

1: On Some Disputed Questions of Ancient Geography - William Martin Leake - Google Books

Tm: Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography edited by Dr. William Smith is a work of so much utility to the study of Ancient history, and of such general importance to classical education, and the progress of knowledge, that its extensive circulation wherever the English language is spoken or read.

Introduction When we think of the Greeks, we think of a bold, intelligent people who gave us so much in the way of art, architecture, drama, democracy, science, and math. When we think of the Romans, we think of empire builders. They were a more down to earth people who may have done little that was original compared to what the Greeks did. But they built and maintained an empire that peacefully embraced the entire Mediterranean Sea for some two centuries, an accomplishment unparalleled in history. The Romans also spread civilization into Western Europe. In that sense, they were the bridge between the older cultures of the ancient Near East and our culture, known as Western Civilization. There is probably no story that better illustrates what the early Romans were all about than that of the founding of Rome by the twin brothers, Romulus and Remus. According to this legend, there was disagreement over where to found the city. When omens from the gods failed to settle the dispute, Romulus just started digging the pomerium sacred boundary of Rome where he thought the gods wanted it. Remus mockingly leaped over this trench and Romulus killed him, declaring that such a fate should befall all who dared to breach the walls of Rome. The story of Romulus and Remus shows that the Roman sense of honor, duty, and loyalty to Rome ran even deeper than family and kinship ties. Other Roman legends also had this theme of honor and duty running through them: Such stories idealize the Roman character, but also raise the question of what factors shaped it and pushed Rome to greatness. And, of course, the first place to look is the environment surrounding Rome and its people.

Geopolitics At the time of its founding around B. Italy did have good soil along with some resources and good harbors in the South. These features attracted Greek colonists whose culture would exercise an immense influence on Roman civilization. The quick-witted Greeks, whom the sea and lack of resources forced into becoming clever and resourceful traders, looked upon the agricultural Romans as slow and dull. But there were several characteristics that would help the Romans become great empire builders. First of all, being farmers bred a certain ability and willingness to persevere through hardships. Agriculture tended to make the Romans somewhat more conservative and wary of change. They were also a tightly knit society, more willing to submit to the rule of law than the quarrelsome Greeks ever were. This Roman discipline produced magnificent soldiers and the most efficient and effective armies in the ancient world. It also produced an intense desire for the rule of law that made the Romans possibly the greatest lawgivers in history. Many Western European countries today base their law codes directly on earlier Roman law codes. One other characteristic marked the Romans for greatness: All people borrow ideas, but few have been so adept at it as the Romans. Indeed, there was little that the Romans did that was totally original. But the sum total of what they did was uniquely Roman and marked them out as one of the most remarkable peoples in history. The Alps to the North provided some protection, although occasionally invaders, such as the Gauls and Carthaginians, did break in. Another mountain range, the Apennines, ran along the length of the peninsula much like a backbone. While this had the effect of dividing Italy into various city-states, it was not nearly to the extent that Greece was broken up by its mountains. It had a strategic position that divided the Mediterranean into western and eastern halves. Also, it was far enough away from the older civilizations of antiquity to allow it to develop on its own without too much outside interference. Therefore, once Italy was unified, its geographic position allowed Rome to unite the Mediterranean under its rule.

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Page v - The Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography edited by Dr. William Smith is a work of so much utility to the study of ancient history, and of such general importance to classical education and the progress of knowledge, that its extensive circulation wherever the English language is spoken or read may confidently be anticipated.

Its location in relation to other nations has an effect on intercultural influences; its size affects demography, the development of social structures, and its position in the international community. Its topography dictates to a large extent where and how its people earn their livings, and its climate influences its agriculture and styles of living. The following maps will demonstrate these and other aspects of the influence of geography on national development.

Composition, Position, and Relative Size Japan is a shimaguni island country: It lies off the Pacific coast of the Asian mainland; at the closest point, the main Japanese islands are miles away from the mainland. Compare this with another shimaguni, Great Britain, which is, at the narrowest point of the English Channel, only 21 miles from Europe. The total land space of the Japanese islands is about , square miles. As you can see from map 2 and map 3 , it is a very small country when compared with the vast Asian mainland, or with the United States, where it is smaller than the single, although large, state of California. It seems even smaller when you realize how little of its land is useful for agriculture or housing, as we will discuss below. China, the United States, and a few other giants of the world are the unusual ones, however. Japan does not seem so small when compared with some of the nations of Western Europe. It is, for example, larger than Italy.

Topography The Japanese islands are covered by mountains, most of them heavily forested, and crisscrossed by short, swift rivers. Only a few of the rivers are navigable. The population and areas of agriculture are therefore concentrated together, as you will see if you superimpose map 5 on map 6. Earthquakes are common and result from a fault that circles the Pacific Ocean, causing earthquakes on the west coast of North and South America as well. They are frequent in Japan, occurring more often than they are felt. Occasionally they do serious damage. Tidal waves occasionally result from undersea earthquakes, and typhoons sometimes hit Japan as they move north from the South Pacific. The Japanese are more impressed, however, by the beauty and richness of their land than by its dangers. Although its topography creates difficulties, its climate is more benevolent.

