Included Materials: Lecture Outlines and Key Terms

TIP: Preview lectures by examining lecture outline and terms. Number the terms and insert number as lectures proceed. Later review by placing terms in your lecture notes. Also examine all the links and documents in the study guide and Course pages. They exist to deepen your knowledge and understanding.
History 101- World Civilization
Early Man and the Development of Human Society

I. The Origins of the Universe and Planet Earth

II. The Origins of Mankind
A). From Ramapithecus to Homo Sapiens
B). Adaptation & Evolution

III. Paleolithic Hunters and Gatherers
A). The Usage of Tools in Hunting-Gathering Society
B). Prehistoric Times in the Northwest

IV. Neolithic Villagers and Farmers
A). Village Development
B). Implications of the Agricultural Revolution

TERMS

Big Bang Theory
13.7 billion years
Age of Dinosaurs
hominid
Ramapithecus
Australopithecus/Homo
Australopithecus Boisei
Adaptation
Standing Erect
Opposability of the thumb
precision grip
convolutions
cooperation
hunting-gathering
Paleolithic
Neolithic
Extraction/Maintenance

Food sharing
Division of Labor
reciprocal social obligations
camas
hierarchy
prefrontal cortex
plant & animal domestication
irrigation
wheat, maize, rice
sheep, goats, cattle
surplus
History 101- World Civilization
The Development of Civilization: Mesopotamia

I. The Development of Civilization
   A). What is Civilization?
   B). Cities & Civilization

II. The Cradle of Civilization
   A). The Rise of Sumerian & Semitic Civilizations
   B). Life in Sumer
   C). The Akkadian Ascendancy
   D). The Babylonian Unification

TERMS

social institutions
peasant producersEnvironment/Population/Trade
Social Organization:
*centralized economic & political power
*social stratification
*economic specialization
Technology
river valleys
Tigris-Euphrates
Floods & Droughts
date beer
fisherman
Sumerian/Semitic [Akkadian]
cuneiform tablets
logographic
ziggurat
King Sargon the Great of Akkad (r. 2334-2279 BCE)
multi-national empire
Hammurabi (ca.1792-1750 BCE)
Code of Hammurabi
282 Laws

The reconstructed facade of the Neo-Sumerian Great Ziggurat of Ur, near Nasiriyah, Iraq
EPILOGUE of Code of Hammurabi

Laws of justice which Hammurabi, the wise king, established. A righteous law, and pious statute did he teach the land. Hammurabi, the protecting king am I. I have not withdrawn myself from the men, whom Bel gave to me, the rule over whom Marduk gave to me, I was not negligent, but I made them a peaceful abiding-place. I expounded all great difficulties, I made the light shine upon them. With the mighty weapons which Zamama and Ishtar entrusted to me, with the keen vision with which Ea endowed me, with the wisdom that Marduk gave me, I have uprooted the enemy above and below (in north and south), subdued the earth, brought prosperity to the land, guaranteed security to the inhabitants in their homes; a disturber was not permitted. The great gods have called me, I am the salvation-bearing shepherd, whose staff is straight, the good shadow that is spread over my city; on my breast I cherish the inhabitants of the land of Sumer and Akkad; in my shelter I have let them repose in peace; in my deep wisdom have I enclosed them. That the strong might not injure the weak, in order to protect the widows and orphans, I have in Babylon the city where Anu and Bel raise high their head, in E-Sagil, the Temple, whose foundations stand firm as heaven and earth, in order to bespeak justice in the land, to settle all disputes, and heal all injuries, set up these my precious words, written upon my memorial stone, before the image of me, as king of righteousness.

The king who ruleth among the kings of the cities am I. My words are well considered; there is no wisdom like unto mine. . . . In E-Sagil, which I love, let my name be ever repeated; let the oppressed, who has a case at law, come and stand before this my image as king of righteousness; let him read the inscription, and understand my precious words: the inscription will explain his case to him; he will find out what is just, and his heart will be glad, so that he will say:

