

WORLD HISTORY –1

III SEMESTER

BA HISTORY

CORE COURSE

2019 Admission



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UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

Study Material

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WORLD HISTORY -I

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Module I

Pre historic Societies

Geological time and the phase of human evolution

The study of the geological context of fossil evidence contributed a time frame work for human evolution, allowing it to be aligned with the timing of important cenozoic tectonic and climatic events. The geological time scale is divided into eons, eras, periods, epochs and ages with eons being the longest time divisions and ages the shortest.

The geologic time scale is a system of chronological dating that classifies geological strata in time. It is used by geologists, palaeontologist and other Earth scientists to describe the timing and relationships of events in geologic history.

The time line of the human evolution outlines the major events in the evolutionary lineage of the modern human species, homosapiens, through out the history of life, beginning some 4.2 billion years ago down to recent evolution with Homosapiens during and since the last glacial period.

Evolution involves the gradual change from simple to more complex forms. Humans are believed to have developed from simpler forms. Evolution is hypothesized to have begun in the oceans billions of years ago. Darwin gave the theory of evolution. In his work the origin of species, Darwin remarked that evolution has come through a series of natural selection. The theory emphasized the following points.

- Natural selection
- Variation
- Struggle to Exist
- Survival of Fitness.

Stages in Human Evolution

The following are the stages of human evolution

1. Dryopithecus

These are deemed to be the ancestors' of both man and apes. They lived in China, Africa, Europe and India. They lived in China, Africa, Europe and India. The Genus Dryopithecus refers to the oak wood apes. When Dryopithecus was alive the tropical low lands which it inhabited were densely forested, so the members could have predominantly been herbivores.

2. Ramaithecus

This first remains were found from Shivalik range in Punjab and later in Africa and Saudi Arabia. Their first discovered in 1924 in South Africa.

3. Australopithecus

The fossil of this genus was first discovered in 1924 in South Africa. They lived on the ground, used stone as

weapons and walked erect. They were 4 feet tall and weighed 60-80 pounds.

4. Homo Erectus

The first fossil of Homoerectus was found in Java in 1891. These were named *ad pithe can thropus Erectus*. Another discovery made in China was the Peking man. The Homo Erectus is believed to dwell in caves.

5 Homo Sapiens Neandertthalensis

The Homo Erectus evolved into Homosapiens. During evolution, two sub-species of homosapiens were identified. Homo sapiens Neanderthal and Homo Sapiens.

6.Homo Sapiens Sapiens

The remains of Homo sapiens were first discovered in Europe and were named Cro-Magnon. In these, the Jews are quite reduced, the modern man's chain appeared and the skull was rounded.

Stone Age

The early man in India used rough stone tools, the evidence of which is gathered from through out the country except the alluvial plains of Ganga, Yamuna and Indus. During this period man lived on hunting and he had no knowledge of house building and cultivation. But man made further progress through the different stages of stone age. To understand the process of this development during the stone age, the archaeologists have demarcated the different stages of the stone age to the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic.

Changes in Economic production:

Society and Culture

The Neolithic period witnessed in basic changes in the economic production from the earlier Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods. The Neolithic were the first to start agriculture, through in a limited manner. Their economy was a simple one of subsistence agriculture. The Neolithic people domesticated animals of different types.

The people of piklihal were mainly cattle - herders. They domesticated cattle, sheep, goats etc. The Neolithic people used various kinds of stone implements. The Neolithic people had painted and decorated their pots. They painted the walls of the dwelling places also, which evident from the Bhimbetka site of Madhya Pradesh. In the Belan valley on the northern spurs of the Vindhyas all the three phases of the Palaeolithic followed by the Mesolithic and then by the neolithic have been found in sequence. The Neolithic people had developed the arts of cultivation, weaving, pot making, house building, domestication of animals etc through the whole process began in India at a later period. Scholars like Gordon childe characterised it as “Neolithic Revolution “. This period made revolutionary changes in the economy, production, arts and crafts, society and culture of human beings.

Palaeolithic Age

The Palaeolithic period is the old stone Age, or the Early Stone Age. Very little cultural information is gainer from

the Palaeolithic period except that gained from the Palaeolithic Period except that gained from the stone tools used in this period like hand axe, chopping tools and flakes. The Palaeolithic tools are discovered from the Soan river valley in Pakistan, Chotanagpur plateau, Belan valley in Mirzapur district in Uttar Pradesh, Billasurgam in Kurnool district in Andrapradesh, Attirampakkam in Madras and Velangudi in Tamil Nadu, Kibbana halli in Mysore, Wainganga river in Maharashtra.

