

# Ancient and Classical Civilizations

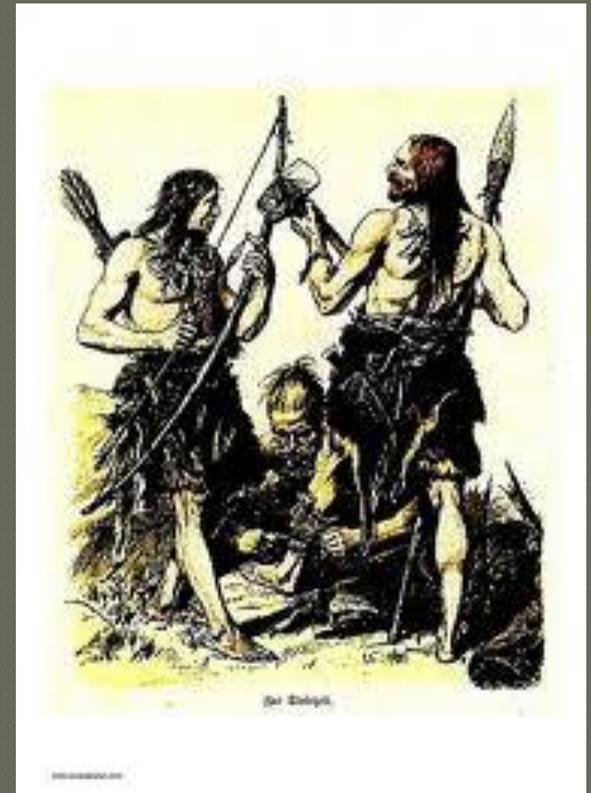


# Information

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## ◉ What

- Ancient Civilizations
- Early Civilizations
- Classical Civilizations
- History is personal



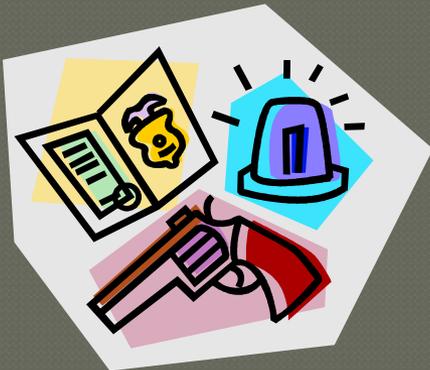
# Brainstorm

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- What are six main characteristics of a civilization?

# Knowledge

- What are six main characteristics of a civilization?
  - Growth of cities with governments
  - Use of writing
  - Development and use of a calendar
  - Advanced technical skills (artistic activity)
  - Division of labor with creation of a social structure
  - Share the same beliefs



# Parthenon



# Olympic Stadium



# Theater

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# Santorini



# The Coliseum



# The Coliseum

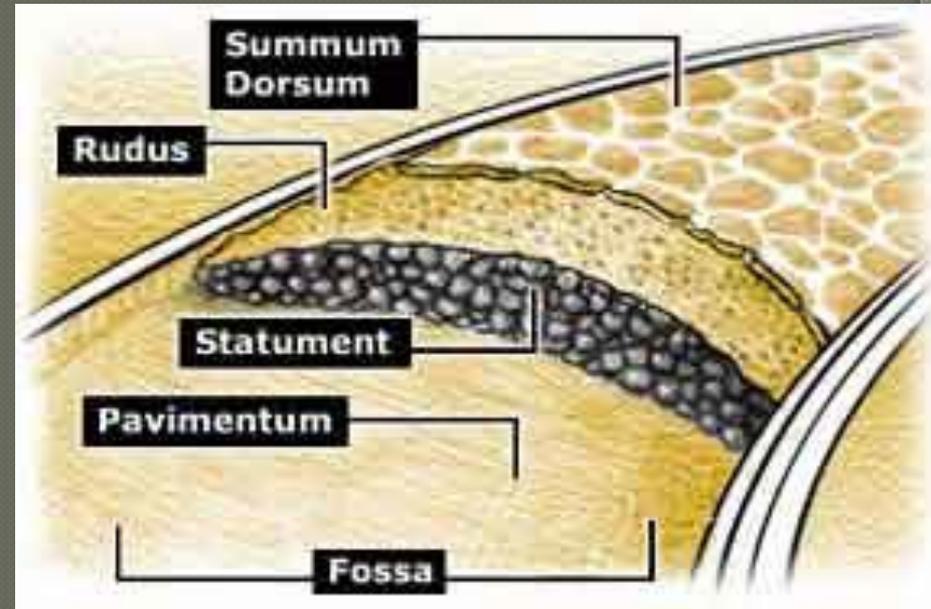
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The Coliseum was begun by Vespasian and finished by Titus in AD 80. It is elliptical and measures 180 meters long and 156 wide. It could contain an audience of between 45'000 and 50'000 spectators.

