

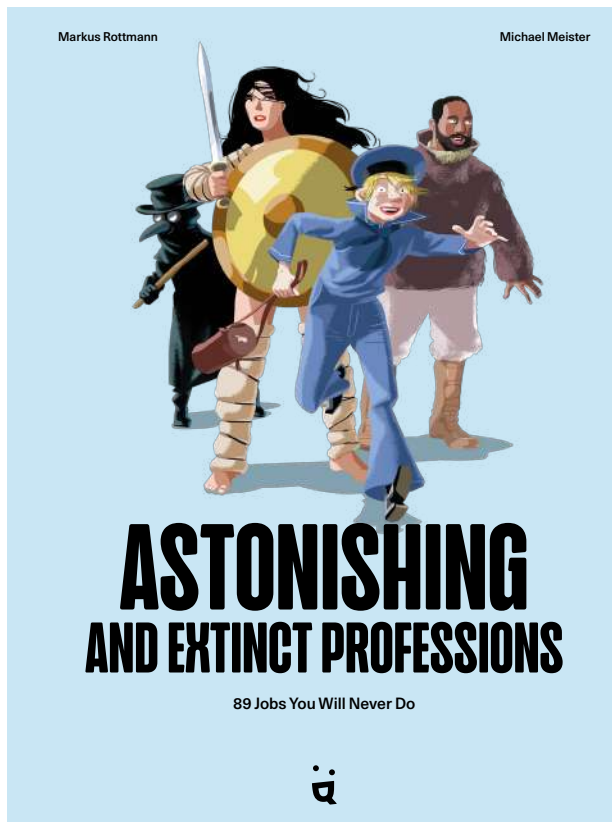
《已消失的奇异职业》

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一本好看又好玩的职业科普绘本！

色彩丰富，图画精美，生动展现了历史上的职业！

为什么我们需要鞭子？在有闹钟之前，人们是如何按时起床的？塔楼上的守望者又在观察什么？

你有没有听说过：为荣誉而战的角斗士、将湖泊切碎的采冰工、被称为火箭女郎的人类计算机……还有闻咖啡的人、专业放屁者和其他不可思议的职业？

所有这些工作都是真实存在的，只是它们现在都消失了。这是一本关于**六大洲历史上的特殊职业**的书。本书所包含的职业**跨越了几个世纪**：从勇敢的小马快车骑手到懒惰的观赏性隐士，从德国令人畏惧的咖啡侦探到伦敦面目可憎的刽子手……了解这些工作为什么会灭绝，是了解我们自己未来的关键！我们无法确定哪些工作会被人工智能和其他新技术所终结，但我们可以从**全球各地和整个时代的89种职业**中寻找线索！

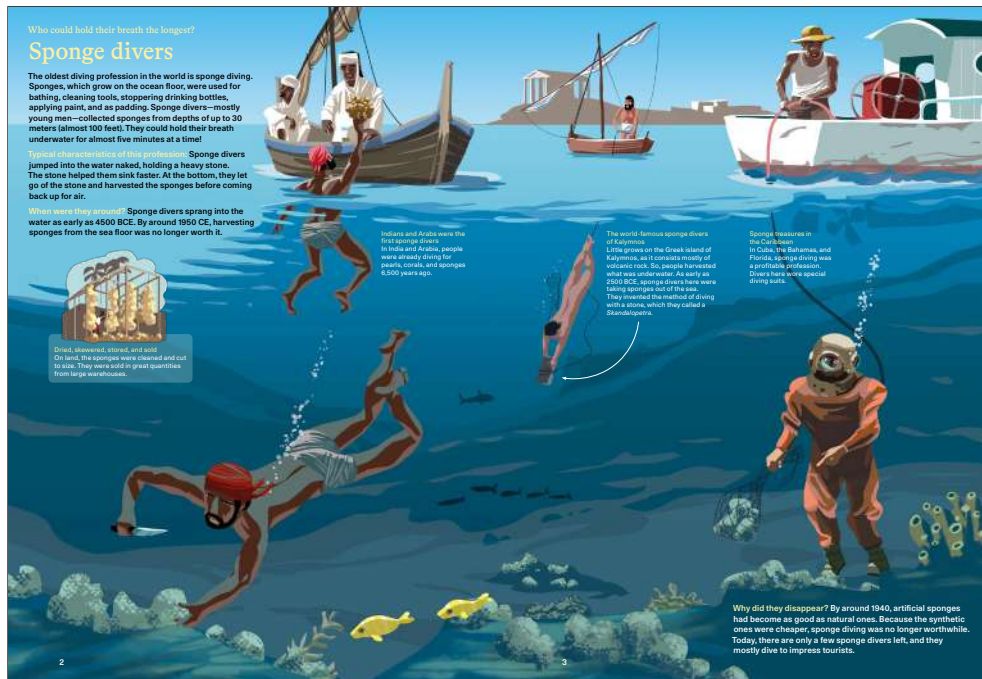
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关于作者

