

Advanced History Notes Grade 11

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UNIT ONE: HISTORY, HISTORIOGRAPHY, AND HUMAN EVOLUTION

1.1 History and Historiography

- **History as a Discipline:**
 - **Definition:** History is the systematic and critical study of past events and their impact on the present. It encompasses a wide scope including political, social, economic and cultural development.
 - **Scope:** It examines past events, present situations and the likely path of the future and also delves into the themes of continuity and change, as well as cause-and-effect relationships.
 - **Methods:** It employs a systematic approach using evidence, interpretation, and a rigorous methodology of studying the past.
- **Historiography:**
 - **Definition:** Refers to the study of how historical knowledge is produced and transmitted. It examines the methods, sources, and interpretations used by historians.
 - **Early Pioneers:** Herodotus and Thucydides are considered as pioneers of historical studies in the West.
 - **Modern Approach:** The modern approach, which developed in the 19th century, emphasizes scientific methods and critical analysis of sources.

- **Key Elements in the Study of History:**
 - **Sources:** Evidence from the past used to reconstruct historical events, such as artifacts, documents, and oral traditions.
 - **Interpretation:** The process of analyzing, evaluating, and explaining historical events. It is always influenced by the historian's perspective.
 - **Objectivity:** The goal of presenting history in an unbiased and undistorted manner.
 - **Critical Evaluation:** Carefully assessing the authenticity and reliability of historical sources.
- **Dating and Chronology:** Organizing events in chronological order, using units of time like decades, centuries, and millennia.
- **Importance of Studying History:**
 - To understand the present through the study of the past.
 - To develop critical thinking and analytical skills.
 - To gain a sense of identity and understand cultural, national and global issues
- **Potential Abuses of History:** History can be used to *justify present actions* and to promote *biased narratives*, undermining its objective value.
- **Critical Thinking Prompt:** How do historians attempt to balance objectivity with the subjective nature of interpreting historical evidence?
Explanation: Historians strive for objectivity through critical evaluation of various primary and secondary sources, but they cannot be entirely free from personal biases. However, by using reliable sources and logical interpretation they can aim to reconstruct an objective narrative of past events.

1.2 Origin of Human Beings

- **Creationist View:**
 - **Definition:** The belief that the universe, Earth, life, and humans are created through supernatural intervention and by divine acts.
 - **Core belief:** All things were created in their current form by a supernatural force.
- **Scientific View (Evolution):**

- **Definition:** The idea that universe and life on earth evolved through a long and gradual process.
- **Darwin's Theory:** The theory of evolution by natural selection explained the process of how organisms adapt and change over time.
- **Hominids:** The family of primates that includes humans and their extinct ancestors.
 - **Key Traits:** Bipedalism (walking upright) and relatively larger brain size.
 - **Australopithecines:** The first hominins, who walked upright and had small brains.
 - **Homo habilis:** known for making early stone tools.
 - **Homo erectus:** The first to use fire and migrate out of Africa, with a more advanced toolset.
 - **Homo sapiens:** The only surviving human species with a complex behavior and language.
- **Ethiopia's Importance:** A key location for studying human evolution with numerous and significant fossil discoveries such as Lucy.
- **Critical Thinking Prompt:** How do different scientific and religious explanations of human origins impact our understanding of human life?
Explanation: Scientific views about evolution are based on observation and evidence while Creationist views are based on religious texts and doctrines. The scientific method explains biological developments, while religious views provide moral and spiritual guidelines, shaping different perspectives on life.

1.2.2 Stages of Human Evolution

- **Stone Age:** A broad period characterized by the use of stone tools.
- **Stages of the Stone Age:**
 - **Paleolithic Age (Old Stone Age):** Earliest period, marked by crude stone tools, hunting and gathering, and the discovery of fire.
 - * **Key Developments:** Early stone tool usage, hunting, gathering, discovery of fire, and initial development of language.
 - **Mesolithic Age (Middle Stone Age):** Transition period, with improved tools and adaptations to changing environments.