The Palaeolithic period was developed in Pleistocene period of the Ice Age. The tropical regions were free from the ice sheets during the middle Pleistocene period. The archaeologists therefore, have divided the Palaeolithic period into three phases, the Lower, the Middle and the Upper, according to the nature of change in the climatic conditions and the nature of stone tools used.

The middle Palaeolithic tools are found in the Narmada Valley and at several places south of the Tungabhadra river. These tools are made on the base of the flakes.

Through these tools are found in several parts of the country they show regional variations. The Upper Palaeolithic period was less humid as it coincided with the last phase of the Ice age, when climate was comparatively warm. This period marks the appearance of the homosapiens. The use of blades during this period is noticed from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, south Bihar plateau and Uttar Pradesh. Bhimbetka indicates the use of caves and rock shelters by man during this phase.

Mesolithic

The Mesolithic period indicates the transitional phase between the Palaeolithic period to the Neolithic period. The Palaeolithic period to the Neolithic period. The Palaeolithic age came to an end with the end of the Ice age around 9000 B. C. By the end of the Ice age the climate became more warm and dry. The Mesolithic people continued the life style of the Palaeolithic people and lived on hunting and food gathering. It is assumed that towards the end of this stage man started the domestication of

animals, but it was interrelated with the Neolithic culture. The microliths were the characteristic tools of the Mesolithic age. These types of tools have been found from the sites of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, central and eastern India and also south of the river Krishna. Bagor in Rajasthan is a typical Mesolithic site where a distinctive microlith industry had existed. It is assumed that the people of this area during the Mesolithic period had subsisted on hunting and pastoralism. This site was occupied for thousand years from the fifth millennium B. C onwards. The earliest evidence of the domestication of animals is found in the sites of Adamgarh in Madhya Pradesh and Bagor in Rajasthan. The Mesolithic culture existed roughly between 9000 B. C to 4000 B. C and then it paved way for the rise of the Neolithic culture.

The people of the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods had practiced painting, which is evident from Bhimbetka site near Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh. More than five hundred painted rock shelters distributed in an area of ten sq. kilometres are found here. The paintings represent both the periods of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

life. The paintings include the figures of birds, animals and human beings. It is clear that these birds and animals were hunted for the sake of subsistence. As there is no indication of grains, it is assumed that these pictures represented the age of hunting and food gathering economy

Neolithic Age

The Neolithic age started in the Indian subcontinent around 7000 B. C. The earliest site of Neolithic settlement so far discovered is Mehrgarh in Baluchistan in Pakistan. The Neolithic sites found in central India is considered as old as 5000 B. In south India the Neolithic settlements are not older than 2500 B. C . and in some parts of eastern India they are as late as 1000 B. C.

The Neolithic people used tools and implements of polished stone. The characteristic tool of the neolithic people was stone axe which was used for various purposes. The stone axes have been discovered from different parts of India. The north-western people are identified with rectangular axes with rectangular axes

with curved cutting edge, the north eastern with polished stone axes of rectangular butt and the southern is distinguished by axes with oval sides and pointed butt.

The earliest and the most important Neolithic site of the north western area is Burzahom near Srinagar in Kashmir. The term burzahom literally means the place of birch. It is located on the flood plain of the river Jhelum. This settlement is distinguished by its dwelling pits. The range of ceramics and the variety of stone and bone tools. Though there is no clear evidence of the subsistence of the people of this site it is clear that hunting played an important part. The bone tools the rectangular perforated stone knife, the pit dwellings and the placing of domestic dogs in the graves with their masters were the peculiarities of the Burzahom settlement. They seem to have acquainted with agriculture. Another neolithic site discovered in Kashmir is Gufkral not far off from Srinagar. The term ‘Gufkraln’ means the cave of the potter’. It seems that the people of Gufkral had practiced both agriculture and domestication of animals.

The neolithic people of Kashmir used polished tools of stones and numerous tools and weapons made of bones. The only other site which has yielded bone tools and implements is Chirand, near Patna on the northern side of the river Ganga.

In the north-eastern area, neolithic sites are excavated in the hills of Assam, especially in the Garo hills in Meghalaya on the north eastern frontier of India. The tools of the Assam area have some sort of similarities with the Neolithic tools found in China and Burma. The south Indian neolithic is also associated with ash mounds which are distributed in the semi-arid parts of the Bhima-Krishna – Tungabhadra.

