

Memorize Dates

September 17, 2018 1:57 PM

Test 1

p.2

4000 BC - Creation/Fall of Mankind

2300 BC - Flood

500 AD - Fall of Roman Empire

1500 AD - Renaissance Reformation

p.10

2000 BC - Abraham is called out of Ur/Epic of Gilgamesh is Written/Sumer is conquered by Amorite and Elamites

p.18

1500 BC - Invention of the Sinai Script/Exodus/Ten Commandments

1015-975 BC - Reign of king Solomon in Israel

721 BC - Conquest of northern kingdom of Israel by Assyrians

612 BC - Fall of Nineveh

586 BC - Destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar/Babylonian captivity of the Jews

Test 2

p.33

2000 BC - Rise of Indus Valley civilization in India

1500 BC - Rise of Huang He Valley civilization in China

255-206 BC - Ch'in dynasty in China/Great Wall of China

320-535 AD - Gupta dynasty in India/"Golden Age of India"

1200-1368 AD - Mongol Empire of Genghis Khan/Yuan dynasty in China/Marco Polo travels to the Orient

p.45

1850 BC - Hebrews sojourn in Egypt

1580 BC - New Kingdom established/height of Egyptian Empire

1100 BC - Collapse of New Kingdom/decline of Egypt/beginning of foreign invasions and domination

332-323 BC - Egypt conquered by Alexander the Great/Ptolemy establishes Hellenistic Dynasty

30 BC - Egypt conquered by Romans

Midterms

p.53

1100 BC - Decline of Egypt/rise of the Kingdom of Cush

35 AD - Ethiopian eunuch becomes first-known African convert to Christianity

700 AD - North Africa overrun by Islam

p.62

2000 BC - Minoan civilization flourishes on Crete

700 BC - beginning of Hellenic Age of Greece

431-404 BC - Peloponnesian War

p.81

753 BC - Founding of Rome

509 BC - Roman Republic established

30 BC - Octavian(Caesar Augustus) becomes first emperor of Rome/Beginning of Pax Romana

476 AD - End of Western Roman Empire

Test 3

p.99

30 AD - Death and Resurrection of Jesus Christ

64 AD - Roman persecution of the Christians under Nero

313 AD - Edict of Milan legalizes Christianity

p.109

395 AD - Roman Empire permanently divided into the East and West/Byzantium renamed Constantinople and made capital of Eastern Roman

(Byzantine) Empire

1453 AD - End of Byzantine Empire/Capture of Constantinople by Ottoman Turks

p.117

732 AD - Charles Martel defeats Muslims at Battle of Tours

843 AD - Treaty of Verdun

919 AD - Henry the Fowler begins Saxon line of German kings

1229 AD - Counsel of Toulouse forbids possession of the Bible among laymen

1305-1378 AD - "Babylonian Captivity" of the papacy

Test 4

p.136

1060 - University of Salerno/First medieval university

1096-1099 - First Crusade/Crusaders establish four kingdoms in Holy Land

1334-1351 - Black Death kills many people

1382 - First English Bible

1440 - Gutenberg invents printing press

p.156

1066 - Battle of Hastings/Norman (French) conquest/last time invaded

1215 - Magna Carta is signed

1295 - Parliament England is started

1302 - First meeting of Estates - General

1492 - Columbus discovers the New World/Spanish Inquisition

Finals

p.184

1516 - Erasmus publishes first printed edition of Greek New Testament

1517 - Martin Luther posts the 95 thesis/Protestant Reformation

1521 - Diet of Worms

p.197

1530 - Augsburg Confession

1555 - Peace of Augsburg

1588 - England defeats the Spanish Armada

1618-1648 - Thirty Years War

p.219

1543 - Copernicus develops the heliocentric or sun-centric

1666 - The Academy of Science founded by Huguenots and Jansenists

1687 - Newton publishes *Principia*

Cumulative Chronological

- 4000 BC - Creation/Fall of Mankind
- 2300 BC - Flood
- 2000 BC - Abraham is called out of Ur/Epic of Gilgamesh is Written/Sumer is conquered by Amorite and Elamites; Rise of Indus Valley civilization in India; Minoan civilization flourishes on Crete
- 1850 BC - Hebrews sojourn in Egypt
- 1580 BC - New kingdom established/height of Egyptian Empire
- 1500 BC - Invention of the Sinai Script/Exodus/Ten Commandments; Rise of Huang He Valley civilization in China
- 1100 BC - Collapse of New Kingdom/decline of Egypt/beginning of foreign invasions and domination; Decline of Egypt/rise of the kingdom of Cush
- 1015-975 BC - Reign of king Solomon in Israel
- 753 BC - Founding of Rome
- 721 BC - Conquest of northern kingdom of Israel by Assyrians
- 612 BC - Fall of Nineveh
- 586 BC - Destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar/Babylonian captivity of the Jews
- 509 BC - Roman Republic established
- 431-404 BC - Peloponnesian War
- 332-323 BC - Egypt conquered by Alexander the Great/Ptolemy establishes Hellenistic Dynasty
- 255-206 BC - Ch'in dynasty in China/Great Wall of China
- 30 BC - Egypt conquered by Romans; Octavian(Caesar Augustus) becomes first emperor of Rome/Beginning of Pax Romana
- 30 AD - Death and Resurrection of Jesus Christ

- 35 AD - Ethiopian eunuch becomes first-known African convert to Christianity
- 64 AD - Roman persecution of the Christians under Nero
- 313 AD - Edict of Milan legalizes Christianity
- 320-535 AD - Gupta dynasty in India/"Golden Age of India"
- 395 AD - Roman Empire permanently divided into the East and West/Byzantium renamed Constantinople and made capital of Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire
- 476 AD - End of Western Roman Empire
- 500 AD - Fall of Roman Empire
- 700 AD - North Africa overrun by Islam; beginning of Hellenic Age of Greece
- 732 AD - Charles Martel defeats Muslims at Battle of Tours
- 843 AD - Treaty of Verdun
- 919 AD - Henry the Fowler begins Saxon line of German kings
- 1060 - University of Salerno/First medieval university
- 1066 - Battle of Hastings/Norman (French) conquest/last time invaded
- 1200-1368 AD - Mongol Empire of Genghis Khan/Yuan dynasty in China/Marco Polo travels to the Orient
- 1229 AD - Counsel of Toulouse forbids possession of the Bible among laymen
- 1305-1378 AD - "Babylonian Captivity" of the papacy
- 1453 AD - End of Byzantine Empire/Capture of Constantinople by Ottoman Turks
- 1500 AD - Renaissance Reformation
- 1516 - Erasmus publishes first printed edition of Greek New Testament
- 1517 - Martin Luther posts the 95 thesis/Protestant Reformation
- 1521 - Diet of Worms
- 1537 - Augsburg Confession
- 1543 - Copernicus develops the heliocentric or sun-centric
- 1555 - Peace of Augsburg
- 1588 - England defeats the Spanish Armada
- 1618-1648 - Thirty Years War
- 1666 - The Academy of Science founded by Huguenots and Jansenists
- 1687 - Newton publishes *Principia*

