

Western Civilization I

I. Topics

- a. Theories
 - Supernatural
 - Humanistic
 - Thomas Carlyle, 1795 – 1851
 - Naturalistic
 - Charles Darwin

II. Origins of Earth

- a. Universe is 13 billion years old
- b. Earth is 5 billion years old
- c. Life is 4 billion years old
- d. Man emerged 3.6-3.8 million years ago
- e. Fundamentalists – literal bible readers
- f.

III. Supernatural

- a. There is a god and he wants history
- b. Belief in religion

IV. Humanistic (Thomas Carlyle)

- a. Great Men Make History
- b. Men who because of genius, ambition, charisma make history happen

V. Naturalistic (Secular)

- a. Religion is less powerful
- b. Emphasis is placed on Nature
- c. Time makes the man
- d. God – Loving Father who Cares
- e. Mother Nature - Uncaring

VI. Charles Darwin (Naturalist)

- a. Charles Darwin advocated theory of Evolution.

I. Topics

- a. #3 – Naturalistic - Darwin
- b. Karl Marx
- c. Oswald Spengler
 - Cyclical
 - “Decline of the West” - 1918
- d. Pre-Historic Periods
 - Paleolithic – 3.6 million – 35,000 B.C.
 - Neanderthal
 - Late Paleolithic – 35,000 – 15,000 B.C.
 - Homo-Sapiens

II. Karl Marx

- a. German Economist of the 19th Century
- b. “Religion is the opium of the masses”
- c. Atheist
- d. He said that the root of all History is Economics

III. Oswald Spengler

- a. Historian who developed Cyclical Theory of History
- b. Cyclical Theory – If a nation is going up, the leaders will be good
- c. If a nation is going down, the leaders will be bad.
- d. “Decline of the West,” 1918

PRE-HISTORIC PERIODS**IV. Paleolithic – 3.6 million – 35,000 B.C.**

- a. Paleolithic = the old stone age
- b. Man emerges from ape-like creature
- c. Man Evolves through different levels of humanity

V. Neanderthal

- a. Last of great pre-modern man

VI. Missing Link

- a. Gap between Neanderthal and Homo-Sapiens

VII. Late Paleolithic – 35,000 – 15,000 B.C.

- a. Homo-Sapiens
- b. ↑ ↑
- c. Man Wise
- d. Homo Sapiens Defeated Neanderthals

I. Topics

- a. Paleolithic
- b. Late Paleolithic
- c. Mesolithic – 15,000 – 7,000 B.C.
- d. Neolithic – 7,000 – 5,000 B.C.
- e. 8 Factors that accompanied the Birth of Civilization
- f. Polis

II. Mesolithic – 15,000 – 7,000 B.C.

- a. Mesolithic = Middle Stone Age (15,000 – 7,000 BC)
- b. Widespread dissemination (use) of 1st interlocking weapon system

III. Neolithic – 7,000 – 5,000 B.C.

- a. By 7,000 BC, there were some civilized people and it grew and grew
- b. 5,000 BC – History Starts, but all Neolithic Age doesn't end
- c. Some still remained uncivilized
- d. Neolithic period continued until 1977
- e. An extended family was found on a small remote island until they were given flashlights and candy bars

8 FACTORS THAT ACCOMPANIED CIVILIZATION**IV. Politics (1)**

- a. Politics = Art of Compromise
- b. Mark of Civilization
- c. *Polis* (Greek) = city
- d. When there was civilization, there were cities
- e. When there were cities, there had to be Politics (Compromise)

V. Domestication of the Dog (1)**VI. Agriculture (2)**

- a. As early as 10,000 BC

VII. Rivers (3)

- a. Needed for irrigating fields for agriculture

VIII. Wheels (4)

- a. Needed for agriculture to move water

IX. Harnessed Animal (5)

- a. Used animals as slaves (dogs, camels)

X. Organized Religion (6)

- a. Leaders inject authority from religion
- b. People in power were allied with religious authority

XI. Bronze (7)

- a. Alloy – Mixture of 2 metals
- b. Neolithic man men put Copper and Tin Together (Bronze)

XII. Writing (8)

- a. Emerged out of art
- b. Pre-history – Art was used for Communication
- c. Art would eventually evolve into writing

XIII. Where Did Civilization Start?

- a. Tigris and Euphrates
- b. Mesopotamia
- c. Fertile Crescent
- d. India/China – Eastern Civilization
- e. Middle East – Birth of Western Civilization

XIV. Tigris and Euphrates

- a. Parallel to each other and empty into Persian Gulf
- b. Area where Iraq is today is known as Mesopotamia
- c. Mesopotamia = land between 2 rivers

XV. Greek Words

- a. Bible = book
- b. Exodus - exit
- c. Sphinx – strange character
- d. Persepolis – Persian City
- e. Joshua - Jesus
- f. Messiah - Christ

XVI. Fertile Crescent = “Cradle of Civilization”

- a. Mesopotamia is the Eastern Part of the Fertile Crescent

I. Topics

- a. Semites (Semitic)
- b. Sumerians
- c. Akkadians
- d. Sargon – 2,300 B.C.
- e. Amorites
- f. Hammurabi of Babylon – 1800
- g. Hammurabi's code
- h. Babylonian Empire
- i. Indo-Europeans
- j. Hittites

II. Semites (Semitic) - linguistic

- a. Speak a Semitic language
- b. Common language belonging to a group of people
- c. Hebrews – spoken by Jews

III. Sumerians

- a. Mesopotamian (Semitic influence)
- b. Possibly 1st civilized nation
- c. Harnessed animals, wheeled vehicles, musical instruments
- d. Had gold, bronze, played games
- e. More Sophisticated than Akkadians

IV. Akkadians and King Sargon, 2300 BC

- a. Lived in Mesopotamia
- b. SARGON (2300 BC) – One of King of Akkadians
- c. SARGON led Akkadians in war and conquered Sumerians
- d. SARGON then became leader of Sumerians and Akkadians
- e. SARGON – Had 1st Empire

V. Mark Twain

- a. History doesn't repeat itself, but it rhymes
- b. Less sophisticated people conquer sophisticated
- c. Then less Sophisticated Conquerors became Sophisticated, which led them to be Conquered

VI. Amorites

- a. People of Mesopotamia
- b. Semitic language
- c. Had King **Hammurabi** of Babylon, 1800 BC

VII. Hammurabi's Code

- a. "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth"
- b. Let the punishment fit the crime
- c. Set limitations on punishments
- d. Compensation for loss

VIII. Babylonian Empire, 1800-1600 BC

- a. Established by Hammurabi
- b. Most of Fertile Crescent
- c. Flourished for over 200 years
- d. Literature, Astrology, Mathematics

IX. Indo-Europeans (India-Europe)

- a. Whole ark of languages
- b. Commonality between language

X. Hittites

- a. North of Fertile Crescent
- b. Used weapons made of iron instead of bronze to defeat Babylonians
- c. Culture went down when Hittites took over

I. Topics

- a. Egypt
- b. Nile River
- c. Menes – 3200 B.C.
- d. Memphis
- e. Old Kingdom / Pyramid Age – 2700 – 2200 B.C.
- f. Pharaoh

II. Egypt

- a. Egypt is the “Gift of the Nile” - Herodotus
- b. 4500 BC – Civilization Starts in Egypt

III. Menes (3200 BC)

- a. Semi-legendary
- b. United Egypt
- c. Established Capital - Memphis

IV. Old Kingdom (Pyramid Age), 2700-2200 BC

- a. 80 Major Pyramids built in Nile Valley

V. Pharaoh

- a. Pharaoh = Great House (King)
- b. Pharaohs were gods

I. Topics

- a. Pyramid Age – 2700 – 2200 B.C.
– Pharaoh
- b. Great Pyramids of Gizeh
- c. 7 Wonders of the World
- d. Sphinx
- e. Polytheistic
- f. Amon Ra
- g. Osiris
- h. Isis

II. Sphinx

- a. Small Dangerous Creature

III. 7 Wonders of the Ancient World

- a. List by the Greeks
- b. Great Pyramids of Giza

IV. Polytheistic

- a. Egyptians were polytheistic
- b. Polytheistic gods were manifestations of nature

V. Amon Ra

- a. Amon Ra
- b. ↑ ↑
- c. Hidden Light
- d. Represented the Sun (Sun God)

VI. Osiris

- a. Judge of the Dead

VII. Isis

- a. Female goddess
- b. Sister and wife of Osiris
- c. Represents Feminine Creative Power

I. Topics

- a. Hieroglyphics
- b. Papyrus
- c. Rosetta Stone
- d. Mummification

II. Religion and Sex

- a. Both deal with Creation
- b. Both are mysterious
- c. Religion without mystery is philosophy

III. Hieroglyphics (The Sacred Writings)

- a. Syllabic Writing
- b. Written in caves and on Papyrus

IV. Papyrus (Paper-like)

- a. Invented by Egyptians
- b. Weaved-together papyrus tree

V. Rosetta Stone

- a. Black stone with Egyptian section, Greek, Cuneiform that helped to decipher hieroglyphics