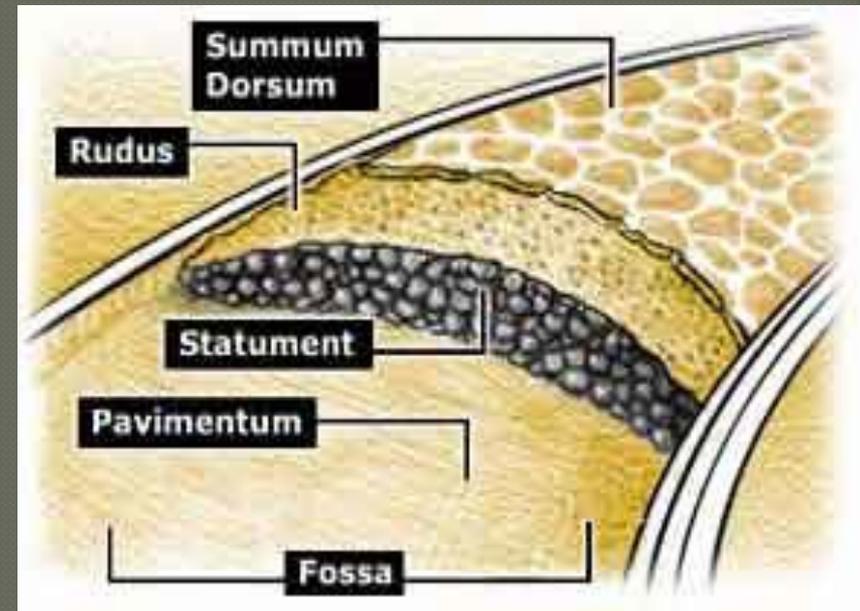
# Road Building

- The field engineer, assisted by a stake man aligned the road.
- A plow was used to loosen the soil and mark the trench margins.



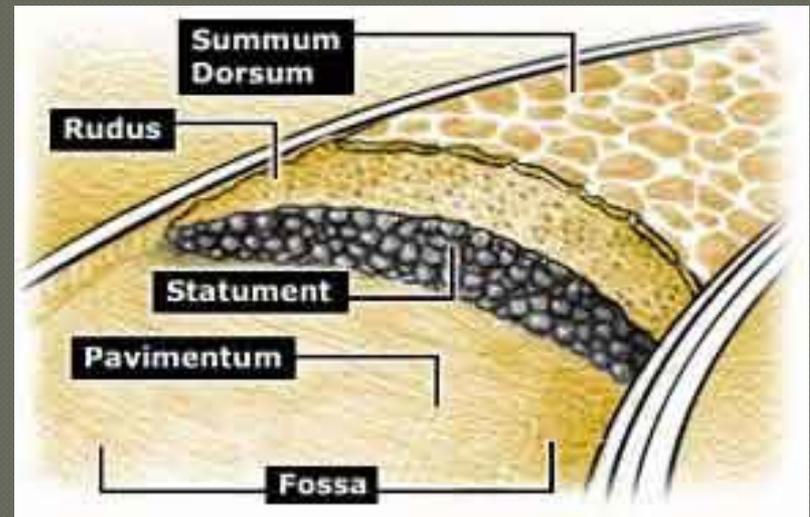
# Road Building

- Workmen dug trenches for a roadbed with a depth of 6 to 9 feet
- The earthen bed was tamped firm.
- The foundation of lime mortar or sand was laid to form a level base.



