

HISTORY 11050 WORLD CIVILIZATIONS I

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CULTURE	or	CIVILIZATION ?
Spoken language		Written language
Small-group society		Urban society -- CITIES
Simple organization		Complex institutions

WORLD'S FIRST "REVOLUTION": AGRICULTURE

PALEOLITHIC TO NEOLITHIC CULTURES 10,000 -- 4000 BCE

Hunter/Gatherers become Farmers/Tradesmen/Craftsmen

Permanent communities
 Steady food supply
 Preserve/store food
 Prevent bad / celebrate good results
 Political organization
 Trade, Records, laws, etc.
 Domesticate animals / work & food
 Larger population can be supported in smaller area
 Crafts:
 Trade, business
 Plan for future
 Plant fibers for clothing
 Wheel & axle
 Fermentation

ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS IN SOUTHWEST ASIA

The Fertile Crescent: Mesopotamia and the Levant

I. SUMER [IRAQ] (Sumerians) 3500 BCE – 2000 BCE

CUNEIFORM WRITING

Sir Henry Rawlinson Behistun Rock, 1846

Sir Leonard Woolley Ur
 number system based on 60 w/ 360 degree circle
 lunar calendar w/ 7-day week, 24-hour day
Ziggurat

George Smith *Epic of Gilgamesh*

AKKADIAN DOMINANCE Sargon (2370 BCE) unified cities into EMPIRE
Collapsed c. 2150 BCE: rebellions in city states & invasions

II. BABYLON "OLD KINGDOM" c. 2000 BCE

HAMMURABI (c. 1792-1750 BCE)

Lex Taliones

FLOOD STORY *Epic of Gilgamesh*

III. HITTITES 1700-1000 BCE ► discovered 1906
1st to use iron, horse-drawn chariots

IV. PHOENICIANS [Lebanon] 1150 – 750 BCE

Great sailors ► “Pillars of Hercules”

First Colonizers ► Carthage (Punic Wars / *Punicus*)

SPAIN 1100 BCE Mineral extraction: Cadiz, Ibiza, Seville “Spania” = remote land

Missionaries of civilization ► alphabet in Mediterranean

- 1st linear alphabet ► 22 consonants (Greeks add vowels)
- basis of Greek, Hebrew, Latin, Cyrillic
- simple, easy to learn ► ends scribes’ monopoly
- Cities ► Tyre, Sidon, Byblos
- Astarte, fertility goddess (Ishtar in Assyria—name is origin of “Easter”, a spring fertility festival/ritual)

Conquered by Assyrians c. 750 BCE

V. LYDIANS Asia Minor

VI. ASSYRIANS 1050 -- 612 BCE

- **SHALMANESER III** (858-824 BCE) built fabulous palace, excavated 1878
- Nineveh chief city ► **SARGON II** ruled 721-05 in KHORSABAD (conquered northern tribes of Hebrews / Israel). Ruled from Central Iran to the Mediterranean. His son **SENNACHERIB** moved the capital to Nineveh.
- Nineveh Aramaic language
- 1st professional army ► chariots, cruelty to captives
- conquered Phoenicia & Israel (Northern Kingdom)
- 612 BCE fell to 2nd Babylonian Empire / Nebuchadnezzar

“NEW” BABYLONIAN KINGDOM 612 -- 550 BCE

Nebuchadnezzar hanging Gardens of Babylon, invasion of Judah, “Daniel in the Lion’s Den”
Conquered by Persia, 550 BCE

VII. HEBREWS [ISRAEL]

PATRIARCHS c. 1950 – 1600 BCE: Abraham, Isaac, Jacob (Israel)

MOSES c. 1350 BCE deliverance from Egypt, **LAW**

KINGDOM c. 1020 BCE -- 606 BCE

David – line of Jesus & Messiah

Solomon

Kingdom divided / CONQUERED

Israel – exile 722-21 BCE in Assyria

Judah – exile 586 BCE in Babylon

GREEK CONTROL / MACCABEES REVOLT 164 BCE

ROMAN PROVINCE 63 BCE

Jewish Revolt 68 CE ► Masada

Jewish Revolt 125 CE ► Jews expelled / “Diaspora”

BYZANTINE RULE

ISLAMIC RULE

RELIGIOUS HERITAGE IN WESTERN CIVILIZATION

King was not the religious leader

Bible

Ethical Monotheism Jehovah is personal, benevolent, righteous, reliable

No "founding father" mythology Jews are "Chosen People", land given to them by God

Jerusalem is center of worship

EGYPT -- NILE RIVER VALLEY

ISOLATION

UNIFICATION

CENTRALIZATION

DEIFICATION

ASSIMILATION

Geography / Topography

Upper Egypt ► southern 1st cataract at Aswan to Cairo

- 600 mi. long, 13 mi. at widest point
- "Black Land" ► fertile, requires organization

Lower Egypt ► northern Delta, less than 150 mi. long

- 2x cultivable land of U.E.

Natural Barriers ► deserts, mountains, jungle, sea

Internal transportation ► Nile River

Natural Resources

- food > wheat, barley, livestock
- stone > limestone, sandstone, alabaster
- gold
- salt > preserve food, mummification, trade

Upper Egypt ► southern 1st cataract at Aswan to Cairo

Lower Egypt ► northern Delta, less than 150 mi. long

2 major time periods

Pre-dynastic Period c. 5000 – 3200 BCE

Dynastic Period c. 3200 -- 333 BCE ► 4 segments

I. PRE-DYNASTIC EGYPT 5000 – 3200 BCE

Nomes

Weaving

Writing 3 types of script: Hieroglyphs, script, phonic

ROSETTA STONE Stele carved in 196 BCE inscribed with all 3 types of writing: hieroglyphs, Egyptian Coptic, Greek.

2 stages to decipher hieroglyphics: **Thomas Young** first recognized that some of the hieroglyphics represented sounds, not pictographic symbols. In 14 Sept. 1822 **Jean-François (J.F.) Champollion** fully (1790-1832) cracked the hieroglyphic text. : Champollion could read the Coptic, and used it to decode the ancient text.

System of laws

Solar Calendar > predict Nile flooding

12 months of 30 days w/ 5 day at end of "year"
 very accurate -- used with little variation until 1500s CE

II. DYNASTIC EGYPT 3200 -- 333 BCE ► 30 dynasties ► 4 ERAS

A. ARCHAIC AGE c. 3200 – 2700 BCE

Narmer / "Menes" "King of Upper and Lower Egypt"

1. unified Upper & Lower regions
 - capital at Memphis (L.E.)
2. Religious developments
 - polytheism formalized ► Horus, Osiris, Isis, Ra, Amon
 - optimistic, reliable, stable outlook ► Nile flooding
 - king deified ► owned all the land
 - *Ka* soul returns to body periodically ► Embalming
3. Economic Life: King controlled foreign trade
4. SELF-SATISFACTION ► CONSERVATISM

B. OLD KINGDOM c. 2700 – 2181 BCE

"Pyramid Age"

"Step" at Saqqara

"Great" at Giza ► Cheops (Khufu) 481 ft. high, 13 acres, 2.3 million blocks/2.5--15 tons each
 100,000 workers / 20 years / copper tools each 755 ft. side varies less than 1 inch

Sphinx ► world's largest sculpture "portrait" / Cheops
 "Cult of the Dead" EMBALMING *Book of the Dead*

Bureaucracy ► NO HUGE TEMPLES OR GREAT ROYAL PALACES -- PYRAMIDS WERE CENTERS OF WORSHIP with small temples for ritual offerings

Collapse 2181 – 2050 BCE

[1ST INTERMEDIATE PERIOD]

C. MIDDLE KINGDOM c. 2050 – 1786 BCE

1. Capital ► Thebes (U.E.)
2. Expansionist / Imperialist ► Nubia, Syria ► increase trade
3. King's power diminished ► "alienation" **History cycle**
4. **HYKSOS** "Shepherd Kings" **Semitic people** 1786 – 1550 BCE
 Horse, war chariot, long-range bow

Hebrews migrate to Egypt during famine?

[2nd INTERMEDIATE PERIOD --- Hyksos dominate Lower Egypt]

D. NEW KINGDOM c. 1550 – 1090 BCE PHARAOH (Hyksos word)

AHMOSE I establishes empire ► restores absolutism
 adopts Hyksos' military system
required nobles to live at court ► keep eye on them

EGYPT'S LEGACY TO WESTERN CULTURE

1. **POLITICAL**

system of laws and courts, equal access for all classes
 theory of the "state" as an institution
 state control of economy for maximum benefit
 government support for public works,
 absolutism
 belief that king was responsible for welfare of his people
 well-organized bureaucracy

2. **MILITARY**

adopt / adapt new, improved weapons, tactics: professional army, horse, chariot
 adapt military animals for civilian life: horse from Hyksos camel from Persians

3. **ECONOMIC**

diversified agriculture, commerce, manufacturing
 accounting & bookkeeping, orders & receipts for transactions
 deeds for property, written contracts, wills
 world's oldest currency
 government regulation of human & natural resources
 earliest form of *cursive writing* devised for business purposes
 theory & practice ► man controls his environment: irrigation, canals, swamp reclamation

4. **RELIGIOUS / SCIENTIFIC / INTELLECTUAL**

A. Religious beliefs

Harmonious orderly universe, benevolent supernatural
First to believe the after-life would be pleasant paradise
 Preparation for after-life: Embalming, Writing, Buildings
 Concept of rebirth / salvation
 First revolt against corrupt religion

B. Scientific

Solar calendar
 Calculations for business & farmland allocation
 Addition, subtraction, *Pi*
 Decimal system ► $324 = 100+100+100+10+10+1+1+1+1$
 Areas of triangles, rectangles, hexagons
 Volume of pyramid, cylinder, hemisphere
 Medicine: Concept of diagnosis, treatment, "natural cause" for disease
 Engineering: Surveying ► re-measure land after floods
 Precise calculations for buildings, waterworks, etc.
 Architecture: Post & lintel arch, Column & capital, Colonnade, Obelisk, Clerestory
SUNDIAL, GLASS, PAPER, MAPPED THE HEAVENS

C. INTELLECTUAL / PHILOSOPHICAL [or religious]

Belief that universe controlled by intelligent, benevolent beings, works in orderly, predictable way
 Notion of cycles of events, natural cause & effects
 Abstract basis for ethical standards apart from religion: *Maat*
 Nature is predictable ► man can control environment

5. **SOCIAL / CULTURAL**

Monogamous family basic social unit
 No caste system (except Pharaoh) ► up & down mobility
 Government largest employer – most worked for Pharaoh
 Public education train all talented young men
 Literature ► love poetry, religious, lives of common people
 Art & sculpture ► stylized, religious themes, everyday life
 Exquisite weaving, glass, metals, pottery
 Widespread leisure time to play games

INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATIONS

I. HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION (2500 – 1500 BCE) *Dravidians*

Legend until 1920s ► Writing not deciphered
In “India” until 1947 partition created Pakistan

A. URBAN LIFE

Mohenjo-Daro (discovered 1922) Lower Indus Valley
Harappa 400 mi. NE of M-D

- WELL-PLANNED w/ wide streets, multi-storied buildings
- Brick houses on N-S axis to get wind flow
- Indoor flush toilets, showers, baths, swimming pools
- Sewer system
- Large government buildings ► 30 ft. high, 1200 ft. long

B. OTHER FEATURES

- Writing on cylinder seals ► not yet deciphered
- Agriculture w/ irrigation
- Bronze-copper implements
- Uniform system of weights & measures
- Woven cotton cloth used trefoil design [madrass, calico]
- Mother-goddess prominent w/ male god

C. FALL/ DECLINE 1700-1400 BCE

- Peaceful migration of Aryans into open areas
 - Settlements increased – conflicts with Dravidians
 - Aryans subjugated natives

INVASION vs. INFILTRATION

II. ARYAN CIVILIZATION ► 1500 – 500 BCE

People from Iran / Persia ► **SANSKRIT**

Pastoral / nomadic, tall, fair-skinned, straight noses

Described natives as short, black, noseless

Early Intermarriage w/ natives ► mixed-race offspring

Adopted / adapted Harappan elements:

Deities, Urban life

Farming & Crafts -- plow, pottery, weaving, carpentry

A. SOCIAL - POLITICAL STRUCTURE

Tribe

Family

Varna [“color”] ► caste system imposed social order

Brahmans priests ► mouth (cosmic *man-god*)

Kshatriyas warriors ► arms

Vaishyas merchants / farmers ► thighs

Shudras laborers ► feet
Untouchables not part of cosmic man-god Handle dead bodies

B. LITERATURE

VEDAS Religious writings "VEDIC AGE" 1,028 poems ► divine origin of castes

EPICS

Mahabharata 200,000 lines, war for kingship
Bhagavad Gita Krishna's address on duty of warrior
Ramayana abduction of a woman *Inspired theater & dance in SE Asia*

UPANISHADS philosophical discourses 800-600 BCE

C. HINDU RELIGION

Epic Age Synthesis of Aryan & Dravidian deities
 Brahma ► "Creator" god of wisdom
 Shiva ► "Destroyer" god of war, famine, pestilence
 Vishnu ► "Preserver" god of salvation
 Each w/ female consort/counterpart