100 questions

Only dates will be cumulative from chapter 1 - 16

Chapter 9 - 16 will be tested

Chapter 14 - 16 mainly tested

Be familiar with explorers, painters, famous writers and works, scientists and composers (chapter 16)

Two timelines from chapters 1 - 13 and chapters 14 - 16

Wednesday the 12th at 3:00p.m.

History of Civilization 1

August 30, 2018 4:48 PM

Foundations for Studying History

- **History** is the memory of mankind and written record of what men have done with the time God has given them
- Man's special God-given **characteristics** include language and thought, awareness of the difference between right and wrong, and the freedom to make choices
- History is divided into two great time periods: **B.C. "before Christ"** and **A.D. "in the year of our Lord" (Latin: anno Domini)**
- The first advent of Christ to earth--His incarnation, birth, life, death, resurrection, and ascension--is **the focal point of all history**
- Historians have divided time into three eras: **ancient history (4000 B.C.--500 A.D.)**, **medieval history (500 A.D.--A.D. 1500)**, and **modern history (Protestant Reformation--Present)**
- The **government** is an institution that has both authority and power to control, direct, and to rule in the actions and affairs of others
- The **purpose** of the government is to protect us, and to establish and maintain order
- **Humanism** is the worship of man; it is destructive, and shows no accountability towards God
- The time period after the Flood is called the **deluge**
- Only after the Flood did God establish civil government by enforcing **capital punishment** for murder
- All the people of the earth today are descendants of Shem, Ham, and Japheth
- The **reason** we study history is to learn to disdain evil and value righteousness, and to see God's providence throughout our time
- **M+M+R=S** stands for: **Manners + Morals + Respect = Success**
- The very beginnings of our languages starts with the **Tower of Babel** and **Nimrod**, the first great empire builder
- A **nation** is a group of people who think of themselves as one and act as a single entity

Factors which affected developing "races"

- Rapidly changing environment
- Small population
- Extensive in-breeding

Chapter 2: Sumer History

- Cities: Eridu, Uruk, Ur
- Agriculture - without it, civilizations wouldn't exist
- Writing - Sir Henry C. Rawlinson
- Pictograms - using pictures to express a scene
- Ideograms - some symbols can express an idea
- Phonogram - some symbols can represent a sound
- Sumer has 12 different city-states
- The Sumer were conquered by Sargon and the Akkadians
- Sargon - world's second empire builder
- Ur-Nammau - had the first ancient law code which protected the poor and rich
- Abraham - an inhabitant of Sumer
- Sumer - made ziggurats

Culture and Civilization (Sumer)

- Any tribe or group of people can have a culture without a civilization

- Education was reserved for those who were rich
- Craftsmanship
- Architecture
- Math and Science - 60 was a significant number for Sumer
- Trade - Cylinder Seal
- Government - Lugal means: "big man"
- Society - they had four different classes of people
- Slavery - started in ancient Sumer
- Religion - they started out with monotheism, but later believed in many different gods
- Animal Domestication - influenced slavery
- Racial elements come later in history
- Epic of Gilgamesh key themes - Immortality and Death
- Gilgamesh vs. Enkidu - after a great fight between each other they become best friends and go on adventures
- Utnapishtim - survives by building an ark (similar to the story of the biblical Flood)

Chapter 3

- The Old Babylonian Empire (OBE)
- Hammurabi - great ruler of OBE, developed law code, and he was not as kind to the poor as Ur-Nammu's law code
- Enuma Elish - OBE
- Marduk - Babylonian god
- Code of Hammurabi
- Overrun by The Hittites
- The Hittite Empire - a mystery
- The Hittites were extensive borrowers and they also used lots of iron

Assyrian Civilization

- Tiglath-pileser I
- Nineveh - capital city
- Invented Steel - stronger than iron
- Shalmaneser V - takes empire to Zenith
- Sennacherib + Hezekiah (built a tunnel to save Jerusalem)
- Ashurbanipal - builds world's first great library
- 612 BC - Assyrian Empire falls and the New Babylonian Empire is established

New Babylonian Empire

- Nebuchadnezzar's Feats included:
 - Babylonian Captivity - conquers Judah
 - Builds walls of Babylon
 - Builds the Hanging Gardens of Babylon for his wife
- Belshazzar - handwriting on the wall

Persian Empire

- Cyrus the Great - conquers Babylon, lets Jews return to their home
- Darius I - creates a postal service (peak of the empire)
- Xerxes I - Esther's husband (fought Greeks)
- Zoroastrianism - Persian religion

Israel: Land of Promise

- The Holy Land

- History of Israel
- King David - makes Jerusalem the capital
- A.D. 70 - Jerusalem/temple are destroyed by Romans
- Masada - The Jews' last great stand against the Romans

The Rise of Islam

- History of Islam
- Mohammed
- Hegira - "The Flight" - A.D. 622
- Mecca and Medina
- Sunni & Shia: 2 divisions of Islam
- A.D. 700 - Islam's greatest extent

Teachings of Islam

- God - Allah (moon god)
- 28 Prophets
- Scriptures - Koran - "recitation"
- Jihad - self struggle

History of Civilization 2

September 10, 2018 9:56 PM

Asia - Largest Continent

- 1/3 of earth surface
- 3/5 earth population
- Dead Sea - lowest point on earth
- Mount Everest - highest point on earth
- Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay first to climb Mount Everest successfully (1953)
- Temperatures in Asia drop to 100F below zero; In Southwest Asia temperatures can climb to 120F above zero

India - Subcontinent

- Triangular Peninsula
- Early civilization
 - Indus Valley - Dravidians were the first settlers of India
 - 1500 B.C. - wiped out by the Aryan civilization
 - The Aryans came in through the Himalayas, Kyber Pass
- The Aryans introduce Hinduism and Caste System - 1.15 billion people are Hindus
- Hinduism - Indianism
- Brahman - supreme god force
- "May good thoughts come to us from all sides" - Hindu prayer
- Three major land regions: Himalayan Mountain System, Northern Plains, Deccan Plateau