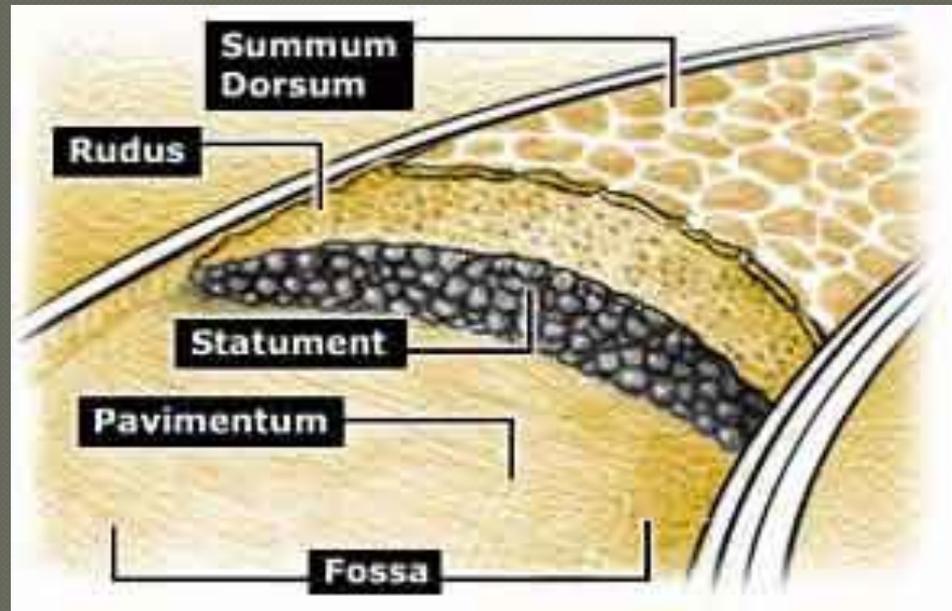
# Road Building

- Next came stones of about 4 to 5 in. in diameter.
- This layer could be anywhere from 10 inches to 2 feet deep.
- The next course was 9 to 12 inches of concrete filled with shards of pottery or stone.



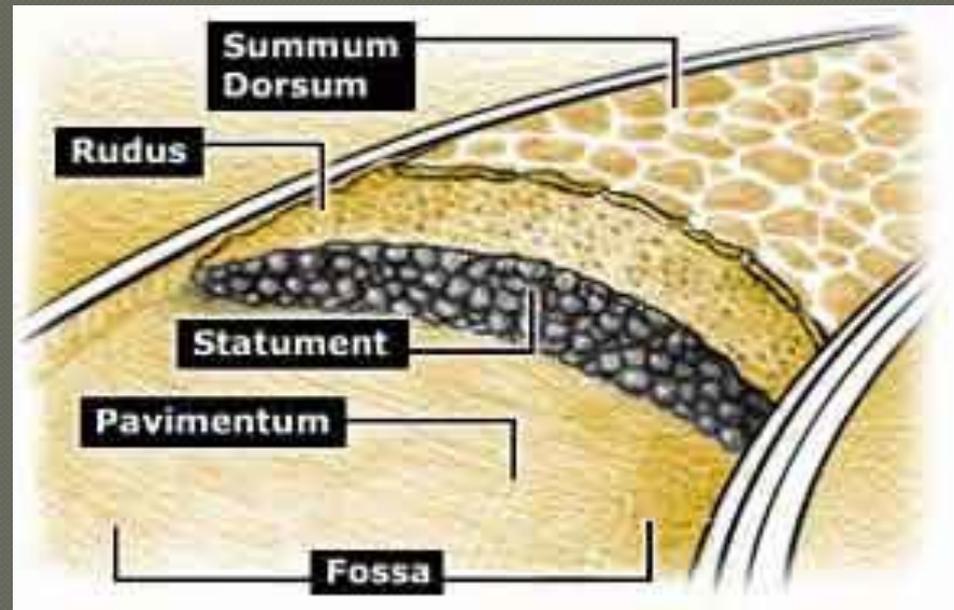
# Road Building

- The next layer was one foot at the sides and 18" at the crown of the road.