"Hammurabi is a ruler, who is as a father to his subjects, who holds the words of Marduk in reverence, who has achieved conquest for Marduk over the north and south, who rejoices the heart of Marduk, his lord, who has bestowed benefits for ever and ever on his subjects, and has established order in the land."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sumerian Characteristics</th>
<th>Akkadian Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temple Power</td>
<td>Royal Power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City-State</td>
<td>Central Supremacy in geopolitical world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warfare for pastureland</td>
<td>Warfare as territorial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Localized-family-structured</td>
<td>More nomadic-broader-trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Urbanized</td>
<td>More Urbanized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More Cultural development</td>
<td>Less Cultural development</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
History 101-World Civilization
The Development of Civilization: Egypt

I. Gift of the Nile
A). Sanctuary for Civilization

B). The Flow of Dynastic Cycles

Archaic Period/Old Kingdom/First Intermediate Period/Middle Kingdom/Second Intermediate Period/New Kingdom

II. The Collective Society

III. Akhenaten and the Sun God

TERMS

geography
papyrus plant
timber
Upper & Lower Egypt/Two Lands
Pharaoh
31 dynasties
Zoser
Thebes
Ahmose
Empire
Palestine & Syria
hieroglyphic
"stairway to heaven"
monotheism
Wealth, power & organization
Amenhotep IV [d.1369]
Aton [Re]
El-Amarna
Nefertiti
Integration/Disintegration
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dynasty</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Dynasty</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>c. 3150–2890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Dynasty</td>
<td>II</td>
<td>2890–2686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Old Kingdom</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Dynasty</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>2686–2613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Dynasty</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>2613–2498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth Dynasty</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>2498–2345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixth Dynasty</td>
<td>VI</td>
<td>2345–2181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>First Intermediate</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventh and Eighth Dynasties</td>
<td>VII/VIII</td>
<td>2181–2160</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ninth Dynasty</td>
<td>IX</td>
<td>2160–2130</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tenth Dynasty</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>2130–2040</td>
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<td>Early Eleventh Dynasty</td>
<td>XI</td>
<td>2134–2061</td>
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<td><strong>Middle Kingdom</strong></td>
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<td>Late Eleventh Dynasty</td>
<td>XI</td>
<td>2061–1991</td>
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<td>Twelfth Dynasty</td>
<td>XII</td>
<td>1991–1803</td>
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<td>Thirteenth Dynasty</td>
<td>XIII</td>
<td>1803–1649</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fourteenth Dynasty</td>
<td>XIV</td>
<td>1705–1690</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Second Intermediate</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fifteenth Dynasty</td>
<td>XV</td>
<td>1674–1535</td>
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<td>Sixteenth Dynasty</td>
<td>XVI</td>
<td>1660–1600</td>
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<td>Abydos Dynasty</td>
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<td>1650–1600</td>
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<td>Seventeenth Dynasty</td>
<td>XVII</td>
<td>1580–1549</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>New Kingdom</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Eighteenth Dynasty</td>
<td>XVIII</td>
<td>1549–1292</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nineteenth Dynasty</td>
<td>XIX</td>
<td>1292–1189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twentieth Dynasty</td>
<td>XX</td>
<td>1189–1077</td>
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<td><strong>Third Intermediate</strong></td>
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<td>Twenty-first Dynasty</td>
<td>XXI</td>
<td>1069–945</td>
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<tr>
<td>Twenty-second Dynasty</td>
<td>XXII</td>
<td>945–720</td>
</tr>
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<td>Twenty-third Dynasty</td>
<td>XXIII</td>
<td>837–728</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty-fourth Dynasty</td>
<td>XXIV</td>
<td>732–720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty-fifth Dynasty</td>
<td>XXV</td>
<td>732–653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Late Period</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty-sixth Dynasty</td>
<td>XXVI</td>
<td>672–525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty-seventh Dynasty (1st Persian Period)</td>
<td>XXVII</td>
<td>525–404</td>
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<tr>
<td>Twenty-eighth Dynasty</td>
<td>XXVIII</td>
<td>404–398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty-ninth Dynasty</td>
<td>XXIX</td>
<td>398–380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirtieth Dynasty</td>
<td>XXX</td>
<td>380–343</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thirty-first Dynasty (2nd Persian Period)  
XXXI 343–332

**Ptolemaic (Hellenistic)**

Ptolemaic Kingdom 305–30
History 101- World Civilization
The Development of Civilization: India