PRINCIPLE CONCEPTS

Brahman "divine essence" / world spirit
 Atman "self" individual seeks final unity with Brahman
 Maya "illusion" material world is an illusion
 Samsara "cycle of rebirth" ► reincarnation
 Dharma "duty" to act righteously according to caste
 Karma "destiny" determines life & reincarnation
 Nirvana "blessedness" ► union of Atman w/Brahman -- Ends cycle of Samsara

ARYAN LEGACY: Outlook centered on philosophy & romantic adventures--Ignored history, rulers & politics

Attempt to define universal physical laws

Medicine

NUMERALS borrowed by Arab invaders "Arabic numerals" -- 9 digits and 0

Iron & steel working

Abstract & realist sculpture

Embroidered weaving

2 REVOLTS AGAINST HINDUISM / "BRAHMINISM"

1. JAINISM ► Varhamana Mahavira (540-468 BCE)

Prince

"Wanderings" 12 years

ANIMISM "life is in everything"

Non-violence -- rejects warrior class & mentality

Merchants

Hinduism absorbs some ideas

2. BUDDHISM ▶ Gautama Siddhartha (c. 563-483 BCE)

Wealthy prince renounced riches

1. "Four Famous Sights"

decrepit old man	old age
sick man	disease
corpse	death
monk	asceticism/contentment

2. "Middle Way" Balance self-denial and self-satisfaction

Wandering beggar at age 29 --6 years of asceticism nearly killed him
 sat under sacred Bo tree for 49 days -- revelation "Enlightened One" / Buddha
 Banaras ▶ 1st sermon

3. "Four Noble Truths"

Life is suffering
 The cause of suffering is desire
 To stop suffering, desire must be stopped
 Desire is stopped by following the "8-fold Path"

4. "Eightfold Path"

Right belief (views)	Right living (means of livelihood)
" feeling (intent)	" effort (endeavor)
" speech	" memory
" action (conduct)	" meditation

DIFFERENT FROM HINDUISM Denies existence of a soul *Nirvana extinguishes existence*
 Rejects caste system--appealed to lower social groups
 ABANDONED SANSKRIT ▶ *lingua franca* SACRED TEXTS: *Tripitaka, Sutras*

NATURE OF BUDDHISM

Devoid of authority--no Brahmin hierarchy
 " " ritual, speculation, supernatural
 Intense self-effort--unlike dharma and karma fate in Hinduism

2 MAIN BRANCHES

Hinayana ▶ SE Asia ▶ good works buy merit ▶ increases desire for merit – negates much of its ideals
 Mahayana ▶ 2nd Century CE ▶ China, Tibet, Korea, Japan
 Elevated Buddha to god, supernatural status
 Adopted saints (*bodhisattvas*) and images
 Elaborate rituals & cults, belief in bodily heaven

MAJOR CHANGES:

1. Status of BUDDHA proclaimed no gods, yet venerated as god
2. From very simple to extremely complex religion with rituals, temples, priesthood, variety of sects

POST-VEDIC DYNASTIES

Alexander the Great invaded NW India ► died before conquest

► India not exposed to Greek ideas, culture, &c.

1. MAURYAN DYNASTY

CHANDRAGUPTA ► 322 BCE

Pataliputra capital

Library university

Sea trade

Internal trade with road system

ASHOKA (grandson of Chand.)

Buddhist: pilgrimage vegetarianism

Expansionist -- evangelistic ► spread Buddhism

2. GUPTA DYNASTY 320-550 CE

Wide control in North

Free hospitals

Higher caste groups were vegetarian

Caste system very rigid & oppressive to lower rungs

Destroyed by invasions from central Asia

HARSHA ► small revival of Gupta glory 606-648 CE

3. Series of foreign invaders: Muslim Turks, British

YELLOW RIVER-----CHINA

GEOGRAPHY & TOPOGRAPHY Three major rivers

Yellow (north) "Sorrow of China"
 Yangtze (central) 3200 miles long
 Xi (west & south)
 Arable land 10 %

POLITICAL OUTLOOK

Government exists for benefit of ruling class
 Legal system not based on laws but on wisdom of judges

HSIA dynasty remains legend

I. SHANG DYNASTY 1800-1100 BCE (*culture to civilization*) 1920s ► oracle bones, An-Yang "Great City Shang"

Writing

- a. Pictographs (pictogram)
- b. Ideographs (ideogram)
- c. Phonograms (combine sound symbol + meaning symbol)
- d. No alphabet ► writing monopoly of very small group
 - i. Limited access to literacy, upward mobility
 - ii. Very beautiful calligraphy
 - iii. Various groups read it, pronounce differently
- e. basis of political unity
- f. direct descent to modern Chinese – **oldest written language still in use**

Ancestor worship (filopietism)

Horse-drawn chariots

Human sacrifice

bronze weapons

belief in after-life

II. ZHOU (Chou) DYNASTY 1,050-250 BCE

A. WESTERN (1027-771 BCE) **FEUDALISM**

B. EASTERN (770 – 256 BCE) "CLASSICAL AGE"
 Almost continuous warfare to consolidate power
 Iron ► weapons, tips for plows
 Large-scale irrigation, canals
 Domesticate beasts of burden ► donkey, camel
 Merchant class, coinage
 Philosophy (religion)

3 philosophies

1. CONFUCIANISM

Confucius / K'ung-fu-tzu (c. 551-479 BCE)

Analects ► Mencius (370-290 BCE)

PREMISE: MAN IS BASICALLY GOOD ► needs little control

1. Nobility is a moral virtue, not a birth rank
 even poor people can be "noble" in virtue (keeps them pacified)
5 inner virtues: love of humanity, inner integrity, righteousness, loyalty, charity
2 external virtues: culture, proper decorum (ritual)

2. Society is hierarchical order: "5 Primary Relationships"

ruler – subject father – son husband – wife
 elder -- younger brothers friend -- friend
 ► morality is fulfilling each role appropriately (defined by C.)

3. Filial piety ► moral obligations
 devotion to parents worship of ancestors
 loyalty to rulers respect for elders
4. Morality in government: ruler was to govern wisely and justly

EMPHASIS ON DUTY TO SUPERIORS & DEMAND FOR RITUAL

guide to correct behavior, not a religion
 person could be adherent of Confucianism and Buddhism
 Not a systematic philosophy
 No teaching about god or life after death
 Moral ideal for society – based on his notions

2. TAOISM (DAOISM) 3rd century BCE -- PHILOSOPHY

Lao Zi "Old Master" -- Agrees with Confucius -- Man is basically good
 "The Way" ► yield to nature, make no effort to organize society, government
 reaction to government centralization & social uniformity

3. LEGALISM 3rd century BCE -- PHILOSOPHY

Man is basically evil ► requires strong government to control depravity
 Suited the absolutist regime that unified China late 3rd Cent.

III. CH'IN DYNASTY late 3rd Cent. BCE Peasant army overthrows Zhou 221-202 BCE

United North China + Yangtze Valley down to Vietnam
 Abolish feudal land tenure, primogeniture, slavery
 Uniform laws for all society, uniform weights and measures
 Huge public works programs ► internal trade, production, road & canal system
 Flood control on Yellow River irrigation projects
GREAT WALL OF CHINA

Political rule very harsh ► LEGALISM TO EXTREME, repressive control
 intolerant of dissent, distrustful of intellectuals, severe punishments

IV. HAN DYNASTY 202 BCE—220 CE

- A. Liu Pang
 B. Wu Ti 141-87 BCE
 state control of economy
 expansionist:
 SILK ROAD

Last Han emperor abdicated 220 CE (period similar to "Dark Ages" in Europe)

HAN CULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Paper production	Water-powered mills
Porcelain wares	Draft horses + harness
Lacquer finish	Distillation
Suspension bridge	Wrote history

PERSIA

558 BCE -- 651 CE

IRAN / INDO-EUROPEAN ► 4 DYNASTIES

I. ACHAEMENID 558 –331 BCE

CYRUS

CAMBYSES

DARIUS

XERXES

Persepolis

Ethnically diverse population

Inventive administrators for huge empire: Satrapies / satraps (provinces / governors)

“Native” officials in lower offices

Imperial troops & tax collectors

Standard laws

Uniform taxation & coinage

Communication/Commerce: Royal Road (Ephesus—Persepolis), Courier service

Persian Wars 500–479 BCE fought in Greece

II. ALEXANDRIAN / SELUCID 331 –83 BCE

Alexander the Great / Seleucus

III. PARTHIAN 247 BCE – 224 CE

IV. SASANID 224 –651 CE

Native Persians ► *Conquered by Arabs-Muslims*

PERSIAN CIVILIZATION

Literate bureaucrats

Underground canal system -- reduce evaporation

Slavery: prisoners of war, debtors

RELIGION ► influence Judaism, Christianity, Islam

ZARATHUSTRA > 10—year travel, visions > ZOROASTRIANISM

magi = priests

hallucinogenic drug

SUPREME DEITY: Ahura Mazda

Continual battle between Good & Evil

PERSIAN INFLUENCE ON ISLAM

Arabs adopted Persian political organization/ administration

Arabic language for religion -- Persian (Farsi) for literature

*The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam**The Arabian Nights*

Persian artistic style, dress, court dress, lavish lifestyle

CLASSICAL CIVILIZATIONS Of the Mediterranean World

MINOAN CRETE

160 mi. E-W / 71/2 – 35 mi. N-S excellent natural harbors

I. EARLY PERIOD 2600-2000 BCE

Evidence from Homer, Archaeology

Migrants from Asia Minor

Knossus fully excavated 1921-1936 Sir Arthur Evans

II. MIDDLE PERIOD 2000-1400 BCE “Golden Age”

A. Political life

“Minos” == KING

efficient bureaucracy w/ complex records

King not a war leader but probably a high priest

B. Military Life

Large cities without walls

Great Navy

C. Economic life

Great wealth from trade

Contracts, business documents

Stored foodstuffs in gov't facilities

Manufacturing ► fine pottery, textiles, metal goods

Manufacturing under King's control

Factories ► very “modern” Large-scale production

Division of labor, women in many jobs

Centralized control & supervision of workers

Agriculture & Trade privately controlled

Olive oil refineries

D. Religious life

No temples ► shrines only worship sites

No powerful priesthood ► only priestesses

No recorded ethical code

Chief deity was female ruler of entire universe

Bare-breasted symbol of reproduction

Carries serpent & dove ► wisdom & mercy

Male god added much later ► son & lover of female deity

Dead buried with provision for **afterlife**

No evidence of belief in damnation

Worship animals (bull) and sacred objects

Sacrifice most important act of worship ► to sustain deities, not atone for sin

E. Intellectual / Philosophical life

Art and buildings reflect outlook ► no literature

Secular outlook ► value human happiness

Appreciate beauty for its own sake

Goal to have happy life in the present world

F. Social life

Sexual equality prominent

Women in all activities ► bull-leaping, boxing, sailors
 Slavery not practiced or very mild
 Literacy almost universal
 LOVED SPORTS AND GAMES: boxing, wrestling, track, bull-leaping, dancing, chess

G. Artistic / Cultural Life

miniature sculptures --- lifelike active poses
 Art not used for propaganda Show everyday scenes
FIRST STONE THEATERS FOR LARGE AUDIENCES
BULL-LEAPING favorite sport
 Art depicted & celebrated everyday life
 Pottery ► fine glazes, eggshell thin decorative pieces
PAINTING ► *murals in fresco* bright colors
 Architecture least developed art
 Beautiful interior decoration
 Excellent concrete roads
 Huge palaces & houses
 Aqueducts for running water in kitchens & bathrooms
 Modern style sanitary system
Clay pipes for water in / out
 Unique column design ► wide at top, taper to floor
WRITING 1950 Bedrich Hrozny identified 3 types
 Hieroglyphic
 Linear A ► earlier script, Asian, still not deciphered
 Linear B ► Michael Ventris 1952-4
 archaic Greek blended with earlier Asiatic language

H. Decline ► sudden, violent end
 earthquake / volcanic eruption c. 1450, 70 miles north
 overrun by mainland Greeks from Mycenae

LATE PERIOD, after 1400 ► decay

MINOAN CIVILIZATION: FIRST "MODERN" SOCIETY

1. all residents had measure of happiness and prosperity
2. no political or religious tyranny
3. absence of slavery, forced labor
4. dignified status of women -- equality with men in most respects
5. art glorified beauty, landscapes, athletics
6. high level of material comfort, pleasure
7. control of environment

GREECE, BALKAN PENINSULA

I. MYCENAE (Mainland Greece) 1,600-1,100 BCE Peloponnesus

A. 2000-1600 BCE ► **ACHAEAN Greeks** / from Danube River

Great ability to borrow & learn from others
No word for “sea”, but became great sailors

B. Peak of Civilization 1400-1150 BCE

coalition of small kingdoms -- **king chief religious and war leader**

cities were fortresses with elaborate fortifications

economic ► export pottery, olive oil, Great wealth in gold

religion ► Homer is source

Gods have human weaknesses, flaws

Zeus -- sky god

No “earth goddess” ► agriculture not important / adopted Minoan female goddess

Graves ► **Heinrich Schliemann** “**Treasure of Atreus**” 1876

No scientific or intellectual advances

C. Fame of Mycenaeans ► **TROJAN WAR 1200-1150 BCE**

Homer: *Iliad*, *Odyssey*

Killed men, exhausted treasury

Heinrich Schliemann “**Father of Greek Archaeology**” (*The Greek Treasury*)