# Road Building

- The top course was the polygonal blocks of stone
- When a road bed became overly worn, this top course was removed, the stones turned over and replaced.



<http://ancienthistory.about.com/gi/dynamic/offsite.htm?zi=1/XJ&sdn=ancienthistory&zu=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.uoregon.edu%2F~atlas%2FEurope%2Finteractive%2Fmap27.htm>

# Road Building

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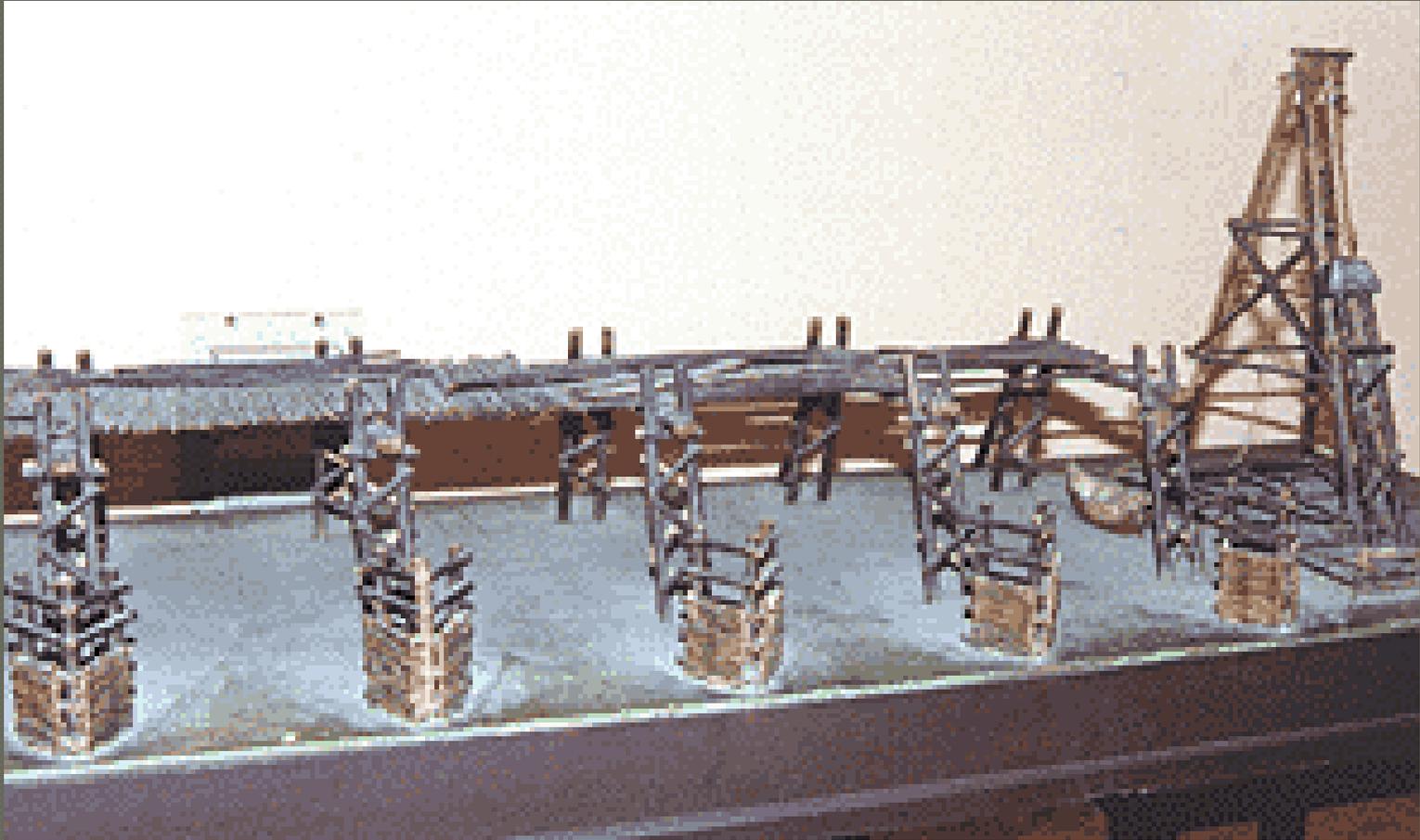
Larry Mulvehill

# Aqueducts

•The Aqua Julia, one of the aqueducts on which the city's water supply depended. Built by Agrippa in 33 BC it brought water from the Alban Hills south east of Rome and was part of a major enlargement and modernization of water services under Augustus.