I. A Lost Civilization
A). The Indian Subcontinent
B). The Mystery of Mohenjo-daro

II. The Coming of the Aryans
A). A Step Backwards
B). The Development of Aryan Religion & Caste System
C). Non-Hindu Religions

III. The Mauryan Empire (322-232 BCE)
A). From Alexander to Ashoka
B). The Dharma of Ashoka (269-232 BCE)
C). Decline of the Mauryans

TERMS
Himalayas
Indus & Ganges
Deccan plateau
Harappan culture (2500-1500 BCE)
Mohenjo-daro/Harappa
Indus Valley
Aryan
Indo-European
Sanskrit
Dasas
pre-urban
feudalism
Rig-Veda
dvija
Kshatriyas
Brahmans
Vaishyas
Shudras

commensality
intermarriage
jati
Hindu religion
transmigration
karma
dharma
civilization
sacrifices
Buddhism
Jainism
asceticism
Alexander of Macedon (327 BCE)
Chandragupta (r.321-297 BCE)
Treasurer/Chief collector/Superintendents
Kalinga
toleration/ non-violence/ citizen welfare

Ashoka was an Indian emperor of the Mauryan Dynasty who ruled almost all of the Indian subcontinent from c. 268 to 232 BCE. After this military conquests, Ashoka was known for his Buddhist conversion and practice of non-violence.

Born: Pataliputra, Patna
Died 232 BCE
House: Mauryan Dynasty
History 101- World Civilization
The Development of Civilization: China

I. From the Yellow River to the Yellow Emperor
A). The Yangshao and Longshanoid Cultures
B). The Xia Dynasty (2200-1766 BCE)

II. Civilization and the Dynastic Cycle
A). The Shang Dynasty (1766-1122 BCE)
B). Zhou Feudalism (1122-771 BCE)
C). The Qin Unification (221-206 BCE)
D). The Han Consolidation (220 BCE – 220 CE)

TERMS

Yellow River Sorrow of China
loess
Oriental Despotism
Yangshao [5000 BCE]
Ban-po village
Longshanoid culture [3200-1600 BCE]
escapulimancy (oracle bones)
ancestor worship
Pan Gu 盤古
Huangdi 黃帝
Anyang
Shang bronzes
Zhou Wu [Zhou Gong] 周武
Mandate of Heaven—Tianming 天命
dynastic cycle
Warring States Period [450-221 BCE]
Age of Philosophy
Chang cheng 長城
weights and measures
Legalism
burning of the books
burying of the scholars
Li Si 李斯

Huangdi - The Yellow Emperor
Li Si - the Legalist
A Timeline of Chinese History

Xia Dynasty (ca. 2100-1600 BCE)
Shang Dynasty (ca. 1600-1027 BCE)
Zhou Dynasty (1027-211 BCE)
  Western Zhou (1027-771 BCE)
  Eastern Zhou (771-221 BCE)
  Spring & Autumn Period (771-476 BCE)
  Warring States Period (476-221 BCE)
Qin Dynasty (221-206 BCE)
Han Dynasty (206 BCE – 220 CE)
Period of Disunity (220-581)
Sui Dynasty (581-618)
Tang Dynasty (618-907)
Period of Disunity (907-960)
Song Dynasty (960-1279)
Yuan Dynasty (1279-1368)
Ming Dynasty (1368-1644)
Qing Dynasty (1644-1912)
The Republic of China (1911-)
The People's Republic of China (1949-)

Source: https://aucapworld.wordpress.com/2015/09/18/a-couple-of-helpful-maps-of-ancient-china/
I. Buddhism and India  
A). Gautama Siddhartha (563-483 BCE)  
B). The Buddhist Doctrine  

II. The Chinese Confucian Philosophy  
A). The Chinese Written Language  
B). From Matrilineal to Patrilineal Society  
C). The Growing Importance of Rituals  
D). The Life of Confucius  
E). The Works & Thought of Confucius  