Module II

Mesopotamian Civilization

Mesopotamian in South west east, titled for over ten thousand years has been called the cradle of civilization. Man from this fertile land attempted to develop a system of writing and hence first cities of world were built. In the course of the fourth millenium B C, the most prominent of the city-states, Sumer gave its language to the area and became the first great civilization of mankind. This very Sumerian records and the most famous king of the old Babylonian dynasty was Hammurabi who established a set of laws called the code which have seventeenth laws related to medicine including rewarding or punishing physicians for the outcome of their treatment.

Mesopotamia is a Greek word meaning ' between two rivers'. Ancient Mesopotamia was mostly in the same area is modern day Iraq , positioned between two rivets, the Tigris and Euphrates. Ancient Mesopotamia included an area that was about 300 miles long and about 150 miles wide. The land is quite fertile due to seasonal rains, and the rivers and streams

flowing from the mountains nearby. Southern Mesopotamia is made of marshy areas and wide flat barren plains.

Uruk

Uruk was one of the most important cities in ancient Mesopotamia. The city of Uruk, today considered the oldest in the world, was first settled in 4500 BCE and walled cities, for defence, were common by 2900 BCE throughout the region. Uruk played a leading role in the early urbanization of the Sumer in the mid-4th millennium B.C. The decline of Uruk may have been in part caused by a shift in the Euphrates River. By 300 A.D., Uruk was mostly abandoned, but a group of Mandaeans settled there, and by 700 A.D. it was completely abandoned.

The city of Uruk, today considered the oldest in the world, was first settled in 4500 B.C. and walled cities for defence, were common by 2900 B.C. throughout the region. The walls of Uruk were thought to have been built by the great king Gilgamesh upon which inscribed his heroic deeds which formed the basis for the later epic he is most famous for. Walls began to rise around cities

through out Mesopotamia shortly after urbanization began in the region 4500 B. C.

The expansion of trade and commerce in Mesopotamia because the peasants learned how to irrigate their land. They used the surplus to trade for goods and services. Ur centre for commerce and trade.

Cuneiform

Cuneiform is a logo syllabic script that was used to write several languages of the Ancient near East. The script was in active use from the early Bronze Age until the beginning of the common Era.

The ancient Sumerians developed a written language called Cuneiform. It beg

As pictographs, pictures of things that acted as words. Translating Mesopotamian writing is difficult for archaeologist.

It is considered the most significant among many cultural contributions of the Sumerians and the greatest among those of the Sumerian city of Uruk

Which advanced the writing of Cuneiform c 3200 B C E. Cuneiform writing was used to record a variety of information such as temple activities, business and trade. Egyptian hieroglyphs and cuneiform are both logographic scripts. The central point was that translating Mesopotamian writing is difficult for archaeologists today. Cuneiform script was consisting of 700 different symbols and the Symbols meaning and shapes.

Cuneiform signs can be employed in three functions

- Syllabograms are transcribed in Italic lower case.
- Akkadograms in Italic upper case
- Sumerograms in Roman upper case.

Code of Hammurabi

The code of Hammurabi is a Babylonian legal text composed 1755- 1750 B C. It is written old Babylonian dialect of Akkadian , purportedly by Hammurabi, sixth king of the first dynasty of Babylon. “An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth “is a paraphrase of Hammurabi’s code, a

collection of 282 laws inscribed on an upright stone pillar. The code was found by French archaeologists in 1901. While excavating the ancient city of Susa, which is in modern day Iran.

Hammurabi is the best known and most celebrated of all Mesopotamian kings. He ruled the Babylonian empire from 1792-50 B.C. Hammurabi keenly understood that, to achieve this goal, he needed one universal set of laws for all. Code of Hammurabi, collection of laws promulgated in the early second millennium B.C. by Hammurabi, king of Babylonia son and successor of Sinmuballit to administration and economic justice reflected in his correspondence and his laws.

The text comprises

- A prologue telling of Hammurabi's divine call and his piety
- The corpus of laws
- An epilogue extolling Hammurabi's establishment of Justice in the land

Hammurabi's code is one of the most famous examples of the ancient precept of "lex tallionis" or law of retribution, a form of retributive justice commonly associated

Religion

Sumerians gave importance to religion. Sumerians followed Polytheism. However there was no rigidity in religious beliefs and traditions. But later the polytheistic nature of religion also changed into monotheism. Sumerians did not believe in life after death so they were not given more importance to pyramid.

Ziggurats were built by the Sumerians, Babylonians and Assyrians of ancient Mesopotamia. The Mesopotamian Ziggurats were not places for public worship for ceremonies.