VI. Mummification

- a. The embalming of the body for its preservation
- b. Not available for all Egyptians
- c. Pharaohs and immediate family, priests were mummified
- d. Mummies were wrapped to keep moisture out

I. Topics

- a. Middle Kingdom – 2000 B.C. – 1800 B.C.
- b. Thebes
- c. Hyksos – 1800 – 1600 B.C.
- d. New Kingdom/Empire – 1570 – 1090 B.C.
- e. Thutmose: The Empire Builder
- f. Akhenaton – 1350
- g. Tutankhamun

II. Middle Kingdom – 2000 B.C. – 1800 B.C.**III. Thebes**

- a. Thebes named Capital of Egypt in South (used to be Memphis)

IV. Hyksos – 1800 – 1600 B.C.

- a. A series of tribes (Semitic)
- b. Egyptians were isolated by Deserts
- c. Series of hungry, Semitic Tribes forced themselves through desert
- d. Hyksos had horse-drawn chariots that could destroy Egyptian Armies easily
- e. Hyksos took control of Egypt

V. New Kingdom/Empire – 1570 – 1090 B.C.

- a. Egyptians reconquer Egypt and build empire
- b. Hebrews were slaves in Egypt

VI. Thutmose: The Empire Builder

- a. Built empire, navy, started expanding Egypt's border

VII. Akhenaton – 1350 (Akenhotep)

- a. Wife was Neffertiti
- b. First major non-Hebrew who accepted Monotheism
- c. Where did he get the notion?
- d. Believed in one God – The Sun God
- e. Saying there's one God, makes priesthood, who believe in polytheism, a non-existence entity

VIII. Tutankhamun

- a. Ascended to throne at 8 years old
- b. Dead by 18 years old
- c. Tut did nothing
- d. Buried in elaborate tomb underground
- e. Found in 1923 with thousands of artifacts
- f.

I. Topics

- a. Ramses, 1292 – 25
- b. Hebrews
 - Torah
- c. Bible
 - Abraham, 1800 B.C.

II. Ramses, 1292 – 1325

- a. Created huge statues of himself all over Egypt
- b. Fathered 111 sons, 67 daughters
- c.
- d.
- e.
- f.

III. Hebrews (in Mesopotamian Valley)

- a. Semitic, peasants, small tribe, nomadic
- b. Left behind living ideas
- c. Kept God conscious, literature
- d. If someone was killed, punishment from God
- e. If crops come in, a reward from God
- f. Wrote a scripture called “Torah”

IV. Torah

- a. Torah = the teaching or the instruction
- b. Greeks called literature – “the book” – Greek Word – “Bible”
- c. Helped establish Judaism
- d. Judaism accepted the Torah
- e. Hebrews saw the hand of god in everything

V. Bible

- a. Christianity accepted the Torah (Old Testament), but added the New Testament
- b. Torah was written on scroll and in each synagogue
- c. Bible is known as a scripture

VI. Abraham, 1800 B.C.

- a. Abraham – the Exalted Father or Patriarch
- b. Lived 38 centuries ago
- c. First major Jew
- d. Shepherd
- e. First person that understood, believed, and propagated monotheism
- f. Belief that Abraham had a conversation with God

VI. Conversation (Abraham and Yhvh (God))

- a. At one time we knew the name of God (Yhvh)
- b. Then the ability to pronounce it was lost
- c. Jehovah was an effort to pronounce God

I. Topics

- a. Covenant
- b. Promised Land: Canaan
- c. Jacob → Israel
- d. Moses, 1300 B.C.
- e. Exodus

II. Covenant

- a. Deal between God and Abraham/his descendants
- b. Abraham at 99 cut off foreskin of one's passion

III. Promised Land: Canaan

- a. God "Promised Land" to Abraham known as Canaan
- b. God's Providence – Notion that God is there for you
- c. God in returned wanted Abraham to be his witness
- d. God demanded ethics: moral, proper behavior
- e. Abraham left Mesopotamia for Canaan
- f. Abraham – Isaac - Jacob

IV. Jacob → Israel

- a. Jacob changed name to Israel
- b. Israel = Struggle with God
- c. Israel had 4 wives: Had 12 Sons (12 sons of Israel)
- d. Created 12 Tribes of Israel
- e. Famine hit Canaan
- f. Migrated to Egypt to get food in 1700 BC

V. Moses, 1300 B.C.

- a. Hebrew member of Levi tribe
- b. Bible says God contacts Moses in burning bush
- c. God tells Moses to go to pharaoh and says "let my people go"
- d. Pharaoh says no
- e. God then creates 10 miracles

VI. 10 Miracles

- a. Nile turns Red
- b. Plague of the Frogs
- c. Plague of the Bugs
- d. Plague of the Cattle
- e. Sun is blacked out

I. Topics

- a. Moses, 1300 B.C.
- b. Exodus
- c. Sinai
- d. 10 Commandments
- e. Ark
- f. Joshua
- g. Battle of Jericho
- h. Philistines
- i. Judges
- j. Samuel, 1000 B.C.
- k. Saul
- l. David
- m. Jerusalem
- n. Solomon, 961 – 922 B.C.

II. Moses, 1300 B.C.

- a. Went to Pharaoh of Egypt and asked him to let Hebrews Go (At God's request)
- b. Egypt went into Chaos

III. Exodus

- a. Exit of Moses to Promised Land
- b. Crossed Desert (**Sinai**) and couldn't get to their promised land
- c. Sent back into desert for over 40 years

IV. Sinai

- a. Sinai was desert where Hebrews were stuck for 40 years

V. 10 Commandments

- a. Scribbled on 2 stone tablets
- b. A re-affirmation of Covenant

VI. Ark (of the Covenant)

- a. Carried Commandments

VII. Moses

- a. Never made it to Promised Land
- b. Buried in Sinai Desert
- c.

VII. Joshua

- a. Moses succeeded by Joshua (general)
- b. Joshua took 12 tribes into Promised Land
- c. Joshua fought battle after battle

VIII. Battle of Jericho

- a. Town inside Promised Land surrounded by walls
- b. When invasion came on by Joshua, walls fell down and won the battle

IX. Philistines

- a. Tribe who fought against Hebrews
- b. Most tenacious of Hebrew People for two centuries

X. Judges

- a. Tribal chieftains (War Lords)
- b. Indian chiefs
- c. spent most time fighting after death of Joshua

XI. Samuel, 1000 B.C. (Last Judge)

- a. Most respected politician
- b. Hebrews wanted an authority higher than Judge
- c. Hebrew political elders asked Samuel to appoint a King
- d. Anointed first King (w/Olive Oil on head), not appointed

XII. Saul

- a. First King Anointed to Israel
- b. Samuel said God guided him to anoint Saul
- c. Saul was a great soldier
- d. Failure as King
- e. Defeated in battle against tribal enemy and declared suicide

XIII. David

- a. Samuel still around, appoints David, King of Hebrews
- b. David was a fierce soldier (general)
- c. David defeated Goliath (chopping head off)
- d. Had 18 wives, many mistresses, used to living in tents
- e. David was a brilliant success

XIV. Jerusalem (Capital)

- a. Center of country
- b. Power can be protected equal
- c. Built on heights and hills (protects city)

XV. Solomon, 961 – 922 B.C. (3rd King)

- a. Successor of David
- b. Solomon = peace
- c. Economy was great under Solomon

I. Topics

- a. Solomon, 961 – 922 B.C.
- b. Temple of Mount Moriah
- c. Northern 10 Tribes → Israel
- d. Southern 2 Tribes → Judah
- e. Prophets
- f. Elijah (9th Century B.C.)
- g. Ahab and Jezebel
- h. Amos, 8th century B.C.
- i. Remnant

II. Solomon, 961 – 922 B.C. (3rd King of Israel)

- a. Son of David; Solomon = peace
- b. There was peace in Israel and economic prosperity during Solon's reign
- c. Wrote several books
- d. Wise King
- e. Violated Ark: Monotheism, ethics (1,000 wives)

III. Temple of Mount Moriah (or Temple of Solomon)

- a. Temple of Solomon built by Solomon to house Ark of the Covenant
- b. Ark was kept in a closet in temple

III. Solomon, 961 – 922 B.C. (3rd King of Israel)

- a. Married non-Hebrew women for political women
- b. Some women were polytheistic
- c. Let foreign wives practice polytheism in Jerusalem
- d. By allowing wives to practice polytheism, he violated theory of monotheism
- e. Taxed citizens to pay for monuments and houses for wives, which went against Covenant (ethics)
- f. After death of Kingdom of Evil – 2 Contendors