Hinduism and Caste System

- A mighty Muslim warrior named Babar invaded India from Afghanistan and founded the Mogul Empire from 1526 - the 1700s
- Reincarnation
- Karma (action and consequences)
- "And it is appointed unto men once to die, but after this the judgement" Hebrews 9: 27
- Caste System (Outlawed in 1947)
 1. Brahmins - Priest and Scholars
 2. Kshatriyas - Princes and Warriors
 3. Vaisyas - Land owners, Merchants, Commoners
 4. Sudras - Farmers, Laborers, Servants
 5. Outcasts (Pariahs)

Times of Change

- Maurya Empire: 321-184 B.C.
- The Maurya Empire's greatest ruler was Asoka who dedicated the remainder of his life to spreading Buddhism
- Made Buddhism state religion
- Buddhism arose in India around 500 B.C.
- Buddhism originated from a man named Siddhartha Gautama who is also known as Buddha
- The objective of Buddhism was to reach a state of mind called nirvana - the highest state of mind
- White knuckle your way to nothingness
- Existing is the source of evil
- Man has to trust in his own efforts (no prayer)
- Gupta - "The Golden Age of India"
- Kalidasa = The Indian Shakespeare

India Today

- India - heavily Hindu
- Pakistan and Bangladesh - heavily Muslim
- Leads to extreme tension in region
- Most famous building in India - Taj Mahal

- The architect of the Taj Mahal was beheaded so he wouldn't create another beautiful building

Contributions to Civilization

- Arabic Numerals + Zero
- Steel
- Algebra
- Spices and Perfumes

Missionary Influence

- William Carey - Father of Modern Missions
- Suttee - The practice of a widow throwing herself on her dead husband's funeral pyre
- Would have to do with Hindu belief of reincarnation
- Amy Carmichael - having brown eyes saved her life
- Adoniram Judson - father of American Foreign Missions

China - An Asian Giant

- World's oldest living civilization
- Chung-Kou (other name for China) - thought they were at the center of the earth
- Gobi Desert was a barrier to the north
- Himalayas was also a barrier to the south
- Huang He - "China's Sorrow"
- The History of China Ancient Dynasties
 - Shang - 1500 B.C.
 - Writing - 106,000 characters
 - Bronze
 - Silk
 - Chou - 1122 - 256 B.C - Longest Dynasty
 - Lao-Tse - Taoism
 - Confucius - Confucianism
 - Ch'in - 255 B.C. - Shih Huang Ti
 - The Great Wall
 - Shih Huang Ti built the Terracotta army for the afterlife
 - Han - 206 B.C. - the most powerful dynasty in Chinese history
 - Great Silk Road
 - Calendar - 365 & 1/4 days in a year
 - Paper
 - Printing
 - Compass
 - Gunpowder - biggest contribution to civilization, especially Europe

Japan

- Japan - a nation of four different islands located in the North Pacific Ocean
 - Hokkaido
 - Honshu
 - Kyushu
 - Shikoku
 - And thousands of smaller ones
- Mount Fuji - famous mountain
- Nippon - is the mountainous island country
- The name Japan is derived from Cipango (named by Marco Polo)
- The original inhabitants of Japan were the Caucasian Ainu
- Shinto - the religion of nature worship and the oldest surviving religion in Japan
- Buddhism came to Japan in the 500s by a Korean kingdom
- Ancient Japan was ruled by a number of small states called clans
- By A.D. 400 the Yamato clan had established a loose rule over the other clans
- Prince Shotoku (A.D. 593 - 622) was the "founder of Japanese civilization" and promoted Buddhism

- His greatest accomplishment was the establishment of a "constitution"
- When Shotoku died the Taika period (Great Reform) began in which a central government was formed
- Mikado = emperor, had little power
- Shogun: ruled for the emperor
- Daimios: local landlords
- Samurai: warrior caste/class
- **Kamikaze: Divine Wind; saved country from invading Mongol Hordes**
- Catholicism Expelled - 1630s
- Commodore Matthew Perry: opens Japan to world trade in 1853
- Japan still fascinated with Western Culture to this day: Trains, cell phones, technology
- Townsend Harris Treaty - 1858: Opened Japan to foreign missions
- Nessima - Joseph Hardy - former samurai - went back to his own people to witness

Korea

- 108 B.C. - beginning of Korean history
- Culture - similar to Japan/China
- Religion - S = Christian; N - Communist
- Korean War: 1950 - 1953; divided Korea

Middle Ages

- Civil Wars
- Mongols - Genghis Khan - 1200 A.D.
- Yuan Dynasty - Marco Polo
- Ming Dynasty - Zheng He - was a Chinese sailor

Japan, Korea, and SE Asia

- Japan
 - Mt. Fuji
 - Ainu - first settlers of Japan
 - Shinto - dominant religion
 - Prince Shotoku: founder of Japanese civilization

Southeast Asia

- **Philippines - 7,000+ Islands**
 - Spain - colonized them first
 - America gets them after Spanish-American War
 - 85% Catholic
- **Indonesia - Spice Islands**
 - **13,600 Islands**
 - **Islam - largest Muslim population in the world - primary source of rubber**
- **Thailand - only SE Asian country not to be colonized by foreign power**

Summary

- Great Civilizations
- Plagued with war and false religions
- Missionary Efforts

Egypt: Gift of the Nile

- Africa
- Nile river is the longest river in the world
- Nile river flows backwards compared to other rivers (South to North)
- River flowing backwards and cataracts (waterfalls) kept out invaders
- The Seedbed of African Cultures
 - Sahara Desert
- Lower Egypt is North

- Upper Egypt is lower
- Copts first settlers - Miziram
- Nomes - early Egyptian states
- "Egypt is the gift of the Nile" - Herodotus
- Menes - united Upper and Lower Egypt
- Papyrus - used for paper
- Language - Hieroglyphics - picture writing
- Jean Francis Champollion - cracked the code to hieroglyphics
- Book of the Dead - greatest Egyptian work
- Memphis and Thebe united
- City life
- Government
- Education
- Religion
 - Pharaoh was considered to be a god (god-man), his body was a temple. Top of pyramid.
 - Major flaw
 - Officials were #2 on pyramid (Joseph)
 - People were last on pyramid
 - Theocracy (Pharaoh was supreme)
- Howard Carter discovered King Tut's tomb