- * **Key Developments:** Improvement of tools to improve hunting and gathering skills, and adaptation to various climatic conditions.
- **Neolithic Age (New Stone Age):** Agricultural revolution, the domestication of plants and animals, and the development of settlements.
- * **Key Developments:** Beginnings of agriculture, formation of villages, domestication of animals, and the invention of new tools.
- **Critical Thinking Prompt:** How do archaeological discoveries contribute to our understanding of human evolution?
Explanation: Archeological findings like fossils and tools *provide direct physical evidence* about different hominin species, revealing their physical characteristics, behavior, social organization, and technological capabilities.

1.3. Emergence of States

- **State Definition:** A politically organized community, occupying a defined territory, with a government and sovereignty.
- **Key Features of a State:**
 - **Population:** A group of people who live in a certain area.
 - **Territory:** A well-defined area of land or region.
 - **Government:** An organized system of rule and social order.
 - **Sovereignty:** Supreme and autonomous power to govern within its boundaries.
 - **Recognition:** Recognition by other states as a legitimate entity.
- **Theories of State Formation:**
 - **Theocratic Theory:** States emerging from religious authority.
 - **Agricultural Theory:** States emerging as a result of agriculture and surplus food production.
 - **Trade Theory:** States emerging because of trade and the need to control trade routes.
 - **Force Theory:** States emerging because of conquests and military expansion.
- **Critical Thinking Prompt:** What role did geography play in the formation of early states?
Explanation: Geography provided both an impetus and a set of challenges

for early state formations. Availability of resources, fertile lands and navigable rivers led to increased populations and greater prosperity which in turn created the need for complex social and political institutions.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the study of history?
 - (A) Use of primary sources
 - (B) Use of experimentation
 - (C) Interpretation of evidence
 - (D) Chronological ordering of events
2. Which of the following best describes the term "historiography"?
 - (A) The study of ancient artifacts
 - (B) The study of past events based on written records
 - (C) The study of how historical knowledge is produced and transmitted
 - (D) The scientific study of historical records
3. Herodotus is often called:
 - (A) The father of modern history
 - (B) The first social historian
 - (C) The father of all sciences
 - (D) The father of history
4. Which of the following is NOT an example of a primary historical source?
 - (A) Official letters
 - (B) A biography
 - (C) Photographs
 - (D) Oral traditions
5. What does the term "periodization" mean in the study of history?
 - (A) The writing of historical texts
 - (B) The process of authenticating sources

- (C) The interpretation of historical events
 - (D) Dividing history into time-based categories
6. What is considered to be the most significant characteristic of hominids?
- (A) Bipedalism (walking upright)
 - (B) Enlarged canine teeth
 - (C) Small body size
 - (D) Limited cognitive functions
7. The oldest known hominid fossils have been discovered in:
- (A) China
 - (B) Europe
 - (C) Africa
 - (D) Asia
8. The "hand axe" is characteristic of which hominid species?
- (A) Homo habilis
 - (B) Homo erectus
 - (C) Homo sapiens
 - (D) Australopithecus afarensis
9. Which of the following best defines a "hypothesis" in scientific research?
- (A) A proven theory
 - (B) An untestable idea
 - (C) A testable explanation
 - (D) A random guess
10. The Neolithic Revolution is mainly associated with:
- (A) The development of stone tools.
 - (B) The domestication of plants and animals.
 - (C) The use of fire for cooking
 - (D) The rise of early states.
11. What is considered as an essential element of early state formation?

- (A) An increase in international trade
 - (B) A defined territory and population
 - (C) A system of trade and commerce
 - (D) Development of organized religions
12. Which of the following theory does NOT focus on the causes of state formation?
- (A) Theocratic Theory
 - (B) Evolutionist Theory
 - (C) Trade Theory
 - (D) Agricultural Theory
13. What is meant by the term “sovereignty” in the context of early states?
- (A) A system of religious rule
 - (B) A supreme power to govern within a territory.
 - (C) A system of shared authority
 - (D) An international recognition of a state
14. What is meant by the term ”bipedalism”?
- (A) Living in a cave
 - (B) Walking upright on two legs
 - (C) Eating only cooked meat
 - (D) An early form of tool making
15. Which of the following is considered the most significant difference between prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells?
- (A) Prokaryotes are larger than eukaryotes
 - (B) Eukaryotes have a nucleus and membrane bound organelles
 - (C) Prokaryotes are always multicellular
 - (D) Eukaryotes are always single celled



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UNIT TWO: MAJOR SPOTS OF ANCIENT WORLD CIVILIZATIONS UP TO c.500 A.D