IV. Northern 10 Tribes → Israel

- a. 10 Tribes

V. Southern 2 Tribes → Judah

- a. 2 Tribes

VII. Prophets (15) – Looked into the future

- a. Theologians who spoke for God
- b. Break Covenant = Suffer and lose the land
- c. Biblical Prophets – Passionate poets who saw themselves as transmitters of God’s warning
- d. Wrote 1/3 biblical literature
- e. Poetry is open to interpretation
- f. Poets spoke using god’s words (thus says the lord)
- g. 2 groups of Prophets
 - Emphasized Monotheism
 - Emphasized Ethics

VIII. Elijah (9th Century B.C.) - Prophet

- a. Prophet who placed emphasis on monotheism
- b. From Southern Kingdom, goes to Northern Kingdom
- c. Emphasized Monotheism because Israel broke covenant and established polytheism
- d. Pursued for arrest by Jezebel
- e. Chased out of Israel by Jezebel
- f. Sought Phenomenon
- g. Heard voice (conscience)

IX. Ahab and Jezebel

- a. King/Queen of Israel in 9th Century BC
- b. Ahab – Bumbling, manipulative husband
- c. Jezebel – evil, becomes prototype of evil woman
- d. Jezebel – foreign queen (polytheistic)
- e. Manipulates husband into making laws to establish official religion of polytheism

X. Amos, 8th century B.C.

- a. Focused on ethics
- b. Told monotheists that moral, just life is needed to satisfy god (pure soul)

XI. Remnant

- a. Remaining amount of Jews recreate Israel
- b. Message from Amos
- c. Glitter of Hope – After suffering
- d. Remnant (Remaining) Jews will recreate Jews after suffering and prosecution

I. Topics

- a. Assyrians, 721 B.C.
- b. Talmud
- c. Phoenicians
- d. Lebanon

II. Assyrians, 721 B.C.

- a. Mesopotamian Semites
- b. War-like People
- c. Crossed Fertile Crescent
- d. Attacked and Destroyed Northern Kingdom of Israel
- e. Prophets thought Assyrians were God's agents sent to fulfill his will

III. Jews

- a. When N. Israel was destroyed, only S. Kingdom of Judah was left
- b. They were then known as Jews

III. 10 Lost Tribes

- a. Men from N. Kingdom (Israel) were killed
- b. Women and Children brought to Mesopotamia and enslaved
- c. Probably mixed in with Mesopotamian Culture
- d. Legend of the 10 Lost Tribes of Israel developed
- e. Columbus brought a Hebrew with him on his voyage because he thought he might run into 10 Lost Tribes of Israel
- f. Judah was destroyed in 70 AD by Romans and Jews scattered around the world

IV. Talmud

- a. Key to Jewish survivability
- b. Second Jewish scripture
- c. Much bigger than Bible
- d. Talmud is 6 books
- e. An "Encyclopedia" of Judaism
- f. Talmud was not accepted by Christians
- g. Bible was accepted by Christians
- h. If scattered Jews followed Talmud, it showed them how to remain Jewish

IV. Phoenicians

- a. Semitic people
- b. Lived north of Israel (in Lebanon)
- c. Lebanon was a mountain range – geographic area
- d. Hard-working, wanted to expand, energetic people
- e. Landward expansion impossible because of mountains
- f. Turned energy to become great sailors (Mariners)

V. Lebanon

- a. Green Mountains
- b. Snow-capped mountains

VI. Phoenicians

- a. Became greatest Sailors (Mariners) of the Ancient World
- b. Turned energy to sea
- c. Circumnavigated the globe using stars
- d. Circumstantial evidence shows that they might have made it to America

I. Topics

- a. Phoenicians
- b. Missionaries of Civilization
- c. Alphabet
- d. King Hiram of Tyre
- e. Cedars of Lebanon
- f. Chaldeans
- g. New Babylonians
- h. Nebuchadnezzar, 605 – 562 B.C.
- i. 2nd Babylonian Empire
- j. Hanging Gardens
- k. Tower of Babel
- l. Lydians
- m. Croesus, d. 546

II. Phoenicians (from the Lebanon)

- a. Mountains blocked land expansion
- b. Became a sea power
- c. Possibly crossed the Atlantic
- d. Went to many lands looking to make money
- e. Bought items and introduced them to new areas

III. Missionaries of Civilization

- a. Phoenicians cross-fertilized culture (mission)
- b. First developed western Alphabet

IV. Alphabet

- a. Phoenicians First developed western Alphabet

V. King Hiram of Tyre (name in the Bible)

- a. Tyre was great commercial port of Lebanon
- b. Hiram was the King of Tyre
- c. Solomon of Israel contracted with Hiram to get wood

VI. Cedars of Lebanon

- a. Wood provided by King Hiram to Solomon for use in Israel
- b. Phoenicians were polytheistic
- c. Phoenicians sacrificed children for gods
- d. Human sacrifice was condemned by Bible
- f.

VII. Chaldeans (New Babylonians)**IX. Nebuchadnezzar, 605 – 562 B.C.**

- a. King – establish capital of Babylon – same as Hammurabi
- b. Conquered many nations
- c. Beat Assyrians
- d. Army of King marched into Jerusalem and destroyed (Biblical) Temple of Solomon
- e. Portrayed as evil

X. 2nd Babylonian Empire

- a. Built by Nebuchadnezzar

XI. Hanging Gardens

- a. Built by Nebuchadnezzar
- b. **Hanging Gardens** of Babylon – One of the 7 Wonders of the Ancient World

XII. 7 Wonders of the Ancient World

- a. Pyramids
- b. Hanging Gardens of Babylon
- c. Statue of Zeus
- d. The Pharaohs of Alexandria (Lighthouse)
- e. The Mausoleum
- f. The Temple of Artemis
- g. The Colossus of Rhodes

XII. Tower of Babel

- a. Rebuilt by Nebuchadnezzar
- b. Tried building higher and higher and god made everyone speak different languages
- c. After King died, Babylon Declined

XIII. Lydians

- a. Lived in Asia-Minor (Minor Part of Asia) – Present-day Turkey
- b. First people to develop sophisticated monetary system
- c. Needed by other nations (as middle-men) to help others in other countries barter

XIV. Croesus (King of Lydians), d. 546

- a. King of Lydians
- b. Lydians were rich, so Croesus was rich

I. Topics

- a. Lydians
- b. Croesus (King of Lydians)
- c. Persians
- d. Cyrus, 559 – 529 B.C.
- e. Cambyses, 529 – 521 B.C.
- f. Darius, 521 – 485 B.C.
- g. Persepolis
- h. Xerxes, 485 – 465 B.C.
- i. Zoroaster

IV. Persians (Indo-European)

- a. Conquered Lydians
- b. Took Croesus back to Persia as a trusted counselor
- c. Persian camels smelled and Lydian horses ran
- d. Iranians are descendants of Persians

V. Cyrus, 559 – 529 B.C.

- a. Cyrus launched Persian Empire
- b. Conquered many countries, including (New) Babylon
- c. Permitted Jews to rebuild Temple

VI. Cambyses, 529 – 521 B.C. (Son of Cyrus)

- a. Tried to conquer Egypt w/ 50,000 soldiers
- b. Sent to invade Egypt, but were hit with a sand storm that covered them
- c. Sent more armies and conquered Egypt
- d. Possibly killed himself

VII. Darius, 521 – 485 B.C. – “King of Kings”

- a. Persian Empire Reached its Zenith
- b. Stretched from Africa to India – over 100 countries

VIII. Persepolis

- a. Established by Darius as Super Capital
- b. Lasted for 200 years until Alexander the Great conquered Persia

IX. Xerxes, 485 – 465 B.C.

- a. King who wanted to showcase his 1st Queen to his friends
- b. He wants her to come nude, but she refuses
- c. Tried to invade Greece, but lost
- d. Failure to conquer Greece lost Persia's morale and started to pop
- e. Xerxes was assassinated

X. Zoroaster

- a. Prophet
- b. Founder of Ancient Persian Religion
- c. Said there are 2 Gods
 - Good and Light
 - Evil and Darkness
- d. Attacked Monotheism
- e. Still 1000s of people – immigrants from India
- f. 2 Gods of Evil and Good makes sense that 2 equal gods are fighting each other
- g. Believed that soul crossed a “bridge”

I. Topics

- a. The Greeks
- b. Olympics, 776 B.C.
- c. The Classical Age
- d. Orpheus and Eurydice
- e. Hercules (Heracles)

II. The Greeks

- a. First civilized Europeans
- b. “Youth of Civilization”
- c. Loved sports
- d. Loved class
- e. Loved love (tragedy)
- f. Loved heroes

III. Olympics, 776 B.C.

- a. Started in Greece every four years
- b. 5 Day Festival of Sports

IV. Worshipped Beauty

- a. Loved and Sought class
- b. Class= excellence of style
- c. Poetry
- d. Beauty Contents (male)

IV. The Classical Age

- a. Class = excellence of style
- b. 40 year period

V. Orpheus and Eurydice

- a. Orpheus – master musician
- b. No woman could resist his music
- c. On his wedding day Eurydice was stung by a viper