马库斯·罗特曼 (Markus Rottmann) 住在苏黎世，为书籍、杂志、舞台和博物馆写作。他与摄影师、导演、插画家和艺术家合作，最近还与一位魔术师合作。他定期撰写与山地有关的文学专栏。

关于绘者

迈克尔·柯蒂斯 (Michael Meister) 是一位获奖的瑞士插画师。他的作品出现在《纽约时报》、《华尔街日报》、《华盛顿邮报》、《大西洋》和世界各地的许多其他出版物上。他为五本书绘制了插图，其中包括《瑞士故事》，该书获得了儿童图书作家和插画家协会的水晶风筝奖。



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内页

The professions in this book are astonishing, aren't they?!

But what exactly is a profession?



A profession is the work that someone does (almost) every day to earn the money they need to live. Many professions involve producing something. A carpenter can make a chair that is so beautiful that other people will give her money for it. A baker bakes bread at night and sells it the next morning. Other professions don't produce anything, instead, they offer a service. A lifeguard makes sure that no one drowns. A taxi driver drives people safely through the city. However, not every job is a profession. Tiding up your room, cleaning your bike, shoveling snow, and mowing the lawn for Grandma all involve work, and you might even get paid for it—but this work is not your profession.

In a nutshell: A profession is work that someone does regularly to earn a living. There are professions that produce things and professions that provide services. Not every job is a profession, but every profession is a job.

How do professions come into being? And why do they disappear?



For a kind of work to become a profession, it must be useful to many people—so useful that they are willing to pay enough that someone else can live off of doing it. Most professional knowledge, so you need some kind of training to practice them. Other professions don't require specialized training but are still very important because many people need what they have to offer, but what people need is always changing. There are various reasons for this, and you'll find many of them described in this book. The most common reason is that something is invented that makes a profession no longer necessary.

In short: If a certain kind of work is useful to many people, it can become a profession. But what people find useful is always changing. So, certain professions disappear, but new ones come into being.

What were the first professions?

Long ago, when there were no professions, people did all kinds of work themselves. The first people to make a single kind of work into a profession had to be sure that they would be able to exchange the work they did for everything they needed to survive: food, clothing, shelter, and the equipment their profession required. (Money was not yet in use everywhere back then.) Blacksmiths, carpenters, millers, weavers, potters, priests, and healers were some of the very first professions.

The original professions still exist today.



Explorers

"Does this China place really exist?" "Is Africa big?" "Where do dragons live?" "And is there gold there?" In earlier times, people didn't know how huge the world was and what it contained. Many peoples were unknown to one another. The European monarchies were the first to systematically explore the globe. They sent out explorers to find countries they didn't yet know about, hoping they might be full of "treasure." Later, merchants paid explorers to discover new trade routes.

Typical characteristics of the profession: Explorers feared nothing. Ships' captains sailed to sea without knowing what lay beyond the horizon. Would they fall off the edge of the world? Or was the Earth a sphere after all? Other explorers fought their way through dense jungles or tried to reach the North Pole on dog sleds. These explorers loved adventure and hoped to become famous. Few succeeded, and many never returned.

