CHAPTER THREE

THE ANCIENT WORLD

- Ahura Mazda - Patricians - Clergy - City -state
- Cuneiform - Deities –Gentiles - Hanging Gardens
- Hellenistic -Gilgamesh - Patriarch - Holy Trinity
- Ishtar Gate - Legalism - Laity - Lugals
- Manumission - Monotheism - Mound - Oligarchy - ''Oriental despotism - Patriarchate - Plebeians -ziggurat
- Pax Romana - Salvation - Senate - Seven wonders
- Theocratic - "Theocratic temple State" - Viziers

3.1. **Emergence of States**

States, as they emerged, were characterized by a relatively large number of people living in a definite territorial area under a government with coercive powers, that is, the ability to use force and punishments to make people obey

Theories of the Emergence of States

- There are different theories for the emergence of ancient states. *Here are the **FOUR** theories on how the state originated.

1. **The Force Theory**- "The state was born of force"
2. **Evolution Theory**- Developed out of the early family
3. **The Divine Right Theory**- "Divine Right to Rule"
4. **The Social Contract Theory**- the state arose out of a voluntary act of free people.

Factors for the emergence of States

❄ **Religion**

Since religion was so important, priests who mediated between the gods and mankind were important.

❄ **War leadership**

- Kings emerged as a result of war which needed leadership. There were fierce and bloody conflicts between human groups before state existed.

❄ **control of trade routes**

- Chiefs of localities through which trade passed could collect payments in goods for giving protection.
- Regular tribute and the tribute levied on trade would give chief increased material resources to make his power permanent as a king.

❄ **Irrigation/ theory of ''oriental despotism''**

- In such civilizations where agriculture depended on large scale irrigation from river water, a strong state power emerged because despotic state power was needed to organize labor for great irrigation and flood control works.
- This theory sounds probable for both Egypt which depended on the Nile and Mesopotamia which was located in the valleys of Tigris and Euphrates.

The Nature of Early States Civilization

🕓 . The word ''civilization'' comes from the Latin words for citizen and city. A civilization is an advanced state of human society. There are 8 characteristics that define civilization.

a. Stable Food Supply
b. Social Structure
c. System of Government
d. Religious System
e. Highly Developed Culture
f. Advances in technology
g. Written Language
h. Cities/Towns

3.2. Ancient World Civilizations

AFRICA

A. Ancient Egypt

Geographical Location

∑ Egypt was one of the earliest of the great civilizations of the ancient world.

∑ The ancient Greek historian Herodotus said that Egypt was ''the gift of the Nile'', meaning that Egypt could not have existed without the annual Nile flood that brought water and soil to Egypt along the river and the river delta.

∑ Egypt is, in fact the oldest state in the world which has kept its name, identity and territorial area through time.

Political Structure/System

∑ According to tradition, Egypt was unified when a king named **Menes** (c.3200 BC) united Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt under his rule.

∑ Upper Egypt was south of what is now modern Cairo and Lower Egypt was north of modern Cairo, including the Nile delta.

∑ The history of ancient Egypt is usually divided into three kingdoms

i. The Old kingdom (c.2686- 2181BC),
ii. Middle kingdom (c.2040 - 1730BC) and
iii. New kingdom (c.1550 - 1080BC).
iv. The First and the Second Intermediate periods when central political authority broken down, followed by reunification.

∑ Within the periods of the three kingdoms and the Intermediate periods, there were a total of 31 dynasties of indigenous rulers in Egypt.

∑ After the New kingdom, however indigenous rule ended in Egypt with the final Persian conquest in 343BC.

∑ Alexander the Great conquered Egypt from the Persians in 332BC. Macedonia-Greek rule continued until Egypt became part of the Roman Empire in 30 BC.

- ∑ After the Pharaohs, Egypt did not have an indigenous Egyptian ruler until the 20th century.
- ∑ The word ''Pharaoh'' is Hebrew for an ancient Egyptian word meaning ''great house'', that is, the place where the king lived. ''Great house'' was also used as a title of respect for the king.
- ∑ The capital of the Old Kingdom was Memphis located near the site of present-day Cairo.
- ∑ During the Middle and the New Kingdoms, the capital was moved to Thebes, much farther to the south.
- ∑ Officials called viziers helped the king govern ancient Egypt.
- ∑ The viziers acted as mayors, tax collectors and judges.
- ∑ Ancient Egypt was divided into 42 provinces called ''nomes''.
- ∑ The king appointed an official known as a ''nomarch'' to govern each province.