2.1. Ancient Civilizations of Africa

2.1.1. Ancient Egypt

- **Geographic Significance:**
 - **The Nile River:** The Nile's annual flooding provided fertile soil and water for agriculture, which was the foundation of Egyptian Civilization. It also facilitated transportation and communication along the river.
- **Political System:**

- **Pharaohs:** The ancient Egyptian society was ruled by Pharaohs, who were viewed as both kings and gods.
- **Bureaucracy:** They developed a large bureaucracy to manage the state, collect taxes and maintain law and order.
- **Social Structure:** A structured society with a ruling elite, a large peasant class and slave population.
- **Religion:**
 - **Polytheistic:** The Egyptian religion revolved around a complex system of multiple gods and goddesses.
 - **Belief in the Afterlife:** They had elaborate burial practices, which included mummification for preparation for the afterlife.
- **Major Achievements:**
 - **Architecture:** Construction of majestic structures such as pyramids, temples and obelisks.
 - **Writing:** Development of hieroglyphics using symbols.
 - **Mathematics and Astronomy:** Advancements in these fields to track seasons and floods.
 - **Medicine:** They developed a complex understanding of the human body and medical science.
- **Critical Thinking Prompt:** How did the Nile River's unique characteristics shape the development of ancient Egyptian society?
Explanation: The annual flooding of the Nile not only made possible the cultivation of agriculture but also the political unification and the economic system of ancient Egypt making the river the center for all aspects of life.

2.1.2. Kush-Meroe

- **Geographic Location:** Kush was a kingdom located along the Nile River in present-day Sudan. Meroe was one of its cities.
- **Relationship with Egypt:** Kush often interacted with Egypt, sometimes as a rival and at other times as a vassal state. They also traded with Egypt.
- **Political system:** Ruled by kings and queens who were believed to be divine.

- **Religion:** Polytheistic with strong influence of Egyptian religious traditions.
- **Economic Base:** Agriculture, trade, and advanced metalworking, particularly in iron production and gold.
- **Major Achievements:**
 - **Metal Technology:** Known for advanced metal working and iron smelting techniques.
 - **Trade:** Control of trade routes across the Red Sea region and Central Africa.
 - **Cultural Assimilation:** They adopted and modified aspects of Egyptian culture including some elements of language and religion.
- **Decline of Meroe:** Meroe declined due to the rise of a rival power (Aksum), and their weakened control over the trade routes.
- **Critical Thinking Prompt:** How did Kush blend and transform Egyptian cultural influences with its own traditions?
Explanation: Kush integrated elements of Egyptian culture like religion and writing into their social system while also evolving and adopting their own unique cultural styles and practices, particularly in pottery, architecture and metal working.

2.2. Civilizations in Asia

2.2.1 Mesopotamia

- **Geographic Setting:** Emerged between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in present day Iraq. The fertile crescent region was conducive for agriculture.
- **City-States:** The region developed independent city states, each ruled by a king.
- **Economic Base:** Agriculture supported by complex irrigation system.
- **Religion:** Polytheistic with a strong belief in their numerous gods and goddesses.
- **Major Achievements:**
 - **Architecture:** Ziggurats (stepped pyramids) and temples.
 - **Writing:** Cuneiform, an early writing system using wedge-shaped marks.

- **Mathematics and Astronomy:** Developed complex mathematical and astronomical systems.
- **Inventions:** Created significant inventions, such as the wheel and plow.
- **Critical Thinking Prompt:** How did geography and environment influence technological and social innovations in Mesopotamia?
Explanation: Mesopotamia's fertile land between the two rivers and the challenging environment (flooding, and need for irrigation) caused a need for organized social structures and also prompted the invention of new technologies such as the wheel, the plow and the development of irrigation systems.

2.2.2 Persia

- **Persian Empire:** Founded by Cyrus the Great, and one of the largest empires in the ancient world.
- **Economic Base:** Trade, agriculture, and mining
- **Political System:** Centralized monarchy with a King or Shah as the supreme ruler.
- **Religion:** Zoroastrianism, a monotheistic religion based on the teachings of Zoroaster.
- **Major Achievements:**
 - **Government and Law:** Developed an efficient administrative and legal system.
 - **Infrastructure:** Construction of roads and postal service throughout the vast empire.
- **Critical Thinking Prompt:** How did the Persian policy of tolerance towards conquered peoples impact the stability and longevity of their empire?
Explanation: By practicing tolerance toward the conquered people, Cyrus was able to reduce rebellions, secure loyalty and create a sense of stability and unity, making the empire more sustainable and prosperous.

