HISTORY 11050  WORLD CIVILIZATIONS I
Dr. Lenette S. Taylor

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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 is 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, Cyrilic
• 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

Nomos

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
HATSHEPSUT (1504 – 1482 BCE)
   Woman ruled as king       Great Temple

THUTMOSE III (1479 -- 1473 BCE) ► largest empire extent
   Karnak Temple complex
   4 obelisks (NYC Central Park, London, Rome, Constan

AMUNHOTEP III (1411 – 1375 BCE) Luxor Temple complex, Colossi of Memnon
   Luxor Temple complex      Colossi of Memnon

AKHENATON [AMUNHOTEP IV] (1375 – 1358 BCE)
   RELIGIOUS REVOLUTION
   Nefertiti
   New capital city ► Akhetaton [Tell-el-Amarna]
   Lost Syria ► priests revolted, murdered him

TUTANKATON ► TUTANKHAMEN (1358 – 1350 BCE)
   Returned capital to Thebes
   1922 Howard Carter

RAMSES II “THE GREAT” (13th Cent. BCE)

ACHIEVEMENTS OF NEW KINGDOM
   restore absolute rule of king/pharaoh
   adopt more effective military weapons, tactics
   expand territorial control
   adapt horse for non-military transportation, communication
   great architectural sites

DECLINE OF NEW KINGDOM 1090 – 525 BCE
   over-extended military rule and occupations
   incorporated rulers from Libya, Etiopia

FOREIGN DOMINANCE and DYNASTIES
   Persia  525 – 332 BCE
   Alexander & heirs  332 – 30 BCE
   Rome  30 BCE – 395 CE
   Byzantium  395 – 638 CE
   Islami/Arab  638 – present
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, *π*
      - Decimal system ► 324 = 100+100+100+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 [madras, 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 (fileopietism)
Horse-drawn chariots ➤ bronze weapons
Human sacrifice ➤ 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
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 > ZORASTRIANISM
   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
Minoan Crete
160 mi. E-W / 7 1/2 – 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

A. 2000-1600 BCE ► ACHAEN 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
   EURIPIDES  (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  Wrote nothing
   ► ask questions to reveal inner thoughts, understand nature of man,
   Examine your conduct  “Know Thyself”
   Believed in goodness & truth of common man
   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 development
Collector & 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
   Geometry theorem of right triangle
   “cosmos” term for universe

B.  MILESIAN SCHOOL   Asia Minor  6th Cent. BCE
   Anaximander  “evolution” as biological principle, predict solar eclipses

C.  EMPEDOCLES  495-435 BCE
   Blood flows in & out of heart
   Pores are part of respiratory system
   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 cases
4.  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 democratic
   Sparta 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
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
   puts oligarchs in power
   surrender fleet except for 12 ships
   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*

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**HELENISTIC 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

   *Koiné* 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

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**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
1. Upper classes adopted secular attitude, atheism popular
2. "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?*

1. CYRENAICS
   Cyrene in North Africa Live for today — no involvement in long-term situations
   True happiness derived from pleasure of sensual stimuli:

2. 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

3. 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

4. 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*

5. 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 Mediteranean 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. **HIPPARCUS** 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 ($\pi$)
   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
      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  HORTENSIA 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 delay”  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
- Surrendered all but 10 ships
- Ceded all Spain to Rome
- Smoldering hatred of Rome

3rd Punic War
**Cause:** Carthage recovering and re-armed without Rome’s permission

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

**Consequences:**
- All survivors killed, sold into slavery
- 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:
- city mob
- slaves (40% pop.)
- aristocrats
- family alliances
- military loyalties
- Senate
- provinces

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

- **Optimates**
  - Preserve status quo
  - “demagogue” control
- **Populares**
  - Control Senate
  - 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  Free trade
   Postal service  "All Roads lead to Rome"

   Religion/Philosophy
   Promote Stoicism: duty, submission, self-discipline
   Mystery religions