Economy

- ∑ Most of the ordinary people in ancient Egypt were engaged in agriculture.
- ∑ Farmers grew crops most of the year by irrigating their land.
    - They built canals that carried water from the Nile to their fields.
    - Peasants had to hand over much of what they produced as taxation to the state or as payment to the landlords.
    - They had to perform compulsory public labor services or corvee and some peasants were conscripted into the pharaoh's armies.

Religion

- ∑ Ancient Egyptians worshiped many deities (gods and goddesses) because they believed that the various deities influence every aspect of nature and every human activity.
- ∑ The ancient Egyptians also believed in life after death. This belief in an ''afterlife'' sometimes led to expensive preparations for death and burial. It

resulted, for example, in the construction of the pyramids and other great tombs for kings and queens. Other ordinary Egyptians had smaller tombs.

Great Achievements

- ∑ Ancient Egypt's pyramids are the oldest and largest stone structures in the world.
- ∑ The ruins of 35 major pyramids still stand along the Nile.
- ∑ Three huge pyramids at Giza rank as one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. The largest one, the Great Pyramid at Giza, stands about 140 meters high.
- ∑ It must be remembered that the great stone pyramids were only constructed in one brief period of the Old Kingdom.
- ∑ Ancient Egypt continued to have great monumental architecture of other kinds. This reached its height in the New Kingdom period. The great movements of Karnack and Abu Simbel date from the New Kingdom.

Greater/Height/Zenith/ Period

- ∑ Egypt built a great empire and reached the height of its power during the 1400's BC, under King Thutmose III.
    - He led a military campaign into Asia almost yearly for 20 years and brought Palestine and Syria into the Egyptian empire.
    - He also established Egyptian control over Kush and the surrounding Nubia, which were valuable sources of slaves, copper, gold, ivory and ebony.
    - As a result of these victories, Egypt became the strongest and wealthiest nation in the Middle East.
- ∑ Ramses II (r. 1290 - 1224 BC) was one of the known pharaohs of the time.
- ∑ The well-known voyage to Punt sent by Queen Hatshepsut had also taken place in the New Kingdom period.

B. Kush/ Meroe

Geographical Location

- Kush was a kingdom along the Nile River in what is now northeastern Sudan.
- Its founding date is not known, but it existed as early as 2000 BC and lasted until about AD 350.
- Kush was a trading center and it exported slaves, cattle, gold and ivory.
- Egypt conquered Kush in the 1500's BC, and the Kushities adopted elements of Egyptian art, language and religion.
- Later, the Kushities conquered Egypt about 750 BC, when its power declined.
- Five Kushite rulers successively ruled Egypt as pharaohs of the Twenty Fifth Dynasty.
- During this time, Napata was the capital of the combined territory of Egypt and Kush.
- The Kushites ruled Egypt until about 670 BC, when Assyrians from Asia attacked Egypt and sacked Thebes, the former Egyptian capital.
- An Assyrian army then destroyed Napata, the capital of Kush. The rulers of Kush fled southwards to central Kush which survived the attack.
- Around the sixth century BC, the capital of the kingdom also shifted to Meroe which was located somewhere in the north of Khartoum.
    - The period during which Meroe served as capital marked the glorious period in the civilization of Kush.
    - The Kushite civilization of this period is often referred to as Merotic civilization.

Economy

- The Kushites found iron ore and hard wood.
- They had a well-developed iron industry and made iron tools and weapons.
- The use of iron weapons made the kingdom very powerful militarily.
- It conquered a large territory and monopolized the trade of the Horn of Africa.

- The prosperity of Meroe largely depended on this trade.
- The main export items included ivory, slaves, rare skins, ostrich feathers, ebony and gold.

Height/Zenith Period

- Meroe reached the height of its power form the middle of the third century BC to the first century AD.
- During this period the people of Meroe developed new styles in art and architecture, used their own language, invented a system of writing and worshipped their own gods.

Decline/downfall

- The decline of Meroe began in the middle of the first century AD.
- This was because of the rise of the rival empire of Aksum.
- In the middle of the fourth century AD, the Askumite king called Ezana invaded Meroe.
- Ezana's army sacked and burned Meroe and thereby brought the ancient kingdom of Kush to an end.

ASIA

Mesopotamia

Geographical Location

- By about 2900 BC, a civilization of city states emerged in southern Mesopotamia (modern Iraq)
- In the area called Sumeria between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.
- The name Mesopotamia comes from a Greek word meaning between rivers.
- There is no evidence for that the Sumerians moved there from anywhere else; they may have been indigenous.