1873 discovered Troy: used Homer as guide, validated Trojan War as Mycenaeans vs. Trojans

D. Decline & destruction > weakened by Trojan war

“Sea Peoples” (Phoenicians?) raided commerce

Dorian invasions from eastern Europe 1100-1000 BCE

II. GREECE: “HOMERIC” AGE 1,100-800 BCE

A. Greek invasion/infiltration

Destroy much of Mycenaean civilization, especially writing (writing adopted later from Phoenicians)

Dorians in Achaea, w. Greece ► Sparta, Corinth, Argos

Did not keep records > Preserved oral traditions of Trojan War

adopted use of iron, cremation, broad sword, geometric pottery decoration

Ionians Athens, Asia Minor

B. **Hellenes** ► ancestor was Hellen > Hellas (Greece)

Hellenic civilization

C. Colonization -- Home population increase ►

Ionians on Black/Aegean Seas: Byzantium, Syracuse, Palermo, Naples, Segovia

increased prosperity > introduced new tools, products

need for records ► **writing adopted from Phoenicians**

coined money adopted from Lydians

spurred development of stronger central government

D. Early civilization: “custom” is basis of order

justice ► private –family of victim exacted retribution

very warlike – fighting between villages

religion pantheon fully established, mythology

III. GREECE: ARCHAIC AGE 800-500 BCE

“polis” = city-state

A. ATHENS Ionian Greeks

1. Attica ► mild climate, poor farming

excellent harbors

rich mineral deposits ► mining, commerce

2. Political life King ruled with *areopagus*
 683 BCE *archons* replace king ► “plutocracy” 1-yr. term
 621 BCE **Draco** ► codified & printed laws of Athens
 very harsh (mainly homicide) “*Draconian*”
 did recognize voluntary & involuntary acts

594 BCE **Solon** “Wise Man” ► small farmers losing land, threatening revolution
 abolish mortgages on land, limit size of landholding
 established 4 social classes ► income from land ► no aristocracy of birth
 required fathers to teach sons a trade
Law of Seclusion **Women in low esteem**
 Council of 400 replaces *archons* + *aeropagus*

561 BCE, 546-21 BCE **Pisistratus** (w/son Hippias)

Land redistribution

Enhanced status of Athens ►

International trading center -- Black Sea, Russia

Aqueduct for fresh water supply, Architecture, public works projects

Panathenaic Festival ► Cultural counterpart to Olympiad

Thespis, drama, music

Religion used to cement loyalty to Athens

Tyrant -- masked despotism in façade of democracy

510 BCE **Cleisthenes** ►

guarantee **direct democracy for male citizens**

demes = 170 local wards in Attica w/ 3 geographical areas ► city, inland, seacoast

formed 10 new “tribes”, each held demes in all 3 areas

eliminates localism, family connections

Ecclesia ► legislative & judicial “assembly” of all male citizens

met 40x year, anyone could speak

Juries selected from assembly

Council of 500 ► real gov't. 50 served 1/10th of year

chosen by lot from all 10 tribes

lowest class not eligible (50%)

OSTRACISM exile most popular Athenian 10 yrs

MILITARY 10 generals elected annually, competence

THE PERSIAN WARS 499 – 479 BCE

Herodotus “FATHER OF HISTORY”

1. 490 BCE Darius moves against Athens

Sept. 21, **Battle of Marathon**

Sparta refused to send aid

Miltiades devised “double envelopment”

Persia lost 6400 / Athens lost 192

Pheidippides ran 26.2 miles ► “Rejoice, we conquer”

2. 480-479 BCE Xerxes led new invasions
 - THERMOPYLAE Leonidas’ 300 Spartans – all died, delayed Persian advance
 - SALAMIS navy battle won by Themistocles of Athens, Persians sacked & burned Athens
 - PLATEA Sparta defeated Persian infantry
3. *The Persians* drama by Aeschylus ► Greeks are instrument of the gods to humble Persian pride & tyranny

THE GOLDEN AGE OF ATHENS 5TH CENTURY BCE

1. PERICLES “The Olympian”

Delian League

Reforms > Abolished power of *areopagus*

Reduced property qualifications for voting

Pay for jurors, council members, military

Rebuilt Athens > professional Hippodamus of Miletus > grid plan

Temples on **Acropolis** ► Parthenon “long walls” & port of Piraeus

2. ARTS & LITERATURE

Sculpture ► idealized face & figure –no individuality
Human anatomy & clothing realistic
No female nudity

Poetry ► Sappho, Pindar

Drama ► man is victim of inescapable fatal flaw
show an action as good & bad at same time
show gods as unjust and arbitrary
how men and women made moral decisions
real basis for psychology
show people grow nobler through suffering
greatest roles for women -- played by men!

AESCHYLUS (525-456 BCE) “father of Greek Drama” *The Persians* 472BCE

Explored actions of gods in affairs of men

EURIPEDES (480-407 BCE) about 90 plays, 19 survive *Medea, Electra, Trojan Women*

Explored conflict between man’s soul and his intellect

SOPHOCLES (496-406 BCE) 123 plays, 7 survive *Oedipus the King, Antigone*

Human dignity vs. destructive fate

ARISTOPHANES comedian *Lysistrata*

3. PHILOSOPHY

SOCRATES 469-399 BCE Socratic Method

► ask questions to reveal inner thoughts, understand nature of man,

Examine your conduct “Know Thyself”

Believed in goodness & truth of common man

Wrote nothing

discover the truth

Learn to think for yourself

add to your knowledge

SOPHISTS competition ► there is no truth -- both sides equal

PLATO 427 -- 347 BCE

The Academy ► 1st “university” in Europe -- closed 529 CE

Denied goodness & wisdom of common man ► need elite rulers to guide society -- not democracy

The Republic ► ideal political system, Sparta good pattern, *Philosopher-King* ideal ruler

“Ideal” was ultimate reality – material was poor imitation / attempt to realize the ideal

ARISTOTLE 384-322 BCE*Lyceum*

FATHER OF LOGIC "Syllogism" ► general to specific truth

Prolific writer: *Metaphysics* ► the nature of being*Ethics* ► how to make life happy & good*Politics**Poetics* ► art**Embryologist** ► broke eggs to study developmentCollector & classifier ► 1st system of classifying animals

Identified God as "Prime Mover" ► basis of Deism

"Golden Mean" ► balance between excess and asceticism

Material is as real as the universal ideal

POLITICAL ANALYST 158 "constitutions"

4. SCIENCE & MEDICINE

A. **PYTHAGORAS** 582 - 507 BCE
"cosmos" term for universe

Geometry theorem of right triangle

B. **MILESIAN SCHOOL** Asia Minor 6th Cent. BCE

Anaximander "evolution" as biological principle, predict solar eclipses

C. **EMPEDOCLES** 495-435 BCE

Pores are part of respiratory system

Blood flows in & out of heart

4 elements ► earth, air, fire, water

D. **ALCMEON** first recorded dissections of animal bodies

Discovered: optic nerve, Eustachian tubes, brain is center of nervous system

E. **HIPPOCRATES** 460-370 BCE "FATHER OF MEDICINE"

DISEASE HAS NATURAL CAUSE

4 humors

B. SPARTA 800-400 BCE MILITARY STATE

Dorian Greeks ► 700 BCE ►

Spartans 3%

Periokoi "dwellers-around" 7%Messenians **HELOTS** 90%

Controlling helots ►

650-620 BCE revolt – > new constitution, attributed to Lycurgas

Political Structure under the Lycurgan constitution

1. Duarchy -- 2 kings:

2. Board of Ephors ► *real power* > 5 men ► annual election by Assembly
judge civil suits conduct foreign affairs
propose legislation **inspect infants** ►3. Senate / Council of Elders 28 men over age 60 elected by Assembly for life terms
debated legislation proposed by Ephors judged criminal cases4. Assembly > all male Spartans over 30
elected Ephors & Senators **voted on legislation**

SOCIAL LIFE OF SPARTA >Military lifestyle from birth

Males

Age 7 -- live in military barracks > learn soldier mentality / morality > no reading, except basic necessity

Age 20 – 30 full-time soldier, live in barracks, constant training

Age 30 marry, become member of the Assembly

Ages 30+ spend days in military barracks, Assembly

Females childbearing Very competitive games to develop strength
Managed the household ►

2 effects of Militarism

Preserved control by Spartan oligarchy

Stagnated economic, cultural, intellectual life

PELOPONNESIAN WARS 431 -- 404 BCE

ATHENS AND SPARTA SHARED: religious beliefs, deities, language, devotion to athletics

I. CAUSES

A. Athenian imperialism: Delian League

B. Social / Cultural

Athens

Sparta

democratic

aristocratic

urban

rural

progressive

conservative

literate

militaristic

C. Economic: Athens' attempt to dominate Gulf of Corinth

D. Other Factors: Thucydides [primary source] ► fear of Athens' power

Pericles willing to risk war to enlarge Athens' power

Athenian pride, belief in invincibility

II. CONDUCT

Athens = naval power

Sparta = army power

A. Pericles' strategy ►

FAILED ►

► Athens lost food supply ► Hit by plague, 430 BCE from Egypt – 1/3 died

B. Expedition against Syracuse 415 BCE

Alcibiades ► *herms*

Athenian army & navy defeated

C. Athens collapsed in political chaos

D. Persia entered war as ally of Sparta 404 BCE

III. CONSEQUENCES

A. Harsh peace settlement for Athens

destroy walls of Piraeus port

surrender fleet except for 12 ships

puts oligarchs in power

submit to Sparta's hegemony in Greece

B. Disillusionment for Athens

Socrates condemned 399 BCE

C. Spartan hegemony short-lived >

371 BCE ► Thebes revolted & defeated Sparta @ Leuctra

D. Decline & decay of all Greek states/cultures

Sparta's power is feared and resented by other city-states, continuous friction and often open warfare
 By 362 BCE ► no real power-state in Greece > **338 BCE ► Battle of Chaeronea**, Philip II of Macedon
End of Hellenic Civilization ► advent of Hellenistic Civilization

HELLENISTIC GREECE

Philip of Macedon [359 – 336 BCE assassinated]

I. ALEXANDER “the Great” (?) [336 – 323 BCE]

A. The Man > 20 years old 323 BCE died in Babylon, trying to conquer Arabia
 regent of Macedonia, well-educated
 admired, loved Greek culture ►

B. The Empire Largest in ancient world ► *13 years over 20,000 miles, won every battle*

Greece	338 BCE [father]	Asia Minor	334 BCE
Syria	333 “	Egypt	332 “ Pharaoh
Persia	331 “ King	Khyber Pass to conquer northwest India	

 Died on campaign against Arabia

C. Rule of Alexander > **Made himself divine** ► absolutism imposed

Used trade to integrate empire

Uniform currency

Breakdown ethnic barriers ► intermarriage for soldiers

70 cities

Koinè Greek the lingua franca

D. The Empire after Alexander ►

301 BCE Battle of Ipsus:

Seleucus: Persia, Mesopotamia, Syria

Lysimachus: Asia Minor, Thrace

Cassander: Macedonia

Ptolemy: Egypt, Phoenicia, Palestine

146 – 30 BCE ► Rome gradually conquered most of Alexander's empire

II. THE HELLENISTIC AGE

A. **POLITICAL LIFE** “divine despotism” ► ruler divine/semi-divine, absolutist

“Divine right” not the same as “divinity ruling” vast size of government w/ regional federations

B. **MILITARY LIFE** Soldiers ambassadors of Greek culture, integrating element of empire

C. **ECONOMIC LIFE**

1. Huge expansion of trade / New transportation routes

Sea ►

Roads >

2. Great increase in wealth > “international” banking, finance, trade transactions

concentration of wealth

population concentration in cities

3. Resources of empire organized to profit the ruler > regulation of trade & manufacturing

government: lighthouses, harbors, warehouses, controls prices, wages

4. Unemployment first-time problem

5. Slavery declined ► cheaper to hire labor than maintain a slave – contributes to unemployment

D. RELIGIOUS LIFE

- Upper classes adopted secular attitude, atheism popular
 - "Masses" embraced emotional religions --offset drudgery of life --promised afterlife

mystery cults	astrology	Gnosticism
Zoroastrianism	Mithraism	elements of Buddhism
2. **Dispersion of Jews** ► fled Israel/Palestine
 Macabees revolt 164 BCE
 "push" "pull"
- sets stage for advent of Christianity

E. PHILOSOPHY -- HELLENISTIC CHALLENGE

Worldview transition: from *polis* to empire > small city-state, individual direct connection to civic life to big gov't, big business > man "only a number"—insignificant, individual no direct role

How does an individual find identity/purpose in a society that makes him/her an insignificant cog in the machinery?