2.2.3 India

- **Indus Valley Civilization:** Flourished in the Indus Valley around 2500 BC.
- **Urban Planning:** Well-planned cities with sophisticated drainage and sanitation systems, along with standardized city layouts.

- **Economic Base:** Agriculture, trade, and craftsmanship.
- **Religion:** Diverse beliefs including Hinduism and Buddhism.
- **Social Hierarchy:** A rigidly stratified society with a caste system.
- **Major Achievements:**
 - **Urban Planning:** Grid-like city layouts, sophisticated drainage and sanitation systems.
 - **Standardized Weights and Measures:** Indicated their economic sophistication and developed trade network.
 - **Writing System:** A script that, although yet to be deciphered, shows an existence of literacy.
- **Critical Thinking Prompt:** How does our current understanding of the Indus Valley Civilization differ from other ancient civilizations of the time?
Explanation: Unlike other ancient civilizations such as Egypt and Mesopotamia, much about Indus Civilization is still unknown because its writing system has not yet been deciphered. They also lack the same monumental architecture such as pyramids or ziggurats and we know less about their political structure.

2.2.4 China

- **Yellow River Civilization:** Originated in the Yellow River Valley around 3000 BC.
- **Dynastic Cycles:** A cyclical pattern of rule with dynasties rising and falling.
- **Economic Base:** Agriculture, trade, and various crafts.
- **Religion and Philosophy:** Influenced by Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism.
- **Major Achievements:**
 - **Writing:** A logographic writing system using symbols to represent words.
 - **Inventions:** Inventions such as paper, gunpowder, printing, the compass, and silk production.
 - **Architecture:** Construction of the Great Wall of China.

- **Mandate of Heaven:** The belief that Chinese rulers had divine approval and could be overthrown if they ruled badly.
- **Critical Thinking Prompt:** What impact did the concept of the Mandate of Heaven have on the political history of China?
Explanation: The Mandate of Heaven allowed for the legitimacy of the ruling class, and also allowed people to topple those rulers that were not effective, just or who were losing the divine favour indicated through famines, rebellions and natural disasters.

2.3. Ancient Civilizations in Latin America

2.3.1. The Maya

- **Geographic Location:** Flourished in present-day Mexico and Central America between 250-900 AD.
- **Political System:** A complex system of independent city-states, that were sometimes in conflict and other times allied.
- **Economic Base:** Agriculture, trade, and various crafts.
- **Religion:** Polytheistic with a belief in human sacrifice.
- **Major Achievements:**
 - **Architecture:** Majestic structures such as pyramids, temples, and palaces.
 - **Writing:** A hieroglyphic writing system.
 - **Mathematics and Astronomy:** An advanced calendar system and contribution to the field of astronomy.
- **Critical Thinking Prompt:** What does the Mayan achievement in mathematics and astronomy tell us about their society despite their lack of modern technology?
Explanation: The Mayan advancements in mathematics and astronomy highlights the ingenuity and complex thinking of this civilization that was achieved through careful *observation, record keeping and intellectual pursuits* without metal tools or the wheel.

2.3.2. The Inca

- **Empire Location:** Expanded throughout the Andes Mountains of South America after 1438.
- **Political System:** A centralized empire ruled by a divine emperor known as Sapa Inca.
- **Economic Base:** Agriculture, trade, and mining.
- **Religion:** Polytheistic with a focus on ancestor worship.
- **Major Achievements:**
 - **Architecture:** Impressive stonework and temples were built.
 - **Engineering:** A large network of roads and irrigation systems were established.
 - **Crafts:** Skilled artisans created textiles, pottery, gold, and silver ornaments.
- **Critical Thinking Prompt:** What were the key elements that led to the Inca's success in establishing their vast and powerful empire?
Explanation: The Inca empire was successful due to their *military strength, centralized and efficient administration, extensive infrastructure*, and also their ability to use religion to consolidate their power.