Political Structure/System

- The rulers of Sumerian city-states were absolute kings called lugals.
  - The king ruled as the representative of the city-state's chief god.
  - He was not a god himself as in Egypt.
  - He was responsible for seeing that the worship of the god was properly carried out.
  - It was believed that the prosperity and security of the state was ensured by the proper worship of the god.
  - The lugal was a king, but had a supreme duty to the gods. As a recent work comments, ''some land was owned by the king, some assigned to temples and some in private ownership.''

City-states

- According to the indications in recent studies, large number of the inhabitants of the city-states lived within the walls of the cities.
  - However, the majority of these were farmers who were going out to work on the land daily.
  - The other inhabitants were priests, officials, soldiers' craftsmen and traders.
  - The city - states used to import various commodities including timber and metals.
  - Some supplies were also brought in by military expeditions or exacted as tribute.
  - Archeologists have excavated mounds of important structures in mud bricks dried in the sun.

Great Achievement

- The plough was first used in Sumeria before the establishment of the city-states.
- Boats moved by wind also appeared first in Sumeria.
- The Sumerians became experts in metal working and their bronze artifacts exhibited rare skills in the standard of the day.

- Sumerians developed skills in astronomy and mathematics which they used for the preparation of a calendar, land measurement and administration.
- We got the 60 minutes in an hour and 360 in a circle from the Sumerians.
- Between about 3200 - 2900 BC, Sumerians developed a writing system.
    - The system using word pictures
    - Developed in to a system of wedge-shaped characters called cuneiform. (The Latin word for wedge is cuneus, hence the name cuneiform).
    - Cuneiform was written by pressing wedge shaped marks with a hand instrument on tablet, or soft clay.
    - The clay then dried in the sun and became hard.
    - Cuneiform was a complex
    - Difficult, non-alphabetic system like hieroglyphics.
    - cuneiform was used for writing other languages
    - Was for many centuries the writing system of the ancient Middle East outside Egypt
- The Sumerians made remarkable contributions in law, the arts and science.
- The Mesopotamians made careful study of the heavenly bodies.
- They recognized the difference between plants and fixed stars.
- This laid the foundation for the study of modern astronomy.

The Old Babylonian Empire

- Babylon was a great city of the ancient world.
- It was the capital of the kingdom of Babylonia and of two Babylonian emperors.
- Babylon stood on the banks of the Euphrates River near the present day city of al-Hillah, Iraq.
- Babylon was both an important trading and religious center.
- The word Babylon means gate of the god.

Political power and dynasty

- Records first mention Babylon about 2200 BC.
- King Sumuabum, the first important Babylonian ruler, founded a dynasty in 1894 BC.

Hammurabi's code of Laws

- The best known king of that dynasty was Hammurabi who ruled from 1792 to 1750 BC, and won fame for developing a wise and fair code of law.
- The economic laws show buying, selling, leading at interests and the existence of private property.
- The criminal laws were harsh and discriminations as to social class and gender.
- Punishments for the common people were more severe and physical.
- Hammurabi's code of Laws became a model for later codes.
- The earliest and most complete written legal codes.
- **"If a man has destroyed the eye of a freeman, his own eye shall be destroyed. If a man has knocked out the teeth of a man of the same rank, his own teeth shall be knocked out".**
- **"An Eyes For An Eyes"**

Decline of the Empire

- In the struggle for power and empire by conquest, the Assyrians emerged on top and established the largest empire in the Middle East since the 9th century BC.
- Its civilization was similar in many ways to that of ancient Babylonia, its neighbor to the south.

The Assyrian Empire

Geographical Location

@ The Assyrians were Semitic speakers.
@ Their homeland was in what is now northern Iraq.
@ Their capital was at first Ashur, named after the chief god, and
@ Later Nineveh both cities on the Tigris river.
@ The Assyrians have been called the Romans of Asia.
@ Like the Romans, they were great conquerors.
@ They won their victories in the Roman way, by superb organization, weapons, and equipment.

Political Power/Military /Rule

@ The king of Assyria had absolute power.
@ He ruled as the representative of the chief Assyrian god, Ashur.
@ The Assyrian army, which consisted of cavalry, chariots and infantry, was efficient and well-organized.
@ The Assyrians used well-developed siege techniques.
@ The army was using iron weapons rather than bronze.
@ The Assyrian empire was divided into provinces.
@ Each province was administered by a governor who was responsible to the central government. On the periphery were autonomous tributary states paying tribute to and providing soldiers for Assyria.

Economy

@ Assyrian society consisted of nobles, free small scale landowners, private traders, hired persons and a few slaves.
@ Trade was important and a large part of state revenues came from taxation on trade.