III. The Elaboration of Confucian Philosophy  
A). Mencius and the Mandate of Heaven  
B). Xunzi–The Synthesizer  

IV. CONCLUSION  

TERMS  
Guatama Siddhartha (563-483 BCE)  
ascetic  
bodhi tree  
Four Noble Truths  
Transmigration  
nirvana  
Order of Monks  
ten rules  
Tripitaka [Three Baskets]  
Mahayana/TheravCEa  
logographic  
Confucius [Kong Fuzi 551-479 BCE] 孔夫子  
Five Classics/Four Books  
Hundred Schools of Philosophy  
li [rituals] 禮  
xiao [filial piety] 孝  
ren [benevolence] 仁  
Five Relationships  
daxue [Great Learning] 大學  
"Rule by Moral Example"  
education  
inner cultivation/outer propriety  
Mencius (372-289 BCE) 孟子  
inner sage/outer king  
xin [heart/mind] 心  
"Right to revolt"  
Xunzi (298-283 BCE) 荀子
I. The Development of Classical Greece
A). The Hellenistic Ethos
B). An Overview of Greek History

II. The Rise of Athens and The Glory of Greece
A). The Development of the City-State
B). Pericles & the Golden Age of Greece (461-429 BCE)

III. The Hellenistic Age
A). The Persian & Peloponnesian Wars
B). The Hellenistic Age

TERMS
polis
democrats
polis
city-state
democrats
fragmentation
democrats
critical thought
democrats
intellectual curiosity
democrats
free speech
democrats
temples
democrats
Olympic Games (776 BCE)
democrats
Zeus
democrats
Greek/Hellas
democrats
Archaic (800-500 BCE)
democrats
Classical (500-300 BCE)
democrats
Hellenistic (300-31 BCE)
democrats
Roman (31 BCE)
democrats
arable
democrats
tyrants & lawgivers
democrats
Lycurgus
democrats
Solon
democrats
Athens
democrats
justice

Pericles
Thucydides "The Funeral Oration of Pericles"
Aristophanes, "Knights"
Socrates (b.469 BCE)
Plato (428-348 BCE)
Aristotle (384-322 BCE)
Philosopher-King
Ionia
Persian War
Marathon/Salamis
Delian League (478 BCE)
Sparta
Spartan discipline, military prowess
Peloponnesian War (431-404 BCE)
Macedonia
Philip II (r. 359-336 BCE)
Alexander the Great (356-323 BCE)
Antony & Cleopatra/Actium (31 BCE)
social revolution
I. The Rise Of The Roman Republic
A). The Etruscan Heritage & the Age of Monarchy
B). Traditional Rome
C). The Punic Wars (264 –146 BCE)

II. The Roman Empire (27 BCE–467 CE)
A). The Politics of Empire
B). Decline of the Roman Empire
C). Achievements of the Roman Empire

TERMS

Etruscans (900 BCE)
arch/vault
patriarchal
King/Senate/Assembly
clan
Numa the lawgiver
Republic (509 BCE)
Cincinnatus
Mars
Family/paterfamilias
Civitas/civis
Patricians/Plebians
Law of Twelve Tables (450 BCE)
pontiffs
Carthage
iron-tipped javelin
imperialism
Tiberius & Gaius Gracchus (133-121 BCE)
latifundia
Slave War (136-132 BCE)
Marius (113 BCE)
warlords
Sulla (r.82-79 BCE)
Julius Caesar (100-44 BCE)
Civil War (49-46 BCE) [Caesar-Pompey]
Octavian Caesar [Augustus] (27 BCE–14 CE)
principate
Pax Romana
Diocletian (284-305 CE)
authoritarian
demoralization
panem et circenses [Bread & Circuses]
gladiators/colosseum
Julian calendar
jus naturale

Julius Caesar by Nicolas Coustou (1658–1733)
Map of the Roman Empire (27 BCE–467 CE)
I. Greece and the Birth of Discourse
A). Origins and Early Development of Rhetoric
B). The Rhetoric of Aristotle