Climate The Japanese islands are for the most part in the temperate zone; as you can see from map 7 , they stretch from north to south in latitudes similar to those of the eastern United States, from about 45 degrees in the north to about 20 in the south. But latitude and longitude are not the only things that influence climate. On the other hand, cold winds from the northern Asian continent blow east over the Sea of Japan, dumping deep, heavy snow on the northwestern coasts of Japan. Even on the eastern shores, however, Japan has abundant rainfall, since seasonal winds carry moisture into the country from its surrounding waters. In fact, in addition to the four seasons similar to those of our U.

3: China - History and Geography

Title: On some disputed questions of Ancient Geography. Publisher: British Library, Historical Print Editions The British Library is the national library of the United Kingdom. It is one of the world's largest research libraries holding over million items in all known languages and formats: books, journals, newspapers, sound recordings.

May 27, Comments The discussion on Book of Mormon geography was getting heated. Scholars gathered in Provo, Utah, to discuss their theories about where the events described in the Book of Mormon took place. Others argued for a setting in the American heartland. Although he found the discussion interesting, he was obviously concerned that people were getting a little too worked up about their geographic theories. He decided to intervene. But the advice President Joseph F. Smith gave at that conference years ago could apply equally to current disputes over Book of Mormon geography. The subject attracts highly trained archaeologists and scholars and informed "and not-so-informed" amateurs and enthusiasts. Books, lectures and even Book of Mormon lands tours abound. But something is rotten in Zarahemla " wherever it may be. In one corner is the more-established idea of a Mesoamerican setting for the Book of Mormon. This theory places the events of the book in a limited geographic setting that is about the same size as ancient Israel. The location is in southern Mexico and Guatemala. The person most often associated with this theory is John L. In the other corner is the challenger, a new theory that places Book of Mormon events in a North American "heartland" setting. Like the Mesoamerican theory, it also is limited in area " but not quite as limited. Its symbolic head is Rod L. Meldrum and, more recently, Bruce H. Meldrum and Porter are the co-authors of the book "Prophecies and Promises," which promotes the heartland setting. But it has gone beyond that. Proponents of a North American setting see these statements as authoritative and based in revelation. This position, however, leaves little room for other opinions " or for charity. If he knew, he knew by revelation. They picked those as their authority at the neglect of Joseph Smith. Roper, a research scholar at the Neal A. I would submit that the two are not the same thing. Which means the church leadership, the prophet " everything is not following. And we think that is a very, very dangerous position. Barney has seen similar attitudes in some people supporting Mesoamerica. One person described a particular Mesoamerican book as "life-transforming" and that the book "changed the way I think about everything. If a revelation came tomorrow that declared where the Book of Mormon took place, Meldrum said he would accept it. Sorenson stands by the Mesoamerican theory, but also the Prophet. Smith, would probably agree.

4: Geography: Japan's Geography

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Myonia is attested by classical sources as a polis, thus it must have been a political community, [2] one of the principal of the ancient Greek tribe of Locrians, in the region of Ozolian Locris. Ruins of the ancient defence town walls have been preserved up to now, in and around the village, as well as remains of an ancient cemetery. A treaty between Myonia and Hypnia has been published, as well as a decree of Delphi in honor of a citizen of Myonia, both dating from the 2nd century BC. Eurylochus, the Spartan general, had to pass through the land of the Ozolian Locrians on his road to Naupactus. For this reason and because he also wanted to detach the Amfissians from Athens, Eurylochus sent a herald to Amfissa as long as he had arrived at Delphi. The Amfissians, who were alarmed at the hostility of the Phocians, gave hostages to him and induced the other Locrian cities to do the same; the first of them were their neighbours, the Myonians, who held the most difficult of the passes. The town was lying upon a hill, and it had a grove and an altar sacred to the gods called Meilichioi, the sacrifices to whom were offered at night and the rule was to consume the meat on the spot before sunrise. An inscription on the armour said that they were "dedicated by the Myanians as first fruits to Zeus". He concludes that the Myanians were the same folk as the Myonians of the Locrian mainland, as he remembered the reference to the latter by Thucydides, and says that the letters on the shield were a little distorted, a fault due to the antiquity of the votive offering. Nevertheless, several historians and specialists on the geography of ancient Greece have identified Myonia with the modern village of Agia Efthymia, so there is no doubt about it anymore. He became principal of the School of Varnakova in until his death in May, leaving interesting spiritual writings. The disobedient character and resistance of the local people against the Ottoman Empire were strong and admirable. Agia Efthymia was a center of armatoloi. Until and the Greek War of Independence, eleven massive attempts for independence took place on the Greek side, one of them headed by the Bishop of Salona, Philotheos Charitopoulos, who was born in Agia Efthymia. He, together with captain Kourmas, formed an alliance with Venetian army and navy, trying to overthrow the Ottoman domination when he was killed in the battlefield. His achievements were sung in popular folk songs. The poet Kostas Krystallis wrote the story Captain Konstantaras, in which he referred to the fact that Konstantaras killed his only left son - his other two sons had been killed by the Ottomans - with his own hands because he dishonored his family while he had been living on the island of Agios Konstantinos, opposite of Itea, where he had been sent to attend the local school. Konstantaras died in and his jurisdiction was shared to his three - second in command - men. The tradition of the local fighters was continued by the famous fighter Astrapogiannos, who was also born in Agia Efthymia and his real name was Giannos Zacharis. He wrote the poem Astrapogiannos in, in which he praises the friendship between Astrapogiannos and his lieutenant, Lambetis. There was also a popular Greek film produced in, titled O Astrapogiannos, dedicated to the fighter. Other revolutionaries from Agia Efthymia who are popular in the local folk tradition are Arapogiorgos, the guerilla chief during "the 1820s", Mitros Dedousis around, Georgios and Giannis Karaplis by the end of the 18th century. During the Greek War of Independence, several fighters from the village were distinguished, taking part in some of the most important battles like the battle of Gravia, the battle of Vassilika and the battle of Alamana. Among them Ioannis Kalpouzos and his son Anagnostis Kalpouzos, with the latter being killed during the battle in the region of Alamana, where he fought along with Athanasios Diakos, which made the first king of Greece Otto honor Kalpouzos family by visiting them in Agia Efthymia. Modern history[edit] In the history of modern Greece, many Agioefthymiotes are recorded to have taken part in the struggles against foreign powers. During the Greco-Turkish War of three men were killed in the battlefield, while in the Balkan Wars, thirteen men from Agia Efthymia lost their lives in the lines, two of which had come from the United States where they had previously migrated. During World War II, Agia Efthymia suffered heavily from the Axis Powers as thirty-seven people were directly shot to death by the conquerors while the total loss of people