- CYRENAICS** Cyrene in North Africa *Live for today -- no involvement in long-term situations*
 True happiness derived from pleasure of sensual stimuli:
- SKEPTICS** Pyrrho, c. 300-275 BCE *You can't be sure of anything, so make no commitments*
 Knowledge is derived from sense perception
 Sense perception is limited & unreliable
 Knowledge is limited & relative ► no absolutes
 Be happy by ceasing to pursue knowledge ► should avoid involvement with political & social concerns
- CYNICS** Diogenes, c. 412 – 323 BCE Happiness comes through virtue
 Virtue is achieved by renouncing everything whose loss would cause pain
 Don't marry, Don't pursue high position, Don't pursue material goods -- money, house, &c.
Wore filthy rags, begged for food, anti-social behavior
Accepted women as equals of men -- as did Epicureans
- EPICUREANS** Epicurus of Athens 342 – 270 BCE
 Happiness not dependent on gods—they don't care about men
 Happiness results from leading a pleasurable life: *Pleasure is serene mental state, not sensual pursuits*
 Avoid things that cause you pain
 Not extreme ascetic ► but believed mental serenity was superior to materialism
 Man should develop self-control by eliminating materialistic desires
 Real pleasure was to withdraw from public life, cultivate a garden, study philosophy, enjoy fellowship of a few congenial friends
No absolute justice or natural law in society
Take no part in public life ► since you can't rid the world of evils
- STOICS / STOICISM** Zeno 336-264 BCE Athens ► *Stoa*
 Universe controlled by rational organization "laws of nature"
 Happiness, peace of mind found by resignation to your "fate"
 Accept your fate -- gain self-control over senses & passions
 Be happy with whatever happens to you
 Self-discipline & duty are cardinal virtues
 Possessions not good or bad – use, attitude determined
 Virtues: tolerance, forgiveness, compassion for less fortunate
 Deny racial exclusiveness ► brotherhood of man
Civic duty to participate in public life for benefit of state & self
Condemn slavery ► exploiting others corrupts the master
Seclusion of Women

MOST INFLUENTIAL PHILOSOPHY IN HELLENISTIC WORLD

ADOPTED BY ROMANS FOR EMPHASIS ON DUTY, SELF-DISCIPLINE, FORFEIT PERSONAL HAPPINESS FOR PUBLIC GOOD (MAJOR ALTERATIONS) Virgil ► *Aeneid* ► Aeneas

F. SCHOLARSHIP & LEARNING ALEXANDRIA, Egypt > Library of 500,000 – 800,000 papyrus scrolls
Preserved ancient writing of many civilizations
Standardized text of Homer (basis of modern translations)

SEPTUAGINT ► translation of Hebrew Old Testament to Greek ► used by early Christians, source of Latin/Christian *Vulgate*

HISTORY > Polybius 198 --117 BCE Father of “Scientific History” Discarded rumors & “wonders”
Recorded Roman expansion in Mediterranean social & economic factors in history
Ptolemy ► Alex’s general, history of Alex’s campaigns
Nearchus ► voyage from India to Asia in Alex’s fleet
Plutarch ► Roman in Hellenistic spirit 50 – 125 CE “Prince of Biographers”
select & verify data, great style

G. MATH & SCIENCE

1. **EUCLID** c. 323 – 285 BCE *Elements of Geometry* plane & solid

2. **HIPPARCHUS** c. 165 – 127 BCE Invented plane & spherical trig
“Degrees”
Equinoxes
Catalogued 1,000+ stars
Astrolabe
Equal lines on globe > navigation, exploration of land & sea

3. **ERATOSTHENES** c. 276-195 BCE Librarian at Alexandria
Calculated circumference of EARTH

Calculated distance from earth to sun & moon
Complete map of known world from travelers’ reports:
First latitude & longitude
2 hemispheres ►
Land surrounded by water > Africa, Asia, Europe, British Isles

First to suggest possibility of reaching India by sailing west

4. **ARCHIMEDES** of Syracuse (Sicily) 287 – 212 BCE

Accurate calculation of PI (π)
Scientific notation for expressing large numbers
Lever, pulley, screw
Screw to pump water
Burning lens
Catapult to sink ships by hurling rocks
Compound pulley to move ships overland (dry dock)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY ► Law of Floating Bodies
HYDROSTATICS mechanics of fluids at rest
Discovered ratio between volumes of sphere and cylinder

“Give me a place to stand and a lever long enough and I will move the earth.”

5. **ARISTARCHUS** of Samos c. 310 – 230 BCE **HELIOCENTRIC THEORY**

Earth revolves around sun
Earth rotates on axis
Rejected >

6. PTOLEMY of Alexandria 90 – 168 CE “Father of Modern Geography”

Geocentric theory accepted ► > *Almagest*

Maps with North at top, East on right > “latitude” & “longitude”

Drew spherical earth on a plane surface

Most influential miscalculation in history ► earth 18,000 miles diameter -- Eastern Asia much closer to western Europe >

7. MEDICINE work in Alexandria, use bodies of criminals

a) **HEROPHILUS** of Chalcedon early 3rd Cent. BCE Greatest anatomist of antiquity

First known to dissect humans

Detailed description of brain

Significance of pulse & its use in diagnosis

Arteries contain only blood (no air, as Aristotle thought)

Function of arteries ► carry blood from heart to all body

b) **ERASISTRATUS** mid-3rd century BCE

Founder of Physiology

heart valves

motor & sensory nerves

veins & arteries connected

1st to totally reject “4 humors” theory

condemned bloodletting as treatment

H. SOCIAL LIFE IN HELLENISTIC WORLD

COSMOPOLITAN ► Alexandria, Egypt

GREEK language, culture

PROFESSIONALISM & SPECIALIZATION

WOMEN'S STATUS : access to education, own property

DEVOTED TO PERSONAL COMFORT

CONGESTED SLUMS ► unemployment

I. CULTURAL LIFE IN HELLENISTIC WORLD

ART Sculpture ► Colossus of Rhodes

Emotions depicted

Landscapes painted

Mausoleum popular ►

TOWN PLANNING MILETUS ► grid plan / parallel streets, rectangular blocks

LITERATURE DEBASED, SENSATIONALISTIC, little attention to character

Depicts adultery, children tricking parents, seamy side of life

Reflected society's lax morals, uncertain values, disillusion

ALEXANDER'S LEGACY

PRESERVED GREEK ATTITUDE: value history, science, literature

Polis > *cosmopolis* big cities

Simplicity > *complexity* big gov't, business

Idealistic > *naturalistic*

Certainty > *Questioning, struggle for answers*

Purity > *debasement of “virtue”*

ROME TIMELINE

I. ORIGINS

- 1,000 BCE Latin-speaking people entered the Italian Peninsula
- 753 BCE Founded village of Rome, "River City"
- 600 BCE Conquered by Etruscans
- 509 BCE Romans revolt, gain independence, establish *Res Publica*

II. REPUBLIC

- A. EARLY REPUBLIC
 - 509-264 BCE Unify control of the Italian Peninsula
- B. LATE REPUBLIC BCE Unify the Mediterranean World
 - 31 BCE Battle of Actium

III. EMPIRE

- A. ROMAN EMPIRE IN THE **WEST** 31 BCE – 476 CE
 - 31 BCE – 180 CE Augustan Age / *Pax Romana*
- B. **EASTERN** ROMAN EMPIRE ORGANIZED
 - 300 CE under reign of Diocletian
 - 330 CE Capital at Constantinople
 - 330 CE – 1453 CE Byzantine Empire

IV. CHRISTIANITY AND ROME 30 CE – present

See material after "Fall (?) of Rome"

ROME

I. SETTLEMENT

1500 – 1000 BCE
 Same time that Dorians are moving into Greece
 Bronze Age culture with horses & wheeled carts

753 BCE ESTABLISH ROME
 Legend of **Romulus** and Remus

600 BCE **ETRUSCAN CONQUEST**
 Some relation to Greek culture
 Music & pottery

arch & vault construction
 gladiatorial combat
 phalanx formation
 burial customs

divination
 sewers
latifundia
 concrete

509 BCE **REVOLT AGAINST ETRUSCANS**
 King Tarquin "the Proud"
 Establish ***Res Publica***

II. EARLY REPUBLIC 509 – 264 --All dates are BCE

A. EXPANSION OVER PENINSULA “Manifest Destiny”

King Pyrrhus ally of Greeks in southern Italy defeated
Romans impose common currency, language, government

Three Levels of Citizenship

1. Full Roman Citizen – all rights and vote
2. *Sine suffragio* – “without vote”
3. *socii* – allies (conquered “free” people)

B. EFFECTS OF 250 YEARS OF CONTINUOUS MILITARY CONQUEST

Roman Legion Never give up mentality
Agrarian economy Similar to Sparta

C. **PATRICIANS VS. PLEBEIANS** No written constitution

1. Officials from socio-economic classes
 Consuls 2 Patricians elected; theory of having power from the people
 advice and consent
 appoint bureaucracy: justice finance cities
 religion (*pontifex maximus* “pontiff”) censors
 Automatic advancement into Senate
2. Senate 300 aristocratic men w/ life tenure >
 life tenure family connections client patronage
3. Popular Assembly **Plebeians gain power: army service, pay taxes**
 Select local officials & operate judicial system
 Councilium Plebes
 4 Tribunes w/ veto over Senate

450 “Law of the **Twelve Tables**”

445 **Marry** Patricians

367 1 consul must be plebeian – move into **Senate**

300 Plebeians can become **priests**

287 HORTENSIAN LAW – Plebeian council laws binding

III. LATE ROMAN REPUBLIC 264-31 (all BCE)

Expansion overseas in 3rd Century led to >

Social & economic revolution in 2nd Century which undermined & destroyed the Republic in >

Civil wars of the 1st Century

A. EXPANSION OVERSEAS -- WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN

PUNIC WARS 3 wars with Carthage

1st Punic War 264-241

Cause: to get grain-growing area of Sicily

Conduct: developed naval power for invasion; **legionnaires on ships**

Consequences: **get Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica** > **Ruled directly from Rome**

Tax collection sold to highest bidder

Romans develop navy, grappling hook, marines

2nd Punic War 218-202

Cause: Rome and Carthage conflict over Spain

Conduct: Gov. Hamilcar Barca, son HANNIBAL

Sarguntum in Spain has status of “friend” of Rome

217 Quintus Fabius Maximus “the delayer” **Fabian tactics**

216 Battle of Cannae
 209 Cornelius Scipio "Africanus"
 204 Scipio defeats Carthage
 202 Hannibal vs. Scipio at ZAMA

Consequences:

Carthage paid huge reparations
Ceded all Spain to Rome
 "Carthaginian Peace"

Surrendered all but 10 ships
 Smoldering hatred of Rome

3rd Punic War

Cause: Carthage recovering Inflammatory rhetoric > Marcus Porius Cato
 Carthage rejected Rome's ultimatum, re-armed without Rome's permission

Conduct: 3 year siege, 90% death rate in Carthage

Consequences: **All survivors killed, sold into slavery**

Carthage burned & salted

Rome gained big foothold in Africa

B. EXPANSION OVERSEAS -- MACEDONIA, GREECE, ASIA --- 4 wars

Attack **Macedonia** for siding with Carthage in 1st Punic War

168 Antiochus of **Syria**

147 **Greece** a Roman province

133 **Asia Minor** as bequest of King of Pergamum

63 Palestine

Egypt by 30 BCE

IMPACT OF OVERSEAS EXPANSION

"National security"

Marked increase in slavery

Decline of small farmers

Growth of city mob –"client system", "bread & circuses"

Emergence of MIDDLE CLASS

Increase in luxury "Oppian Law of 215" – limit on gold

Greek/Hellenistic philosophies

Decline of character and values

C. CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS/CIVIL WARS OF 1ST CENTURY BCE

Senate was the arena for conflict

Power was the goal

Military, mobs, & slaves were the tools

ELEMENTS OF CRISIS:

family alliances

city mob

military loyalties

slaves (40% pop.)