# Bridge Building



- Julius Caesar's bridge over the river Rhine



# Who

- Greeks
    - Minoans
    - Mycenaeans
    - Athenians
    - Spartans
  - Romans
    - Etruscans
    - Latins
  - Olmec
  - Mayan
  - Inca
  - Aztec
- Ghana
  - Benin
  - Kush
  - Vikings
  - Slavs
  - Rus
  - Goths



# When

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- The New Stone Age or Neolithic is the period from 10,000 to 4000 B.C.
- Bronze Age the period around 3000 to 1200 B.C.
- Iron Age 1200 B.C. to 300



# Where

- All over the World



# Knowledge

- How do we study people and their cultures?
- Archeology
  - The study of past societies through an analysis of their artifacts, tools, pottery, paintings, weapons and buildings.
- Anthropology
  - The study of human culture by analyzing artifacts and human fossils to determine how people worked and lived their lives.



# Knowledge

- How did civilization Develop?
  - Humans used stone tools, lived in caves and were nomadic.
  - Polished stone axes.
  - We learned how to do something with water??
  - Agriculture was developed.
  - Animals were tamed.



# Knowledge

- Why are the first four major civilizations called the river valley civilizations?

## River Valley Civilizations

Mesopotamia	(Fertile Crescent of Tigris-Euphrates)
Egypt	(Nile)
India	(Indus)
China	(Hwang)



# River Valley Civilizations

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[Previous slide](#)

# Knowledge

- How did the Greeks create such a long lasting society?
- Powerful and Educated city-states.
- Direct democracy flourished, in which all adult male citizens could vote.
- Alexander the Great blended Greek culture with cultures as far away as India.



# Knowledge

- How did Rome develop into such a strong society?
  - Male non-patrician Romans, called plebeians, voted and served in the army, but they could not marry patricians or be elected.



# Knowledge

- The Latin words *res publica* which are perhaps best translated as '*public affairs*' are the source of today's term 'republic'.



## Republic

(1) : a government having a chief of state who is not a monarch and who in modern times is usually a president (2) : a political unit (as a nation) having such a form of government **b** (1) : a government in which supreme power resides in a body of citizens entitled to vote and is exercised by elected officers and representatives responsible to them and governing according to law (2) : a political unit (as a nation) having such a form of government

# Knowledge

- Large estates called *latifundia* dominated farming.



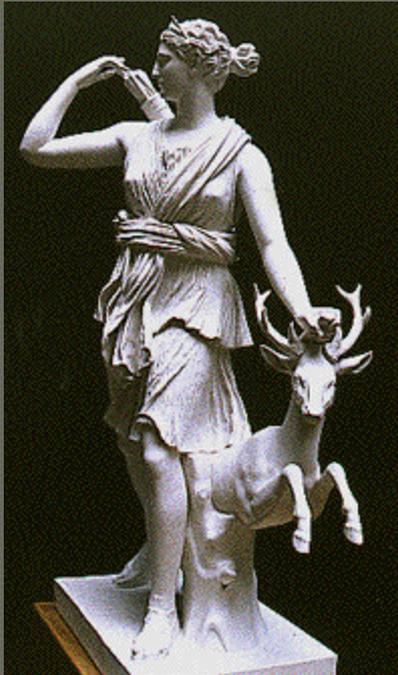
# Knowledge

- How did art and religion contribute to early and classical society?
- The Romans imitated Greek culture in some respects.
- They also developed their own realistic style of sculpture.