I. Topics

- a. Heracles/Hercules
 - Amazons
- b. Hellas – Hellenes – Hellenic
- c. Aegean Sea
- d. Aegean Civilization
- e. 1.) Minoan, 2000 – 1450 B.C.)
 - Crete
 - King Minos
 - Labyrinth
 - Minotaur

II. Hercules (Heracles)

- a. Many Greek names are known from Latin
- b. Human whose father was Zeus
- c. Zeus was married with another goddess and had an affair
- d. Hercules gets super powers and after he gets married and has children, wife of Zeus takes her anger out on Hercules
- e. Wife of Zeus gave Zeus anger to kill wife
- f. Gods would give atonement to Hercules to do 12 Labors of Valor

III. Amazons

- a. Tribe of beautiful women who hated men
- b. Hercules had to pull Queen's Girdle off
- c. South American – Amazon River named for legend by Spanish Explorers

IV. Hellas – Hellenes – Hellenic

- a. Ancient Greece (in Greek Language) = Hellas
- b. Greeks were Hellenes
- c. Hellenic = of or pertaining to Greek Culture

V. Greece

- a. Greeks Recognized value of every individual
- b. Mountainous
- c. Lived in isolated villages surrounded by mountains
- d. Individuals were valuable because of small, populated villages
- e. Greeks never had unity because of Mountains
- f. Every village operated separately

V. Aegean Sea

- a. Water – sea was a part of Greek life
- b. Circular sea connected with Mediterranean

VI. Aegean Civilization

- a. First 2 Stages of Greek Civilization from Aegean Sea

VII. 1.) Minoan, 2000 – 1450 B.C.)

- a. Flourished on Islands of Aegean Sea

VIII. Crete

- a. Largest and most Southern of Aegean Islands
- b. Center of Greek Civilization

I. Topics (Aegean Civilizations)

- a. 1.) Minoan, 2000 – 1450 B.C.
 - Minos
 - Labyrinth
 - Minotaur
 - Theseus
- b. 2.) Achaeans/Myceneans, 1450 – 1200 B.C.
 - Mycenae in Peloponnesus
 - Heinrich Schliemann
 - Troy (Trojans)
 - Hellespont

1.) Minoan, 2000 – 1450 B.C.

II. King Minos (Legend)

- a. Minoan name is derived from Minos (by Scholars)
- b. Built Labyrinth (Palace to house Minotaur)

III. Labyrinth

- a. Built by King Minos
- b. Large-intricate building (maze)
- c. Once you enter, you can't find your way out
- d. Built to house Minotaur

IV. Minotaur

- a. Half Bull – Half Human
- b. Offspring of Minos' wife and bull that gods told Minos to destroy
- c. 14 youths were given to Minotaur

V. Theseus

- a. "Herculean" Hero
- b. Minos' daughter (Ariagne) fell in love with Theseus
- c. His daughter asked architect for escape from Labyrinth
- d. The daughter exchanged escape secrets for his hand in marriage
- e. Killed the Minotaur

2.) Achaeans/Myceneans, 1450 – 1200 B.C.

- a. Conquered Crete and the Minoans
- b. Both Achaeans and Minoans overlapped until Achaeans were the only people

VI. Mycenae (located in Peloponnesus)

- a. Dominant city of Achaeans
- b. Achaeans also known as Mycenaeans
- c. Wealthy city
- d. Grew Olive Trees → Olives → Olive Oil
- e. Olive Oil – Key ingredient in Greek Cuisine
- f.

VII. Peloponnesus (an isthmus)

- a. Southern third of Greek mainland, which is almost an island
- b. Isthmus – narrow connection to larger land

VIII. Heinrich Schliemann

- a. 19th Century German
- b. Poor immigrant to the U.S. who became a multi-millionaire
- c. Loved Greek Mythology
- d. Went to Greece to site of ancient Mycenae and hired Greeks to excavate Mycenae
- e. Married Sophie
- f. Looking for lost city and riches
- g. Found Treasure House (puts jewels on wife and sends photos to papers and becomes famous)

IX. Troy (Trojans)

- a. Schliemann sought to find “Lost City of Troy” and found it
- b. He found 7-9 Troys (7-9 layers of Civilizations)
- c. Troy was situated on Hellespont

I. Topics

- a. Hellespont
- b. Homer – 8th century B.C.
 - “Iliad” and “Odyssey”
- c. Agamemnon
 - Achilles
 - Hector

II. Hellespont (presently Dardanelles)

- a. Waterway that separates Europe from Asia at its Narrowest Point
- b. Control of Hellespont controls seas
- c. Site of greatest stories of Greek mythology
- d. Greek mythology – 2nd Greatest Stories of Western Civilization to the Bible

III. Homer – 8th century B.C.

- a. Wrote “Iliad” and “Odyssey”
- b. Includes stories of great mythologies
- c. Books are poems

IV. “Iliad” and “Odyssey”

- a. Trojan War (1200 BC) – 400 years before Homer
- b. Stories were part of oral tradition from generation to generation
- c. Homer wrote down stories that were passed down from the Trojan War

V. Helen

- a. Love of Helen caused 10 years war
- b. Helen was most beautiful woman on Earth
- c. An Achaean Queen in Peloponessus

V. Paris

- a. Wanted Helen – even though she was married
- b. Trojan prince who ran away with Helen to marry
- c. Helen had the face that launched a thousand ships
- d. Achaeans attacked Troy
- e. At the end of 10 years, Helen was just as beautiful

V. Agamemnon

- a. Achaean from Mycenae
- b. Leader of Achaeans in the Trojan War

VI. Achilles

- a. God came to mother when baby was in river and said that every part of the body that is dipped into the water can't be hurt
- b. Everything, except heel of right foot, was wet in river
- c. Agamemnon had an argument with Achilles
- d. Agamemnon took a girl from a priest
- e. Priest called upon god to create a plague
- f. Agamemnon then took Achilles girl

VII. Hector

- a. #1 Trojan Hero
- b. Prince of Troy
- c. Brother of Paris
- d. Only person who could defeat Hector was Achilles and Achilles was now in drag
- e. Essence of Nobility

I. Topics

- a. Achilles
- b. Hector
- c. Odysseus
- d. Cyclops
- e. Titans
- f. Cronus (Saturn)
 - Atlas

II. Achilles

- a. Chief of Achaean Fighters
- b. Puts on women's clothes to disguise himself from pressure to rejoin
- c. Came back to get revenge for friend's death
- d. Killed Hector
- e.
- f.

III. Hector (noble)

- a. Trojan Chief Fighter
- b. Killed personal friend of Achilles, Patroclus
- c. Killed by Achilles
- d. Hector's brother, Paris, killed Achilles by shooting him in the ankle
- e. Arrow – guided by God - Apollo

IV. Odysseus (Ulysses – to Romans)

- a. Used strategy to outwit opponents
- b. Declared peace by withdrawing Achaean Army
- c. Left behind Trojan Horse for Trojans
- d. Horse is hollow and during the middle of the night, after a celebration by Trojans, Odysseus and others came out of Hollow Horse and destroyed Troy
- e. Virgil – “Beware Greeks Bearing Gifts”
- f. Odysseus – returned Helen (from Paris) to husband
- g. Husband went to kill wife, but she exposed herself to him and he pleaded forgiveness
- h. Takes Odysseus 10 years to return to Ithaca to see Penelope
- i. Odysseus delayed by monsters – the Cyclops
- j. Illiad – Trojan War
- k. Odysseus – Return Trip

V. Cyclops - Polyphemus

- a.
- a. Huge, enormous
- b. Ate humans
- c. Only 1 eye in middle of head
- d. Odysseus talked to Cyclops
 - Said to Cyclops his name is Noman
 - Cyclops said he would eat him last
 - Poked wood into a Cyclops eye
 - Cyclops bellowed
 - Many Cyclops came
- e. Cyclops said “No-Man” is using force

VI. Greeks Gods (Heaven and Earth)

- a. Typically Polytheistic
- b. Gods looked and acted like humans
- c. Humanized Gods
- d. Gods and Humans could marry
- e. Human could defeat God (if immortal)
- f. Believed in the Beginning, there was Heaven (Male) and Earth (Female) – No Gods
- g. Earth gets pregnant – Mother Earth

VI. Titans

- a. Offspring of Heaven and Earth
- b. Sire of the Gods
- c. Develop into Gods
- d. (Imagination ff Greeks)

VII. Cronus (Saturn – Roman Name)

- a. Great of Titans
- b. Ruler of Titans
- c. Father of the Gods
- d. Prophetic Ability
- e. Saw children turning against him in the future
- f. Every time his wife became pregnant, he took the baby and ate it
- g. Wife eventually disguised a rock as a baby and he ate the rock that made him sick, which caused him to regurgitate all of the baby Gods
- h. Greeks didn't believe that there was an omnipotent God (which is the premise of monotheism)

I. Topics

- a. Titans
- b. Atlas
- c. Prometheus
- d. Zeus (Jupiter)
- e. Mount Olympus
- f. Hera (Juno)
- g. Aphrodite (Venus)
 - Adonis

III. Atlas (a Titan)

- a. When Gods turned against Titans, Atlas was made to bear the world on his shoulders

IV. Prometheus (a Titan)

- a. When Gods seized power, he was bound to a rock mountain, an eagle rips his liver out, but it regrows everyday and eagle returns forever
- b. Prometheus gave mankind fire and was punished by Gods
- c. Wisdom comes from suffering

V. Zeus (Jupiter)

- a. #1 God – son of Cronus
- b. Resided at Mount Olympus
- c. Cloud God (Rain, Lightning)
- d. Fell in Love with many women and had affairs
- e. Immoral – rapist
- f. Turned into different objects to get women
- g. Married to Herra (Juno)
- h. Edith Hamilton's – *The Greek Way*

VI. Mount Olympus

- a. Tallest mountain – located in Northern Greece
- b. God's residing on Olympus were Olympians
- c. Every great religion has a mountain because mountains create a spiritual experience

VII. Hera (Juno – to the Romans)

- a. Sister and wife of Zeus
- b. Unhappy wife, raped by Zeus and betrayed by husband
- c. Hera often interceded to ruin love affairs because she could never be happy
- d. Protector of abused women
- e.
- f.