Science

Sumerians gave more contributions in the field of science and mathematics. Lunar calendar was another contribution of Sumerians. They gave more importance to magic and medicine. Sumerians invented or improved

a wide range of technology, including the wheel, cuneiform script, arithmetic, geometry, irrigation etc. Neo-

Arts

Sumerians proved their ability in crafts and beads making. To ensure proper exchange of goods, the Harappans had developed correct weights and measures. These played an important role in the commercial activities. Sumerians had deep knowledge in sculpture. Neo-Sumerians art is a period in the art of Mesopotamia made during the third Dynasty of Ur or neo-Sumerian period 2112 Bc-2004 B C, in southern Mesopotamia. It is known mostly for the revival of the Sumerian stylistic qualities and was centered around royalty and divinity.

Sumerians put forward new ideas in the field of irrigation, the seed-drill, the plow, and the pick axe and seem to have also invented the device known as the Archimedes screw long before the Greeks. The Archimedes screw long before the Greeks. The

Archimedes screw is a device which draws water from lower to higher levels. The Sumerians also invented a governmental bureaucracy, which over saw and regulated production and distribution of crops.

Architecture

The cities were centered on the temple complex and these complexes called for the development of monumental architecture to honor the gods who would live in them. Each city had its own temple and its own temple and its own god, and needed their temple complex to be more impressive than any others. The central point was that the contributions of Sumerians in mathematics was very remarkable. The Mesopotamians developed a highly sophis called mathematical system with a sexagesimal place notations. This system included addition, subtraction, geometry, reciprocals, squares and quadratic equations.

The rise of new civilization in Egypt

Egyptian civilization developed along the Nile river in large part because river's annual flooding ensured reliable, rich soil for growing crops.

The main features of Egyptian Civilization

1. Stable food supply
2. Social Structure
3. System of Government
4. Religious System
5. Highly developed Culture
6. Advances in Technology
7. Highly developed written language.

Pharaoh Originally the royal palace in ancient Egypt. The word came to be used metonymically for the Egyptian king under the new kingdom Tutankhamun, also called king Tut was nine years old when he became pharaoh and reigned for approximately ten years. He is the world's best known pharaoh because his Tomb is among the best preserved and his image and associated artifacts the most exhibited.

Social Stratification in Egypt

Ancient Egypt had three main social classes- upper, middle, lower. The upper class consisted of the royal family, rich land owners, government officials, important priests and army officers and doctors. Ancient Egypt's class system was not rigid. People in the lower or middle class could move to a higher position.

Egyptian art

The people of Egypt proved their ability in the field of painting, pottery making, weaving, music etc.. The people of Egypt had proved their ability to making of Pyramid. The people of Egypt had knowledge in Astrology. The Egyptian pyramid shows the awareness of Egyptians in astrology. The biggest pyramid was constructed during the reign of king Khufu.

Temples

The people of Egypt gave more importance to the construction of temples. The Karnak temple was the biggest temple. This temple shows their ability in the construction of temples. The Egyptian proved their

ability in the sculpture and used some technology in sculpture and painting. This paintings was also typical examples for their natural worship.

Social life

The Egyptian society was divided into several categories such as royal family, clergy, nobles, middle class, peasants and army men. The Egyptian society was divided into various categories but it was not on the basis of rigid social stratification and there was no discrimination on the basis of caste, creed etc. Egyptian society was followed the joint family system. Woman was the leader of the family. Matrilineal system was existed during that time. The people of Egypt gave importance to education. The Egyptian government gave more initiative to construct the public educational institutions.

Economic Condition

Egyptian economic system was based on agriculture. Agriculture was their primary occupation. The main food crops were wheat, barley, fruits, vegetables etc. Pottery making was another important

occupation of the people. Besides glass making textiles, ship building etc. existed during that time. There was no currency system but the same time some kind of material in the form of gold, silver and copper used by them. Foreign trade was the monopoly of the State. But later due to the cordial relation with pharaoh, clergy enjoyed some privileges and it led to the financial crisis and anarchy.

Egyptian religion

Ancient Egyptian religion was a complex system of polytheistic beliefs and rituals that formed an integral part of ancient Egyptian culture. Egyptian religious beliefs and practices were closely integrated into Egyptian society of the historical period. Although there were probably many survivals from prehistory, these may be relatively unimportant for understanding later time, because the transformation that established the Egyptian state created a new context for religion. Ancient Egypt had three main social classes – Upper, middle, and lower. The upper class consisted of the royal family, rich land owners, the government officials, important priests and

army officers and doctors. Ancient Egypt class system was not rigid people in the lower.