# Knowledge

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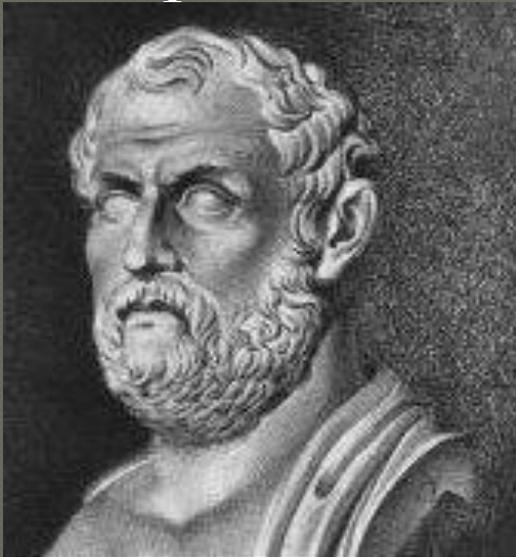


- Religion was central to daily life in Greece.
- The Greek religion focused on performing rituals to gain the favor of the Greek gods.

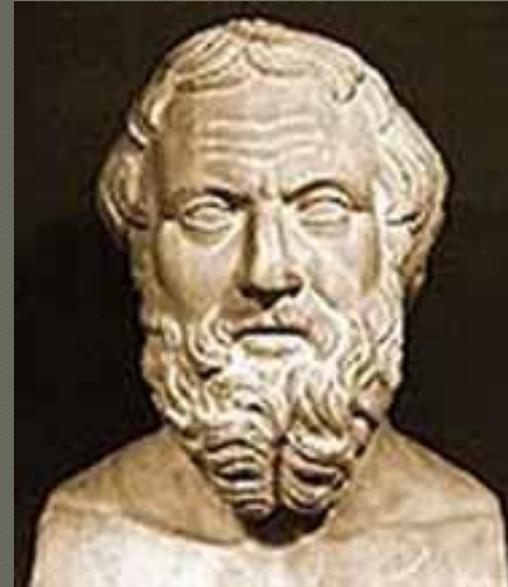
# Knowledge

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- Historians Herodotus and Thucydides originated the writing of history in Western civilization with their lengthy works on the Persian and Peloponnesian wars.



THUCYDIDES (about 460 -404 BC)



HERODOTUS (484?-425? BC)

# Wisdom

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- ◉ Result – Outcome
- ◉ The Greek city of Byzantium became the capital of the eastern part of the empire.
- ◉ Germanic tribes put increasing pressure on the western part of the Roman empire.



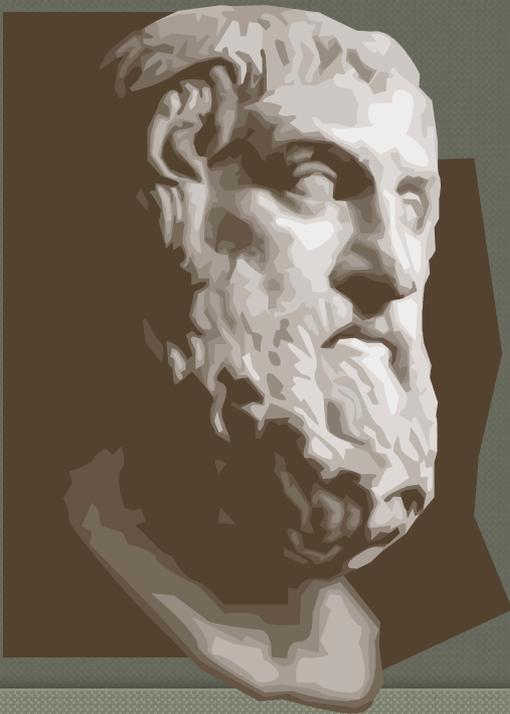
# Wisdom

- ◉ Result – Outcome
- ◉ During the Hellenistic Era
  - Greek colonies thrived in Southwest Asia
  - Important works were produced throughout the Hellenistic world
    - Science
    - Philosophy
    - Art
    - Architecture



# Wisdom

- Result – Outcome
- Although the Greeks left us many physical structures, much of their legacy is non- tangible, in their ideas represented in their writings and their art



# Wisdom

- Result – Outcome
- The small town of Rome grew into a thriving overcrowded city.



# Wisdom

- ◉ Result – Outcome
- ◉ Rome the city
  - Buildings
  - Public Works
  - Public entertainment



# Wisdom

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- Result – Outcome
- The Roman Empire at its height had a population of more than 50 million.