II. The Role of Rhetoric in Rome
A). Cicero the Master Orator
B). Rhetoric from Quintilian to St. Augustine

III. The Importance of Classical Rhetoric

TERMS

Rhetoric
art of discourse
*logos*
Greek chorus
Corax (476 BCE)
doctrine of general probability
Sophists
Protagoras (481-411 BCE)
Father of debate
"Man is the measure of all things"
Isocrates (436-338 BCE)
periodic sentence
Aristotle (394-322 BCE)
*Ethos, pathos, logos*
Ho Chi Minh
Franklin D. Roosevelt
Hercule Poirot
*enthymeme* [syllogism]
forensic/deliberative/epideictic
clarity & appropriateness
proem/statement of facts/proofs/epilogue
*Rhetorica ad Herennium*
Marcus Tullius Cicero (106-43 BCE)
invention/arrangement/style/memory/delivery
*De Inventione*
orator & the state
Cataline Conspiracy (63 BCE)
Caesar & Cato debates
Quintilian
"vir bonus dicendi peritus"
Second Sophistic
Saint Augustine
*Da doctrina christiana*
I. The Historical Heritage of the Jewish People
A). Origins and Early History of the Hebrew People
B). The Jewish Kingdom (1020 BCE—73 CE)
C). On the Peripheries—A Legacy of Exile

II. Judaism: Beliefs and Customs
A). The Covenant: Living for God and Mankind
B). Jewish Holidays and Observances

III. Conclusion: History and Justice in World Religion

TERMS

CE'onai, י'赆
Shema Yisrael ה'שמא יישראל
Semitic Origin
Abraham (Ur, Sumer)
Canaan
Moses and Mt. Sinai
Ark of the Covenant
NomCE Ideals: property, individual rights, sexual morality and community
Philistines/ Palestine
King Saul (1020-1000 BCE)
King David (1000-961 BCE)
King Solomon (961-922 BCE)
Jerusalem
Judah & Israel
Nebuchadnezzar (588 BCE)
Diasporas
Maccabees (160's BCE)
Rome (47 BCE)
Masada (73 CE)
Rabbi (Teacher)
Pogroms
Crusades

Ghettos
Legal restrictions
Holocaust
diversity & assimilation
anti-Semitism
Israel (1946)
2017=5778
Monotheism
Covenant
10 Commandments
Four areas:
force, wealth, sex and the spoken word
Love & Suffering
Messiah & Afterlife
Social Justice
Civil Rights
Kosher (Dietary Laws)
613 Commandments
Prayer & Study
Oneg Shabbat (Joy of the Sabbath)
Time as Holy
Qadosh (holy)
Transcendent
God
## Religious Traditions: Judaism

### Jewish Holidays

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Festival</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pesach</strong> (Passover)</td>
<td>Spring Festival: celebrates the exodus from Egypt. Two <em>sedars</em> and eat unleavened bread for 8 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shabuoth</strong> (Weeks or Pentecost)</td>
<td>Giving of the Torah on Mt. Sinai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sukkot</strong> (Tabernacles)</td>
<td>Autumn Harvest: Builds a small booth and hang with fruit to celebrate the growing of food; Also, to emulate the desert journey to Canaan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rosh Hoshanah</strong> (New Year)</td>
<td>Lunar calendar; Over 5,000 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Yom Kippur</strong> (Day of Atonement)</td>
<td>Holiest of the holidays, prayers for forgiveness; fasting; <em>Book of Life and Death</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chanukah</strong> (Festival of Lights)</td>
<td>Victory of the Maccabees; Miracle of the Eternal Light at the Temple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purim</strong> (Lots)</td>
<td>Esther &amp; Mordecai liberated the Jews in Persia from a death sentence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Jews**, in modern usage, synonymous with Hebrews and Israelites; historically and ethnically, however, the words have different meanings. As a general historical term, the word *Hebrew* has no ethnic connotation, being applied to any of numerous Semitic, nomadic tribes dwelling in the eastern Mediterranean area before 1300 BCE. In Jewish history, the term is applied specifically to those tribes that accepted Yahweh as their deity, from the time of their prehistoric origins to the time they conquered ancient Palestine (called Canaan) and, about 1020 BCE, became a united nation ruled by a king. The term *Israelite* connotes a particular ethnic and national group, descended from the Hebrews and united culturally by their religion; the term is historically descriptive of this group from the conquest of Canaan to the destruction of the kingdom of Israel in 721 BCE by the Assyrian king Sargon II. The term *Jew* refers to a third group, the cultural descendants of the first two, from the time of their return from the so-called Babylonian captivity to the present. The word itself stems ultimately from the Hebrew *yehudhi*, originally meaning a member of the Hebrew tribe of Judah, the ancient territory of which was organized as the Roman province of Judaea in CE 6. The English word *Jew* is derived directly from the Latin *Judaeus*, meaning an inhabitant of Judea.