Technology of Intellectual contributions in Egypt

The ancient Egyptians would come to invent mathematics, geometry, surveying, metallurgy, writing, paper, medicine.

Inventions and technology

1. writing one of the most important inventions of ancient Egyptians was writing

2. Papyrus sheets. The Egyptians learned how to make durable sheets of parchment from the papyrus plant.

Ancient monuments and grand temples aside, the ancient Egyptians invented a number of items which one simply takes for granted in the modern day. Paper and ink, cosmetics, the tooth brush and tooth paste, even the ancestor of the modern breath mint, were all invented by the Egyptians.

Gun powder, paper, printing and the compass are sometimes called the four great inventions of ancient China. Kites were first used as a way for the army to

signal warnings umbrella were invented for protection from the sun as well as the rain. Paper would change the world forever. Paper is possibly one of the most important inventions of all time. Records show that paper existed in China as early as 105 A.D.

Ice cream originated in ancient China, was brought to Europe by Marco Polo, and since then, has swept the world. More than 3,000 years ago, well-off Chinese families treated their guests to sweet juices mixed with snow or ice.

Chinese Civilization

The Chinese people developed a dynamic and rich civilization at the eastern end of Eurasia. Ancient China is responsible for a rich culture still evident in modern China. From small farming communities rose dynasties such as the Zhou and Ming. Each had its own contribution to the region. Chinese culture includes customs and traditions, music, dances, painting, language, clothing and applied art. The people of China followed a leading role in the field of printing and paper.

The Huang he (yellow river) valley is the birth place of Chinese civilization. The yellow river is the second largest river in China and one of the longest river systems in the world.

An old missionary student of China once remarked that Chinese history “remote monotonous , obscur and worst of all there is too much of it china has the longest continuous history of any country in the world of written history.

Geography

Eastern china is a vast watershed drained by 2 large river systems which rise on the Tibetan plateau and Kunlun mountains and flow eastward to the pacific. The geography of ancient China shaped the way the civilization and culture developed. The large land was isolated from much of the rest of the world by dry deserts to the north and west, the pacific ocean to the east and impassable mountains to the south

The geography of China isolated it from civilizations From m other cultures because there were the Himalayan mountains, The Tibet Qinghai plateau .

The Taklimakan desert and the Gobi desert, cold climates also

Chinese Political history

China's history is rich with art, politics, science, and philosophy. It is home to the oldest of the major world the Shan Dynasty in 1700 B C to the Ching(Qing) Dynasty. There were 24 dynasties. When is distinguished for two high arts : bronze vessels made by artisans who had mastered the art of bronze. Casting and a pictographic writing system made by scribes who refined this system.

Chou (Zhou) dynasty

Western Chou leaders defeated the Shang thus beginning an 800 year rule. The King's land was in the middle surrounded by terrain occupied by his appointed vassals. The vassals eventually ascended and became so strong, they forced

Art of writing

The people of China developed their own system of writing . At first they drew small pictures on bamboo slips to express their ideas. These pictures were known

as ‘pictogram’ with the progress of time, further improvement was made on pictures. The Chinese written language one of the world’s ancient language is unique in its own way, since even now the Chinese write with the help of the same alphabet that was used five thousand years ago.

Chinese Civilization began along the yellow river in the Shang era and spread from there when bronze Age culture reached its peak Chinese civilization began along the yellow river in the Shang era, and spread from there when Bronze culture reached its peak. Then traditional Chinese philosophers such as Confucianism and Daoism developed in the feudal Zhou era as China expanded in territory and population.

There are three main systems of belief in China. Daoism, Buddhism and Confucianism . Chinese people did not adhere strictly to one religion. The traditional cultural values that influence the Psyche of the Chinese people are harmony, benevolence, righteousness, courtesy, wisdom, honesty, loyalty, and filial piety.

Tianzhu meaning heavenly master or lord of heaven was the Chinese word used by the Jesuit china missions to designate God.

Aspects of Chinese Ancient Culture

1. Pictographic characters of writing.
2. A High Esteem for writing literature and historical records
3. The Style of Arts and crafts
4. Tea Culture
5. The Silk culture
6. Folk Religion and Daoism.

Chinese learned the manufacture of glass comparatively later than the Mesopotamians, Egyptians and Indians.

Confucianism

Confucianism played very important role in China. Confucius was born on B C 551. He had deep knowledge in Warfare. The main hobby of Confucius was reading, hunting and music. Mencius was one of the important disciples of Confucius. After Confucius, Mencius was an important Confucian teacher. Three men built the doctrinal framework of Confucianism during a 270 - year period from around 500 B C: Confucius, Mencius and Xunzi.