   Science & Engineering
   Aqueducts  rounded arch  dome
   Colosseum (69-96)  Pantheon  triumphal arches
   Medicine: Galen of Pergamum  130-200
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
Plague
Finances dwindling
Frontier threats
Lethargy of aristocrats

**Evidence of instability:** 37 Emperors 180–284 proclaimed by army/Praetorian Guard
East vs. West / Latin vs. Greek
East paying higher taxes to maintain West

2. **ATTEMPTS TO RESTORE CONFIDENCE & CONTROL**
   a. **DIOCLETIAN 284 – 305**
      political reforms: undisguised absolutism – real emperor worship
decentralized gov’t > dioceses
abandoned Rome – TETRARCHY WITH CAPITALS IN MILAN & NICOMEDIA
Maxentius, Galerius, Constantius
military reforms: double size of army civilian chain of command
economic reforms: new coinage freeze prices, wages, occupations

   religious reforms:

   b. **CONSTANTINE 306-337**
      Battle of Milvan Bridge 312
      Edict of Milan 313 > **CHRISTIANITY LEGAL RELIGION**
      “God’s vicar on earth”
      Constantinople 330

D. **SLIDE TOWARD COLLAPSE 4TH – 5TH CENTURIES**
   VALENS 364-378 lets Germans in empire
   THEODOSIUS 379-395

   **ALARIC 410**

   **VANDALS SACK ROME 455 -- Romans move capital to Ravenna**
   ODOACER (Visigoth) killed last Roman emperor
   ZENO, emperor in East, “hired” THEODORIC (Ostrogoth) to kill Odoacer.

E. “**FALL OF ROME**”

WHAT FELL?
   IMPERIAL SYSTEM REPLACED BY German tribal system
   Paganism fell to Christianity in 4th Cent. – Germans convert
   Roman civic culture: plays, circuses, schools
   Mediterranean unity
   Linguistic unity

WHAT SURVIVED? ► much was dormant, not destroyed
   Latin literature/learning/language
   Christian Church
   Physical structures --
   Roman Law
   Eastern Roman Empire until 1453, capital at Constantinople (Byzantium)
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 decreetal
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


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             GERMAN IDEALS
   State: Abstract, natural law Tribal society
          Descended from god Ascending order from tribe
          To ruler, to people To king
   Law: Pronounced by state Personal oath
        Require loyalty to state Loyalty to tribal leader
        State enforcement 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  
   *Hagia Sophia*  
   Church of the Holy Wisdom (Constantinople)  
   - Marble  
   - Light & Height (Pendentive dome)  
   - Icons  
   - 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-celebate 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 Qur’an compiled and organized into suras; destroyed variant texts
   o  Spread Islam to North Africa, Armenia, Afghanistan
   o  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
Hajj, 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 till 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 peope.

**Policy of “no compulsion in religion” (toleration)** JEWs 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Catholic Bishops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>early 400s</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mid-900s</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1050</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1076</td>
<td>2 not enough to perform a valid consecration of a new bishop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

750 – 754 Caliph Abu al-Abbas  Iraqi
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 minuscule:
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 9th 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**

- **Allodial land (desmesne)**: full ownership of land, pass to heirs, no dues paid
- **feudatory fief (benefice)**: conditional grant of land > requires military service
could be reclaimed by “owner” > included peasants
- **escheat**: reversion to actual owner – if he had power to recover
- **Lord (suzerain)**: one who granted the fief
- **Vassals**: one who received the land/ pledged homage to lord
- **Leige Lord**: primary obligations owed to him
- **Investiture**: 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 form 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 ¾ 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:
Availed 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

      Embroiled 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
   Albegensians, 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: transubstantiation
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)
      o Poitiers -- French commanders withdraw
      o 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

   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

   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
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               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
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 Recovery & Renaissance
Italy dominates commerce Florin
Huge surplus capital
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)