Egypt through the Ages

- Old Kingdom: Biggest tombs of Pharaohs
 - Khufu (Cheops)
 - Khafre
 - Menkhaure
- Middle Kingdom
 - Joseph
 - Hyksos - semitic foreign
 - Invaders - end MK

History of Civilization 3

September 26, 2018 2:10 PM

Places

- Deserts:
 - Sahara
 - Kalahari
- Rift Valley - largest tear in the earth's crust
- Cush - greatest civilization in Africa's interior
- Oracle at Delphi - where the Greeks consulted the gods

Terms

- Uniformitarianism
- Thermopylae - "hot gates"

People

- J.W. Gregory - explored the Great Rift Valley
- Queen of Sheba - very wealthy (120 Talents of gold) = 17,000,000 dollars
- Haile Selassie I - supposed descendant of Solomon / Queen of Sheba
 - Was assassinated in the 70s while world was silent
- Sir Arthur Evans - discovered Minoan civilization
- 490 B.C. - Darius invades Greece
- Miltiades - leader of Greeks at Marathon 25,000 Persians to 10,000 Greeks
- Pheidippides - ran the first marathon
- Xerxes - king of Persians - 250,000 man army
- Leonidas - a King of the Spartans and leader at Thermopylae
- Themistocles - leads Athenians

Early Christianity

- Alexandria and Carthage - Christian Centers
- Tertullian - "The Blood of the Martyrs"

Africa

- Important centers of trade
 - Ghana Empire - traded with Arabs over the desert
 - Mali Empire - Capital was Timbuktu, served as a center for learning and trade by caravan
 - Mansa Musa - so rich that he crashed the Egyptian economy
 - Songhai Empire - established monopoly on trade across the Sahara
 - Askia the Great - one of Africa's most powerful men.
- African Slavery
 - Chattel - means cattle (subhuman)
 - Greece and Rome both found slavery acceptable (was not racist)
 - Renaissance - leads to re-introduction of slavery in western culture
 - Islam used slavery (start of racist slavery) - was African tribes trading conquered African tribe
 - "Curse of Ham" fallacy - sloppy scholarship
 - Ham and all of his descendants were supposedly cursed to serve others for life by Noah
 - Curse actually applied to Ham's son Canaan. His descendants settled in Canaan. Were ordered to be wiped out by God because they were heathen
 - Slaves were used to harvest sugar
 - Europe originally used slavic (slave) people for sugar harvest and slavery
 - Fall of Constantinople in 1453 cut off supply of slaves
 - Turned to Africa instead

- Used African slaves to harvest sugar in Caribbean

Greece

- Rise of Greece
 - Minoans (2000 B.C.) - first European Civilization
 - Sudden disappearance
 - Mycenaeans (1900 B.C.) - conquered Minoans
 - Dorians (1100-800 B.C.) - became Spartans
 - Hellenes - classical Greeks
 - Veneration (worship) of the bull
- Trojan War - 20 years, Trojan Horse
- Homer
 - Iliad - talks about Trojan war
 - Odyssey - 10 year travels of Greek man
 - Creation of Greek religion
 - Mt. Olympus - home of Greek gods
 - Zeus - chief of Greek gods
 - "Amplified Humanity"- gods had flaws
 - Heroes - Achilles is best example
 - Afterlife
 - Hades
 - Elysian Fields - for heroes only
- The City States
 - Acropolis
 - Agora
 - Gymnasium
 - Amphitheater
 - Greek Olympics
- Greco-Persian Wars
 - Athens was terrified of Spartans
 - The Greco-Persian Wars start because Athens supports rebellion against the Persians
 - 490 B.C. - Darius invades Greece
 - Miltiades - leader of Greeks at Marathon 25,000 Persians to 10,000 Greeks
 - Total Greek victory
 - Pheidippides - ran the first marathon
 - 480 B.C.- Thermopylae
 - Xerxes - king of Persians
 - Raised a 250,000 man army
 - Persians won
 - Leonidas - a King of the Spartans and leader at Thermopylae
 - Spartan mentality:
 - "Come back with your shield or on it!" - come back victorious or dead
 - "Molan ABBE" - Come and get em'
 - 300 Spartans held off the Persians for 3 days
 - Themistocles - leads Athenians
 - Trireme
 - Salamis - first naval battle in history - Greek victory

Politics and the City States

- Changing governments
 - Monarchy - one rule
 - Aristocracy - rule by the best
 - Oligarchy - rule by few
 - Sparta stops here
 - Athens still moves on
 - Tyranny - dictatorship

- Democracy - rule by many
- Sparta
 - Helots - slaves outnumber Spartans 10:1
 - They prioritize groups over individuals
 - No "extras" in life
 - All Spartan citizens were professional soldiers
 - The lives of Spartan men were highly regimented from birth
- Athens
 - Draco - made an incredibly harsh law code (written in blood)
 - Solon - made a kinder law code
 - Peisistratus - kicked out twice, and came back
 - Cleisthenes - introduces ostracism
 - Pericles - brought Athenian democracy to its height
- Peloponnesian War - Athens vs. Sparta
 - Alcibiades - Greek Benedict Arnold
 - Delian League (Athens) vs. Spartan League
 - Three stages to war:
 - Draw (431-421) plague
 - Uneasy peace (421-416)
 - Full scale war (416-404)
 - Sparta has a better army, Athens has money and a better navy
 - Sparta wins Peloponnesian war, leaves Athens to counter other Greek city states

A New World Empire

- Philip II (Macedonia)
 - Alexander the Great (not Greek) - Philip II's son
- Division of the empire
 - Ptolemies - Egypt
 - Seleucids - Syria, Mesopotamia
 - Antigonids - Macedonia, Greece
 - Greek Culture
 - "Man is the measure of all things." - Potagoras
 - Hellenic (classical Greek Age) 700-338 B.C.
 - Hellenistic (Alexander the Great's Empire) 323-30 B.C.
 - Herodotus - History
 - Drama - Tragedy/comedy
 - Oratory - speech
 - Pericles
 - Demosthenes - put pebbles in mouth and shouted over surf to break speech impediment
 - Science
 - Pythagoras - geometry
 - Hippocrates - Father of Medicine
 - Philosophy
 - Socrates - drank hemlock
 - Plato (Socrates son) - pupil of Socrates
 - Immaterial is more important than material, wrote The Republic
 - Aristotle (Plato's son) - taught Alexander the Great, believed that reality was in physical world, sought for truth. Big into logic
- Hellenistic Age
 - Zeno - Stoicism - emotions were evil
 - Epicurus - Epicureans - yolo
 - Archimedes - known for running naked through the streets yelling "Eureka!"
 - Koine Greek - common language Greek, NT was written in this. Most important contribution of Greeks