Module III

Homeric Age

The Homeric Age . In order to understand the evolution of the Hellenic civilization . It is necessary to go back to the first period of its history, the Homeric age which extended from approximately 1200 to 800 B. C.

Inorder to understand the evolution of the Hellenic civilization. It is necessary to go back to the first period of its history, the Homeric Age which extended from approximately 1200 to 800 B. C. Worship in the Homeric religion consisted primarily of sacrifice. The offerings were made, however not as an atonement for sin, but merely inorder to please the gods and induce them to grant favours. In other words, religious practice was external and mechanical and not far removed from magic.

At the end of the Homeric Age the Greek was already well started along the road of social ideals that he was destined to follow in later century. He was an

optimist convinced that life was horth living for its own sake, and he could see no reason for looking forward to death as a glad release. Finally he was devoted to liberty in an even more extreme form than most of his desscendants in the classical period were willing to accept.

Greek city state.(Athens and Sparta)

The two most powerful city states in ancient Greece, Athens, and Sparta went to war with each other from 431 to 405 B. C . The Peloponnesian war marked a significant power shift in ancient Greece, favouring Sparta and also ushered in a period of regional decline that signaled the end of what is considered the golden age.Sparta was a prominent city state in ancient Greece. In antiquity, the city state was known as Lacedaemon, while the name of Sparta referred to its main settlement on the banks of the Euratatad river in Laconia in South-Eastern Peloponnese.

Sparta was a typical examples of modern warfare. The large number of soldiers and officers

trained in the warfare. Janmi system also existed in Sparta. The huge amount of money used for the welfare of the army. Ancient Greek city- states are known as polis. Although there were numerous city - states , the five most influential were Athens, Sparta, Corinth, thebes and Delphi.

Women in Ancient Athens

Women were not permitted to become citizens in the Athenian citystate. Since they were not able to own their own property, they were not able to hold full citizenship rights interestingly enough slaves were able to become citizens if they were freed.

Women actually had fewer rights than slaves they were never allowed their own freedoms. Although they were not allowed citizenship status and were not able to own property, they perceived themselves as being civilized.

Athenian women were also not allowed an education. Men were the only ones allowed in the

schools. They also wore clothing that completely covered their bodies and were not able to walk where they wanted.

Women of Ancient Sparta

Since Sparta was a military society, that means that men were away from home all the time. They quickly realized that women needed to have more rights. Basically they were charged with maintaining the households, especially while the men were away.

Sparta girls were allowed to remain with their parents, but they were also subjected to a rigorous education and training program.

Spartan women had a reputation for being independent minded, and enjoyed more freedoms and power than their counterparts through or ancient Greece. While they played no role in the military, female Spartans often received a formal education, although separate for boys and not at boarding schools. As adults, Spartan women were allowed to own and manage property.

Legacy of Greek civilization

Ancient Greece has contributed to the modern western culture in many sectors, such as Homer in literature, Parthenon temple in building and art, Archimedes in mathematics. However the most important contribution of ancient Greece is philosopher who had led western people for a long time.

Ancient Greece is remembered for developing democracy, inventing western philosophy, realistic art, developing theater like comedy and tragedy, the Olympic Games. The socio , economic and cultural basis of Greece was closely associated with the polis.

Greek legacies are their governmental systems , culture, and arts, and science and technology. Classical Greek was a time where the growth of a community held through times of Plague, wars and numerous break through. A major legacy left by classical.Greecece was a government based on direct democracy.

Position of woman in Greece.

Women in the ancient Greek world had few rights in comparison to male citizens unable to vote, own land, or inherit, a woman's place was in the home and her purpose in life was the rearing of children.

Ancient Greece has a reputation of favouring men. Women were looked at as submissive. Once a woman got married, she was under the control of her husband. Prior to that her father or a male relative served as her guardian. As a result of this, people automatically assume that women played no role in Ancient Greek Society at all.

Pax Romana

The term “Pax Romana” which literally means “Roman peace”. Pax Romana is roughly 200 year long time span of roman history which is identified as a period and golden age of increased as well as sustained Roman imperialism, order, prosperous, stability, hegemonial power and expansion. The Pax Romana was established

under Augustus and for that reason it is sometimes referred to as the Pax Augusta. The Romans regarded peace not an absence of war, but as the rare situation that existed when all the opponents had beaten down and lost the ability to resist.