numbered individuals. On April 25, , the village was bombed and its cathedral, dedicated to the "Birth of Theotokos ", was damaged. On April 9, , the troops of Fascist Italy burned the largest part of the village, including the church of Agios Efthymios, and in August the troops of Nazi Germany burned the rest of it. According to official data out of the total houses of the village were totally burnt and 20 partially. The State recognized the sacrifice of the Agioefthymiotes and in Agia Efthymia was included in the list of "Towns and Villages of Martyrdom" and a monument for the people who died in World War II was erected at the entrance of the village. According to the Chronicle of Galaxidi , compiled by a monk named Efthymios in , a huge earthquake in destroyed several towns in Phocis like Salona Amfissa , Galaxidi , Lidoriki and Mynia. The desperate residents of the latter left the village and went to the mountain above it crying. There an old man with a long beard appeared and told them to return to their village and not to fear because he would protect them. This old man was believed to be Saint Euthymius and actually he is always portrayed with a long beard. The residents returned to the village, rebuilt their houses and gave the name of the saint to their community, Agia Efthymia. Additionally they built a church dedicated to him. It is interesting that Agia Efthymia is feminine and not the name of the old man. Besides there is no female saint in christianity with this name. The prevalent explanation of why the village was named Agia Efthymia instead of Agios Efthymios, is that the inhabitants might attempt to match the name of their village Mynia, which is feminine, with the feminine name Efthymia. Indeed, nowadays this seems very sensible since the residents call their village Aithymnia which sounds very close to the ancient name Mynia. Archaeological finds[edit] In the region have been discovered 4th century coins, which depict on the front side a head of Demeter with a peplos and a wreath made of wheat whereas the rear side depicts Apollo seated, holding a branch of laurel and holding a lyre. The inscriptions bear the name of the Amphictyony. In at the site Kazas were discovered two iron swords within two graves, as well as lances and javelins and a bronze helmet of the 6th century BC, located in the Archaeological Museum of Amphissa. They present affinities with similar objects from Macedonia and northern Greece in general, a fact which may show the Doric origin of the Locrians and the route followed by the Dorians during their descent to southern Greece. Modern village[edit] The village is situated on the foothill of Mount Giona , the highest mountain of Southern Greece, on the site that the ancient town existed. It is about 8. Agia Efthymia is also close to some popular destinations of Greek and foreign travellers: The residents engage mainly in agriculture , with products like the popular olives of the region, pastoralism , building, while many of them work in the bauxite mines. During the 19th and 20th century, Agia Efthymia was one of the largest villages in Parnassida and the whole of Phocis. Now the population of the village has reduced to residents according to the census of , although the people originating from it who visit and live there during the year, especially in summer, increase the number to more than 1, The drift of its population from to