Rome

- Founding of Rome

- Romulus and Remus - 753 B.C.
- The Roman Family
 - Paterfamilias - father - his job was to educate his children
 - Pietas - piety; sense of duty
 - Gravitas - gravity; seriousness
 - Dignitas - dignity; personal worth
- Religion
 - Renaming of the Greek gods
- Roman class structure
 - Patricians - upper class and represented by the Senate
 - Plebeians - lower class and represented by the Tribune
- Education
- Government
 - Monarchy
 - Senate
 - Republic - 509 B.C.
 - Senate
 - Consuls - chief rulers
 - Tribune - plebeian office
 - Twelve Tables - Roman Law
- From Republic to Empire
 - Period of Expansion
 - The Legions
 - Punic Wars 264 - 146 B.C.
 - There are three Punic Wars all won by the Romans
 - First Punic War
 - Romans win
 - Second Punic War
 - Hannibal Barca - Carthaginian General
 - He crossed the Alps with war elephants
 - Fabius - uses Stalin tactics
 - The Battle of Cannae 215 B.C.
 - ◆ Rome 70,000 men
 - ◆ Carthage 30,000 men
 - ◆ Carthage - Hannibal wins
 - ◆ 60,000 Romans dead in one day
 - ◆ Hannibal spent 14 years wandering around Italy winning battles
 - The Roman Empire Emerges
 - External victory
 - Internal distress
 - A Century of Revolution - 133-30 B.C.
 - Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus - reformers (both were killed by mobs)

After Midterm

- First Civil War
 - Marius (masses) vs. Sulla (Senate) - Sulla wins
 - Spartacus: leads a group of gladiators to rebel against Rome
 - He leads 100,000 slaves
- The First Triumvirate
 - G. Pompey (general)
 - M.L. Crassus (rich guy)
 - Julius Caesar (general)
 - The first general to write about his own military campaign
- Second Civil War
 - G. Pompey wars against Julius Caesar
 - Crossing the Rubicon - point of no return

- Julius Caesar
 - Julius Caesar wins
 - Becomes dictator for life
 - Julian Calendar - 365 1/4 days in a year
- The Second Triumvirate
 - Marc Antony
 - M. Lepidus
 - Octavian
- The Final War - 32-20 B.C.
 - Octavian wars against Antony
 - Octavian wins
 - He names himself Caesar Augustus
- The Claudian Emperors
 - Tiberius
 - Ruled while Jesus rose from the dead
 - Caligula
 - Appointed his favorite horse as the Senate
 - He talked to the moon
 - He had three sisters
 - He calls himself Jupiter and thinks himself a god
 - Claudius
 - Caligula's uncle
 - Caligula picked on him
 - Becomes emperor
 - Nero
 - Claudius' son
 - Agrippina - Nero's mother
 - He kills one of his wives and kills his brother
 - He is a part of the Burning of Rome - A.D. 64

History of Civilization 4

October 15, 2018 1:55 PM

Early Church History

- The Apostolic Church 30-96 AD
 - Preparation for Christ
 - Providence of Roman Rule
 - Common Language - Greek
 - Time of Peace (Pax Romana)
 - Road Systems
 - The Church is born
 - Stephen - 1st martyr
 - James - 1st apostle
 - Philip - talks to the Ethiopian eunuch - martyred
 - Matthew - ends up in modern day Ethiopia - martyred
 - James the Less - taken to the top of Jerusalem and ordered to recant his Christianity - executed
 - Andrew - crucified on an X-shaped cross
 - Peter - flees Rome, and crucified on an upside down cross
 - Paul - not crucified, beheaded
 - Bartholomew - martyred, beheaded on the cross upside down, in India
 - John - only apostle that died naturally
 - AD 100 - NT completed
- The Persecuted Church 98-313 AD
 - Ten Roman persecutions
 - 1 Nero
 - Peter and Paul executed under Nero
 - 2 Domitian
 - Exiled John to Patmos
 - The Catacombs
 - 3 Trajan
 - Ignatius - "Now I begin to be a disciple"
 - 4 Marcus Aurelius
 - Justin Martyr - apologist - defended his faith in Plato's teachings about God
 - Polycarp - disciple of John
 - 5 Septimius Severus
 - Irenaeus
 - 6 Maximinus Thrax
 - Burned Christians in churches
 - 7 Decius
 - Origen - church father killed
 - 8 Valerian
 - Eventually got what he gave to Christians
 - 9 Aurelian
 - 10 Diocletian (co-emperor Maximian) - most savage persecution, thought he was Jupiter
 - Theban League - decimated for faith
 - Constantine - ended persecution
 - Edict of Milan - AD 313 - made Christianity a legal religion of Roman Empire
- Imperial Church Age (AD 313-476)
 - The Faith Defended
 - Clement of Rome
 - Bishop of Rome after Peter - tied to an anchor and thrown into sea
 - Council of Nicaea - AD 325
 - Was called to determine Christ's divinity (whether He was created by God or created by Him)
 - Arius
 - Claimed that God creates Jesus and adopted him as his son. He wasn't as holy as God
 - God was singular. Jesus wasn't technically God
 - Constantine called council to settle issue
 - Arius lost in council - results were published as Nicene creed

◆ Vote 316 to 2

- Apologists
 - Taitian
 - address to the Greeks
 - Irenaeus
 - against all heresies
 - Combats Gnosticism - Plato + Christianity
 - Tertullian
 - Combats Monarchianism "Trinity"
 - Origen
 - makes Christianity intellectually respectable
 - Athanasius
 - Arian controversy
 - Athanasian Creed - Trinity
 - Jerome
 - Latin Vulgate
 - Augustine of Hippo
 - greatest church
 - Father of Confessions, City of God
- Faith Defined
 - Apostle's Creed (not the Apostles of the Bible)
- The Faith Distorted
 - Theodosius I
 - forced Christianity as the only legal religion