The Pax Romana was a period of relative peace and cultural achievement in the Roman empire. It was during that time that monumental structures such as Hadrian's wall, Nero's Domus Aurea, the Flavians Colosseum and temple of peace were built. It was during this time that monumental structure such as Hadrian's wall, Nero's Domus Aurea, the Flavians Colosseum and temple of peace were built. It was also called silver age of Latin literature.

Roman empire

The Roman empire was the post Republican period of ancient Rome. As polity it included large territorial holdings around the Mediterranean sea in Europe. Northern Africa and western Asia ruled by emperors.

The Roman empire at its height was the most extensive political and social structure in Western civilization.

Roman empire was founded when Augustus Caesar proclaimed himself. The first emperor of Rome in 31 B. C and came to an end with the fall of Constantinople in 145 C E. An empire is a political system in which a group of people are ruled by a single individual, an emperor. Roman society was extremely patriarchal and hierarchical. The most important vision within Roman society was between patricians, a small elite who monopolized political power and plebeians who comprised the majority of Roman society.

Roman government

In 509 B C, the Romans overthrew the last Roman king and established a new form of government known as a republic

- The Romans created a republic to prevent any one person from gaining too much power

- They had a senate made up of 300 men that made laws and selected two consuls to command the army and run the day to day affairs of Rome.

Roman Roads

- The Romans built the largest and longest lasting network of roads in the ancient world.
- At the height of the empire, Roman roads stretched for 56,000 miles and included 29 major highways.
- At first the roads were built to move soldiers quickly, but eventually the routes served many people and purposes, including trade.

Roman civil service

- Rome's 1st emperor Augustus, created several systems to help himself rule in enormous empire better.
- Augustus set up a civil service where he paid workers to manage the affairs of the government.

- These bureaucrats helped oversee the empire by keeping track of rain, the roads, the postal service and all other things needed to run and empire.

Economy

During the Roman Republic, the Roman economy was largely agrarian centred on the trading of commodities such as grain and wine. The Roman economy was based on agriculture or growing food. Roman agriculture relied on large farms run by slaves. Romans also made money from mines and rich Romans could buy luxuries from all over the world. Agriculture was the primary occupation of the people. There were mostly little farmers but also wealthy land owners that employed many peasants and slaves to work on their huge lands. The main crops were wheat, grapes and olive

Roman law.

The most important point was that Roman law is considered as the important point was that Roman law considered as the important pillar for the process of

political integration in Europe. Roman law is the common foundation upon which the European legal order is built.

There are three important principles of Roman law. An accused person was presumed innocent unless proven guilty. Secondly, the accused was allowed to face the accuser and offer a defence against the charge. Lastly, guilt had to be established “clearer than day light “ using social evidence.

Roman law is the legal system of ancient Rome including the legal developments spanning over a thousand years of jurisprudence from the twelve Tables to the Corpus Juris civilis ordered by Eastern Roman Emperor Justinian.

Roman laws were made by the Senate and when posted for the people to see called the twelve tables. The Roman legal system included a criminal court system with lawyers and Juries so people accused of crimes could defend themselves.

Literature

The ancient Roman literature was written in the Latin language. The Romans are famous for preserving lots of written records. They had records on every Roman citizen including things like age, marriages and military services. They also kept written records of wills, legal trials and all the laws and decrees made by the government. Latin

and Greek were the official languages of the Roman Empire, but other languages of the Roman empire

The Romans used a variety of tools for writing. Every day writing could be done on wax tablets or thin leaves of wood. Documents like legal contracts, were usually written in pen and ink on papyrus or some times on Parchment. Roman conquest spread Latin through much of Europe. Over time, different regions in Europe developed languages based on Latin. Languages based on Latin are known as Romans languages.

- Stoicism, a philosophy borrowed from the Greeks, encouraged, virtue, duty, moderation and endurance.
- The most potent example of this ideal is the Aeneid, written by Virgil
- Aeneid tells the story of Aeneas, who wandered around the Mediterranean having adventures until settling eventually in Rome.

Roman Calendar

- The Romans began using a new solar calendar that was borrowed from the Egyptian calendar and had been improved by the scholars of Alexandria
- The new calendar had 365 days and 1 extra day every fourth year.
- July was named after Julius Caesar because it included his birthday.