### The Ten Commandments

(1) the prologue; (2) prohibition of the worship of any deity but Jehovah, and prohibition of idolatry; (3) prohibition of the use of the name of God for vain purposes; (4) observance of the Sabbath; (5) honoring of one's father and mother; (6) prohibition of murder; (7) prohibition of adultery; (8) prohibition of stealing; (9) prohibition of giving false testimony; and (10) prohibition of coveting the property or wife of one's neighbor.
I. The Rise of Islam
A). The Life of Muhammad
B). The Faith of Islam

II. The Rule of Al-Ma'mun (r. 812-833)

TERMS

Muhammad (570?-632)
tribal ethos
dynasty
Islam \textit{[submission to God]}
Judgement day
Mecca to Medina (622)
Hijra
Ka'ba
\textit{Jihad}
capture & conversion
Abu Bakr
\textit{Caliph}
Shi'ites/Sunnis
Qur'an/Koran (651)
Umayyad dynasty (661-750)
Damascus
Abbasid dynasty (750-1258)
Baghdad
Turks
Mongols
monotheism/ Abraham
salvation
Five Pillars of Islam:
\begin{itemize}
  \item profession of faith
  \item prayer
  \item almsgiving
  \item fasting
  \item pilgrimage
\end{itemize}
\textit{Allah Akbar}
mosque
Ramadan
Al-Ma'mun (r. 812-833)
\textbf{Arabian Nights}
Al-Hasan
social assimilation
Mu'tazilah sect
\textit{'aql}
inquisition
translation works
al-Khwarizmi
Abu al-Atahiyah (d. 826)
History 101- World Civilization
The Growth of Europe and the Development of Christianity

I. Decline of the Roman Empire
A). Diocletian & Imperial Reorganization
B). Constantine & Christianity
C). The Germanic Invasions
D). The Byzantium Empire

II. The Rise of Christianity
A). The Life of Jesus Christ
B). St. Paul & the Development of the Christian Church
C). Missionaries & Monasteries

TERMS

Diocletian (r.284-305)
division of civil & military
Eastern orientation
princeps [first citizen]
dominus [lord]
Constantine (r.312-337)
Constantinople (330)
Theodosius 380
Anglo-Saxons/ Gaul/ Franks
Visigoths/ Ostrogoths
classical works
Iconoclastic Controversy (726-843)
Roman Catholic/ Greek Orthodox
Ottoman Turks
Herod
"Turn the other cheek"
Judea
Saul of Tarsus (10?-67?)
sacraments
priests
papacy
Council of Nicaea (325)
St. Jerome (340?-420)
Vulgate Bible
St. Augustine of Hippo (354-430)
predestination
charity
St. Benedict (480?-547?)
Benedictine Rules

St. Benedict writing the rules. Painting (1926) by Hermann Nigg
I. India: Dynastic Disintegration
A). The Gupta Dynasty (320-480): Bright Interlude
B). Invasions & Regionalization

II. The Chinese Middle Ages
A). The Introduction of Buddhism into China
B). The Sui, Tang & Song Dynasties: China’s Golden Age
C). The Mongol Invasion

III. Culture And Human History

TERMS

Gupta dynasty (320-480)
King-centered
decentralization
land grants
Classical Age of India
guilds
sangha
horses
Aryabhata (499)
\(pi\)
zero
1192 [Persecution of Buddhism]
Bhakti Movement
Tamils
Indianization of Southeast Asia
220-581 [Disintegration Period – China]
Fa Xian (399-414)
Lotus Sutra
Pure Land
\textit{Chan} [Zen] Buddhism
Sui dynasty (581-617)

Grand Canal (605-609)
Written Examination System (595)
Tang dynasty (618-907)
Confucian leadership
Emperor Tai Zong (r.626-649)
Song dynasty (960-1279)
Neo-Confucianism
Zhu Xi (1130-1200)
\textit{li} [reason] 里/\textit{qi} [matter] 氣
"the investigation of things"
Genghis Khan (1167-1227)
Yuan dynasty (1279-1368)
fourfold categories
Marco Polo (1254-1324)
Sinicization
Middle Kingdom
Korea/Japan/Viet Nam
legal codes
written characters
Culturalism/nationalism
History 101 - World Civilization
Old and New Worlds: Africa and the Americas