The Byzantine Empire

- Byzantium - Eastern Roman Empire
 - The Beginning of New Rome
 - The New Rome was built by Constantine
 - The Age of Justinian (Expansion)
 - Theodora (wife)
 - Belisarius (general)
- The Nika Riots
 - Blues vs Greens
- The Age of Justinian (Expansion)
 - Hagia Sophia
 - 4th biggest cathedral in the world
 - Justinian Code
 - Collection of old Roman law code
- External and Internal Peril
 - Internal Peril
 - Leo III
 - "Greek fire"
 - Veneration - (reverence) vs. Worship
 - Iconoclasts - "image destroyers"
- Macedonian Era (Period of Recovery)
 - Basil II
 - Nicknamed Bulgar Slayer
- Decline and Fall
 - Seljuk Turks
 - 4th Crusade
 - Crusaders sack city
 - Mohammed II
 - 1453 - captures Constantinople

Byzantine Contributions

- Greek Orthodox Church
 - Cyrillic Alphabet
 - Russian
 - Byzantine Text

- Sentinel of the West
 - Protected Europe against Islam for 1000 years
- Most Important contribution
 - Preserved New Testament Texts (Textus Receptus) from heathen tribes and Muslims

The Dark Ages

- Medieval Christianity
 - Rise of Rome and the Papacy
 - Irenaeus
 - Submission to C.o.R - church must present united front
 - Apostolic succession
 - Power comes in unbroken line from Christ to apostles to Catholic church leaders (popes)
 - Matthew 16: 15-19 - Peter given the keys to heaven
 - Papal Power increases
 - Leo I (Pope Pius IX) - buys off Attila the Hun
 - Gelasius I
 - "Two Swords" Doctrine
 - No separation of church and state; the church is the State
 - God gives power to the church which gives power to believers and the State; the State gives power to nonbelievers
 - Gregory I-1st Medieval Pope
 - Brings in many outsiders and foreign ideas
 - Doctrines of Romanism
 - The Sacraments
 - ◆ "God will not deny grace to those who try their best."
 - ◆ Infant Baptism
 - ◆ Communion
 - ◆ Confirmation - official church member
 - ◆ Penance - atoning for evil deeds
 - ◆ Last rites - guarantees purgatory
 - ◆ Other practices - excommunication
 - ◆ Transubstantiation - bread and wine became literal flesh and blood of Christ during communion
 - ◆ Indulgences - get out of purgatory free cards
 - ◇ Purgatory - limbo
 - Mary = co-equal with God; had to reach Jesus through her
 - Council of Toulouse- 1229: forbid laymen from owning a copy of the Bible
 - Monasticism
 - Hermits
 - Monasteries = men (monks)
 - Convents = Women (nuns)
 - Friars - travelling monks/priests
 - Simon Stylites: stood on a pillar for 37 years to earn favor with God
 - Peter Waldo - Waldensians
 - "I was always more careful of money than God, and served the creature rather than the Creator."
 - Patrick of Ireland
- A New Empire in the West
 - The Franks under Clovis
 - Clovis - AD 481-511
 - Merovingians - Clovis' descendants
 - Mayor of the Palace - prime minister
 - Charles Martel (hammer)
 - Wins Battle of Tours, Muslims repelled from Europe
 - ◆ Battle of Tours - AD 732
 - Pepin the Short - Charles' son; has pope make him king
 - ◆ Carolingians - line of Kings started by Pepin
 - ◆ Donation of Pepin - Papal States (Italy)
 - Charlemagne - Pepin's son (tall)
 - ◆ Fought Saxons
 - ◆ Married 4 different times and had 18 kids and only 4 of them were able to take the throne
- Charlemagne's Empire
 - Christmas Day - AD 800 - crowned emperor by the pope

- Missi Dominici - travelling judges
- Education - Charles schools himself - odd for day and time
- Carolingian Miniscule - introduces lowercase alphabet
- Division of the Empire
 - Louis The Pious - his sons carved up empire while he was still alive
 - Treaty of Verdun - AD 843
 - The treaty causes fighting between Germany and France
- The Holy Roman Empire (was neither Holy, nor Roman, nor an Empire)
 - AD 911 - Carolingian line ends
 - AD 919 - Henry Fowler (Saxon Line)
 - Otto the Great - first ruler of HRE
 - Henry IV - starts Salian Line
- Decline of the Roman Church
 - Height of Papal Power - AD 1054-1305
 - Lay Investiture - who appoints clergy
 - Henry IV vs. Gregory VII
 - "The Pope is the master of Emperors!"
 - King John vs. Innocent III (most powerful pope) - John gives England to the pope
 - Babylonian captivity
 - Philip the Fair vs. Boniface VIII
 - Philip wins
 - Avignon France - seat of papacy for 70 years
 - Great Schism - 1378 - Three Popes excommunicated each other

Medieval Culture

- The Middle Ages: Myth and Reality
 - Factors causing feudalism:
 - Treaty of Verdun - no strong empire in Europe
 - Viking invasions needed response force
 - Feudalism: A new way of life
 - Agricultural setting
 - Static Economy
 - Fief - piece of land (property)
 - Owned by the lord (ruler)/ vassal (servant)
 - Oath of fealty - pledge to be loyal to lord
 - Act of investiture - giving something to lord (sword) to show Oath
 - Forfeiture - loss of property for turning against lord
- War and Chivalry
 - Chivalry - code of conduct for knights
 - Steps to Knighthood:
 - Page - age 7 hunt, chivalry
 - Squire - age 15 art of war, horse, weapons
 - Knight - age 21 knighted by lord
 - Armor
 - Chainmail
 - Plate armor
 - Heraldry - symbols knights used to tell each other apart
 - Castles
 - Jousting - many people died
 - Tournaments: (fake) or real battles; (military exercises) used to train knights and nobility's amusement
 - Falconry - nobility's sport of raising falcons to kill other birds/small animals
 - Minstrels - traveling storytellers/musicians (hobos who performed for food/fame)
- Manors and Serfs
 - Serfs - largest population of Middle Ages (avg. Age 30-35)
 - Stewards - judge, supervised manor
 - Baliff - sheriff, collects rent
 - The Church
 - Peace of God - robbers denied of sacraments
 - Truce of God: Friday-Sunday = no fighting