Roman technology

Roman technology is the collection of techniques, skills, methods, processes and engineering practices which supported Roman civilization and made possible the expansion of the economy and military of ancient Rome. The technology developed by a civilization is limited by the available sources of energy and the Romans were no different in this sense. Accessible source of energy determine the ways in which power is generated. The main types of power accessed by the ancient Romans were human, animal and water. The Romans also contributed to the development of technologies of the battle field. Warfare was an essential aspect of Roman society and culture. The military was not only used for territorial acquisition and defence, but also as a tool for civilian administrators to use to help staff provincial government and assist in construction projects

The Romans adopted improved and developed military technologies for foot soldiers, cavalry and siege

weapons for land sea environments. The Romans also contributed to the development of technologies of the battle field.

Along with the concrete. The Romans used stone, wood and marble as building materials. They used these materials to construct civil engineering projects for their cities and transportation devices for land and sea travel. The Romans also contributed to the development of technologies of the battle field.

The Romans were tremendous builders who improved up on Greek designs with two architectural features :arches and domes. One of the Roman's greatest and most practical engineering feats was the channelling of water to their towns and cities. Roman engineers built the aqueducts to move the cold, clear water springs over 250 miles into towns. Some of the aqueducts are still standing and in use. One in Spain is a two- tiered aqueduct that is 95 feet above the ground and is 2.388 feet long.

Roman Achievements

The Romans developed innovations that are still used today because :

- Rome's location along the Mediterranean sea allowed for trade and cultural diffusion, with other countries.
- Through cultural diffusion the Romans borrow ideas from other civilizations like the Greeks and improved up on these ideas.

Roman Religion

- Romans were initially polytheistic and required that conquered people show respect for their gods.
- During the Pax Romana Christianity began and spread along the roads and trade routes through out the Roman Empire.
- Early Christians were persecuted their beliefs – some became martyr who sacrificed themselves for their beliefs.

Module 4

Decline of the Roman Empire

The central point was that the west faced worse problems than the east was for from invaders. Germanic tribes continued to invade and finally the west was no longer Rome. Besides troubles in the empire made citizens lose patriotism for Rome. Commerce had largely disappeared owing to the lack of customers, to piracy on the seas, and to insecurity of the roads on land. Generally speaking, purchasing power was confined to the public officials, to the army officers and to the great land owners. The fall of the western Roman Empire in which the empire failed to enforce its rule, and its vast territory was divided into several territories. Successor polities.

While the loss of political unity and military control is universally acknowledged, the fall is not the only unifying concept for these events, the period described

as Late Antiquity emphasis the cultural continuities through out beyond the political collapse.

Military troubles

- Soldiers no longer had discipline or loyalty to Rome.
- Soldiers had loyalty only to their commanders who fought not for Rome, but to try to become the emperor
- To defend Rome, mercenaries were recruited foreign soldiers who fought for money.

Causes of fall of Roman empire

The politicians and rulers of Roman empire. The politicians and rulers of Roman empire . The politicians and rulers of Rome became more and more corrupt.infighting and civil wars with in the Empire. Attacks from Barbarian tribes outside of the empire such as the Visigoths, Huns, Franks and Vandals. When Christianity became the state religion the church reduced

the state resources by acquiring large pieces of land and keeping the income for itself. The society had to support various members of the church hierarchy like monks, nuns, and hermits. Thus probably leading to the fall of the Roman empire.

Decline of Roman empire

External military threats were a major cause of Rome's fall

- Merchants faced invasion from both land and sea
- Business Collapsed.
- External military threats were a major cause of Rome's fall
- Merchants faced invasion from both land and sea.

The rise of Christianity and its overall importance characterized the middle ages. The establishment of Christian religion and Christian church in a unified form became so important that it began to control the medieval political thought. Towards the declining

periods of Roman empire, Christian religion spread rapidly this received a further impetus when the Roman emperor Constantine declared Christianity as the official religion of the state.

Declaration of Christianity as state religion brought about several far reaching consequence. First of all, it cornered the pagan beliefs. Towards the end of Roman imperialism. Pagan beliefs were almost in a dying condition.

At that opportune moment Christianity attacked paganism and clipped its wings. The Christian religion spread so rapidly that soon it became the legal or official religion of the Roman Empire.

This elevation of Christianity was really surprising. The emperor, in collaboration with the church, exercised supreme authority and this helped the latter to be involved in a active politics. This involvement became the characteristic feature of medieval political thought and supplied the fuel of conflict between the church and the state.

The declining condition of the Roman Empire was also signalled the weakness of the emperor. This happened during the last century of the empire.

The weakness of the Roman emperors failed to stop this growth of power with the fall of the Roman Empire, the political tradition and institutions also faced crisis. This again facilitated the growth of the influence of the church. It appeared as the representative of Roman tradition and emphasized the unity and integrity of the empire.