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It lasted from BC to BC. Athens ended up losing the war, bringing an end to the golden age of Ancient Greece. Where did the name Peloponnesian come from? The word Peloponnesian comes from the name of the peninsula in southern Greece called the Peloponnese. This peninsula was home to many of the great Greek city-states including Sparta, Argos, Corinth, and Messene. During this time, Athens became powerful and wealthy and the Athenian empire grew under the leadership of Pericles. Sparta and its allies became increasingly jealous and distrustful of Athens. Finally, in BC, when Sparta and Athens ended up on different sides in a conflict over the city of Corinth, Sparta declared war on Athens. During this time the Spartans dominated the land and the Athenians dominated the sea. Athens built long walls all the way from the city to its seaport Piraeus. This enabled them to stay inside the city and still have access to trade and supplies from their ships. Although the Spartans never breached the walls of Athens during the first war, many people died inside the city due to plague. This included the great leader and general of Athens, Pericles. It was called the Peace of Nicias, named after the general of the Athenian army. They sent a large force there to attack the city of Syracuse. Athens lost the battle horribly and Sparta decided to retaliate starting the Second Peloponnesian War. They even enlisted the help of the Persians who lent them money to build a fleet of warships. Athens, however recovered and won a series of battles between and BC. With the fleet defeated, the people in the city of Athens began to starve. They did not have the army to take on the Spartans on land. In BC the city of Athens surrendered to the Spartans. The city-states of Corinth and Thebes wanted the city of Athens destroyed and the people enslaved. They made the city tear down its walls, but refused to destroy the city or enslave its people. The entire length of the walls around the city and the ports was around 22 miles. After Sparta defeated Athens, they ended democracy and set up a new government ruled by the "Thirty Tyrants". This only lasted for one year, however, as the local Athenians overthrew the tyrants and restored democracy. The Greek soldiers were called hoplites. They typically fought with shields, a short sword, and a spear. Activities Take a ten question quiz about this page. Listen to a recorded reading of this page: Your browser does not support the audio element. For more about Ancient Greece:

6: Agia Efthymia - Wikipedia

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Civilization in South Asia began along the Indus River. The land of South Asia is dominated by three main types of physical features. Except for the coast, there are only a few narrow passes through the mountains such as the Khyber Pass that have allowed people to enter this land. The water in the Indus River mainly comes from melting glaciers and natural springs from the mountains that surround it. As the water runs down the mountain it picks up fertile silt. This area would flood at least one time every year and provide irrigation water for farmers. When the flood waters went away they left a thin layer of fertile silt. Today, much of South Asia experiences an annual change of wind direction called monsoon that usually brings massive amounts of rain. Some historians claim the Indus Valley received two annual floods. Early History Some of the oldest human remains in South Asia date back to around 75,000 years ago. Slowly, people began to live in permanent places and villages slowly developed—eventually these villages turned into cities and created one of the earliest human civilizations in the world. This civilization is known by many names: This and other evidence suggests Ancient India relied on trade in a larger way than other early civilizations. Ancient India Ancient India is often called the Harappan Civilization because one of the ancient cities was called Harappa. Harappa was just one of the cities in the Indus River Valley. Another well-known city is called Mohenjo-Daro. Historians estimate Ancient India to be the biggest of all four early civilizations. One reason the Indus Valley civilization is so mysterious is because historians have not been able to translate their complicated written language called Indus Script. There are thousands of artifacts with different written symbols. A seal is similar to a stamp that makes an impression in the soft clay. Seals are sometimes in a cylinder shape so they can be rolled on the clay. Indus Script symbols have been discovered in Mesopotamia, which suggests they maintained a regular trade. Historians estimate that each major city could support as many as 80,000 people, so Ancient India was by far the largest early civilization. The buildings were made from mud-bricks that had been fired in a kiln to make it harder. A kiln is a hot oven or furnace to bake clay pottery. City planners started by digging water wells and water drainage systems with main roads and small roads laid out in a square grid. Finally homes were built along the roads, sometimes with multiple stories. Most people lived in farming villages in rural areas. Archeologists have discovered what food the Ancient Indian people ate by examining the teeth of skeletons and food storage areas. Another example of how well planned the Indus Valley civilization was is their grain storage building. However, there is no evidence of grain in this building, so once again, historians are uncertain about the mysterious Indus Valley civilization. Ancient India was different from the Egyptians and Mesopotamians in several ways. One way they are different is that there appear to be very few large structures in Ancient India. One of the largest structures that has been discovered is called the Great Bath. Basically it's a public pool that is over 40 feet long, 20 feet wide, and nearly 10 feet deep. If large temples or palaces once existed they are gone today. This leads to a curious question—did Ancient India have kings or high ranked religious leaders? What did the social pyramid look like? The remains of the civilization suggests they were a very egalitarian society. Egalitarian means everyone in society was basically equal. Another difference is in military and weapons. There is very little evidence of weapons and military culture in the Indus Valley. Another difference is that astronomy seems to be less important in India than in other civilizations unless the text has been lost. Historians believe they may have worshiped a Mother Goddess. They believe the Great Bath could have been used for some type of baptism. The image to the left shows a three-faced person sitting in the lotus position. The lotus position is a Yoga position of meditation where a person sits upright with their legs folded in their lap. Yoga is a spiritual practice of meditation, breathing, and body position used in many religions, especially Hinduism. By BCE, the once vast and powerful civilization began to decline at some point it suddenly ended. There are some theories that a great earthquake crumbled cities and changed the path of rivers, which caused them to move to a new location. Another theory claims the climate may have changed, which forced them to move. Yet another theory suggests invading armies destroyed some cities and forced most people to move. One thing we know for sure is that the civilization that once lived in this area ended and