The Crusades

- Saracens - Muslims
- The Peasants' Crusade
 - Total failure
- The First Crusade - 1096 Pope Urban II calls for it
 - Only successful crusade
- The Second Crusade - 1147
 - Failure
- The Third Crusade - 1189
 - Richard vs. Saladin (Crusade of Kings)
 - Frederick Barbarossa - dies on the way to Jerusalem
- The Fourth Crusade - 1202
 - Failure - Constantinople is destroyed
- The Children's Crusade - 1212
 - Failure
- Results
 - Knights Hospitallers - care for sick
 - Knight Templars - guard tomb, become bankers
 - Weakened feudalism
 - Increased trade
 - Weakened the church
 - Biggest result

Pre-Reformation Europe

- Growth of Towns
 - Burghs (towns-Hamburg) = middle class
 - Trade fairs
 - Guilds - trade unions
 - Hanseatic League - monopoly on wool/silk manufacture
 - Banking - Medici
- The Black Death
 - Killed 1/3-1/2 of Europe
 - Bubonic Plague
 - Pneumonic Plague (worse)
- Rise of Universities and Scholasticism
 - Rise of Universities
 - Salerno - 1060 - first university
 - Oxford - 1140 - first university in England
 - Cambridge - 1200
 - University of Prague - 1348 - John Huss was rector (president)
 - First German university
- Trivium and Quadrivium
 - Trivium - grammar, logic, rhetoric - GRL
 - Quadrivium - music, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy - MAGA
- Thomism
 - Denied totality of man's fall; stressed man's self-salvation
 - Roman Catholic dogma is loosely based off this
- Scholasticism
 - Synthesizes Greek philosophy with Roman Catholic theology (recycled Gnosticism)
- Forerunners of the Reformation
 - John Wycliffe
 - Helps make the first English translation of the Bible
 - Written; not printed
 - Wycliffe's followers were called Lollards
 - John Huss - burned at stake at Council of Constance
- Growth of Native Literature
 - *Divine Comedy* - Dante
 - *Canterbury Tales* - Chaucer
- Romanesque gives way to Gothic

- Thin walls, high ceilings
- Notre Dame
 - Best of example of gothic architecture
 - Most visited building in France
 - Flying Buttresses - hold the walls together
- The Italian Renaissance
 - Revival of Classical Learning
 - Literature
 - Machiavelli - *The Prince* - The end justifies the means
 - Petrarch - *Humanities* - Acts as if Plato and Aristotle were still alive
- Art of the Renaissance
 - Patronage - wealthy; had personal painters
 - Giotto - The Last Judgment
 - Ghiberti - Bronze doors (44 years to complete)
 - Leonardo Da Vinci - *Last Supper, Mona Lisa*
 - Raphael - *School of Athens*
 - Michelangelo - *David, Sistine Chapel*
- Brunelleschi's Dome - largest dome in the world at that time
- Invention of the Printing Press
 - Johan Gutenberg - invented Printing Press

The Rise of Modern Nations

- England
 - Ancient Britain
 - Celts - build Stonehenge
 - First settlers
 - Julius Caesar - conquers Britain for Rome
 - Anglo-Saxons
 - Beowulf
 - Bible Influence
 - Alfred the Great/Danes
 - Anglo-Saxon Chronicle - journal of events
 - Ethelred the Unready - weak king
 - Canute - Viking King; well liked
 - Controlled all of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway
 - The Norman Conquest
 - Edward the Confessor - Ethelred's son
- The Norman Conquest
 - Edward the Confessor - Ethelred's son Controversy
 - Harold Godwin - claimed throne
 - He was Edward's brother-in-law, earl's pick
 - William, Duke of Normandy
 - Claimed Edward gave throne to him
 - Norman Conquest - 1066
 - Hastings
 - Domesday Book
 - Record of everything William owned; done for taxation
 - Henry I - William's son
 - Kills his brother
 - Exchequer - secretary of Treasury
 - Plantagenet to the Tutors
 - Henry II - Plantagenet
 - Had a terrible temper
 - Murders Archbishop of Canterbury Thomas A. Becket
 - Richard I - (Lionhearted)
 - John - signs Magna Carta
 - Terrible king
 - Henry III - weak king
 - Development of Parliament
 - Simon de Montfort - 1265 - advocated

- Parliament (rebellion of nobles)
 - Edward I - Longshanks - 6'3"
 - Model Parliament: Nobles, Church leaders, representatives (1st official Parliament)
 - Edward II - loses Scotland
 - Edward III - starts 100 years war
- Hundred Years' War - France vs. England
 - Battle of Crecy
 - Joan of Arc - French eventually win the war (having guns helps)
- Wars of the Roses
 - Henry VI - goes insane
- Wars Begin
 - Battle of Bosworth Field
 - Henry Tudor - Henry VII
 - Unites both houses (Lancaster & York) by marriage

➤ France

- Feudal France
 - Hugh Capet - Capetian Line
 - Ile-de-France (Paris)
 - Philip IV
 - Clashes with Pope Boniface VIII
 - Starts Estates General
- Results of the Hundred Years' War
 - Powerful Kings - different than England

➤ Spain and Portugal

- Moorish Spain
- Reconquista - taking Spain from Moors
 - El Cid - Spanish National hero
 - Spanish Inquisition

➤ The Age of Exploration

- Early Advances
 - Leif Ericson - Iceland & Greenland
 - Factors influencing Age of Exploration
 - Crusades
 - Renaissance
 - Marco Polo
 - Nations
- Portugal Leads the Way
 - Prince Henry the Navigator
 - Bartolomeu Dias - sails to tip of Africa
 - Vasco De Gama - sails to India
- Columbus
 - Columbian Exchange
 - Columbus was not the first to discover New World, but creates new world of trade
- Native Civilizations in the New World
 - Aztec - human sacrifices

➤ Reform after Luther

- Zwingli in Zurich - killed in war with Catholics
- Calvin in Geneva
- Anabaptists
 - Church and state must always be separate
 - Only adults should be baptized into the church
 - Mennonites, Amish, Quakers