I. The Land of Shadowing with Wings
A). Geographical Features & Regional Development
B). Empires of the West: Ghana, Mali and Songhai

II. Mesoamerica: The Aztec Empire
A). Geographical Features & Regional Development
B). Where the Eagle Sang & the Snake Hissed

TERMS

Sahara/Kalihari
sudd
oral tradition
Camara Laye, *The Guardian of the Word*
Ghana (900-1100)
*Land of Gold*
Wangara
iron work
organization
leadership
Al Bakri (1067)
Mali (1200-1400)
Sundiata Keita (r.1230-55)
Mansa Musa (1307-1332)
Niani-ba
cowrie currency

Islam/Animism
Timbuktu
Mecca Pilgrimage (1324)
Songhai (1492-1589)
Askia Mohammed (1492-1528)
highland/lowland
corn [maize] / squashes/ beans
aristocracy
temple centers
Aztec Empire (1427-1519)
Tenochtitlan
Aztec/ Mexicas [*Aztlan/Meci*]
Tlacaelel
*chinampa*
calpulli [big house]
Montezuma
History 101- World Civilization
The Middle Ages in Europe

I. The Age of Chivalry
A). Charlemagne and the Carolingian Empire
B). The Feudal System
C). The Code of Chivalry

II. The Crusades
A). Consolidation of the Papal Monarchy
B). The Holy Wars

TERMS

Charlemagne (768-814)
warlords/statesmen
Frankland
Lombard
Avar
Saxons
territory and religion
Aachen, Austria
Coronation (800)
Carolingian Renaissance
Alcuin [Northumbria]
Carolingian minuscule
Louis the Pious (814-840)
Treat of Verdun (843)
Saracens, Hungarians, Vikings
feudalism
fief
vassalage
homage & fealty
primogeniture
samurai & bushido
Chivalry [chevalier/cheval]
page; squire; knight
accolade
Soix preux! [prowess]
Pope John XII (955)
Cluny (910)
simony
cardinals
Pope Gregory VII (1073-1085)
"Right order in the world"
Investiture conflict
canon law
Pope Urban II
Jerusalem
faith and pilgrimage
History 101 - World Civilization
Life In The European Late Middle Ages

I. The Texture of Feudal Life
A). Daily Life
B). From Feast to Famine

II. The Development of the Nation-State
A). The Case of England
B). The Magna Carta & Growth of Parliament

III. Transitions in the Church
A). Popular Reforms in Religion
B). The Decline in Papal Authority

TERMS
nobility/peasants/clergy
serfdom
manse double jeopardy
hearing and touching
"Word of God"
"Sacred Touch"
Sensibility of contrasts
Judgement of the Glowing Iron
Test of the Cold Water
Black Death
bubos
Toulouse
Hundred Years' War (1337-1453)
longbow/crossbow
Joan of Arc (d.1431)
King Alfred (871-899)
Canute (1017-1035)
William the Conqueror (1066)
Norman & Anglo-Saxon
exchequer
Domesday Book
Writ/due process
Henry II (1154-1189)
scutage
sheriffs

"Father of English Law"
Constitutions of Clarendon (1164)
Archbishop Thomas Becket
King John (1199-1216)
Magna Carta (1215)
Parliament
King Edward I (1272-1307)
piety
Carthusian & Cistercian movement
Cult of the Virgin Mary
Notre Dame
Eucharist
heresy
Albigensianism / Waldensianism
Pope Innocent III
Inquisition of 1252
Dominicans/Franciscans [Jesuits]
St. Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274)
Scholasticism
St. Francis of Assisi (1182-1226)
Babylonian Captivity (1305-1388)
Great Schism (1378-1417)
Italian territorial papacy (1417-1517)
Avignon, France
History 101- World Civilization
The European Renaissance

I. Light Of The Renaissance
A). Why the Renaissance?
B). The Italian City-States

II. The Renaissance Man
A). Leonardo DaVinci & the Glorious Present
B). Erasmus & the Life of the Mind

TERMS

To Be Reborn
Petrarch (1304-1374)
Dark Ages
civic tradition
Greco-Roman classical tradition
parchment to paper [1200-1400]