Senate

aristocrats

provinces

2 main parties in Senate/oligarchy -- contest for power

Optimates

Preserve status quo

Control Senate

Populares

"demagogue" control

ally with tribunes, popular assembly

1. GRACCHI REFORM 133-121 BCE *City mob power*

133 Tiberius Gracchus

123 Gaius Gracchus

2. MARIUS vs. SULLA 104-78 BCE *Army power*

Marius > reformed army, gained control of it
88 BCE revolt against Rome in Asia Minor > Sulla commanded army

3. “1st Triumvirate” > CAESAR, POMPEY & CRASSUS

Crassus suppressed SPARTACUS-led slave revolt 73 BCE

killed in Persia 53

Pompey in Palestine 74-62

JULIUS CAESAR joins 1st Triumvirate 60 Elected consul 59 Command in Gaul
By 52 BCE *contest between Pompey & Caesar*

March 1, 49 BCE Caesar crossed the Rubicon > Defeated Pompey at Pharsalus 48

CAESAR’S RULE 48-44

Senate to 900

Julian Calendar

Combined military & civil powers

Huge free entertainments

Doubtful succession

4. ANTONY vs. OCTAVIAN

Antony, Octavian, Lepidus = 2nd Triumvirate > Defeat Brutus & Cassius at Battle of Philippi 42

Lepidus retires Antony rules Gaul & East, Cleopatra Octavian rules Italy & West

BATTLE OF ACTIUM Sept. 2, 31 BCE

IV. THE ROMAN EMPIRE 31 BCE – 476 CE/AD

A. THE AUGUSTAN AGE “DISGUISED ABSOLUTISM”

Octavian > “Augustus”

Princeps -- “first citizen”

Imperator -- command army

Pontifex Maximus – chief priest

Military

Battle of Teutoburg Forest 9 CE

Praetorian Guard 45,000 soldiers in Rome

***Pax Romana* 27 BCE-180 CE**

Economic

Manufacturing increase

Postal service

Free trade

“All Roads lead to Rome”

Religion/Philosophy

Promote Stoicism: duty, submission, self-discipline

Mystery religions

Science & Engineering

Aqueducts

Colosseum (69-96)

Medicine: Galen of Pergamum 130-200

rounded arch

Pantheon

dome

triumphal arches

Literature

Cicero	Catullus	Horace	
Vergil	Ovid	Livy	Tacitus

Social life

B. AUGUSTUS'S SUCCESSORS**1. JULIO-CLAUDIAN EMPERORS all dates CE 37-68**

- a. Tiberius 14-37, adopted son of Augustus
lavish lifestyle smothered in bed
- b. Caligula 37-41
- c. Claudius 41-54
Fiscus Department of Treasury (FISCAL) Poisoned by Agrippina, 4th wife, mother of Nero
- d. Nero 54-68 18 years old > murdered mother, wife & Claudius' son
Great fire of 64 CE blamed on Christians
Golden House, 125-acre palace, on Colosseum site
Jewish revolt in Palestine 66

2. FLAVIAN EMPERORS 69 – 96

- a. Vespasian 69 – 79 **1st non-noble emperor** **Colosseum**, 93 days of regular events + festivals
- b. Titus 79 – 81 > Arch of Titus Mt. Vesuvius Pompeii
- c. Domitian 81 – 96

3. FIVE GOOD EMPERORS 96 – 180

- a. Nerva 96 – 98
- b. Trajan 98 – 117 > Forum, Dacia (Romania)
- c. Hadrian 117 – 138 > Hadrian's wall
Last Jewish revolt, Jerusalem
- d. Antoninus Pius 138 – 161
- e. Marcus Aurelius 161 – 180
- f. Commodus (a sadist strangled by guard)

C. CRISIS OF THE 3RD CENTURY**1. CAUSES & CONDITIONS**

Poor leaders
Population decline

DEVELOPMENT OF CHRISTIANITY

I. STEPS TO “ESTABLISHMENT”

Sect of Judaism

Early limited persecution

(Saint) Paul - missionary / New Testament

Diocletian 280-305

Constantine

Gratian 375-383

Theodosius 389-395

II. ORGANIZATION OF EARLY CHURCH

Urban bishop, liturgy, deacons, preachers

Diocesan adopted parallel structure to political structure organized by Diocletian

Ecclesia apostolic succession

5 “apostolic sees” > Jerusalem, Rome, Antioch, Constantinople, Alexandria

III. EARLY CHURCH COUNCILS

A. Council of Nicaea 325 Constantine “Trinity”

1st creedal statement, ***Nicaean Creed***

Set **date for Easter** (observed in West)

B. Council of Ephesus 431 Nestor/Nestorians

No councils for 700 years—“unorthodox” go away

After “fall of Rome” Church gains power in vacuum—contest bet. spiritual and temporal authorities continues

IV. CHURCH FATHERS

A. Greek

B. Latin (all 3 were made saints later on

1. **AMBROSE** 339-397 Bishop of Milan Earliest hymn-writer

Claimed spiritual supercedes temporal

2. **JEROME** 331-419 monasticism *hagiography*

VULGATE

3. **AUGUSTINE OF HIPPO** 354-430 theologian

City of God in response to sack of Rome 410

Linear Progressive view of history

V. DEVELOPMENT OF THE PAPACY

A. BISHOP OF ROME GAINS SUPREMACY 1ST – 3RD centuries

B. BISHOP OF ROME 4th–7th cent

1. Damasus I 366-384 “**papal primacy**”

sponsored *Vulgate*

“*papa*” – addresses other bishops as “sons”

2. Siricius 384-399

first to use “Pope”, issue decretal

3. Innocent I 401-417 claimed right to decide issues
4. Leo I “the Great” 440-461 bought off Vandals 455
5. Valentinian declared Rome authority over all west. bishops
6. Gelasius I 492-496 (post 476) “**Theory of Two Swords**”

7. GREGORY I “THE GREAT” 590-604 Founder of the Medieval Papacy

Liturgy
 Music
 Teaching
 Pastoral Rule
 Monasticism
 Missionaries
 To England
 Adapt Roman pagan sites for Christian use, build churches

Pope in West is local, Church center is Byzantium until 11th cent.

VI. MONASTICISM

A. ORIGINS

B. **ST. BENEDICT** 480-543 Monte Casino *Rule of St. Benedict*

C. IRISH MONASTICISM No resistance to Christianity >
 preserve pagan heritage in Vernacular literature *Book of Kells*
 preserve Latin & Christian learning Easter different date married clergy

SUCCESSORS TO ROME

ROMAN IDEALS

State: Abstract, natural law
 Descended from god
 To ruler, to people
Law: Pronounced by state
 Require loyalty to state
 State enforcement

GERMAN IDEALS

Tribal society
 Ascending order from tribe
 To king
 Personal oath
 Loyalty to tribal leader
vergild law of compensation / *vendetta* kin group punished

Some adopted Roman culture, Christianity, perpetuated both -- with varying modifications and intensity!

IN THE WEST

I. KINGDOM OF THE FRANKS

A. CLOVIS 481-511

B. MEROVINGIAN RULERS “long-haired kings” Merovech
 divine right to rule – throne belongs to family
 kingdom is personal property of ruler > feudalism
 No primogeniture

Law: custom, unchangeable, local, personal, supernatural

Church: grant land, church courts, immunities, patronage

Demise: NO RULES FOR SUCCESSION > “**Mayor of the Palace**”

II. ENGLAND -- Roman control recedes

7 Anglo-Saxon kingdoms isolated until 1066

597 Augustine of Canterbury

664 Council of Whitby

669 Theodore of Tarsus 1st Archbishop of Canterbury

ANGLO-SAXON HEPTARCHY CONSOLIDATED BY 871

ALFRED THE GREAT - 1ST real King of England 871 - 899

Not feudal -- *FYRD* all free men subject to military service

SHIRES & SHIREIFFS for local civil servants

Controlled Church through patronage

IN THE EAST

BYZANTINE EMPIRE 330 – 1453

A. ORIGINS:

B. NATURE: *Greek – thought, art, language*

1.. Economy: diverse, wealthy, totally regulated, merchants equal to aristocrats

Silk trade, manufactures, high employment

Stable currency for over 6 centuries *solidus*

Agriculture fertile > surpluses

Shipping less important

2. Political: absolutism, emperor

3. Military: army to **recover West, fend off Islam after 632**

4. Religion: “**Caesaropapism**” “**Patriarch**”

C. JUSTINIAN 527-565 wife Theodora

1. Reunite East & West: Peace w/Persia 532

Invade North Africa 534

Capture Ravenna 540

A major cause of “DARK AGES”

destroyed Rome

destroyed stability of Germans

spent his treasury

Byzantines resented taxes for wars

2. **CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS** 528-534

1. *Codex Justinianus* 400 years of Roman laws > ecclesiastical, criminal
2. *Digest* summary of rulings and opinions, interpretations
3. *Institutes* law textbook for students
4. *Novels* laws of Justinian

3. ECONOMIC Trade with Baltic region & Russia

4. CULTURE & ARTS

CHURCHES

Marble
Icons

Hagia Sophia Church of the Holy Wisdom (Constantinople)

Light & Height (Pendentive dome)
Mosaics

LITERATURE

Procopius *Secret History*

CULTURAL COLONIZATION > 9th Cent. Methodius & Cyril –Russia (Cyrillic alphabet) / Caesar = Czar

D. ICONOCLAST SCHISM

726 Leo III banned icons

843 Theodora restored use of icons

1054 Rome

breaks w/

Byzantium

Roman Catholic

Orthodox/nationalistic

Latin

Greek

Pope

Patriarch

clerical celibacy

non-celibate clergy

centralized

autonomous national churches

V. DECLINE & FALL OF BYZANTINE EMPIRE

1071 Battle of Manzikert, Seljuk Turks capture Anatolia

Crusades 1095-1204

1453 Battle of Adrianople

ISLAM

I. BEGINNINGS 610 - 661

A. HISTORICAL SETTING late 6th Cent. A.D.

Eastern Roman Empire vs. Persian Empire (Iran) with Satellite states: Ghassanids vs. Lakhmids. 627 ERE Emperor Heraclius defeated Persians near Nineveh, Peace Treaty in 630 restored to ERE territory including Egypt, Jerusalem, Armenia—and possession of the sacred relics.

ERE is also facing invasion by Germanic tribes in Spain, Italy, and Thrace.

In ERE, Jews and non-“orthodox” Christians had been intensely persecuted for centuries and were ready to support any power that would relieve them of oppression

DISEASE. In 542 Plague hit the ERE, killing perhaps 20 million people, further depleting manpower that would be needed to resist Persians and Arabs in the next century.

Arabia Economy: Western length (along Red Sea) is trade route between Syria (part of ERE) and India, Far East. Mecca was the economic powerhouse, based on trade in gold, slaves, spices, textiles.

Religion: 1. Arabs were polytheistic. *Ka’bah* in Mecca a major pilgrimage site for worship of 3 female deities (Al-Lat, Al-Uzzah, and Manat). *Allah* was the remote, undefined supreme force (*al-ilah*, “the god”). 2. Individual “holy men” of Arab and Christian faiths, live in caves and desert seeking spiritual experience 3. Many Jews and non-orthodox Christians lived in Arabia, escaping persecution from ERE.

Society and government Tribal organization, no central government. Women had some property rights, were not necessarily worse off than in other contemporary societies.

MUHAMMAD

570 Muhammad born **595 MARRIED** **610 “begins teaching**
 622 “ Islam on the verge of extinction from persecution in Mecca—some companions had fled to Africa. Made mystical journey from Mecca to Jerusalem, then into heaven. Followers fled to Yathrib (Madina -- formerly spelled Medina). **The *Hegira (hijra-migration)* to Yathrib marks Year 1 in the Muslim calendar.**”
 630 “ triumphal return to Mecca
 632 death of Muhammad

FIRST 4 SUCCESSORS TO MUHAMMAD

632 – 634 **Abu Bakr, 1st Caliph**
 634 – 644 **Umar**
 Set date for Muslim calendar to begin on *Muharram* I (July 16,622), the date of Muhammad’s arrival at Yathrib (Madina)
 Completed gathering the revelations and organized them in final scriptural form as **suras** (chapters)
 Assembled reports, recollections, and memories of Muhammad’s words and deeds, the *ahadith*
 Instituted segregated worship of the sexes
 Established Arab/Islamic Empire by conquest:
 Damascus 635 **Persia 637** **Jerusalem 638**
 Egypt 642 **India 643** (full conquest in later centuries)
 644 Assassinated , succession disputes in Hashimite tribe
 644 – 656 **Uthman** (Sunni)
650 Authoritative *Quran* compiled and organized into *suras*; destroyed variant texts
 ○ Spread Islam to North Africa, Armenia, Afghanistan
 ○ Lived luxurious lifestyle, ignored charity obligations; seen as subverting the true faith of Islam.
 ASSASSINATED, beaten and stabbed by a mob
 656 – 661 **Ali is caliph (Shi’ite) assassinated**

FIRST SPLIT

Sunni
 Caliph line from **Abu Bakr**
 Elect caliph by tribal tradition
 Accept *Sunna*, traditions of
Muhammad + Koran
Majority of Muslims

Shi’ite
 Caliphs descended through **Ali**
 Caliph direct descendant of Muhammad
 Accept only *Koran*
 Absolutist rule

Sufi

Rebel against Ali's autocratic rule, assassinate him
 Accept only revelation
 Mystical religious experience & ascetic ideals: fasting, purification, simple life
 Adopted local customs of conquered people into Islam
 Whirling dervishes

II. MAJOR TEACHINGS OF ISLAM

ALLAH is the only God. Ultra monotheistic. Totally rejects Christian concept of Trinity, but many times in the *Quran* Allah speaks of Himself in the plural. Interestingly, Muslims have not debated the nature of God as Christians have the nature of Jesus

FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM *required observances for all Muslims*

Shahada, recite the creed, "There is no god but Allah and Muhammad is His Prophet."

Prayer 5 times daily, facing Mecca, cleansing before prayer essential. Praying together is required only at noon on Fridays.

Almsgiving Must give to charity to help the poor, widows, orphans, etc. **Fasting** totally from dawn to dusk every day in month of *Ramadan*

Haji, Pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in lifetime (almsgiving helps less fortunate make this trip)

No formal priesthood Imams are prayer leaders, not priests.

Resurrection Many promises of reward in heaven or punishment in hell, determined by one's actions in this life.