new people moved into this area. These people came from the area between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea purple on the map on the left. Some went to Europe and influenced the Romans and the Greeks; some settled in Turkey and became the Hittites, others migrated southeast instead. Some stopped in Iran, later becoming Persian, while others continued southeast to Pakistan and India. The slow migration did not arrive in northern India until about BCE. In India, the Indo-Europeans are sometimes called the Aryans. Some people have disputed this arrival of the Indo-Europeans, however, the spoken language that these Indo-European people brought to India, recorded in Sanskrit, is very similar to other Indo-European languages such as Greek and Latin. There are many examples of similar words between the languages spoken in these areas. In addition to their spoken language, the Indo-Europeans brought their religious beliefs with them to India. The story and beliefs of Hinduism were recorded in a collection of stories and songs called the Vedas. There are many historians that believe the Hindu religion actually began in the Indus River Valley civilization. Indo-Europeans also brought the domesticated horse into South Asia—this suggests the Indo-Europeans were at least semi-nomadic. They settled down and mixed with the local Indian people. They lived there and eventually expanded throughout the Indo-Gangetic Plain. It was at this time that the caste system got started in India. The caste system is the permanent division of people into certain levels within society. Each level or caste has particular jobs such as merchant, warrior, or priest. The lowest of the castes was the Sudras - the servants and farmhands who did not own their own business or their own land, and who had to work for other people. The largest number of people belonged to this caste. Above them were the Vaisyas, or farmers and traders, who owned their own farms or businesses. Above these people were the Kshatriyas, or warriors. The most powerful caste was the Brahmins pictured below, the priests and other leaders. Many historians believe that when the Indo-Europeans arrived they treated the native Indus Valley people as the Untouchables. There were also dozens of smaller groups within each castes. People who came from different castes could not eat together. Usually people from one caste did not marry or make friends with people from another caste. Today, the caste system is outlawed by the modern Indian constitution, and in urban areas most people ignore the caste traditions. However, in traditional rural areas caste divisions still exist. The developing Indian culture of the Indo-European mixed with native Indus Valley people began to grow quickly. Similar to other civilizations, kingdoms developed as the territory expanded. Indian Kingdoms and Foreign Invasions For about years the Indo-Europeans and native Indians mixed and migrated throughout the the northern part of the region. Cities began to grow in number, and size and by BCE these slowly developed into 16 different kingdoms called Maha Janapadas. On his rare trips out of the royal palace, Siddartha noticed most people suffering through life. He also grew tired to the priests who dominated society. He gave up his royal life and started a quest to find real truth. The Buddha traveled throughout South Asia and taught others his new ideas—these teachings became known as the religion of Buddhism. Another religion called Jainism also developed during this time. Both of these new religions clearly developed from Hinduism in the same way Christianity and Islam clearly developed from Judaism. These new religions were a rebellion against cultural ideas such as the caste system and importance of priests in religion. Some of the first significant architecture in South Asia also came from these new religions. The first development is called a stupa. Later, the stupa transformed into a new Buddhist structure called a pagoda. A Pagoda below, right picture usually has many levels or "tiers" of roofs. It is also a Buddhist temple. This conquest was under the mighty Persian leader Darius the Great. Persia controlled this region for about years until Alexander the Great invaded South Asia. Alexander and his army were far from home and completely exhausted from years of constant war as they rampaged toward the east.

7: Ancient India - Ancient Civilizations for Kids

Buy On Some Disputed Questions Of Ancient Geography by William Martin Leake (ISBN:) from Amazon's Book Store. Everyday low prices and free delivery on eligible orders.