VIII. Aphrodite (Venus)

- a. Born fully adult of foam of city
- b. Aphro = foam in Greek
- c. Goddess of love
- d. Married, but didn't like husband
- e. Had many lovers (gods – humans)
- f. Favorite lover was Adonis

IX. Adonis

- a. Very handsome
- b. No mortal woman was good enough for him
- c. Aphrodite would do anything for him
- d. Killed by boar while hunting
- e. Aphrodite's heart was wounded by Adonis' death
- f. Read – *Bull Finch's Mythology*

I. Topics

- a. Eros (Cupid)
- b. Poseidon (Neptune)
 - Apollo
- c. Oracle of Delphi
 - Athena
- d. Parthenon on the Acropolis

II. Eros (Cupid)

- a. God of Lust
- b. Eros → Erotic
- c. Son of Aphrodite (possibly)
- d. Eros might have been at the start of time: Heaven and Earth

III. Poseidon (Neptune)

- a. Brother of Zeus
- b. God of the Sea
- c. Father of many monsters (including Cyclops)
- d. Carries Trident Spear

IV. Apollo

- a. Son of Zeus
- b. Master musician of Gods
- c. God of Truth
- d. Said Nothing in Excess – Be Moderate
- e. Nun – Prostitute: Neither one; both excess

V. Oracle of Delphi

- a. Temple dedicated to Apollo
- b. Croesus of Lydia went to war with Persia and asked Priestess at Oracle, “Can I conquer a great empire?”
- c. Priestess said yes
- d. After he was conquered, she said he conquered his own empire

VI. Athena

- a. Eaten as a fetus by Zeus
- b. Zeus ate Athena's mother
- c. Athena grew to be an adult inside Zeus' head
- d. Zeus had his head sliced – out she came
- f. Athena – Military, Virgin Goddess
- g. Parthenon – Temple dedicated to Athena

VII. Parthenon on the Acropolis (Prominent Point on the City Athens)

- a. Temple of Athena
- b. Parthenon is the temple located on the Acropolis
- c. Parthenon – inspiration for classical Western Architecture
- d. One of the most significant buildings of antiquity

I. Topics

- a. Ares (Mars)
- b. Hades (Pluto)
 - Demeter
 - Persephone
- c. Dionysus (Bacchus)
- d. Midas

II. Ares (Mars)

- a. Son of Zeus and Herra, but hated both parents (detested)
- b. God of War – War is detestable
- c. Detested by Greeks
- d. Glorified by Romans
- e. Ares possibly turned into wild boar and killed Adonis and possibly had affair with Aphrodite

III. Hades (Pluto)

- a. Brother of Zeus
- b. God of the Underworld – where all departed souls gather
- c. Underworld became known as Hades
- d. Hades is not equivalent to devil
- e. Greeks didn't have elaborate understanding of death
- f. After death, everyone goes to a worse place
- g. In Middle Ages, Christianity said Heaven is up and Hell is down
- h. To Hell, became synonymous with Underworld
- i. Entrance to underworld was guarded by 3 headed dog who let anyone in, but no one out

IV. Demeter

- a. Goddess of the Grain and the Harvest
- b. Represented the growth of crops and food to fruition
- c. Sister of Zeus
- d. Zeus turned into bull and raped Demeter
- e. Demeter became pregnant with **Persephone**

V. Rape of Demeter and Persephone

- a. Hades broke out of Underworld and grabbed Persephone as a wife and swallowed her into the Underworld
- b. DeMeter then stopped her power for food to come into existence and grow
- c. DeMeter was going to cause famine among people in anger
- d. Zeus sent people to try and convince Demeter to end the problem of No Fodo

VII. Herme and the Four Seasons

- a. Herme, a god, made a deal that Persephone would be in Underworld for 1/3 of the year only
- b. Creates change of seasons
- c. Spring – Persephone returns to mother
- d. Summer – Hanging around
- e. Fall – Demeter begins to withdraw power
- f. Winter – DeMeter withdraws her power when Persephone leaves her

VI. Dionysus (Bacchus)

- a. God of wine – Power of Inebriation (Getting Drunk)
- b. Son of Zeus with a human woman
- c. Usually children born from human wombs were wombs, but as an exception, he was a God
- d. Wine is relaxing

VII. Zeus

- a. Zeus had affair with woman
- b. Woman after Zeus disrobes, burns up
- c. Zeus saves baby, yanking it out and sticking it in his thigh

II. Resurrection

- a. Actually and physically coming back from the dead
- b. Found in great religions today
- c. Originated in 400 BC with Dionysus
- d. Vines for grapes – used to create wine – resurrect every spring
- e. hence – God of Resurrection

II. Midas

- a. Rich man who wanted more
- b. Dionysus approached Midas with more money to teach him a lesson of Greed
- c. Dionysus offered Midas the “Midas Touch” – anything he touches turns to gold
- d. Midas touched
- e. Midas touched food, daughter – both turned to gold
- f. Dionysus said when Midas puts his hands in the river, it wipes away power of gold
- g. Then after, rivers are known to have sparks of gold

I. Topics

- a. Dionysus
- b. “Oedipus” by Sophocles, 496-406
- c. Dorians, 1200 B.C.
- d. Greek Dark Ages, 1150-750 B.C.
- e. Athens
- f. Aristocratic Council
- g. Draco, 700 B.C.
- h. Draconian

II. Dionysus

- a. Outdoor theatres, famous playwrights

III. “Oedipus” by Sophocles, 496-406

- a. Famous Playwright – “Oedipus” by Sophocles, 496-406
- b. Wrote many plays
- c. Basic theme of Oedipus – “You can’t escape your fate” – Greeks believed in fate

IV. Dorians, 1200 B.C.

- a. Invasion of Greeks
- b. Indo-European People
- c. Slaughter/kill

V. Greek Dark Ages, 1150-750 B.C.

- a. Aftermath of Dorian invasion
- b. Agriculture/Irrigation system was destroyed
- c. One positive effect, “provided incubation period”
- d. Various groups came together (race)
- e. After Dark Ages, two new cities came up...Centers of great power
- f. Athens (always been there) and also “Sparta” (new center)

VI. Athens

- a. After 750, has dominant role
- b. Was an “Olive Garden”
- c. Did not deny they were oligarchy
- d. Government called themselves

VII. Aristocratic Council

- a. Represent the Rich people

VIII. Draco, 700 B.C.

- a. Devise a policy to deal with the poor
- b. Nullify them, compassion, understanding, or iron fist
- c. Pass laws (iron fist) to control poor people

IX. Draconian

- a. Draconian Measures (Excessive)
- b.
- c. Outrageous methods...inhumane uses to hold population

I. Topics

- a. Draco, 700 B.C.
- b. Solon, 600 B.C.
- c. Popular Assembly
- d. Sparta
- e. Helots
- f. Persian Wars
- g. Herodotus, 484-425 B.C.
- h. Father of History
- i. Darius

II. Athens

- a. Athens and Sparta emerge as top cities from Greek Dark Ages
- b. Athens – led by Oligarchic Council

II. Draco, 700 B.C.

- a. Leader of Oligarchical Council
- b. Gave the poor nothing – an Iron fist

III. Solon, 600 B.C.

- a. used strategy of mullification
- b. Dismissed debts of poor
- c. Sympathetic to needs of poor
- d. Said poor should be represented in government
- e. Established Popular Assembly to supplement Aristocratic Council
- f. **Put Athens on the road to DEMOCRACY**

IV. Popular Assembly

- a. House of Athens Government – representing popular majority (poor people)
- b. Start of movement towards Democracy
- c. By 500 BC, Athens was the first democracy
- d. Founding Fathers created buildings in Washington influenced by Athens democracy

V. Sparta

- a. Natural Rival of Athens
- b. Located in Peloponnesus
- c. Started as Oligarchy and became more Oligarchic over the years
- d. Conquered other Greeks into Servitude (Helots)
- e. Militarized Society