Declined/downfall

@ Assyria declined after the mid-7th century BC.
@ The Medians and the Babylonians attacked Assyria.

@ In 612BC, Ashur and Nineveh were captured and destroyed.

The New Babylonian Empire

- The New Babylonian Empire began in 626 BC, when the Babylonian military leader Nabopolassar became king of Babylon.
- Babylon achieved its greatest glory under the New Babylonian Empire.
- Nabopolassar and his son Nebuchadnezzar II rebuilt the city on a grand scale.

The reign of Nebuchadnezzar, from 605 to 562 BC

- Workers built walls almost 26 meters thick around the outside of Babylon.
- Huge inner walls protected the city's main section.
- People entered and left the city through eight bronze gates. The grandest of these gates, the huge Ishtar Gate, stood on a paved avenue called the processional street.
- Nebuchadnezzar's main palace and a fortress stood between the Ishtar Gate and the Euphrates River.
- This area probably included the city's famous Hanging Gardens.
- The ancient Greeks described these gardens, which grew on the roof of a high building, as one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.
- The Temple of Marduk stood there.
- In addition, the area included the **ziggurat**, a monument that was known in later times as the Tower of Babel.

Decline/downfall

- Nebuchadnezzar's successors were unpopular, and the empire became weak.
- In 539 BC, Persian invaders captured Babylon and over threw the New Babylonian Empire.

The Persian Empire

Geographical Location

- Ancient Persia was a land that included parts of what are now Iran and Afghanistan.
- The name Persia came from Persis, which was the Greek name for the region.
- The Persians themselves called the region the land of the Aryans
- From which the name Iran comes, and their language Aryan.

Political Power/Rule/Administration

- The founder of the Persian Empire was the conqueror Cyrus the Great (557-530BC).
- His successors further extended the empire until it was the largest of all ancient empires.
- The Persian Emperor called ''the Great King, the King of Kings'',
- Was an absolute ruler, ruling as the representative of the Persian god Ahura Mazda
- The ruling officials of the empire and the cavalry core of the army came from the Persian nobility, while the commoners provided the infantry core of the army.
- The empire was divided into provinces called satrapies, each governed by an official called a satrap.
- The provinces had much more autonomy provided they paid tribute and supplied soldiers for the Persian army.
- The Persians taught their sons to ride horses, shoot bows and speak the truth. They considered it a disgrace to lie or to be in debt.

Economy

- Early Persians were farmers. Who raised grain and livestock
- The Persian peasants developed irrigation to grow wheat, barley, oats and vegetables.

- ₱ Caravans carried trade goods from many parts of the world through Persia to the Mediterranean Sea.
- ₱ A gold currency called darics was used all over the empire.
- ₱ The Persian darics were named after the emperor Darius I (in the 5th century B.C) who first issued them.

Religion

- ₱ Zoroaster (or Zarathustra) was a Persian prophet who lived in the sixth century BC.
- ₱ He introduced the near-monotheist religion called Zoroastrianism.
- ₱ He preached that there were two opposing principles, good and evil.
- ₱ The good was represented by the supreme god called Ahura Mazda, and the evil by Ahriman.

Decline/Downfall

- ₱ Alexander the Great conquered the Persian Empire in 331BC.
- ₱ And the region became part of Alexander's empire.

India

The first Indian civilization

- ¶ It was began in the Indus Valley at about 2500 BC, and reached at its apex at about 1500 BC.
- ¶ This civilization was started by the people called Dravidians who were indigenous to northern India.

Archeological discoveries

- ¶ Archaeologists have discovered two major cities of the Indus Valley civilization.
- ¶ Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa.
- ¶ It is not known whether Mohenjo-Daro was the capital of one single empire or an independent city state itself.

- ¶ Other than literacy, the size of the two cities appears to be large
- ¶ The rectangular pattern of the streets
- ¶ The buildings suggest some kind of urban planning.
- ¶ There were also good water supply and drainage systems.
- ¶ The buildings were constructed of bricks not simply dried in the sun but baked in furnaces.
- ¶ The disappearance of the Indus Valley civilization was sudden and complete for the reasons not known much.

  Different kinds of explanations have been given for the destruction of the Indus Valley cities.

  - ∇ have been environmental degradation caused by deforestation, epidemic disease like malaria, changes in the course of the River Indus and climatic changes

The Rise of Indo-Aryan people

- ¶ After the destruction of the Indus Valley civilization, there was a movement of Indo-Aryan people into northern India.
- ¶ These people conquered the Dravidians and drove them out of northern India.
- ¶ The Indo-Aryans moved into the great plains of northern India, settled there and established the civilized states of ancient and medieval India.
- ¶ Southern India remained largely Dravidian.