A brief history and geography of China from the most ancient dynasty to From the earliest recorded times, the Chinese have produced beautiful bronzes, pottery, jade and silk - unique arts with exquisite craftsmanship. In the settlements along the Yellow River, people grew millet in the rich, easily worked loess soil. In the south, people grew rice along the Yangtze river, ate a good deal of fish, together with vegetables, especially water plants such as water chestnuts and lotus. Along with dogs, pigs and cattle, people in the south had water buffalos to help work the soil. By the heavy use of human labor, the same area of land in the south could grow about twice as much food as in the north. Some of this water, along with rich sediments, flows across the Chinese Plain creating fertile farmland. The fertile areas of Eastern China are surrounded by deserts, vast steppes, high mountains and impassable jungles. Because of this the early civilization of China developed more independently than those of the Indus, Tigris and Euphrates, and Nile River valleys, which were always in contact with each other. This gave rise to a feeling in China was the world, that it was "All Under Heaven", surrounded by lesser regions populated by barbarians. Xia Dynasty and before The Xia dynasty was recorded in traditional Chinese histories as the oldest of the ancient dynasties. The existence of this dynasty has been disputed, though some archeological evidence for it has been discovered. From the sometimes elaborate burials, one can tell that there was already major social stratification—some people were buried with hundreds of grave goods—pots, pieces of jade, etc.. At the beginning of the Shang Dynasty, the Chinese already had hemp, silk, sophisticated pottery and pictographs on the oracle bones. It is unclear if these pictographs were a complete written language, capable of narrative, or if these pictographs represented only names, abstract ideas and objects. In either case, they evolved into the modern written Chinese language. Bronze vases from the Shang, made with sophisticated casting techniques, are large enough to hold a man, and are exquisitely decorated with Chinese characters, plants and animals. The molds were made in pieces, then joined together. They are breathtaking to look at, even if one has no idea how ancient they are. The King was considered especially effective in supplications for good fortune for the kingdom. The present family was seen as a point in a line extending both directions: Along with the dead servants were finely worked bronzes, pottery, jade and other grave goods. Jade was shaped and polished by sand to form beads and jewelry, requiring many hours of skilled and careful work. The bronze pieces speak of a society where royalty could command labor from many workers, from miners to skilled sculptors, and the people to feed the many artisans, to produce art works for them. While the jade does not require hours underground hauling up ore, it took many hours of polishing with sand or other abrasives to shape the hard stones. People were also sacrificed and buried under the foundations of major building projects, to insure that the building went well. Fortunately, this propensity for human sacrifice later declined. A number of things associated with classical Chinese civilization were already evident in the Shang—ancestor worship, an extremely high level of craftsmanship, requiring both artistry and great technical skill; a highly stratified society; the ability to requisition massive amount of labor for military and civil projects; divination, especially that done by the ruler himself; an economy based on peasant farming; written language with characters, not an alphabet; silk, jade and bronze. It was a period of unrest, with many different states contending with each other for dominance; it was also a period of intellectual excitement and innovation. Many aspects of Chinese culture—especially Confucianism—started in this period. As the many small states within China fought for dominance, the victorious state would add the territory of the vanquished to its own territory; it was then in a better state to attack a new neighbor, and less likely to succumb to an attack itself. Having more territory—either by war, or by increasing the farmed land with the state, producing more food, and having a larger population from which to draw soldiers became the means of survival and conquest. Several philosophies important to Chinese thought developed at this time: Daoism is difficult to define, especially since it has resisted attempts at definition. As an example, certain Daoist priest were said to be able to walk in the rain without getting wet,

because they walked between the rain drops. This story shows some of the mystical nature of Daoism, and the emphasis on the knowledge of nature and living in harmony with it. Confucianism – Confucius was a scholar and would-be advisor to a ruler, who developed a model of a state--a highly hierarchical system in which every person knew their role in society and behaved accordingly; the ruler was under an obligation to be just and humane, and those under him to be loyal and obedient. While Confucius believed in promotion based on merit, only the males of the aristocracy would have had the chance to have an education, and therefore the opportunity to prove their merit by their writing. Confucius tried to emphasize the importance of moral behavior by the ruler and the scholar-official in his court. Legalism is a philosophy of ruling based on the idea that people are best controlled by fear. It promoted strict laws and harsh punishment, and encouraged people to report the wrong-doing of others. Legalism is based on a hierarchy and laws, in a mirror of Confucianism without the emphasis on humane and moral behavior. There was seen to be a hierarchy not only of humans, but of the entire Universe. Every person and organization was in an exact hierarchy. Loyal ministers would sometimes try to tell the king if they felt his policy was bad, but they could be punished or even killed by the ruler for doing so. Qin Shi Huang ordered all books except those on agriculture, forestry, divination and medicine to be turned over to the state, and burned. The only history books allowed to remain were those by Qin historians. They also buried several hundred scholars, some of them alive. Among other sources, one scholar had hidden a number of books in the wall of his house, which were found later. It is not clear if he was one of the ones who was buried. During the Qin dynasty, many things were standardized throughout China, such as the width of cart wheels, making long-distance trade easier. They seemed to like standardization in general. The Legalists believed in complete adherence to a code of written laws, and the absolute power of the Emperor. An estimated 8, life-size figures of warriors, each one different, stand in rows in his tomb. Emperor Wu, in a series of battles with neighboring kingdoms, greatly increased the size of China. It is interesting that small numbers of northern barbarians traded with, and moved into, areas of China, and then adopted Chinese culture and way of life. Others, however, continued to attack Chinese cities and villages, which probably contributed to the increasing number of Han farmers moving to the south, along the Yangtze river. The Chinese rulers required horses from the Northern tribal groups, who wanted silk, metal objects and other goods from the Chinese. The founder of the Sui dynasty, and later many Tang aristocrats, who were important in government, were from these part-Chinese, part-tribal families. Smaller pieces of canals, mostly linking natural bodies of water, already existed, but work was started on a larger canal to link Northern China and Southern China. The canal allowed food from the south to be brought to the north. The Grand Canal linking north and south was built from Luoyang to modern Yangzhou. Later the canal was extended south to Hangzhou and north to the Beijing area, a length of almost miles, all accomplished only with muscle power man and beast. The canal meant that food from the Yangtze river area could be brought to northern China, and the capital, and army troops could be moved where needed in a hurry. China was extended up into Siberia and to the West. The imperial examination system was formalized. Young men underwent a written examination, based on the Confucian classics, to become members of the scholar-official class, the bureaucracy that ran China. Taizong reigned killed his brothers and their sons, then got his father to abdicate in his favor. Despite all the family bloodshed, he became a wise ruler. As usual for the Tang, he was a blend of Chinese and northern nomad. Song Northern Song The Chinese had long used bolts of silk as unit of exchange the bolts of silk were not always tangible and did not always change hands; the value of things could be expressed as being worth so many bolts of silk. Bronze or iron coins were used, but these were heavy and hard to carry. During the Song, when the economy and population both grew immensely, the Chinese started using paper money. Tea drinking also became widespread during this time. A group of nomadic people from the area of Manchuria successfully attacked the capital of Kaifeng and captured the Emperor and his son. The capital was moved to the south, in Hangzhou. It began in the upper classes, and eventually spread to all but the poorest peasants. Not only was the process very painful, but it was also dangerous from the foot becoming infected and left the girl barely able to walk, so that she could not do heavy work in the fields. The language of government was Mongolian, and so were the majority of the highest officials. The Mongols conquered the Southern Song in Kublai Khan, grandson of Genghis Khan, ruled China from to His advisors included