2.3.3. The Aztecs

- **Mesoamerican Empire:** Dominated much of central Mexico in the 15th and 16th centuries.
- **Economic Base:** Agriculture, trade, and tribute from the conquered people.
- **Political System:** Centralized empire ruled by an emperor.
- **Religion:** Polytheistic with a focus on human sacrifice.
- **Major Achievements:**
 - **Architecture:** Pyramids, temples, and palaces were built.
 - **Writing:** A pictographic writing system was created.
 - **Calendar System:** A complex calendrical system was developed.

- **Critical Thinking Prompt:** How did the Aztecs' location in the Valley of Mexico both help and hinder their rise to power?

Explanation: The rich fertile land and location along trade routes of the valley helped the Aztecs rise as a powerful empire while limited space, constant flooding and resource competition created a challenging environment.

2.4 Civilizations in Europe

2.4.1 Ancient Greek Civilization

- **City-States:** Organized into independent city-states (poleis).
- **Political System:** Variety of systems including democracy, oligarchy, and monarchy.
- **Economic Base:** Agriculture, trade, and crafts.
- **Religion:** Polytheistic with a pantheon of gods and goddesses.
- **Major Achievements:**
 - **Philosophy:** Developed a rich tradition with thinkers like Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle.
 - **Literature and Drama:** Produced notable works of literature and developed theater.
 - **Architecture:** Temples and other structures such as the Parthenon.
 - **Sculpture:** Highly detailed and realistic sculptures.
 - **Science and Medicine:** Made significant contributions to science, mathematics, and medicine.
 - **Democracy:** Developed the concept of democracy (initially limited to citizens).
- **Geographic Influences:** Mountains and islands led to the formation of independent city states and the seas promoted seafaring and trade.
- **Advantages of City-States:**
 - **Diversity and Innovation:** Each city state developed its own unique culture and political system.
 - **Competition:** Competition led to advancements in art, philosophy, and technology.

- **Disadvantages of City-States:**
 - **Conflict:** Frequent wars among the city states weakened the whole region.
 - **Lack of Unity:** Made it difficult to defend against outside invaders.
- **Critical Thinking Prompt:** How did the geography of Greece impact the political and economic structure of its civilization?
Explanation: The mountainous terrain of the Greek landscape contributed to the *isolation* of the city states which led to their independence and unique political systems while the seas encouraged *trade and expansion*.

2.4.2 Ancient Roman Civilization

- **Roman Republic:** Established in 509 BC, ruled by elected officials and a Senate.
- **Roman Empire:** Established in 27 BC under Augustus, ruled by emperors.
- **Economic Base:** Agriculture, trade, and mining.
- **Political System:** Initially a republic, later an empire ruled by emperors.
- **Religion:** Initially polytheistic and later Christianity was adopted.
- **Major Achievements:**
 - **Law:** Developed an influential comprehensive legal system.
 - **Architecture:** Created great monuments such as roads, aqueducts, temples, and the Colosseum.
 - **Military:** Created a large military force and conquered vast territories across Europe, North Africa and the Middle East.
 - **Engineering:** Developed advanced engineering techniques.
 - **Literature:** Produced important works in Latin.
- **Factors Contributing to Roman Success:**
 - **Military strength**
 - **Infrastructure**
 - **Centralized Government**
 - **Law and Order**

- **Reasons for Roman Decline:**

- **Economic Problems:** Inflation, heavy taxes, and trade decline weakened the empire.
- **Political Instability:** Corruption, power struggles and assassinations.
- **Military Overstretch:** The empire became too vast to effectively defend.
- **Barbarian Invasions:** Invasions from Germanic tribes, pressured by the Huns, further weakened the empire.

- **Critical Thinking Prompt:** How did the Roman system of law and engineering facilitate the expansion of their vast empire?

Explanation: The Roman legal system provided uniformity, order, and a sense of belonging to its citizens and conquered territories and the great engineering techniques helped in infrastructure development, and communication through roads, bridges and aqueducts.