VI. Helots

- a. Owned by Spartan Government, not by an individual
- b. Spartans didn't luxuriate to prevent possibility of rebellion by Helots

VII. Spartan Life

- a. Boys entered the Army at 7 for the rest of their life
- b. Left on island for a year. Alone.
- c. Spartan women wanted men to come back strong and proud or die
- d. Spartans couldn't stand weak people
- e. Greatest Army of the Ancient World
- f. Spartans lived with bare essentials

VII. Persian Wars

- a. An external enemy created internal unity between Athens and Sparta
- b. Persia (Persian Empire) tried to take control of Greece
- c. These were the Persian Wars
- d. We have details because Greeks starting writing History

VIII. Herodotus, 484-425 B.C. – Father of History

- a. 500 BC – Historical Writing with Historical Attempt
- b. Famous Historian
- c. Early and Greatest Historian
- d. Sought answers and consequences to why events happened
- e. In peace children bury their parents
- f. In war, parents bury their children

I. Topics

- a. **Persian Wars**
- b. **Darius**
- c. **Battle of Marathon**
 - Xerxes
- d. **Pass of Thermopylae**
- e. **Battle of Salamis**
- f. **Golden Age of Classical Greece**
 - **Peloponnesian War, 431-404 B.C.**

II. Persian Wars

- a. Athens and Sparta put aside differences to unite against Persian Empire

III. Darius

- a. In 490 BC, Darius attempts to conquer Greece
- b. Had to fight a sea invasion

IV. Battle of Marathon

- a. 1st battle of Persian War
- b. Persians had 20,000 men compared to 10,000 in Greece
- c. Greeks were fighting for their freedom, so they fought stronger than slave soldiers of Persia
- d. Greeks didn't stay on top of hills and charged larger Persian Army, catching them off guard
- e. Greeks lost: 192 men
- f. Persians lost: 6,400 men
- g. From Marathon to Athens (26 miles) – Greeks ran to tell women and children that Greeks won

V. Xerxes

- a. Son of Darius in 480 determined to conquer Greece
- b. Plans an invasion with 200,000 men
- c. Builds bridge from Asia to Greece on the Hellespont, using boats and building a road over boats
- d. Persians then had to get 200,000 men from Northern Greece to Southern Greece through the Pass of Thermopylae

VI. Pass of Thermopylae (Pass through Mountains)

- a. Greeks met Persians at Pass of Thermopylae to even battle
- b. 300 Greek Spartans go into Pass of Thermopylae to face 200,000 soldiers
- c. 300 Spartans accepted death and didn't worry about dying
- d. Xerxes tried to negotiate with Spartans, but they refused
- e. Greek Mountain people for a bribe guided Persians from a less known pass
- f. Spartans were then caught from behind and killed
- g. Bought time for Southern Greek Armies to prepare
- h. Xerxes conquered Athens and burned it
- i. Greeks fought Guerilla Warfare against Persians

VII. Battle of Salamis

- a. Naval Battle
- b. 350 Persian ships; 100 Greek Ships
- c. Xerxes believed his ships were winning because he was watching from shore
- d. Greeks lost 40 ships, Persians lost 200 ships
- e. Greeks started to gain control of Aegean Sea
- f. Persians decided to leave after defeat
- g. Persians couldn't stay in Athens without control of Aegean Sea
- h. Greeks always claimed they were great – now they had evidence

VIII. Golden Age of Classical Greece

- a. Greeks were feeling great after victory
- b. Rebuild Athens – build Parthenon
- c. Golden Age ended because of old internal wear between Athens and Sparta

IX. Peloponnesian War, 431-404 B.C.

- a. War between Athens and Sparta
- b. Sparta cut off water and food in Athens, creating famine
- c. Spartans won, but exhausted them
- d. War left Greece without confidence and vulnerable

I. Topics

- a. **Macedonians**
– **Philip II**
- b. **Philosophy**
- c. **Sophists**
- d. **Relativists**
- e. **Absolute Truth**
- f. **Socrates, 470-39 B.C.**
- g. **Senses**
- h. **Plato, 427-347 B.C.**

II. Macedonians (Rough Mountain People)

- a. Macedonians lived just North of Greece
- b. Semi-Greek (similar language)
- c. Had King Philip II

III. Philip II

- a. Wanted to unite Greece under his rule
- b. Macedonians came down from the Ills and imposed unity among the Greeks
- c. Philip II was killed in a brawl with a fellow Macedonian

IV. Philosophy (Love of Wisdom)

- a. Created by Greeks
- b. An effort to unlock the mysteries of life by asking profound questions
- c. Gives a non-religious answer to questions

V. Sophists

- a. Ancient Philosophy
- b. Advocated a general education for everyone
- c. Were Relativists

VI. Relativists

- a. Believed in scientific knowledge – form Senses

VII. Absolute Truth

- a. Relativists Denied Absolute Truths – If it sounds right, it's true
- b. Beauty is in the eyes of the beholder
- c. Beliefs are based on perception
- d. Believed that if you explain something well, it could be considered true
- e. Believed that “Might Makes Right”
- f. Believed that “Man is the Measure of All Things”

VIII. Socrates, 470-39 B.C.

- a. Said that there is Absolute Truth
- b. Truth is there even if we don't perceive it
- c. Never wrote anything

IX. Senses

- a. We know the world through our senses
- b. Sophists used sense to know the world
- c. Using senses only gives relative knowledge
- d. Senses are limited, always changing, and easily deceived

X. Socrates – the Mystic

- a. Went inward “mystic” – World of the Mind is the greater image
- b. Believed physical world is a reflection of a greater image in the mind
- c. The purpose of human beings is to think and experiment
- d. “The unexamined life is not worth living”
- e. Believed seeking Truth is the whole purpose of life and Truth is found in the mind – (mystic)
- f.

XI. Socrates' Death

- a. Government and establishment don't want people to think to
- b. Found guilty of corrupting the youth and put to death with Hemlock
- c. Socrates believed he was being sentenced to death for being a human being
- d. Plato or Socrates believed that death was extinction or a world of the mind (a change of location)
- e. Socrates in death, points out that judges on earth are also false
- f. Killers of him have no character

I. Topics

- a. Plato, 477-347 B.C.
 - Ideals
 - Dialogues
 - “Republic”
 - Philosopher King
- b. Aristotle, 384-322 B.C.
- c. Natural Laws
- d. Pythagoras
- e. Democritus, 5th century B.C.
- f. Hippocrates, 460 – 370 B.C.
- g. Hippocratic Oath

II. Plato, 477-347 B.C.

- a. Student of Socrates
- b. Opened “The Academy”
- c. Continued to pursue inner truth
- d. Gave IDEALS – “The Forms”
- e. Interchangeable with Socrates

III. Ideals – “The Forms” (Absolute Truths)

- a. Don’t exist in this world
- b. Exists in the world of the mind
- c. Peace is an ideal
- d. Greatest truths we must strive for, but can’t reach
- e. Strived to attain Justice
- f. Love is an ideal

IV. The Caves

- a. Physical triangle is only a mirror image of a much greater truth that only the mind can know

IV. Dialogues

- a. Contact of 2 or more minds
- b. We can sharpen each other’s minds through words
- c. The more knowledge given out increases each other’s knowledge

V. “Republic”

- a. Plato was an elitist
- b. Had no faith in common man – they are stupid
- c. Condemned democracy
- d. We have to note the ideal and strive for it

VI. Philosopher King

- a. Common man should not be leader
- b. Elite of intellectuals should rule amongst their numbers
- c. Elite intellectual would be King

VII. Aristotle, 384-322 B.C.

- a. Student of Plato
- b. Taught Alexander the Great
- c. Advocated Outward Truth (Science, including biology and mathematics)
- d. Wanted people to open their eyes and explore the world around them
- e. Developed Natural Laws

VIII. Natural Laws

- a. Developed by Aristotle
- b. Laws that govern the universe that are in nature
- c. Man can discover these laws in nature, but not create them
- d. Never condemned by theologians because if laws were created, not by humans, then it implied an ultimate intelligence (God)

Is there an ultimate building block to Human Existence? (Physical)**IX. Pythagoras**

- a. Mystic - mathematician
- b. Believed Numbers are ultimate reality
- c. Galileo – “Mathematics is the alphabet by which God has created the universe”

X. Democritus, 5th century B.C.

- a. Says Atoms are the common element of human existence

XI. Hippocrates, 460 – 370 B.C.

- a. Father of Medicine
- b. Developed School of Medicine
- c. Made Students swear a Hippocratic Oath to be professional and ethical

XII. Hippocratic Oath

- a. Hippocrates made students swear to be professional and ethical
- b. Dropped because it referred to men

Topics

- a. Alexander, 356-323
- b. Battle of Issus – 333
 - Persepolis
 - Ptolemy
- c. A Hellenistic World
- d. Alexandria, Egypt
- e. Archimedes, 287-212 B.C.
- f. Hellenistic Philosophies
 - Cynics – Diogenes, 412-323 B.C.
 - Epicureans – Epicurus
 - Stoics