Mongols and members of many other tribal peoples, and possibly even an Italian Marco Polo, because Kublai Khan did not entirely trust the Han Chinese. Taizu mistrusted the scholar-officials, and had a huge number of them— at least 30, executed, including his chief minister and everyone connected with him. Under the Ming, the capital was moved to Beijing, and the Forbidden City was built. The masonry Great Wall—the version we know today— was built during the Ming dynasty—the defense of the known seems to have suited the Ming better than exploration or progress. By being so rigid and conservative, by not learning from the Europeans and taking the best elements of other cultures and adapting them to China, the Ming rulers kept China from developing, and therefore weak and defenseless. This amazing trip failed to impress the scholar-officials at court, and was not only never followed up, it was ignored in the histories written of the time. The Manchu created a social structure outside the Great Wall, which helped them as they attacked inside the Wall. Like the Mongolians, the Manchus were considered a foreign government by the Chinese. Much of the Chinese structure of government was kept, with the Manchus in the positions of highest power. The Neo-Confucianists made social structures become ever more rigid; they banned fiction, plays, the re-marriage of widows—all kinds of behavior deemed deviant. Like the rulers of the Ming dynasty, the Qing tried to isolate China from foreign influences. China was kept in a semi-feudal state, and was utterly unable to defend itself against modern countries in Europe and Japan. Military pressure from Britain, France, Germany, Japan and Russia, an inability to grow enough food for a greatly increased population, economic decline partially caused by demand for opium that was introduced to China by the British, and frequent rebellions weakened the empire. By the time of the collapse of the Qing dynasty much territory had been permanently lost and much of China was under foreign control.

8: Ancient Greece for Kids: Peloponnesian War

A dictionary of Greek and Roman geography William Smith en On some disputed questions of ancient geography enk Geography, Ancient John Murray On some disputed questions of ancient geography.

Label African Countries Printout Africa: Africa is the second-largest of the seven continents on Earth Asia is the largest continent. Africa is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the west, the Indian Ocean on the east, the Mediterranean Sea on the north, and the Red Sea on the northeast. Africa covers 11,, square miles 30,, square kilometers. There are about 53 countries in Africa some countries are disputed. The biggest country in Africa is Sudan, which covers , square miles 2,, square kilometers. The countries with the largest populations in Africa are Nigeria ,, people , Egypt 64,, people , and Ethiopia 58,, people. Highest and Lowest Points: The tallest point in Africa is Mt. Kilimanjaro, in Tanzania eastern Africa. Kilimanjaro is 19, feet meters tall. Africa has no long mountain chains. The lowest pont in Africa is Lake Assal, in Djibouti in eastern Africa near the Horn of Africa ; it is feet meters below sea level. The longest river in Africa is the Nile River; it is 4, miles kilometers long. Africa has many vast deserts, including the largest hot desert in the world, the Sahara. The Sahara Desert is located in northern Africa and covers 3,, square miles 9,, square kilometers. The Kalahari, in southern Africa, is another large desert. The biggest island off Africa is Madagascar, which is near the coast of southeast Africa. Madagascar covers , square miles , square kilometers. Other islands include the Seychelles a chain of islands north of Madagascar , the Comoros another chain of islands north of Madagascar , the Canary Islands a chain of islands off the northwest coast , the Madeira Islands another chain of islands off the northwest coast , the Cape Verde Islands off the coast of western Africa , Equatorial Guinea off the coast of Cameroon , and Sao Tome southwest of Equatorial Guinea.

9: On Some Disputed Questions of Ancient Geography

The discussion on Book of Mormon geography was getting heated. Scholars gathered in Provo, Utah, to discuss their theories about where the events described in the Book of Mormon took place. Some.