Humanism/ humanities
Venice, Milan, Naples, Rome & Florence
Venice, Milan, Naples, Rome & Florence
statesmanship / diplomacy
Machiavelli
city-states
Bankers, Traders, & Warlords
Medici family [Florence]
condottieri
Sforza family [Milan]
Francesco Sforza [1459]
Leonardo Da Vinci (1425-1519)
Verrochio (1465)
Ludovico Sforza [Milan 1481-1499]
anatomical studies
purpose in structure
helicopter/ parachute
The Last Supper
Mona Lisa

The Renaissance Man
Desiderius Erasmus (1467-1536)
Bible

Adages (1500)
In Praise of Folly (1511)
Thomas More (1478-1535)
Lord Chancellor of England (1529-32)
History 101 - World Civilization
The Reformation

I. The Protestant Reformation
A). Preludes to the Reformation
B). “Here I Stand” - The Life of Martin Luther

II. The Spread Of The Reformation
A). Calvin and the Protestant Ethic
B). The Counter-Reformation

III. The Significance Of The Reformation

TERMS

Protestant/protest
Savonarola
Lorenzo the Magnificent [Florence]
Martin Luther (1483-1546)
Saxony, Germany
Thunderstorm conversion
Wittenberg
sale of indulgences
Treasury of Merits
faith & contrition
95 Theses (1517)
Pope Leo X (1519)
baptism/ Eucharist
ministers/ pastors
The Knight’s War (1522)
Peasants’ Revolt (1525)
Anabaptists
force of nationalism
To the Christian Nobility

Against the Thievish, Murderous Hordes of Peasants
Church of England [King Henry VIII]
John Calvin (1509-1564)
Institutes of the Christian Religion
popery
Geneva, Switzerland
thrift & diligence
Work Ethic
Council of Trent (1545-63)
List of Prohibited Books (1564)
St. Ignatius Loyola (1491-1556)
obedience
Jesuits
poverty, chastity, and missionary work
St. Francis Xavier (1506-1552)
Father Junipero Serra
Erasmus—Luther Dialogue
Intellectual Revolution
Hymn by Martin Luther written in 1538
"Vater unser im Himmelreich"

Our Father in the heaven Who art,
Who tellest all of us in heart
Brothers to be, and on Thee call,
And wilt have prayer from us all,
Grant that the mouth not only pray,
From deepest heart oh help its way.
Hallowed be Thy name, O Lord;
Amongst us pure oh keep Thy word,
That we too may live holy.
And keep in Thy name worthily.
Defend us, Lord, from lying lore;
Thy poor misguided folk restore.

Thy kingdom come now here below,
And after, up there, evermore.
The Holy Ghost His temple hold
In us with graces manifold.
The devil's wrath and greatness strong
Crush, that he do Thy Church no wrong.
Thy will be done the same, Lord God,
On earth as in Thy high abode;
In pain give patience for relief,
Obedience in love and grief;
All flesh and blood keep off and check
That 'gainst Thy will makes a stiff neck.
Give us this day our daily bread,
And all that doth the body stead;
From strife and war, Lord, keep us free,
From sickness and from scarcity;
That we in happy peace may rest,
By care and greed all undistrest.
Forgive, Lord, all our trespasses,
That they no more may us distress.
As of our debtors we gladly let
Pass all the trespasses and debt.
To serve make us all ready be
In honest love and unity,
Into temptation leadE us not.
When the evil spirit makes battle hot
Upon the right and the left hand.
Help us with vigour to withstand,
Firm in the faith, armed 'gainst a host,
Through comfort of the Holy Ghost,
From all that's evil free Thy sons —
The time, the days are wicked ones.
Deliver us from endless death;
Comfort us in our latest breath;
Grant us also a blessed end.
Our spirit take into Thy hand,
Amen ! that is, let this come true!
Strengthen our faith ever anew,
That we may never be in doubt
Of that we here have prayed about.
In Thy name, trusting in Thy word.
We say a soft Amen, O Lord.

Discussion Questions:
How does the hymn written by Martin Luther below exemplify the various issues that were experienced by Europeans during the 1500s? What does it say about how belief was transformed from one Christian church to many in terms of issues of faith, worship, and church structure? Clearly Martin Luther was an extraordinary individual. How is the impact of his ideas, leadership, and talents exemplified in the modern world today?