Angels Angel Gabriel appropriated from Judaism/Christianity. Others depicted in older art work.

Images Religious use of images forbidden, but some were used; Many older Islamic objects, as well as objects from other religions, have been defaced by "traditionalists" (what is the real *tradition*?)

QURAN / KORAN -- ALLAH (only God) -- MUHAMMAD (prophet of Allah)

Roots in "people of the book" > scriptures & people of Judaism, Christianity

Multiple wives, subordinate role of women

FIGHTING FELLOW MUSLIMS "If two parties of believers take up arms the one against the other, make peace between them. If either of them commits aggression against the other, fight against the aggressors til they submit to Allah's judgement. . . .The believers are a band of brothers. Make peace among your brothers and fear Allah, so that you may be shown mercy." [Nawood, *Koran*, 268]]

UNBELIEVERS AND PEOPLE OF THE BOOK "The unbelievers among the People of the book [Jews and Christians] and the pagans did not desist from unbelief until the proof was given them: an apostle from Allah reading sanctified pages from eternal scriptures. [People of the Book] were enjoined to serve Allah and to worship none but Him, to attend to their prayers and to pay the alms-tax. That surely, is the true faith. The unbelievers among the People of the book and the pagans shall burn for ever in the fire of Hell. They are the vilest of all creatures. But of all creatures those that embrace the Faith and do good works are the noblest. Allah will reward them with the gardens of Eden, gardens watered by running streams, where they shall dwell for ever." Nawood, *Koran*, 29; also 378-79 and other passages]

WAR AGAINST UNBELIEVERS "Fight for the sake of Allah those that fight against you, but do not attack them first. Allah does not love the aggressors. Kill them wherever you find them. Drive them out of the places from which they drove you. Idolatry is worse than carnage. But do not fight them within the precincts of the Holy Mosque unless they attack you there; if they attack you put them to the sword. Thus shall the unbelievers be rewarded; but if they mend their ways, know that Allah is forgiving and merciful. Fight against them until idolatry is no more and Allah's religion reigns supreme." [Nawood, *Koran*, 343]

"Prophet, make war on the unbelievers and the hypocrites and deal sternly with them. Hell shall be their home, evil their fate." [Nawood, *Koran*, 430]

III. Umayyad Dynasty 661-750

661-680 **Caliph Muawiya** founds dynasty capital at Damascus

Sunni aristocratic rule penetrate India

Spread Islam to North Africa, Spain, Persia

Foreigners convert or pay tax to observe "pagan" religion

685-705 **Abd al-Malik** introduced coins with Arabic text to replace Byzantine & Persian coinage.

Sponsored construction of the DOME OF THE ROCK in Jerusalem 685-91.

Policy of perpetual *jihad*: Territorial conquest became the means to keep power—combine traditional Arab militarism and desire for plunder with religious motive to spread Islam. As subjugated peoples converted to Islam, Caliphs faced 2 problems: 1. tax revenues declined because Muslims didn't have to pay the non-believer fees that Jews, Christians, and other non-Muslims paid – had to keep expanding to keep collecting tax revenues.

2. Converts demanded the same rights as Arab Muslims who did not mingle with native ethnic believers and had more political and economic privileges than native people.

Policy of “no compulsion in religion” (toleration)

JEW and CHRISTIANS had to pay “non-believer” taxes but were not forced to convert to Islam. They suffered many liabilities, including not being allowed to build new houses of worship, hold public processions, and bell-ringing restricted [people used bells as call for services]. Proselytizing was a capital offense. Neither could give evidence against a Muslim in court [denied any legal recourse]. In some areas had to wear specified colors or style of garment. *But, for Jews this was an improvement over the sanctions imposed on them in the Christian ERE.* Rather than exterminate Christianity, Muslims were willing to allow it to wither, as seen in the decline in number of Christian bishops in Africa under Muslim control:

early 400s	700	Catholic bishops in Africa
mid-900s	40	
1050	5	
1076	2	not enough to perform a valid consecration of a new bishop

IV. ABBASID DYNASTY 750–1268 Clan of al-`Abbas; Began as Shi'ite, became Sunni

750 – 754 Caliph Abu al-Abbas Iraq

Non-Arab converts in eastern regions felt they were not treated fairly by Umayyad-Arab Muslims. In 747 Abbasids launched campaign against Umayyads, killing most of them by 750. Took control of Caliphate and moved the capital to a new city named *Madinat al-Salam* (City of Peace)—**now BAGHDAD.**

754 – 775 Caliph Al'Mansur Arab to *Islamic* empire

775 – 785 Caliph Al-Mahdi Persian court & cultural practices

massacre Uma Abd Al-Rahman escaped to Spain, establishes emirate –**fractures political unity of Islamic world**

786 – 809 Caliph Harun al-Rashid > emirate in North Africa

813 – 833 Al-Mamun > emirate in Iraq

833 – 842 Al-Mu'Tasim Recruit Turks as mercenaries

945 new Shi'ite branch gets power w/ center in IRAQ

1055 Turks conquer Baghdad –establish sultanate as political office of power

1268 Mongols end Caliphate

V. ISLAM IN EUROPE

1. IBERIAN PENINSULA: Spain & Portugal

711 Tariq ibn Ziyad invaded Spain at Gibraltar (*Jabal Tariq* “Mount of Tariq”)

732 Muslims armies defeated at Tours, near Paris.

756–788 Abd Al-Rahman I escaped Abbasids' slaughter of Umayyads, established Umayyad *emirate* at Córdoba. Very liberal religious toleration for Christians and Jews (great contrast with Christian policies after 1492)

912–961 Abd Al-Rahman III adopted title of Caliph and severed political ties with Baghdad. **ISLAM FRACTURED, in politics as well as succession of caliphate.**

RECONQUISTA Christian kingdoms began campaigning in late 700s to regain territory from Muslims. 11th Century, Umayyad Caliphate collapsed, Muslims fragmented into petty kingdoms, which made it easier for Christians to rival Muslim leaders. (Muslims in Iberia were called Moors because they had come from NW Africa, an area the Romans called Mauretania.) 1085 Toledo fell to Christians. Southern Iberia was in Muslim control.

NASRID DYNASTY consolidated southern Spain by 1232, built Alhambra at Granada.

1236 Córdoba fell to Ferdinand III of Castile in Christian *Reconquista*. He converted the Great Mosque, decorated by Byzantine Christian mosaic artists, to the cathedral. Muslim city had the largest library in Europe, 400,000 volumes including Greek classics, Roman law and literature, history, and science. **“Arabic” numerals and decimal system introduced here by Muslims.**

1340 Nasrids defeated by Christians but allowed to remain in *Al-Andalus* (southeast Spain), paying tribute to Christian rulers. Last Nasrid ruler Abu `abd Allah surrendered to Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492. The treaty

guaranteed religious toleration for inhabitants of Granada—until fanatical cardinal in 1499 demanded expulsion of Muslims and Jews.

PORTUGAL push out Moors, establish Christian kingdom in 1147.

2. SICILY and ITALY

827 Conquer Sicily ► rule until Normans in early 12th century

846 **attack ROME**, burn St. Peter's (original) and other churches

935 Capture Genoa

1015 Capture, control Sardinia

ATTACKED PISA, destroyed the church and bell tower Christians rebuilt the tower beginning in 1173 (the famous "Leaning Tower")

VI. ISLAM IN AFRICA

- A. Egypt 909 Fatimid tribe opposes Abbasids
established Independent caliphate at new city of *al-Qahira* (now Cairo)
- B. North Africa emirates established in Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria

VII. ISLAM IN TURKEY **SULTANATE / SUNNI** separate religious & temporal powers

833 **Abbasid caliphs began employing Turks as mercenaries**

1055 **SELJUK TURKS** captured Baghdad

1071 captured Jerusalem, defeat Byzantines at Manzikert

1076 captured Damascus

Al-Ghazzali formed basis of modern Sunni Islam

Hasari Sabbah, Shi'ite organized terrorist movement that was anti-Turk/ anti-Sunni: *assassins* (hashish eaters)

- c. 1100 Seljuk Sultanate broke into local states
- SALADIN -- Crusades

OTTOMAN TURKS emerge by 1453, end Byzantine rule

- Rule Turkey, Palestine, Syria, Lebanon until 1918

VIII. ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION – heavily influenced by Roman & Persian culture

1. SCIENCE, MATHEMATICS, AND LEARNING

Baghdad and Córdoba centers of learning. Córdoba's library of 400,000 volumes preserved Greek and Latin classics

Algebra, algorithm, "Arabic" numerals (1,2,3, etc., borrowed from India)

Engineering and hydraulics, waterwheels for power & irrigation

Developed hospitals with wards for specific health issues

Orthopedic surgery and use of anesthesia

2. AGRICULTURE

Irrigation systems in arid climates produced abundant crops with almost no lost water

Introduced crops into Europe through Iberia: cotton, rice, hard wheat, sorghum, sugarcane, saffron, lemon, lime, & orange citrus fruits, apricot, fig, pomegranate, banana, watermelon, spinach, artichoke, eggplant

3. LIFESTYLE

Enjoyed huge variety of food, with dietary restrictions much like Jews

Cleanliness very important, towns and villages had public bathhouses (900 in Córdoba!). Used toothpaste and deodorant.

Architecture and design very important, great works of art

4. CHRISTIANS AND JEWS

Both religions were “tolerated”, but adherents paid high taxes and had few civil rights (couldn’t testify in court against a Muslim, couldn’t build new synagogues or churches, couldn’t conduct public processions, etc.). Islamic rule was far more beneficent to Jews than Christian rule had been. Christians, however, had mixed responses to Muslim rule. Many easily became Arab-speaking and adopted lifestyles to fit in. MANY, HOWEVER, RESISTED ASSIMILATION INTO DOMINANT MUSLIM CULTURE Paul Alvarus, a mid-9th Century Andalusi Jew who converted to Christianity, complained: “My fellow Christians love to read the poems and romances of the Arabs; they study the Arab theologians and philosophers, not to refute them, but to form a correct and elegant Arabic. Where is the layman who now reads the Latin commentaries on the Holy Scriptures, or who studies the Gospels, prophets, or Apostles? Alas! **All talented young Christians read and study with enthusiasm the Arab books;** they gather immense libraries at great expense; they despise the Christian literature as unworthy of attention. They have forgotten their language. For every one who can write a letter in Latin to a friend, there are a thousand who can express themselves in Arabic with elegance, and write better poems in this language than the Arabs themselves.” [O’Shea, p. 89-90]

5. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

INTERNATIONAL TRADE -- Silk road route from Orient to Middle East & Europe

Gold, spices, textiles, medicines

SLAVERY Muslims initiated trade in Africans as slaves in India & southwest Asia; also bought & sold Christians as slaves, often those captured in battle

WESTERN EUROPE: THE CAROLINGIAN DYNASTY

I. ORIGINS

- A. Mayor of the Palace
- B. Pepin Heristal, Charles Martel, Pepin the Short
- C. “Donation of Pepin” 756

II. CHARLEMAGNE “Charles the Great” “Carolus Magnus”

- A. Accession 768, sole rule 771 d/ 814
- B. Conquests
 - North: 32 campaigns in Saxony & Germany
 - East: Austria, Hungary, Bavaria
 - South: Spain *Reconquista* “Song of Roland”
 - Italy: King of Lombards

Forced all new subjects to convert to Christianity

C. Administration

Local authorities: counts, margraves, lieutenants
 Royal officials: *Missi Dominici* --
Vassi Dominici --

Law: imperial decrees, “customary” law in writing **personal oath tied men to king**

No taxation -- believe king should live on his own wealth/resources
Germanic idea

D. CAROLINGIAN RENAISSANCE

- Church only complex institution: written language, urban
- 1. Palace School at **Aachen** (Aix-la-Chapelle) Alcuin of York
- 2. Schools at churches & monasteries
- 3. **Carolingian miniscule:**

4. Literature: royal annals, hagiography, bio. of Charlemagne

E. "CORONATION" Christmas Day 800 in Rome

Pope Leo III > **HOLY ROMAN EMPEROR** (HRE)

1. Different from earlier Roman emperors > Western, Christian, German/northern European
2. Disadvantage: papal coronation implied papal superiority
Char. Crowned his own son as successor

F. LOUIS "the Pious" 814-840

G. KINGDOM FRAGMENTS Language, territory

Louis "the German" King of East Franks

Lothair middle-imperial title HRE, Aachen & Rome

Charles "the bald" King of West Franks

Charles & Louis vs. Lothair 842 "Oath of Strasburg"

843 Treaty of Verdun divides Charlemagne's kingdom

855 Lothair died, brothers divide HRE (Alsace-Lorraine controversy)

Alps divide N & S regions of HRE

SUCCESSORS WEAK, ILLITERATE, GREEDY FOR MORE LAND

9TH-12TH CENTURIES: DECLINE & RECOVERY WITH STABILITY DERIVED FROM CHURCH & FEUDALISM

INTERNAL DECLINE

Breakup of Charlemagne's kingdom

Reversion to Germanic tribal traditions

Fragmentation of Church > Iconoclast schism

"Counts" and "bishops" become powerful – Church uses nobles and churchmen to counter kings/HRE