Authorship of the Bible and Dating the Bible Most scholars hold to the two-source hypothesis which claims that the Gospel of Mark was written first. According to the hypothesis, the authors of the Gospel of Matthew and the Gospel of Luke then used the Gospel of Mark and the hypothetical Q document , in addition to some other sources, to write their individual gospels. In addition, most scholars agree that the author of Luke wrote the Acts of the Apostles. Scholars hold that these books constituted two halves of a single work, Luke-Acts. Synoptic Gospels and Source criticism biblical studies The gospels of Matthew , Mark , and Luke are referred to as the Synoptic Gospels because of a similar sequence and wording. They are also composed in Koine Greek and the majority of Mark and roughly half of Matthew and Luke coincide in content, in much the same sequence, often nearly verbatim. The Synoptic Gospels are the primary sources of historical information about Jesus and of the religious movement he founded. There are different hypotheses regarding the origin of the texts because the gospels of the New Testament were written in Greek for Greek-speaking communities , [61] that were later translated into Syriac, Latin and Coptic. Peter, who later compiled it into his gospel. A fisherman would not have had a modern map in mind, but instead a mental map based on his experiential world. The author of Mark did not seem to know that one would not go through Sidon to go from Tyre to the Sea of Galilee, and there was no road from Sidon to the Sea of Galilee in the 1st century, only one from Tyre. Sanders, the infancy narrative is an invention. Geza Vermes judges that the ministry of Jesus was exclusively for Jews and that the order to proclaim the gospel to all nations was an early Christian development. The Ebionim seem to have worked from a version of Matthew in Aramaic, that excluded birth and post resurrection stories. Scholars have proposed a range of dates from as early as 60 AD to well into the second century, but the majority of recent critical scholars favour late 1st-century dates after 70 AD. Both prefaces were addressed to Theophilus , and Acts of the Apostles 1: Robinson hold the view that the synoptics are best reconciled within the framework of John. List of Bible verses not included in modern translations Textual criticism deals with the identification and removal of transcription errors in the texts of manuscripts. Ancient scribes made errors or alterations such as including non-authentic additions. These are called interpolations. In modern translations of the Bible, the results of textual criticism have led to certain verses, words and phrases being left out or marked as not original. Most modern textual scholars consider these verses interpolations exceptions include advocates of the Byzantine or Majority text. The verse numbers have been reserved, but without any text, so as to preserve the traditional numbering of the remaining verses. The Biblical scholar Bart D. Ehrman notes that many current verses were not part of the original text of the New Testament. Bible Commentaries also discuss these, sometimes in great detail. While many variations have been discovered between early copies of biblical texts, most of these are variations in spelling, punctuation, or grammar. Also, many of these variants are so particular to the Greek language that they would not appear in translations into other languages. Not all biblical manuscripts come from orthodox Christian writers. For example, the Gnostic writings of Valentinus come from the 2nd century AD, and these Christians were regarded as heretics by the mainstream church. Verses in which any one of the seven editions differs by a single word are not counted. Almost all can be explained by some type of unintentional scribal mistake, such as poor eyesight. Very few variants are contested among scholars, and few or none of the contested variants carry any theological significance. Modern biblical translations reflect this scholarly consensus where the variants exist, while the disputed variants are typically noted as such in the translations.

Some aspects of the demographic transition in Denmark Improving the Army Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution System Thomas Guide 2006 San Bernardino County The Legendary Bulldog Rudolfo Anaya Interview With Kay Bonetti Sig sauer p228 owners manual Poetry 2005 by 6th grade students of Fairfield Middle School Garbage collection algorithms for automatic dynamic memory management Commercial services for providing authority control : outsourcing the process Sherry L. Vellucci Lasagna Gardening with Herbs Source water protection for concentrated animal feeding operations History of Reynoldsville and vicinity including Winslow Township La campanella sheet music violin The poetry of George Eliot. Steadfast Nancy Kress The Higher Degrees in Freemasonry and Who Was Hiram Abiff? Sport and Remedial Massage Therapy The Forest Preserve in New York State Introduction : A theobiographical starting point Math ii sat practice test Treaty between the United States and Great Britain. The Analysts Journal 1945 Commemorative Edition Expression Profiling of Human Tumors The Intertextuality of the Epistles Family man to the end Ella Fontanals Cisneros Rooftop Garden. Patient health record harvard sarah collins publications Standing in the truth Navigation and piloting : old and new Automotive Internal Auditor Pocket Guide: Process Auditing to Iso/ts 16949:2002 Canoeing and Hiking Wild Muskoka Defining the conflict nevertheless What To Do When Conflict Happens Wild chickens, farm chickens, and cormorants Ben Kiernan The Power of Myth in Literature and Film Hooked on Learning: Pre-k Clare Taylor and Ian S. Roberts The ABC Book of Early Americana Cancer stem cells in hematological malignancies Aniruddha J. Deshpande and Christian Buske Netties Spaghetti