History of Civilization 5

November 26, 2018 2:06 PM

The Protestant Reformation

- Northern Renaissance
 - Intellectually based, not visually based
 - Renaissance in Germany
 - Johann Reuchlin
 - Made Hebrew important again and advocated kind treatment of the Jews
 - Philipp Melanchthon
 - Mild-mannered sidekick to Luther, wrote Augsburg Confession
 - Renaissance in England/France
 - John Colet
 - St. Paul's school in London; Christian men's school
 - Sir Thomas More
 - Wrote *Utopia*, Lord Chancellor of England, killed by Henry VIII for refusing to agree with his divorce
 - William Tyndale
 - Printed first translation of Bible into English; Burned at stake
 - Jacques Lefevre D'Etaples
 - Translated Bible into French
 - Desiderius Erasmus
 - *In praise of Folly* - satire of RCC
 - Printed edition of the Greek New Testament (1516)
 - Reluctant Reformer (Did not leave RCC)
- Protestant Reformation
 - Martin Luther
 - Search for truth
 - Erfurt - prestigious university
 - "St. Anne help me! I will become a monk."
 - A monk, then priest; tries to find favor with God
 - He goes to Rome - full of hypocrisy
 - He ends up in Wittenburg - steeped in RCC superstition
 - Staupitz - friend of Luther's
 - Reads Psalms
 - Reads Romans - the just shall live by faith
 - St. Peter's Basilica - paid for by indulgences
 - Simony - practice of buying church seats
 - Albert of Brandenburg - needed money
 - Indulgences
 - **Tetzel** - travelling **indulgence salesman**
 - October 31, 1517 - **95 Theses** written in Latin and were against indulgences
 - Pope Leo X - Luther challenged him
 - Fredrick the Wise
 - **Diet of Augsburg** - Cardinal Cajetan
 - Leipzig Debate - Johann Eck challenged Luther to give up beliefs
 - Luther's Assertions
 - Pope/church is not supreme or infallible
 - The Bible is supreme
 - Luther's Writings - 1520
 - *To the Christian Nobility of the German Nation* - Rome is bleeding Europe dry. Nobility should reconsider giving money to RCC
 - *Freedom of the Christian man* - works alone were not necessary for salvation, attacked the pope
 - *Babylonian Captivity* - attacked sacraments of RCC
 - **Baptism** and **communion** are the only sacraments
 - Charles V and the Diet of Worms
 - Charles V declares Edict of Worms
 - Luther a heretic
- Luther's Reforms
 - Wartburg Castle - Knight George
 - Luther Composed hymns

- *A Mighty Fortress is Our God.*
- *Away in a manger*
- Luther's Legacy

Post-Reformation Europe

- Germany and Rome Respond to the Reformation
 - Peasant's Revolt (Starts Religious Wars)
 - Struggle for Religious Freedom
 - Augsburg Confession - First Protestant confession of faith - still official creed of Lutheran Church
 - Peace of Augsburg - each state (nation) could pick state religion
 - Counter-Reformation
 - Inquisition - tortured heretics
 - Index - list of RCC banned books
 - Jesuits - Loyola: hyper loyal Catholics
 - Council of Trent - RCC rejected Gospel
 - Reaffirmed sacraments
 - Rejected justification by faith alone
- Spain and Portugal after the Reformation
 - Golden Age of Spain: 1492-1588
 - Charles V (from Luther) - devoted to RCC - ruler of Spain
 - Philip II - Spanish Armada, tries to get England Catholic
- Reformation in the Low Countries
 - Life in the Low Countries - Protestant
 - William the Silent/Orange (Dutch) - fought Spain/RCC
 - Orange - naranj
- The English and Scottish Reformation
 - The Tudors and the English Reformation
 - Henry VIII - has 6 wives
 - Catherine of Aragon - Mary I - (daughter)
 - Act of Supremacy - breaks England from RCC - (Break of 1500s)
 - Anne Boleyn
 - Elizabeth I
 - Jane Seymour - dies in child birth
 - Edward VI
 - Marries Anne of Cleves based on portrait, hates her
 - Edward VI's Reign
 - Thomas Cranmer
 - Nicholas Ridley
 - Hugh Latimer
 - All three were Protestants who ruled for Edward VI
 - Book of Common Prayer - used in Anglican Churches, very Protestant
 - Lady Jane Grey - queen for 9 days
 - Mary Tudor's Reign
 - Bitter against Protestants
 - Kills 300, including Latimer, Ridley and Cranmer
 - Marries Phillip II of Spain
 - The Age of Elizabeth
 - Anglican Church - becomes official church of England
 - Puritans - reform from within
 - Separatists - leave church completely
 - Mary, Queen of Scots (Stuart) - (Elizabeth I's cousin)
 - John Knox - was strongly against Mary
 - Outcome - she gets put to death for plotting against Elizabeth
 - England prepares for war
 - Sir John Hawkins
 - Sir Francis Drake
 - Were both pirates
 - Drake - first man to sail around the world
 - Phillip II
 - Spanish Armada - 1588
 - William Shakespeare

- Greatest English writer of all time
 - Was buried in Holy Trinity church
- Reformation in France
 - The Huguenots - French Protestants
 - Civil and Religious Wars
 - Weird triangle:
 - Protestants (Admiral Gaspard de Coligny)
 - Catholics (Guise Family)
 - Catherine de Medici
 - St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre
 - Henry IV (Bourbon/Navarre) - first Protestant King of France
 - Edict of Nantes - granted Huguenots some form of religious freedom; basically was a compromise
 - Cardinal Richelieu - became most powerful man in France: king
 - Was very crafty
 - Put himself first
 - War is brewing
 - Protestant Union
 - Catholic League
- Thirty Years' War
 - Bohemia - 30 yrs war starts here
 - Christian IV (Protestant) vs Tilly (RCC)
 - Gustavus Adolphus (Protestant)
 - France - forms alliance with Protestants
 - Peace of Westphalia - returns things to the way they were before the war

Post-Reformation (Last Part)

- The Rise of Modern Science
 - The Founders of Modern Science
 - Nicolaus Copernicus - earth revolves around the sun
 - Johannes Kepler - Laws of Planetary Motion:
 - Planets move in elliptical orbits
 - Galileo Galilei
 - Law of the Pendulum
 - Invents the telescope
 - Law of Uniform Acceleration
 - Forced to recant his beliefs by the RCC
 - Sir Isaac Newton
 - Universal Law of Gravitation
 - Writes Principia, and Optics
 - Father of Modern Science
 - Light is made up of colors
- The Progress of Modern Science
 - William Gilbert - De Magneta
 - Francis Bacon - Modern Scientific Method
 - William Harvey - Blood circulation
 - Andreas Vesalius - Father of Modern Anatomy
- New World of Classics
 - What is a Classic?
 - New World of Music
 - Martin Luther + Reformers
 - Giovanni Palestrina
 - George Frederick Handel
 - Messiah - locked himself in a room for 24 days
 - Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart - Child prodigy
 - Ludwig van Beethoven - went deaf
 - Johan Sebastian Bach - da best
- A New World of Art
 - Albrecht Durer - paints Praying Hands