Religion

- ¶ Hindu religion developed from the beliefs of the early Indo-Aryans.
- ¶ One basic common idea of Hinduism is that mankind is condemned to a cycle of rebirths.
- ¶ A person can be reborn as someone spiritually higher and better or as someone (or even an animal) lower and worse.
- ¶ Salvation can be achieved in different ways.
- ¶ For instance, it can be attained by giving up the pleasures of the material world
- ¶ Seeking spiritual enlightenment under the guidance of a holy man (guru).

- Buddhism emerged from Hinduism as a reform movement.
- Buddhism was founded by **Siddhartha Gautama** (c.563 - 483 BC).
- Buddhism taught the ''middle way'' to salvation by avoiding extremes of asceticism on one side or materialism on the other side.
- It spread outside India to South East Asia, China and Japan.

Greater Contribution

- Indian scholars increased the world's store of knowledge.
- Learned Indians concerned themselves with various fields of science and mathematics.
- What we call Arabic numerals (1, 2,3, etc.) were first used in India, later taken over and developed by the Arabs.
- The Indians also introduced the decimal system and the symbol for zero.
- Indian physicians made progress in surgery and introduced the use of herbs to cure diseases.
- In the field of chemistry, Hindu Scientists made it possible for craftsmen to tan leather dye cloth, and produce soap, cement, glass, and finely tempered steel.

China

Geographical Location

- The earliest centers of civilization and states in China were in the northern part of the region.
- Chinese civilization and the Chinese state expanded over time to the centers and south of present day China.

Dynasties

1. **The first dynasty in China was called the Shang dynasty (c.1700 - 1122BC).**
    - The Shang kingdom was centered in the Hunang He valley.

- It became a highly developed society governed by a hereditary class of aristocrats.
- The dynasty's accomplishments included the creation of magnificent bronze vessels
- The development of horse drawn war chariots and the establishment of a system of writing.

The earliest forms of Chinese script were pictographs

- They were drawings or pictures of the objects they represented.
- As Chinese script developed, characters became more simplified
- Less pictographic.
- Written Chinese has no alphabet.
- Instead, it consists of about 50,000 characters.
- The Chinese writing system is logographic,
- Meaning that each character stands for a word or part of a word.

2. **The Zhon (Chou) dynasty About 1122 BC-256 BC**.
    - The last period of the Zhon was a period of intensive wars between the rulers of rival Chinese Sates.
    - In fact it is called the ''warring states period'' (403 - 221BC).
    - Despite these wars, the Chinese literary classics developed and Chinese philosophy emerged.

Confucius (551 - 479 BC)

- Was the most influential and respected philosopher in Chinese history.
- His real name was Kong Qiu.
- The name Confucius is a Latin form of the title Kongfuzi
- Which means Great Master Kong
- His ideas, which are called Confucianism, stress the need to develop moral character and responsibility.
- No book exists that was written by Confucius.
- His conversations and sayings were recorded by his disciples in a book called the **Analects**.

- His influence grew after his death so that in the end Confucianism became the official and dominant ideology of China from about 100 BC to the revolution of 1911.
- The Confucian tradition was further developed by Mencius (Meng-tzu), 372 - 289 BC, the most important early Confucian philosopher.

Confucianism

- Was basically a secular philosophy not a religion
- Confucius accepted the existence of ''Heaven'' but based his ideas on human reason.
- He was not concerned in metaphysics but ethics.
- He taught that society and states would be happy and prosperous if each individual kept to his or her proper place:
- ''Let the ruler be a ruler and the subject a subject. Let the father be a father and the son be a son.''

There are five cardinal human relationships:

1. Ruler to subject;
2. Father to son;
3. Husband to wife;
4. Elder brother to younger brother, and
5. Friend to friend. All these relationships except the last were relations of authority on one side and obedience and subordination on the other.

- However Confucianism put great emphasis on personal ethics, summarizing ethics as ''Do not do to others what you do not want done to you''.

Mencius believed

- People were born good
- He stressed the need to pressure ''the natural compassion of the heart'' that makes people human.
- Mencius emphasized the past as an ideal age and a model for examining present problems.

3. **The later Zhou period**, the rulers of the eastern states fought one another for the control of all China.

4. **In 221BC, the Qin (Chin)** state defeated all its rivals and established China's first empire under the First Emperor, Shih Huang-ti.
    - The ruler believed in a philosophy called **Legalism**
    - The rival political philosophy to Confucianism.
    - Legalism emphasized the importance of authority, efficient administration and strict laws.
    - A combination of legalistic administrative practices and Confucian moral values helped the Chinese empires endure for more than 2000 years.