When were they around? The great age of European voyages of discovery lasted from around 1400 to 1800. Many cultures had discovered new shores long before this, but only then did people sail around the globe. In 1770, James Cook arrived in Australia, and in 1820, a Russian expedition sighted Antarctica. Thus, all existing continents were known to Europeans, who created a complete world map.



Mungo Park was a young Scotswoman commissioned by the African Association (a British club) to search for the mysterious Niger River. In 1795, he set out alone, was captured, suffered from malaria, married a local woman, and crossed powerful kingdoms. He reached the Niger with the help of a freed slave named Johnson. After two years, he returned to London, where he had long been presumed dead. He wrote a book about his travels that became a bestseller. He never returned from his second expedition.

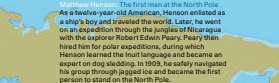
Ernest Shackleton: A fearless polar explorer. The Englishman undertook risky voyages of discovery in Antarctica. In 1919, he was crushed and swallowed by pack ice. Nevertheless, so rescued all his men, bringing them back to safety after more than a year. It was reported that Shackleton searched for adventures for his expeditions by placing ads in newspapers.

Cristóbal Colón: India or America? The Italian explorer Columbus firmly believed that the Earth was round. He said, "Sail far enough out to sea and you'll get to India on the other side!" In 1492, he sailed the ocean east and called the people there Indians. Yet he had actually landed not in India but in America. The Europeans caused much suffering to the "Indians": massacres, mass enslavement, and devastating diseases. The Vikings had been to America long before this, as well as had the Maian king Abubakar II, but Europeans were ignorant of this. It was not until many years later that another explorer realized Columbus' mistake. His name was Amerigo Vesputici, and America was named after him.

Hic sunt dracones (Here be dragons). On the oldest sea maps, you might see many strange monsters. Sometimes when mapmakers didn't know what a place looked like, they drew in dragons and sea serpents. This signaled that the places were unknown and that there might be danger lurking in them.



Mattias Hennon: The first man at the North Pole. As a twelve-year-old American, Hennon enlisted as a ship's boy and traveled the world. Later, he went on an expedition through the jungles of Nicaragua with the explorer Robert Edwin Peary. Peary then hired him for polar expeditions, during which Hennon learned the Inuit language and became an expert on dog sledding. In 1909, he safely navigated his group through jagged ice and became the first person to stand on the North Pole.



Female explorers: Writing about distant countries. Many European women were also seized by the urge to travel. They were not commissioned to undertake journeys of exploration, but they earned so much money with their travel diaries that they were able to live very well.

Female Explorers: Even as a child in Austria, Ida Pfeiffer dreamed of going on expeditions. Beginning in 1842, she undertook several journeys around the world. She was the first woman to cross Borneo. Pfeiffer wrote 15 books about her adventures.

Female Explorers: The British explorer Mary Kinglsey was an ethnologist and writer who was famous for her lectures. In 1929, she lived with local people in the Congo to prepare for her jungle travels.

Female Explorers: The US explorer Harriet Chalmers Adams was a journalist and photographer. Starting in 1904, she traveled to South America, Asia, and Oceania. She inspired many other women to become explorers. In her lectures, Adams told of encountering vipers, shooting monkeys, and being on dangerous trails.



Why did they disappear? Once European explorers had set foot on every continent, no one wanted to pay for further adventures. To this day, natural historians, biologists, and archaeologists continue to explore our world, and professional treasure hunters search for sunken ships and cities. Yet there are still places in the world where no human being has ever been. I wonder if dragons live there?

The unknown Sahara: There are vast regions of the Sahara Desert with no record of anyone ever sailing through.

The unknown Amazon basin: Here the huge rainforest is almost impenetrable and therefore hardly explored. Satellite images of the area exist, but no explorers have ever been there.

The unknown Tropic Mountains: Mighty, rocky mountains with flat tops lie hidden far out of the Westwinden jungle. As far as we know, many of them are still unexplored. Researchers suspect that undiscovered plant and animal species live up there.

The unknown depths of the oceans: More than half of our planet remains unexplored: the ocean floor. We know it less well than we know the moon. Deep-sea expeditions are very expensive and risk damaging the delicate environment, so it is less has much of an idea of what lives down there.





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