2.5 The Rise and Spread of Christianity

- **Origins:** Christianity started in Palestine in the first century AD, and based on the teachings of Jesus Christ.
- **Early Spread:** Christianity grew rapidly in the Roman Empire despite persecutions.
- **Constantine's Role:** He embraced Christianity and it became the favored religion of the Roman Empire in the 4th century.
- **Theodosius's Decree:** Emperor Theodosius declared Christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire in 392 AD.
- **Division of the Church:** The Church split into Roman Catholicism and Eastern Orthodoxy in 1054.
- **Critical Thinking Prompt:** What factors contributed to Christianity's rapid spread in the Roman Empire?
Explanation: Christianity spread through its message of *hope and salvation*, *compassion* to marginalized people, *effective church organization*, and support from the Roman Emperor Constantine that gave it legitimacy.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Ancient Egypt was mainly dependent on which of the following rivers for its civilization?
 - (A) Tigris River
 - (B) Euphrates River
 - (C) Nile River
 - (D) Jordan river
2. Which of the following best describes the government in Ancient Egypt?
 - (A) Democracy
 - (B) Oligarchy
 - (C) Theocracy
 - (D) Republic
3. The process of mummification in ancient Egypt was mainly related to:
 - (A) Political rituals
 - (B) Social status
 - (C) Economic status
 - (D) Belief in the afterlife
4. Which of the following is NOT a major contribution of Ancient Egypt?
 - (A) Hieroglyphics
 - (B) Pyramids
 - (C) Metallurgy
 - (D) Medicine
5. The civilization of Kush was mainly located in present-day:
 - (A) Egypt
 - (B) Sudan
 - (C) Libya
 - (D) Ethiopia
6. What was the main economic activity of Kush?

- (A) Tourism
 - (B) Mining
 - (C) Agriculture
 - (D) Textile production
7. What is a key feature of the civilizations of Mesopotamia?
- (A) A centralized Empire
 - (B) City states with kings
 - (C) Democracy
 - (D) A large agricultural state
8. Cuneiform is best defined as:
- (A) A system of counting used by Mesopotamians
 - (B) A form of money used in Sumer
 - (C) A writing system using wedge-shaped marks
 - (D) A legal framework
9. Zoroastrianism is best defined as a
- (A) Polytheistic belief system
 - (B) Monotheistic religious tradition
 - (C) A legalistic tradition
 - (D) A philosophical school of thought
10. Which civilization is well known for its standardized weights and measures?
- (A) China
 - (B) Mesopotamia
 - (C) Persia
 - (D) Indus valley
11. What is the concept of “Mandate of Heaven” mainly associated with?
- (A) The Roman Empire
 - (B) Ancient China
 - (C) Mesopotamia

- (D) The Persian empire
12. Which civilization is known for its impressive calendar system and astronomy?
- (A) The Egyptians
 - (B) The Aztecs
 - (C) The Maya
 - (D) The Mesopotamians
13. The Incan civilization is best known for its:
- (A) Sophisticated writing system
 - (B) Advanced architectural skills
 - (C) Hierarchical social system
 - (D) Extensive road network and impressive engineering feats
14. The Athenian system of government is known as:
- (A) An empire
 - (B) A kingdom
 - (C) An oligarchy
 - (D) A democracy
15. Who is considered as the pioneer of the concept of "democracy" in the ancient world?
- (A) The Egyptian Pharaohs
 - (B) The Greek City states
 - (C) The Roman Senate
 - (D) The ancient Persians
16. Which of the following is not true about ancient Greek civilization?
- (A) It was made up of independent city states
 - (B) It produced great philosophical thinkers
 - (C) It was founded on a strong centralized government
 - (D) It gave rise to the concept of democracy
17. What are the primary reasons for the decline of the Roman Empire?

- (A) Internal conflict and invasions from outside
 - (B) Political and economic stability
 - (C) Expansion of its territories
 - (D) A strong and centralized government
18. Which important event in the Roman Empire helped in the spread of Christianity?
- (A) The conversion of the Roman senate
 - (B) The building of the colosseum
 - (C) The conversion of Emperor Constantine
 - (D) The rise of the papacy
19. What is one of the defining features of early Christian doctrine?
- (A) Polytheism
 - (B) Worship of Emperors
 - (C) Belief in reincarnation
 - (D) Belief in One God and the Holy Trinity
20. The splitting of the Christian church into the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox churches was due to
- (A) A disagreement over the authority of the Pope
 - (B) The persecution of Christians
 - (C) The influence of paganism
 - (D) A split between Monks and priests



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