Chinese contribution

- The use of coal was first started by the Chinese.
- The Chinese were also the first to produce porcelain, known to the world as China or Chinaware.
- The wheel barrow was also a Chinese invention.
- The lacquer used to give a hard, glossy finish to wood, leather, and other surfaces originated in China.
- Another Chinese discovery that silk could be made from the cocoons of silkworms, started the silk industry and trade.
- The manufacture of paper from cotton cloth, a process invented about 150 AD.
- Printing was invented first in China and later invented again in Europe.
- Another Chinese invention that was duplicated in Europe was gun powder, which was used in China as early as 600 AD, in firecrackers.

EUROPE

Ancient Greece

- Ancient Greece was the birth place of western civilization about 2500 years ago.

The Greek city-states

- Greek civilization developed chiefly in small city-states.
- A city-state consisted of a city or town and the surrounding villages and farmland.
- The Greek city-states were called polis.
- The city-states took shape in ancient Greece by the eighteen century BC.
- A small group of wealthy men governed most city states of ancient Greece.
- This form of government, in which a few powerful people rule, is called an **oligarchy**.
- During the sixth century BC, some city- states began to move toward democracy.
- The best known city states were Athens and Sparta.

Athenian Democracy

- Athens was the largest of the Greek city-states in size and population.
- In the fifth century BC, Athens comprised between 25,000 to 40,000 citizens.
- Athens had good olive oil and wine but little good land for grain.
- It imported grain from the coastal areas of northern Black Sea.
- Athens possessed a very strong naval power.
- Athens became the most successful democracy of ancient Greece.
- The principle of Athenian democracy was the most complete participation of all male citizens.
- Athens was a direct democracy not a democracy by elected representatives.

- All Athenian citizens could attend, speak and vote in the general meeting of citizens called the Assembly.
- The Assembly met about 40 days a year. It also elected Athenian generals. Each year, the citizens drew lots to elect a council of 500 men.
- During the fifth century BC, Athens became the center of Greek culture.

Ancient Greece contribution

- In the field of philosophy; Socrates, (470-399BC), Plato (427-347BC), and Aristotle (384–322BC) are considered the most important Greek philosophers.
- The ancient Greeks pioneered in medicine, physics, biology and mathematics.
- Greek architects, sculptors and painters made important contributions to the arts.
- The leading Greek architects and sculptors built the Parthenon on the Acropolis.
- The ancient Greek dramatists, Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides, wrote many of their master pieces.
- The Greek historians, Herodotus (484-425BC) called (''Father of History'') and Thucydides, (460-400BC) established proper historiography.
- Modern medicine also sees its founder in the Greek doctor, Hippocrates (460-357BC).
- In many medical schools today, doctors take the **''Hippocratic Oath''** on graduation, the oath first imposed by Hippocrates on his pupils that they would practice their profession in the proper manner.
- The ancient Greeks pioneered in many fields that rely on systematic thought, including biology, geometry, history, philosophy, and physics.

Decline

- The glorious days of Athens ended with the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War (431 - 404BC) in which Athens was defeated by Sparta.
- Alexander the Great (336 - 323BC), Philip's son, led a Greek and Macedonian army and conquered the entire Persian Empire.

- The city-states remained under Macedonian control.
- The period of Greek history following Alexander's death is known as Hellenistic Age.
- This period lasted until 146 BC, when the Romans took control of Greece.

Ancient Rome and the Roman Empire

1. Rome as a kingdom

- According to Roman legend, twin brothers, Romulus and Remus, established a settlement in 753 BC on the Palatine Hill,
- One of Rome's hills overlooking the Tiber River.
- The first known settlers of ancient Rome lived on the Palatine Hill about 1000 BC.
- Most historians believe that these settlers were a people called Latin's.
- Latin's also inhabited many neighboring towns in Latium, the region surrounding Rome.

The Rise of Etruscans

- About 600 BC, Rome and other towns in Latium came under the control of the Etruscans, a people who lived north of Latium.
- The Etruscans had the most advanced civilization in Italy.
- They built roads, temples, and public buildings in Rome.
- They also promoted trade and introduced the idea of the citizen assembly.
- Under Etruscan rule, Rome grew from a village of farmer and
- Shepherds into a prosperous city.

2. Rome as Republic

- The city became so powerful that the people were able to drive out the Etruscans, overthrew the monarchy
- They established the Roman Republic in 509 BC.
- The Roman Republic kept many features of the earlier system, including the Senate and citizen assemblies.

