wheel in prehistory or of Roman law to such diverse areas as the Byzantine Empire and Ethiopia.

Globalization has been much discussed in relation to capital and labour, markets and finance, politics and military power, but it also involves knowledge in more significant ways. The homogenization and universalization that are characteristics of globalization are fraught with dangers as well as opportunities. On the one hand, there is the threat of a standardization of mass culture that would result in a " dumbing down " of linguistic subtlety, political awareness and moral sensitivity. On the other, there is the possibility of creating an increasingly richer network of social relations where diverse belief systems and political institutions would become complementary and could provide a stimulus for devising a more humane society on a worldwide scale.

Comprehensive globalization results from a number of factors such as the migration of populations, the spread of technologies, the dissemination of religious ideas and the emergence of multilingualism. These factors each have their own dynamics and history, and it is the study of their interconnection that enables us to see globalization at work. Historians of science have often focused on *who* made a discovery and *when* it occurred rather than on *how* it was rendered possible by the context in which it emerged. In other words, they privileged innovation over transmission and transformation. The essays in this book redress the balance by examining how knowledge is disseminated, enhanced, and occasionally debased. For instance, the transfer of knowledge necessary for producing tools requires a framework of ideas that must be acquired. The late Peter Damerow, who was one of the driving forces behind the globalization project, shows how the powerful tools of writing and arithmetic were constructed and how they rendered possible the transmission of knowledge beyond the immediacy of verbal communication. If systems of knowledge are essential to the organization of epistemic networks in a given social and cultural context, their subsequent restructuration is also of paramount importance. A particularly striking instance is the elaboration of Aristotelian natural philosophy, first in a theological milieu in the Middle Ages, and later in the wake of the scientific revolution in the seventeenth century. The outcome did not leave unaffected the intrinsic structures of Aristotelianism but created hybrids that changed the overall history of knowledge at these two different periods of the globalization of strategies of learning.

The relation between specifically scientific knowledge and socio-economic growth is of capital importance. It was mainly in Europe that science and engineering became bedfellows and that a new class of scientists-engineers began to assimilate the know-how of craftsmen. This led them, in turn, to questions the theories they had inherited. But why is science reproducible and transportable ? Cogent arguments are offered in this book for saying that it is not because of any

methodological principle, but because it focuses on means, and the varying consequences of the encounter between local and globalized knowledge are discussed in depth. The successful expansion of science within Europe created a model that was exported worldwide, including the replication of institutional settings and canons of what constitute knowledge. Science grew at an astonishing rate and travelled at an unprecedented pace. This was largely due to networks that introduced a connectivity that had once been assured by other bodies such as wealthy patrons, religious societies, universities, and scientific academies. The use of a lingua franca, in this case Latin, facilitated the development of the new and highly mobile class of engineers who were concerned with the resolution of various, mutually competing patrons. As their contribution to the solution of practical problems increased so did, not only their personal prestige, but that of science as well.

Local knowledge has generally been challenged, and frequently ousted by globalization, but there are several instances, which are mentioned in this book, when they were preserved and served to shape the way new knowledge was perceived and integrated into different cultural traditions.

Modern science represents the third in a series of major revolutions that have occurred since the sedentary revolution of the Neolithic. The first was the rise of the centralized state as, for instance, in Mesopotamia where new methods of organization of labour dramatically transformed existing customs. The second was the rise of world religions that transcended the authority of the state with which they often found themselves at odds. Modern science, in turn, made claims that challenged the authority of institutionalized religion and created a tension that has yet to be resolved.

A book of this nature, written by authors who come from a variety of linguistic backgrounds, is sometimes cumbersome to read. That this is not the case for this work is due to the editorial skills of Lindy Divarci who has managed to impart an enjoyable and engaging style to even the more technical chapters.

WILLIAM R. SHEA

EDITIONS, TRADUCTIONS / EDITIONS, TRANSLATIONS

FLORENCE BOURBON (Éd.), *Hippocrate. Tome XII, 1^e^ partie. Nature de la femme.* Texte établi et traduit par F. B., Paris, Les Belles Lettres, 2008. 1 vol. 12,6 x 20 cm, CXLI-280 p. en partie doubles (Collection des Universités de France. Série Grecque, 465). Prix: 45,00 euros. ISBN 978-2-251-00548-5. ISSN 0184-7155.

Initialement préparée pour sa thèse de doctorat, dirigée par J. Jouanna et soutenue à la Sorbonne en décembre 2004, la présente édition de Florence Bourbon