II. Alexander, 356-323

- a. Philip II of Macedonia conquered Greece and united it
- b. Philip II was assassinated and Alexander took over
- c. Alexander was Philip II's son
- d. Dreamed of conquering the world
- e. Attacked from 20 years old – 32 years old
- f. Convinced he was God, but he was drunk
- g. With 35,000 men, first conquered Persia, lying in claiming that Persians killed his father
- h. Built a bridge from Europe to Asia Minor
- i. Alexander was going to split the Fertile Crescent, which would conquer empire

III. Battle of Issus – 333

- a. Greece 35,000 vs. Persians (200,000)
- b. Darius III of Persia (emperor) leads Army
- c. Persian Army is smashed
- d. Loss of life – Greece (450) vs. Persia (100,000)
- e. Greeks fought in squares with...
- f. Alexander married Darius' daughter to become heir of throne to Persia
- g. City of Tyre was cast out to sea
- h. Immortalized his name in Jerusalem, naming all males for a year, Alexander

IV. Persepolis

- a. Burned to the ground by Alexander
- b. Formerly greatest city in the world

V. Alexander's Conquests

- a. Alexander conquered present-day Afghanistan, India
- b. Marched home instead of conquering China because his troops wouldn't go
- c. Alexander died on his way home at 32 years old
- d. Left empire to the strongest
- e. But Greece separated into territories by generals

V. Ptolemy

- a. General of Alexander
- b. Took Egypt
- c. Cleopatra, Queen when Egypt was invaded by Caesar, but was a distant relative of Ptolemy

VI. A Hellenistic World

- a. Ptolemy wanted to create cultural fusion between Greece and countries he conquered
- b. Wanted to smear Greek culture everywhere
- c. Alexander had men impregnate all women in conquered territories so they would be half Greek
- d. Lasted from 300 BC – 1500 AD
- e. Pivotal figure in history
- f. Great world religions clashed with Hellenism to form new great religions
- g. Hellenic (Pure Greek in Greece)

VII. Alexandria, Egypt

- a. In its time, greatest city in the World
- b. Built by Alexander

VIII. Archimedes, 287-212 B.C.

- a. Said Eureka (In Greek – “I found it”) every time he found something
- b. Found Pi (3.14)
- c. Found Archimedes Screw – turned water upward
- d. Scientist in Alexandria

X. Hellenistic Philosophies

XI. Cynics – Diogenes, 412-323 B.C.

- a. Attachment to material things makes you a slave
- b. Therefore, freedom is non-attachment to material things”
- c. Diogenes started school of Cynics
- d. Alexander offered Diogenes anything and told him to move 2 steps because he was blocking the sun
- e. Cynic is the Greek word for “Dog”
- f. If you follow the rules of Diogenes, you’ll live a Dog’s life
- g. Cynicism is preparation for Immortality

XII. Epicureans – Epicurus, 341-270 B.C.

- a. “Seek Happiness through intellectual pleasures”
- b. Not Hedonism

XIII. Stoics – Zeno, 336-264 B.C.

- a. “Accept your fate without complaint for any seeming misfortune will eventually work out for the best from the perspective of eternity
- b. Don’t see things from a limited perspective

I. Topics

- a. 2000 B.C. --- Italians-Neolithic
- b. Indo-Europeans - Latin
- c. Greeks – in South
- d. Etruscans
- e. Mythological Origins of Rome
 - Aeneid by Virgil
 - Aneas
 - Romulus and Remus
 - Mars
- f. Rome
- g. The Forum
- h. Patricians
- i. Plebeians
- j. Pyrrhus
 - Pyrrhic Victory
- k. Carthage
- l. First Punic (Phoenician) War
- m. 2nd Punic War
- n. Fabius the Delayer

II. 2000 B.C. --- Italians-Neolithic**III. Indo-Europeans - Latin**

- a. Latins – major population group
- b. Moved into Italy
- c. Romance Languages - Italian, French, Spanish, Romanian, and _____

IV. Greeks – in South

- a. Big Greek influence in Italy before Rome

V. Etruscans

- a. Enigmatic – No explanation of these people

VI. Mythological Origins of Rome**VII. Aeneid by Virgil**

- a. Aeneid by Virgil – Epic Poem
- b. Aeneid – Recorded Stories

VIII. Aeneas

- a. Trojan Hero Aeneas settles in Rome

IX. Romulus and Remus

- a. His descendants are Romulus and Remus
- b. Nuns may have come from vestal virgins
- c. Greeks claimed descent from the God, Mars

X. Mars

- a. Mars impregnated Rhea Silvia- giving birth to Romulus and Remus

XI. Rome

- a. Romulus kills Remus
- b. Names new town after himself – Rome
- c. Rome – Founded, 750 BC

XII. The Forum

- a. Ancient city center (Acropolis) of Rome

XIII. Patricians

- a. The haves (rich) - Patricians
- b. Controlled government – “The Senate”
- c. Old, wise men with lifetime tenure

XIV. Plebeians

- a. Have nots (poor)
- b. Received concession of **Codified Laws** – written laws protect the vulnerable (limiting punishment)
- c. Romans started with compassion and conciliatory to Plebeians

XV. Pyrrhus

- a. Pyrrhus – Southern Greek leader who won battle against Rome, but exhausted resources

XVI. Pyrrhic Victory

- a. Utilizing all resources, despite victory, became a “Pyrrhic Victory”
- b. By 270, all of Europe was Roman (Italy)
- c. Rome then went after Sicily, controlled by Carthage

XVII. Carthage

- a. Controlled Sicily
- b. Sea people
- c. Control of Sicily would threaten Carthaginian interest in the sea

XVIII. First Punic (Phoenician) War

- a. Rome wins, Carthage humiliated
- b. Carthage wants revenge

XIX. 2nd Punic War

- a. Hannibal led revenge for Carthage against Rome by using elephants from Africa
- b. Hannibal crossed the French Alps into Rome and massacred man

XX. Fabious the Delayer

- a. Delayed, harassed Hannibal – asking him to chase him
- b. While being delayed, Carthage is being attacked by Scipio
- c. Hannibal raced back to Carthage, but in rushing back was defeated in battle and committed suicide
- d. Rome won 2nd Punic War
- e. By 200, Rome was left as the only super power in the world

I. Topics

- a. Maccabees
- b. Chanukah
- c. 3rd Punic War
 - Cato
- d. Spartacus
- e. Cicero
- f. First Triumvirate
- g. Julius Caesar
- h. Pompey
- i. Gaul
- j. Rubicon

II. 2nd Punic War

- a. Rome conquered Carthage by 200 BC
- b. Rome then looked East towards Hellenistic World
- c. 197 BC – Rome conquered Macedonians

II. Maccabees

- a. Rejected Hellenization
- b. Rome created Civil War in Israel between Maccabee Jews and Hellenistic Jews
- c. Rome supported Maccabees to break up
- d. Hellenistic World to make Israel vulnerable

III. Chanukah (Dedication)

- a. Re-dedication of Temple on Mount Morai in commemoration of Maccabee victory over Hellenistic Greeks

IV. 3rd Punic War

- a. Rome vs. Carthage

V. Cato

- a. Cato, Roman Senator, always said, “Carthage Must be Destroyed”
- b. As a result of his repetition, Rome conquered Carthage and wiped it out
- c. Dropped salt so that nothing could be grown

VI. Plebeians vs. Patricians

- a. Roman conquests broke up spirit of compromise between Patricians and Plebeians
- b. Plebeians lost respect for Patricians because Romans conquered farms, causing price of good to decrease
- c. Rich came to dislike poor thereafter because they did not like giving welfare checks to poor for not working
- d. Poor also disliked the rich who owned slaves

VI. Spartacus

- a. Slave who was used as a gladiator
- b. Spartacus rebelled with a huge Army, causing a Civil War
- c. In 71 BC, Spartacus was killed
- d. Every Army member was crucified (6,000/same day)
- e. Slaves were exploited

VII. Cicero

- a. Great writer who saw problems in exploitation urged return to old values
- b. "Where there's life, there's hope."
- c. "A storm in a tea pot"
- d. "There's No place like home."
- e. Roman government became so militaristic that generals took over Rome
- f.

VIII. First Triumvirate

- a. 1/3 dictatorships
- b. Julius Caesar – popular with commoners
- c. Pompey - Senator

IX. Julius Caesar

- a. Takes military campaign against Gauls (France)
- b. Caesar's popularity goes through the roof for victories

X. Pompey

- a. Senator
- b. Senate planned to stop Caesar's popularity, requesting that he return to Rome for military discussions

XI. Gaul

- a. Caesar marched through Gaul towards Italy with his Army

XII. Rubicon

- a. Caesar was about to cross Rubicon River to Italy
- b. Caesar said, "The dye is cast."