Consuls

- A consul held the highest elected political office of the Roman Republic
- From 509-27 BC
- Each year the citizens of Rome elected two consuls to serve jointly for a one-year term.
- The Two elected officials called consuls headed the government.
- A consul served only a year.

The Senate

- The Senate was the most powerful government body of the Roman Republic.
- The Senate conducted foreign policy, passed decrees (official orders), and handled the government's fiancés.
- Senators, unlike consuls served for life.

The Roman citizens

Roman citizens were divided into three classes:

1. The patricians (nobles),
2. The equities and
3. The plebeians (common people).

The patricians (nobles)

- Were members of Rome's oldest and richest families who held all the important political positions in the state
- All senators were patricians.

The equities

- Were the richest of the non-nobles
- They also owned land but were sometimes business men as well.

The plebeians

- ¶ They were ordinary citizens,
- ¶ Were small farmers in the country side but also craftsmen, shopkeepers, laborers, etc. in the city of Rome itself
- ¶ There were huge numbers of slaves in the city of Rome itself, in parts of Italy
- ¶ In the Roman province called ''Africa'' (the former territory of Carthage).
- ¶ These slaves had mostly been obtained in war, as Rome expanded.
- ¶ Slaves were used on latifundia (great land lord properties) as agricultural laborers.
- ¶ They were also used as domestic servants.

i. **Skilled slaves**, Greeks and others. Might be used as managers, clerks, accountants and teachers.

ii. **Unskilled salves** were often harshly treated because they were less valuable

- ¶ Could easily be replaced.
- ¶ Slave owners had complete power over their slaves, even up to killing them.
- ¶ A slave had no right at all;
- ¶ Slave revolts were rare because there was no chance of success
- ¶ The punishment for slave resistance and revolt was so savage.

Spartacus (73 - 71BC)

- ¶ He was a citizen of Rome
- ¶ The leader of Slaves
- ¶ He would try to free to free all the slaves. He gathered together about 100,000 slaves in just a couple of years.
- ¶ He was crushed; the captured slaves were crucified all along the main road from Rome to Capua.
- ¶ The only real hope for a slave was for his or her master or mistress to set the slave free.
- ¶ This was called manumission and the ex-slave became a freed-man or freed woman.

- Manumission was given quite often to skilled slaves to encourage good work.

3. Rome Becomes an Empire

- Rome was slowly gaining military control over the rest of the Italian peninsula.
- The conquered cities supplied the Roman army with soldiers.
- By 270 BC, Rome controlled most of Italy directly or indirectly through dependent ''allies'', which were in fact subject states.
- Rome was successful in war because it was the most militarists of the states of the ancient world. It was a state organized for war.
- Expansion overseas made Rome a mighty empire during the second and the first centuries BC.
- Rome came into conflict first with Carthage, a sea power and trading center on the coast of northern Africa.
- Rome and Carthage fought-for mastery of the Mediterranean Sea in three struggles called the **Punic Wars**, between 204 and 146 BC.
- Rome destroyed Carthage and the Mediterranean coasts of Spain and Africa came under Roman Control.
- Rome then turned to the east and conquered the Hellenistic monarchies, including Egypt.
- By the end of the first century BC, Rome controlled the whole of the lands around the Mediterranean Sea in a great empire.

Roman Emperors

- During this time there were over 140 different Emperors.
- Augustus was the first emperor. He was Julius Caesar's adopted son.
- A successful general, Julius Caesar (100B.C - 44B.C),
- Had become sole ruler of the Roman world.
- A group of senators who feared that Caesar was about to make himself king assassinated him in 44BC.
- Caesar's adopted son and heir, Octavian and Mark Antony, Caesar's friend, avenged Caesar's murder and then divided power between them.
- Octavian and Antony then fought each other for control of Rome.

- Antony sought the support of Cleopatra, queen of Egypt (47 - 30 B.C),
- They fell in love. In 31BC, Octavian defeated the forces of Antony and Cleopatra and made Egypt a Roman province.
- In 27 BC, Octavian became the first Roman emperor in 27 B.C
- Took the title Augustus, thus named Augustus Caesars.
- In spite of his power, Augustus avoided the title of emperor.
- He preferred to be called princeps, meaning first citizen.