EXTERNAL SOURCES OF DECLINE: INVASIONS

1. ISLAM

2. VIKINGS late 8th Cent.

795 Ireland -- destroy monasteries

839 Russia

911 France & Spain Duke Rollo > 1st Duke of **Normandy**

Sicily/Italy

3. MAGYARS

896 Italy

900 Bavaria, almost to Paris

955 Otto I of Germany defeated them at Augsberg

Germany & Italy break into small states > reunited in late 1870s

THE AGE OF FEUDALISM

FEUDALISM WAS NOT:

An organized, uniformly practiced system

A system that included serfs --Manorial system used serfs

FEUDALISM WAS: "A local, land-based, decentralized system of government in which public power (stable authority) was in the private hands of a military aristocracy"

two pillars of Feudalism: personal loyalty, transfer of land

The Result of breakup of public authority, not its cause

A Military system: homage & hierarchy of military men acting with God's sanction/oath

A Landholding system for aristocrats

TERMINOLOGY of FEUDALISM

<i>Allodial land (desmesne)</i>	full ownership of land, pass to heirs, no dues paid
<i>feudatory fief (benefice)</i>	conditional grant of land > requires military service could be reclaimed by "owner" > included peasants
<i>escheat</i>	reversion to actual owner – if he had power to recover
<i>Lord (suzerain)</i>	one who granted the fief
<i>Vassals</i>	one who received the land/ pledged homage to lord
<i>Leige Lord</i>	<u>primary obligations</u> owed to him
<i>Investiture</i>	contract of vassal's receiving land

CHURCH'S ROLE: **Churchmen hold lands, benefices, as feudal lords**

Peace of God

Truce of God

Promotes monarchy/ stronger central gov't as way to end violence

A. TRAINING OF KNIGHTS: Page Squire Knight
New Devices: metal armor horseshoe stirrup

B. FEUDALISM'S VIEW OF WOMEN: *Eve and Virgin Mary*
"Courtly Love" 12th Cent. Eleanor of Aquitaine

C. FEUDAL OBLIGATIONS OF VASSAL

Auxilium military service, 40 days

Consilium sit on Lord's court, administer justice

Aids money payments: knighting, marriage, ransom

D. ELABORATE CEREMONY FOR ILLITERATE ARISTOCRATS

FEUDALISM: "MILITARY" CLASSES

MANORIALISM: "MILITARY" AND "CIVILIAN" CLASSES

MANORIALISM

MANOR Lord's house, *demesne*, woodland, peasants & land they worked for themselves

SERF/PEASANT surrendered freedom for protection

Obligation to remain on land

Mutual obligations/benefits bet. Serf and Master

JURISDICTION OF MASTER tax serfs

Charge rents and fees

Hold court for settling disputes between serfs – "custom" law

MUCH OPEN, UNSETTLED LAND IN EUROPE

> **SERFS COULD RUN AWAY OR BARGAIN FOR BETTER PAY & BENEFITS**

AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION OF 10TH-11TH CENTURIES

Northern European vs. Southern European >

Methods & technology last through 17th Century

I. NEW IMPLEMENT

Plow w/ heavy wheels (Germans) & blade to cut into clay soil
marginal land tillable >

- labor saving by plowing row only once
- promoted communal system of agriculture: oxen

II. NEW PLANTING TECHNIQUES

Strips of long furrows instead of squares

Crop Rotation: use 3 fields instead of 2

Summer crops: vegetables (fresh & preserved in brine)

Fall crops: cereal, wheat, millet

Spring crops: peas, legumes, lentils **“Bean theory”**

New Crops: green cover & food > better soil, better human diet & health, fodder for animals

Fertilization still a problem – too little livestock

III. NEW POWER -- HORSE

Ox slow, weak, limited endurance

1. Horse shoe: 890 from Siberia
2. Horse collar: weight on shoulders

MORE & BETTER FOOD > HUGE POPULATION INCREASE:

BY 12TH CENT.: ECONOMIC, SOCIAL CONDITIONS MORE STABLE

Money economy as peasants sell surplus, buy freedom

Markets & merchants develop basis for towns

Law regained as works are retrieved from Islamic Spain

Education as universities founded

DECLINE OF FEUDALISM: RISE OF NATION-STATE, CRUSADES

EMERGENCE OF TOWN LIFE/ URBAN CENTERS

Markets & Fairs:

Manufactures:

Merchants:

Money economy:

DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL STATES IN WESTERN EUROPE

SPAIN: *RECONQUISTA*

Muslims control $\frac{3}{4}$ of territory from early 700s

Small Christian kingdoms in north: Aragon, Castile, Catalonia, Leon, Navarre

Caliphate collapse late 900s – 23 small Muslim states

Christian kingdoms move on parallel front to recover control

1085 Recover TOLEDO, Roman/Greek learning

1086-1147 PORTUGAL regained, “Christian” kingdom

1212 Huge victory for combined armies of 3 kingdoms

1230 Leon & Castile permanently united

1236-1248 Castile recovers Cordoba & Seville / Granada’s Muslim rulers pay tribute

1492 Marriage of Ferdinand (Aragon) & Isabella (Castile) –final expulsion of “Moors”

GERMANY: NORTHERN PART OF HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE

Treaty of Verdun 843 -- Saxony, Bavaria, Swabia, Lorraine, Franconia, Thuringia – local ruler a duke
MONARCH: hereditary succession, “election” by dukes (electors)

I. CAROLINGIAN Monarchs 814 – 911

II. SAXON DYNASTY 912 - 1024

1. OTTO I (936 – 973) revived HOLY ROMAN EMPEROR
CAESAROPAPISM & Tried to recover Italy from Muslims
2. OTTO III (983 – 1002) mutual alliance with Church
3. HENRY II (983 1024) Slavs organize Kingdom of POLAND
SAXON SIGNIFICANCE
Set precedent for German ruler to dominate Church
Set pattern of expansion to East:
Strengthened Monarchy:

III. SALIAN DYNASTY 1024 - 1125

1. CONRAD II Civil service, rise to noble class
2. HENRY III silver discovered, appoint German popes
3. HENRY IV (1056 – 1106) **INVESTITURE CONFLICT**
POPE GREGORY VII 1075 demanded end of “lay investiture” & homage to secular ruler
Forced Henry to do penance at Canossa
HRE invaded Italy, popes supported rebellion of Dukes
1122 CONCORDAT OF WORMS **“Dualist Theory”**
 - a. HRE gave up investiture of spiritual office
 - b. Pope permitted bishops to give homage for land

Church & State accept dualist concept -- truce not settlement
Germany splintered into 300+ units IN REBELLIONS, CIVIL WAR
Monarch lost much of his personal estate

D. HOHENSTAUFEN DYNASTY 1152 - 1254

FRANCE: CAPETIAN DYNASTY, NATION-STATE 987 – 1326

Tribal legacy:

Problem:

King’s expenses: household, civil bureaucracy, military
Feudal system decentralized power in hands of great nobles

THEME OF FRENCH MONARCHY: gain financial resources

1. expand government/territory
2. exert independence from Nobility – centralize power
3. establish independence from Church

CAPETIANS ENJOYED:

Avoided role in early Crusades to secure power at home
Continued strong alliance with Church

EARLY PERIOD 987 – 1179 concentrate on keeping power:

I. HUGH CAPET (987 – 996)

Solid finances
No direct challenge to nobles
“Association” of eldest son

MYTHOLOGY TO ESTABLISH LEGITIMACY

married Carolingian princesses
made Coronation a holy rite
manufactured legends: coronation oil sent from heaven
Thaumaturgical power – King heal by touch

II. LOUIS VI “THE FAT” (1108-1137)

Control Ile de France
Son marry Eleanor of Aquitaine
Chief support of Abbot Suger to build Gothic Notre Dame Cathedral

III. LOUIS VII (1137-1179)

2nd Crusade

3rd wife bore son, Philip II

IV. PHILIP II “Augustus” (1180-1223)

1190 3rd Crusade w. Richard “The Lionheart”

A. CONFLICT WITH KING JOHN OF ENGLAND

John violated feudal code
Battle of Bouvines
1.

2.

B. Government of Philip

Money: taxes, sell urban charters
Not dependent on feudal armies
Paris made permanent capital
Paid bureaucracy
Treasury
Courts & Law: bailiffs dispense justice, manage royal estates and revenues

V. LOUIS IX “Saint Louis” (1226 – 1270)

Steps to end feudalism: 1. KING’S JUSTICE supreme over feudal and manorial courts
2. outlaw private wars, forbade wearing armor
3. **INSTALLED INQUISITION**
Allowed King of England to regain French land as vassal

VI. PHILIP IV “the Fair” (1285 – 1314)

Estates General
Roman Law to support Royal absolutism
Direct taxes approved by E.G.

RELATIONS WITH CHURCH

Taxation 1295 -- money for war. **Boniface VIII** declared clergy can’t be taxed w/o prior approval of Papacy

1301 P. indicted a bishop for heresy & treason, removed him

Boniface claimed "benefit of clergy"

1303 *Boniface issued **UNAM SANCTUM**: Church had right to judge kings. Bon. Prepared to excommunicate P.*

1305 P. moved Papacy from Rome to Avignon! "Babylonish Captivity" until 1378 return to Rome

DESTRUCTION OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

P. devised false charges of heresy, burned Jacques Demolay > "appropriated" assets of Templars

PHILIP'S SIGNIFICANCE:

1. **Established theory of Royal "Absolutism"**
basis of French monarchy until 1789
basis of Russian monarchy until 1917
2. **Effective national government reliant on taxation, no reliance on feudal support**
3. **Successful assertion of power over Church**

ENGLAND: ANGLO-SAXONS, DANES, NORMANS

I. Heptarchy succeeds Roman control

II. DANISH INVASIONS/CONQUEST

- A. Canute 1016-1035
- B. Ethelred
- C. **EDWARD THE CONFESSOR** 1042 - 1066
chosen by "aristocrats" witan

Harold Godwinson -- elected by witan, assumes throne
William, duke of Normandy

Sept. 25, 1066 Harold defeats Danish @ Battle of Stamford Bridge

Oct. 14, 1066 faced William at Hastings

III. NORMANS (Plantagenets 1066-1485)

A. WILLIAM "THE CONQUEROR" 1066-1087

feudal system

Domesday Book 1085

French-Norman culture

Embroided England in affairs of Europe

B. HENRY II 1154-1189

Eleanor of Aquitaine:

Power over feudal lords

Knocked down their castles

Collected high feudal "reliefs"

Collected scutage -- income to hire mercenaries

Power over church 1164 Constitutions of Clarendon

1163-1171 Thomas Becket

Control legal system

Common law – tribal and feudal customs

Grand jury – let King initiate prosecutions

Grand Assize – use evidence instead of "ordeal"

C. RICHARD “THE LIONHEART” 1189-1199

3rd Crusade “Robinhood”

D. JOHN 1199 - 1216

Lost French lands to Philip II

Lost contest w/Pope re: appointment of Stephen Langdon as Archbishop of Canterbury

Lost power to nobles: **1215 MAGNA CARTA**

1. LIMIT TAXES TO 3 FEUDAL AIDS: knighting heir, marriage of eldest dtr, ransom
2. DUE PROCESS OF LAW: “free men” can’t be arrested, jailed, or exiled w/o due process trial by “jury of their peers”

E. EDWARD I 1272-1307 Birth of Parliament

Plena Potestas > decisions of representatives binding

Curia Regis > great council of barons

1295 MODEL PARLIAMENT: barons, churchmen, town men (basis for House of commons)

THE CHURCH AND THE CRUSADES

Roman Church ally of kings, involved in secular affairs

Churchmen widely ignoring vows of celibacy

Cluniac reform (910) Monks at Cluny under papal protection

GREGORIAN REFORM 1073-1085 Investiture Conflict

Assert independence & supremacy of Church

Restore moral purity

St. Bernard of Clairvaux abbot 1115-1153

Very “puritanical”

I. 1ST CRUSADE 1096-99 Urban II (Council of Claremont 1095)

Multiple motives for institutions and individuals

Recover Holy Land from Seljuk Turks

Hope to restore universal church

Move knights’ aggression to distant location

Personal ambition – of popes, kings, & feudal lords

Desire for adventure

Gain absolution from sins

Debtors escape creditors

Greed/economic gains

A. PEASANTS’ CRUSADE 1096 Peter the Hermit**B. KNIGHTS’ EXPEDITION**

July 15, 1099 > **CAPTURE JERUSALEM**, massacre Christians, Jews, Muslims

Establish feudal kingdoms w/ King of Jerusalem

2 military orders:

Knights Templars

Knights of the Hospital of St. John (“Knights of St. John”)

Only successful military venture as crusade

II. 2ND CRUSADE 1147 Bernard of Clairvaux**III. 3RD CRUSADE “Crusade of the Kings” 1191**

1187 SALADIN sultan of Seljuk Turks

3 Kings: Richard I (Eng.), Philip II (France), Frederick Barbarossa (HRE, drowns)

V. 4TH CRUSADE 1202 – 1204 Pope Innocent III > economic

VI. RESULTS OF 7 CRUSADES (last in 1250)

1. decline in prestige of Papacy
2. stimulate desire for Eastern goods - trade via VENICE
3. undermined Constantinople/Byzantine empire
4. accelerate emancipation of common people
 - nobles sold freedom/privileges to fund crusades
 - many aristocrats killed
 - national monarchs gain power (challengers killed in East)
5. new tactics in warfare > Muslim archers on horseback
6. exposes upper class Europeans to Muslim culture:

7. accelerate European return to money economy

HIGH POINT OF THE PAPACY

INNOCENT III (1198 – 1216)

1. POWER OVER SECULAR RULERS

- Forced Philip II to take back wife he had “divorced”
- Forced John to cede kingdom for absolution, then buy it back
- Forced John to accept Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury

2. CRUSADE AGAINST HERESY

Albigensians, Waldensians in southern France

3. FOUNDED 2 SECULAR PREACHING ORDERS:

Dominicans Franciscans

4. FOURTH LATERAN COUNCIL 1215

Defined 7 sacraments of Roman Catholic Church

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| Baptism | Confirmation |
| Penance | Matrimony |
| Holy Orders | Extreme Unction (last rites) |
| Holy Eucharist: <i>transubstantiation</i> | |

RENAISSANCE OF THE 12TH CENTURY

I. CAUSES/CONDITIONS THAT PRODUCED IT

- A. Economic:
- B. Political:
- C. Military:
- D. Intellectual:
- E. Religious: Church needs well-trained men
- F. Social/Cultural: contact with Islamic Spain, Middle East

II. INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENTS: 2 crucial attitudes

- 1. Objective truth exists
- 2. Men are capable of knowing truth: reconcile *faith & reason*
ATHEISM UNKNOWN -- UNTHINKABLE IN MIDDLE AGES

A. RELIGIOUS THOUGHT

- 1. ANSELM, Canterbury (1035-1109): faith is basis of knowledge
- 2. PETER ABELARD (1070-1141): "Revelation + Reason"
- 3. **THOMAS AQUINAS** (1225-1274): SUMMA THEOLOGICA
Harmony of faith & reason, each with insights to God
Trinity can only be understood by faith through revelation
Power of God can be understood by reason alone

B. SECULAR INTELLECTUAL ACHIEVEMENTS

- 1. FIRST UNIVERSITIES
- 2. CIVIL LAW > CANON LAW Gratian

III. POLITICAL ASPECTS

- A. Recover Corpus Juris Civilis (Roman Law) > sovereignty
Basis of international law by which to conduct trade
- B. National monarchs gain prestige, educated bureaucrats

IV. ECONOMIC Money economy & prosperity

Trade, new skills, more consumer goods

V. SOCIAL-CULTURAL ASPECTS

- A. Manorial system weakened

B. Towns & cities develop

C. Travel is more secure: “inns” concept from Muslims

D. Architecture: towns w/ public buildings, houses, etc.

“Palaces” replace castles

Churches: Gothic replaces Romanesque style

Abbot Suger, Paris: Notre Dame Cathedral

pointed arch ribbed vault flying buttresses
light stained glass (from Muslims)

E. Literature paper handmade, books hand-printed

- Translations of Greek works: drama, comedy, philosophy
- Rhyme & rhythm in poetry
- Drama: religious mystery plays
- Royal chronicles
- Theological texts
- Vernacular literature in France: love poetry, troubadors
- **King Arthur stories**
- **DANTE (1265-1321)** transition to “Renaissance”
Divine Comedy vernacular text, attack Church

EUROPE IN THE 14TH CENTURY

Major events:

Religion: Avignon Papacy, Great Schism

Political/Military: Hundred Years War

Social/economic: BLACK DEATH

Renaissance begins

English Literature – Chaucer

I. PAPAL DECLINE & GREAT SCHISM

1305 Philip IV made Clement V pope- to **Avignon** 1309 “Babylonian Captivity”

“**Cardinal**” becomes major office

Papal bureaucracy is world’s largest government

SCHISM

CAUSE > Rival papal elections reflect national rivalries

COURSE

2 popes:

Simony & Indulgences

Popes promoted war—hoped their king would win

CONSEQUENCES

1. Conciliar Movement: make councils primary church authority

2. DEMAND FOR REFORM

John Wycliff (England) translate Bible in English

Jan Hus 1415 Council of Constance > council had power directly from God, superior to Pope
BURNED AS HERETIC, after being promised safety – burned Wycliff’s bones

3. Did restore unity for next 100 years
4. Papal prestige further decline
5. Mysticism gained strong appeal
6. Inquisition gains momentum: attack witchcraft & heresy

makes neighbors suspicious, distrustful of one another (lingering effects in witchcraft trials)
used to attack economic rivals

II. 100 YEARS WAR 1328 -- 1453

- A. Causes: Political
 Economic

B. Course

Edward III takes English throne 1330 -- goal to recover French lands

1337-1364 English ascendant – get SW France & Calais > “Black Prince” killed

1364-1380 French ascendant

1380-1429 Renewed English invasions

1415 **Henry V @ Agincourt**,

1422 **Henry VI** proclaimed king of Eng. & France

1429-1453 **Joan of Arc** (1429) victory for Charles VII > Burned as heretic 1431

1453 – English out of France, hold only Calais

C. Consequences

1. devastation of France
2. Constantinople gets no help from western Europe -- falls to Muslims in 1453
3. Plantagenets “War of the Roses” –fall to Henry Tudor 1485
4. Great heroes
5. **kills feudalism (not manorialism** -- survives until 1848, 1919)
 - Poitiers – French commanders withdraw
 - Agincourt – English crossbowmen defeat French knights
Infantry regain prominence—commoners major role

III. BLACK DEATH 1347

Bubonic Plague from Mediterranean commerce

Poor harvests

Spread from Italy to Scotland in a year

1/3 population died in 1st outbreak

1400 – Western Europe population ½ of 1346

Consequences

Panic

Superstition

Massacres of Jews blamed for deaths

Priests died: lose educated class, lose local Church presence

Fewer workers >

Productivity declines >

Labor a premium commodity >

CHURCH with pope at Avignon

THEORY OF INDULGENCES with the TREASURY OF MERIT 1350

increase revenue from reduced population > Seed of Reformation

Church emerged richer but more unpopular (Avignon Papacy)

Pessimism, disillusionment widespread, class conflict

Art theme: death in hideous, grotesque images -- Hieronymous Bosch

IV. WARS OF THE ROSES England

Lancastrians vs. Yorkists:

100 Years War + Black death + homeland war > devastation

HENRY TUDOR takes throne 1485 – new dynasty

V. VERNACULAR LITERATURE

A. Dante (1265 – 1321) *Divine Comedy* Tuscan Italian

B. Chaucer (1340-1400) *Canterbury Tales* London English

VI. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. England 1376 House of Commons w/ Speaker, chamber

***Impeachment*:** House accuse & remove king's ministers

RENAISSANCE: PARADOX OF 14TH CENTURY EUROPE 1300-1600

Shifts learning & art from Church to mercantile laymen

Marks passage from Middle Ages to Modern World

Historians exaggerate or minimize its importance

I. CHARACTERISTICS

A. Originated in Italy

B. Political

1. Nation-state: loyalty to particular nation—not Christianity

2. Monarchy is fully established – king over feudal nobility

Kings become sovereigns rather than suzerains

3. Theory: Machiavelli (1469-1527) *The Prince* (1513)

advocated a strong, ruthless ruler to impose order

C. Military Infantry regain prominence due to 100 Years War)

Professional soldiers from common people

Use of artillery: gunpowder from China, via Muslim trade

Papal armies

D. Economic

1. Coined money becomes standard medium of exchange

2. Capitalism emerges: “interest” allowed by Church

3. Cities gain dominance

4. Commerce brings education reforms: broader curriculum

schools for girls

“business” education

E. Religious/Scientific/Intellectual

1. RELIGIOUS

Laymen

Emphasis on how to live in this world –not just getting to next

- MORALITY as important as Salvation
- Less fear of questioning Church & its practices > Martin Luther

2. SCIENTIFIC

Exploration: Vattel, da Gama, Magellan, Columbus, Toscanelli

Astronomy: Copernicus

Galileo

heliocentrism

CLOCK “MOTHER OF MACHINES”

Metallurgy

“Time” becomes important

Clock towers to pocket watch

Gregorian calendar 1582 Pope Gregory XIII

Telescope Tycho Brahe

Optics & eyeglasses developed -- from Muslims

Medicine: Andreas Vesalius (1514-1564) 1st anatomical charts

refutes Galen, illustrated with woodcuts

3. INTELLECTUAL

2 sources/themes:

a. Humanism revolt against Scholasticism & detachment

Emphasis on man’s personality, intellect, life in this world

Not anti- or un-Christian > man lived on earth and would be in heaven so should enjoy both fully

b. Study classics, languages for ideal man/woman

Fall of Constantinople, scholars brought Greek & Latin learning to Italy, sparked revival

Scholarship: Lorenzo Valla (1407-1457) proved “Donation of Constantine” a forgery

SCHOOLS RUN BY LAYMEN RATHER THAN CHURCHMEN

4. PRINTING: DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE

a. *PAPERMAKING LEARNED FROM CHINESE -- VIA MUSLIMS*

b. *PRINTING PRESS* w/ movable type **JOHANN GUTENBERG** (c. 1394-1468)

Adapt wine press & screw

Metal-casting crucial: produce letters exact size & shape

Ink from linseed oil

Standard process for 500 years

c. **BOOKMAKING** Aldus Manutius (1450-1515)

Aldine Press of Venice > 1st modern publishing house

3 innovations revolutionized reading habits

d. **VERNACULAR TEXTS**

William Caxton (1422-1491) standardized English /London **1st books printed in English**
History of Troy 1475
Game and Play of Chess 1476

F. SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RENAISSANCE

1. center of society shifts
2. Palaces replace castles
3. Vernacular languages become basis of national identity
4. leadership shifts
5. Middle class emerges rapidly: rising wealth, political rights, ally of king against feudal nobles, source of king's revenue (taxes), foster education

G. CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RENAISSANCE

1. Art: oil paint, shading/dimension, linear perspective
 real portraiture illustration in printed texts
 secular themes (everyday life) patrons/schools
Michaelangelo: Cistine Chapel
Leonardo da Vinci "Mona Lisa"
2. Literature: Petrarch sonnets
3. Music: polyphonic singing
4. **Architecture: Classic revival**
St. Peter's (Rome) Palladio
5. **Sculpture: David, Moses, Pieta (Michaelangelo)**
 Donatello Bronze castings
 Naturalism Nudity

CHURCH REMAINS A POWERFUL FORCE IN SOCIETY -- ALL EUROPEAN NATIONS ARE OFFICIALLY ROMAN CATHOLIC. ALL SUPPORT CHURCH FINANCIALLY. ALL MONARCHS USE CHURCH TO REINFORCE THEIR OWN POWER (KING ANNOINTED)

THE RENAISSANCE SPARKS 2 REVOLUTIONS IN EUROPE

1450--1600: COMMERCE & RELIGION

REVOLUTION IN COMMERCE

Italy dominates commerce Recovery & Renaissance
 Huge surplus capital *Florin*
 Northern Europe: Hanseatic League

AGE OF EXPLORATION

MOTIVES

- a. Spain & Portugal
- b. Missionary fervor to convert the heathen
- c. Technology

- d. Prince Henry the Navigator: school for seamen
- e. Portugese: Open slave trade in Africa, to India, Brazil
Muslims initiated and dominated slave trade
- f. Moors expelled from Iberian Peninsula

SPAIN: Columbus, Amerigo Vespucci ("New World")

Balboa:

Ponce de Leon:

Magellan: "

Conquistadors: Cortes: 1519-1521 et. al.

ENGLAND: John Cabot

Grand Banks fishing grounds, Newfoundland

FRANCE: Giovanni Verrazano 1524

Jacques Cartier 1534 St. Lawrence River, Montreal

RESULTS OF 1ST CENTURY OF DISCOVERY

1. **Treaty of Tordesillas 1494**
2. Vigorous international competition
3. Negro/Indian slavery becomes major economic enterprise Legal in Spain in 1510
4. Technological/scientific knowledge expands rapidly
5. Spain becomes 1st real world superpower
6. Flow of gold into Europe causes economic crisis: more money, higher prices, inflation, national competition for favorable balance of trade (mercantilist theory)
7. EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM / COLONIALISM > ECONOMIC THEORY SPARKS COMPETITION
MERCANTILISM: Motive for colonization, exploitation, economic regulation
 1. There is limited wealth in the world.
 2. A nation must get all it can, keep wealth in their own domain.
 3. A nation must control its economy, be self-sufficient, establish colonies to provide whatever resources the Mother country lacks.
 4. A country must do everything it can to develop a favorable balance of trade, so you have more money coming into the treasury than going out of it.

Thomas Mun, *England's Treasure by Foreign Trade*, 1664

REVOLUTION IN RELIGION: PROTESTANT REFORMATION 1517

Martin Luther

Split Europe in warring Catholic & "Protestant" states

Protestants divide: Lutheran, Calvinist, Baptist, Huguenot, Anglican, &c, which keep dividing into current day (Presbyterians, Episcopalians are leaving one organization to join with a different one)