XIII. Pompey vs. Caesar

- a. Civil War breaks out between Pompey and Caesar
- b. Caesar wins and becomes sole dictator
- c. Pompey went to Egypt for sanctuary
- d. Egyptians cut off his head and preserved it to show Caesar
- e. Caesar upon going to Egypt was very upset that they killed a Roman

XIV. Veni, Vidi, Vici

- a. "I came, I saw, I conquered."

XV. Cleopatra

- a. Queen when Caesar conquered Egypt
- b. Made pregnant by Caesar and made a puppet Queen

XVI. Cassius and Brutus

- a. Senator who planned and killed Caesar
- b. Caesar said upon his death – "E tu Brute"

I. Topics

- a. Octavian
- b. Marc Antony
- c. Second Triumvirate
- d. Cleopatra
- e. Augustus Caesar
- f. Pax Romana
- g. Nero
- h. Vespasian
- i. Colosseum
- j. Mount Vesuvius
- k. Pompeii
- l. Hadrian
- m. Hadrian's Wall
- n. Marcus Aurelius

II. Octavian

- a. Adopted son of Caesar
- b. Happy that Caesar died
- c. Sought revenge to exploit Caesar to advance

III. Marc Antony

- a. Upset at Caesar's death
- b. Wants to avenge Caesar's death

IV. Second Triumvirate

- a. Mark Anthony and Octavian (brother-in-laws)
- b. Defeated Cassius and Brutus

V. Cleopatra

- a. Queen when Caesar conquered Egypt
- b. Made pregnant by Caesar and made a puppet Queen
- c. Mark Antony was a woman when Antony returned to Egypt
- d. Cleopatra had a vision to recreate Hellenistic World
- e. Cleopatra manipulated Antony to try and create a new great empire
- f. Antony was flaunting love with Cleopatra, while he was married to Octavian's sister

VI. Antony vs. Octavian

- a. Romans in Egypt would not follow Antony because he was under the control of a woman
- b. Antony commits suicide

VII. Cleopatra

- a. Surrendered to Octavian
- b. Put under house arrest by Octavian
- c. Had servant bring her a poisonous snake to lay on her body while she slept

VI. Augustus Caesar

- a. In 27 BC, Octavian crowns himself 1st Roman Emperor
- b. Emperor Title – Augustus Caesar
- c. Caesar became a title synonymous of “Emperor”
- d. Czar
- e. Kaiser

VIII. Pax Romana

- a. “Roman Peace” – 1st 200 years of Empire
- b. Roman Peace = Roman Invincibility
- c. Anyone who challenged Rome would lose

IX. Nero

- a. P Romana Emperor
- b. Killed his mother, brother, two wives, and himself
- c. “Fiddled while Rome burned”
- d. In 64 AD, happy while Rome was burning down
- e. Early Christians were passivists (not fighters)
- f. Romans hated “New Jews” (Christians)
- g. became 1st Persecutor of Christians
- h. Blamed fire on Christians

IX. Vespasian

- a. Built Colosseum

X. Colosseum

- a. Held Gladiator Games

XI. Mount Vesuvius

- a. Erupted in 79 AD with force of several hydrogen bombs
- b. Released gas and lava
- c. Lava flowed 50-60 miles/hour
- d. City of Pompeii was destroyed, wiping out population

XII. Pompeii

- a. City of Pompeii was destroyed, wiping out population
- b. Lava left mold around people
- c. Pompeii was sin city
- d. Found extremely pornographic statues
- e. Book – Eros in Pompeii

XIII. Hadrian

- a. Rome reached its Zenith in 100 AD
- b. Controlled Mediterranean (from Britain to Egypt)
- c. Hadrian went on defensive protect Rome

XIV. Hadrian's Wall

- a. Built in Britain
- b. Wall built by Hadrian to keep Barbarians out from Britain to Egypt
- c. (Marks political boundary between Britain and Scotland today)

XV. Marcus Aurelius

- a. Marks the end of Pax Romana
- b. nice, benevolent Roman Emperor
- c. Created Serentiy – Give me the...to...accept”
- d. Romans couldn't vanquish Germans (Barbarians) to the North
- e. Germans threatened Roman
- f. Notion of invincibility ends

I. Topics

- a. Zealots
- b. Pharisees
- c. Messiah – “Anointed One”
- d. Jesus Christ / Joshua the Messiah
- e. Paul
- f. Constantine
- g. Titus
- h. Trinity
- i. Constantine
- j. Byzantium
- k. Constantinople
- l. Germans
- m. Franks
- n. Anglo-Saxons
- o. Arthur and Knights of the Round Table
- p. Attila the Hun
- q. Byzantine Empire
- r. Justinian
- s. Hagia Sophia
- t. Arabs
- u. Islam
- v. Mohammed
- w. Mecca
- x. Muslims
- y. Allah
- z. Koran
- aa. Jihad
- ab. Charlemagne

II. Israel

- a. 1 AD incorporated into Roman Empire, early in Pax Romana

II. Zealots (Were a minority)

- a. Jews who advocated military (guerilla warfare) against Roman rule

III. Pharisees (majority)

- a. Agree with Zealots, but felt war was suicidal
- b. Want to be patient for the intervention of God

IV. Messiah – “Anointed One”

- a. Means – The King

V. Jesus Christ / Joshua the Messiah

- a. 1 – 100 Jews claimed to be “The Messiah”
- b. Joshua the Messiah – Jesus Christ
- c. Crucified by the Romans
- d. A Jew naming himself “Messiah” was a political rebellion against Rome, so rebels were crucified

VI. Paul

- a. Created a new religion out of Judaism
- b. Said Biblical laws were not necessary to connect with God
- c. Believing in Jesus and following him was enough
- d. Opened the doors to the non-Jewish world
- e. led towards monotheism

VII. Christians

- a. Accept the Bible
- b. Monotheistic
- c. Follows Jesus
- d. Jews were expecting freedom and Jesus did not bring it to them

VII. Constantine

- a. Roman Emperor who legalized Christianity
- b. Christianity would grow to conquer Rome
- c. By 70 AD, many Pharisees switched to Zealots

VIII. Titus

- a. Son of Vespasian
- b. Led the Jews against Rome
- c. Jews were destroyed
- d. Romans destroyed Temple on Mt. Morai

IX. Spread of Christianity

- a. Christianity spread because it did not demand the restricted lifestyle of Judaism
- b. Christianity kept spreading with more deaths

IX. Trinity

- a. Accepted in 2nd century
- b. One God: Father, son, holy ghost
- c. Trinity was a tangible monotheism
- d. Allowed people to see God

X. Constantine – Byzantium

- a. In town of Byzantium – the New Rome
- b. In history – “Constantinople” (now Istanbul)
- c. 1930 – Turkish nationals renamed Constantinople

XI. Division of Rome

- a. Roman Empire split in half
- b. After 200, started drifting
- c. Western Europe – was Latinized
- d. Eastern Europe was more Hellenistic and couldn't be Latinized
- e. Becoming weaker internally made Rome externally vulnerable

XII. Franks

- a. German tribe who conquered Gaul

XIII. Anglo-Saxons (Angles and Saxons)

- a. German tribes that coined and conquered England
- b. Called England – Angle Land

XIV. Arthur and Knights of the Round Table

- a. Legend
- b. King of Anglo-Saxons
- c. Round Table – No one individual was head leader

XVII. Attila the Hun

- a. Bribed by priests not to destroy Rome

XVIII. Byzantine Empire

- a. 476 AD - End of Western Empire
- b. Eastern Rome continued for 1000 years
- c. From Byzantium – site of Constantinople
- d. Originally known as Eastern Roman Empire

XIX. Justinian

- a. Byzantine
- b. In Constantinople, built "Hagia Sophia"
- c. Said, "I have undone thee, Solomon (Temple of Solomon)"

XX. Hagia Sophia

- a. Holy Wisdom Church
- b. Greatest Christian Temple
- c. Built by Justinian

XXI. Arabs – Nomadic - Semites

- a. 576 AD – Mohammed born
- b.
- c.
- d. Sa-lam (So-long)

XXIII. Mohammed

- a. Home in Mecca
- b. Chosen to teach people of God (Allah)
- c. Created religion of Islam
- d. Followers of Islam are called Muslims
- e. Slims = ultimate peace (if submit to Allah)

XXVI. Koran

- a. Means "The Scripture" – "The Readings"
- b. Arabic was holy language because that the language chosen by God

XXVII. Religious Populations

- a. Christianity – 1.5 billion
- b. Islam – 1.3 billion
- c. Hinduism – 1.0 billion
- d. Buddhism – 0.5 billion

XXVIII. Jihad

- a. Spread through Holy War – "Struggle"
- b. If people die while spreading religion, followers would go to highest point in heaven
- c. Therefore, Muslims didn't fear death in war

XXIX. Mecca

- a. Headquarters of Islam

XXIX. Charlemagne

- a. Frankish Tribal Leader (Chieftain) - Emperor
- b. Christians fought against Muslims to Stop Religion from spreading