The Pax Romana

- The reign of Augustus marked the beginning of a long period of stability
- This became known as the Pax Romana (Roman peace).
- The Pax Romana lasted about 200 years.
- Augustus established strong defense along the frontiers of the Roman Empire
- Kept the provinces under control.
- Trade flourished, and art and literature reached a high point during his reign.
- Augustus died in AD 14.
- The Romans did produce some fine Latin literature in poetry and prose.
- The Romans were practical people, who excelled, as they believed, in war, the arts of government and law.
- Roman law became the base of many legal systems in Western Europe and Latin America.
- The modern ''Latin'' alphabet to the Romans who themselves adapted their alphabet from the Etruscans and the Greeks. The Greeks had taken their alphabet from the Phoenicians who were the first people to use an alphabetic system of writing.

Decline/Collapse/ of the Roman Empire

- The empire was permanently split into the West Roman Empire and the East Roman Empire after Emperor Theodosius I died in 395.

1. The West Roman Empire

- Grew steadily weaker.
- The Vandals, Visigoths, and other Germanic peoples invaded Spain, Gaul (present-France), and northern Africa.
- In 410, the Visigoths looted Rome.
- The fall of the empire is often dated 476.
- That year, the Germanic chieftain Odoacer forced Romulus Augustus, the last ruler of the empire, form the throne.
- Germanic chiefs had already begun to carve up the empire into several kingdoms.

2. The East Roman Empire

- Survived as the Byzantine until 1453,
- When the Turks captured Constantinople.

- After the fall of the Roman Empire, its culture survived and shaped western civilizations and the Byzantine world.
- Roman law became the base of many legal systems in Western Europe and Latin America.
- Latin remained the language of learned Europeans for over 1000 years.

3.3. Christianity

Origins of Christianity

- In the first century AD Christianity emerged in Palestine.
- It was centered on beliefs about Jesus Christ who had lived
- Taught in Palestine until his crucification at about AD 30 under the Roman governor, Pontius Pilate.
- The first Christians were the Jews in Palestine and Syria. Soon many gentiles (non-Jews) were converted to Christianity.

Early Christianity and its Expansion

- The Church kept the Jewish scriptures known as the Old Testament or Hebrew Bible as the scriptures of Christianity.
- A collection of Christian writings called the New Testament was added to the Jewish scriptures and the Christian Bible includes both the old and New Testaments.
- Ordinary Christians whom we call the laity or lay people.

The Clergy

- By the second century, however the clergy began to be divided into three ranks:
  i. **bishops at the top**
  ii. **Priests**
  iii. **Deacons.**
- The clergy were responsible for teaching the doctrines of the Church.
- They also administered the property of the Church.
- In general, the clergy had spiritual authority over the laity.

The bishop

- The head of each local Christian community.
- He had spiritual authority over all the clergy and laity of the community.

The Archbishops

- In time, archbishops appeared who had spiritual authority over the bishops,
- Other clergy and laity of a large area.

A patriarch

- A patriarch had spiritual authority over the archbishops, bishops, other clergy and laity of very large regions called **patriarchates**.
- There were five patriarchates: **Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, Constantinople and Jerusalem**.
- Earlier, the Patriarch of Rome, also called **the Pope**, was claiming leadership over the other patriarchs.
- The middle of the third century onwards, monasteries where monks and nuns lived in separate communities were established.
- Those monks who lived together had a leader called **abbot** and those monks who lived alone were called **hermits**.
- The simple early beliefs of the Church were developed more fully, using the words and ideas of Greek philosophy and their equivalents in Latin.
- Doctrines which were rejected and condemned by the Church were called **heresies**
- The followers of these doctrines were called heretics.

Church's doctrines councils

- The Church's doctrines were approved by Church councils,
- Which were meetings of the patriarchs, archbishops and bishops of the Church
- The Council of Nicaea in 325 A.D established the doctrine of the Holy Trinity
- This doctrine was confirmed by the Council of Constantinople in 385 A.D.
- The doctrine of the Holy Trinity says that one God exists in three persons:
- **God the Father, God the Son (Jesus Christ) and God the Holy Spirit and that all these persons are equal.**
- The council condemned Arianism, a belief that Jesus was not completely divine.

The Persecutions of Christians

- The Roman government became suspicious of Christianity because Christians would not make sacrifices in honor of the emperor.
- The Roman emperors, therefore, persecuted Christians.
- In 312, the Roman Emperor Constantine the Great became a Christian himself
- He officially declared Christianity to be the state religion of the Roman Empire.
- The last Roman emperor lost power in 476.
- By then, the empire was split into Western and an Eastern empire.
- During the Middle Ages (after the fall of the Western Roman Empire) Christianity replaced the Roman Empire as the unifying force in Western Europe.
- The pope exercised political as well as spiritual authority.
- In 1517, a movement called the Reformation began when Martin Luther.