

Problems in Ancient History, Vol 2 has 5 ratings and 0 reviews: Published March 28th by Prentice Hall College Division, pages, Paperback.

History of Greek Philosophy Part 1: I argue that the teaching of the core subject Introduction to the Philosophy of the Human Person in senior high schools in the Philippines requires the discussion on the historical development of philosophy because it is through knowing and understanding the historical development of philosophy that students will be able to have a full grasp of the course. Another important reason for the need to know the historical development of Western philosophy is that philosophy major students and philosophy teachers especially in senior high schools in the Philippines who do not have a strong background and orientation in philosophy will know how to situate a specific philosopher in a specific time and context. As I observed, some philosophy students and teachers in the Philippines do not know where to situate a philosopher in a specific epoch. It must be noted, however, that I will only schematically trace the development of philosophy in these periods because the main concern here is just to know the origin of Western philosophy and its development. Thus, I will not discuss in great detail the specificity of each period of philosophy. In the first part of this series of posts, I will focus only on the problem of the world, which is the first problem that the ancient Greek philosophers attempted to address. The Problem of the World Cosmology The first problem of Greek philosophy was about cosmology, that is, the explanation of the nature of the world as it was experienced by the perceiving mind. Thus, the first question being posed was: What is the basic material of which the world is formed? This question was answered by the three most illustrious philosophers of Ionia, namely: Thales, Anaximander, and Anaximenes. For a detailed discussion on the life and works of Thales, see Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy, <http://www.iep.utoronto.ca/>: For this philosopher, the basic material upon which the world is formed cannot be determined. Anaximenes argued that the life of the universe resembled that of man, that air, the breadth of life which the human soul is made, is its principle. As we can notice, the first question of philosophy deals with matter only, that is, again, the basic stuff of the world. It did not address the question concerning substance, that is, the principle upon which order or creation is based. Thus, the second question was posed: In what consists its fundamental form, its principle of order? This is where Pythagoras came in. To be specific, this was the question that Pythagoras attempted to address and not simply the basic material upon which the world is formed. Again, this is what I meant when I said above that we need to know the intellectual history that surrounds a particular scholarship, that is, we need to know the historical development of philosophy so that we will know where to situate a particular philosopher in a specific context and time. In this way, we do not just lump philosophers together in discussing their philosophies in a specific historical period. To reiterate, all philosophers are addressing a specific problem or problems in a specific time and context. For Pythagoras and, of course, the Pythagoreans, the essential reality of things can be completely expressed in numerical terms. Thus, the formal order of the universe can be conceived mathematically. Thus, for Pythagoras, everything can be explained in numbers. It is also important to note that the Ancient Egyptians also conceived numbers as the underlying principle of all things. For a detailed discussion on the life and works of Pythagoras, see Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy, <http://www.iep.utoronto.ca/>: Now, the combination of the first two questions in philosophy necessarily led to the third one: How do things arise? This question relates to world-process, that is, the origin of the world. Heraclitus attempted to address this problem of world-process, while Parmenides and the Eleatics, such as Xenophanes and Zeno denied the idea of the world-process. Heraclitus of Ephesus came in with Logos-Fire, therefore, is the cause of order, proportion, harmony, and rationality in the continual flow of things. Thus, for Heraclitus, the world arises out of the Logos-Fire. Some scholars would say that for Heraclitus, the basic stuff or material of which the world is formed is fire. However, for Heraclitus, we cannot exactly know the specificity of the arising of things. He simply claimed that the world-process or the arising of things is governed by the principle of Logos-Fire. Parmenides of Elea Late 6th century BCE to Mid 5th century BCE, unlike Heraclitus who claimed that everything is change, that nothing is permanent, argued that change is impossible. For Parmenides, reality is one. Thus, for Parmenides, this is is

the real One, which remains forever and immovable. Finally, for Parmenides, therefore, the idea of world-process is an illusion for nothing can come out of that which is. The problem of philosophy after them was still occupied with the world-process as nature. Thus, for the inquiring mind, this problem must be solved: This is the reason why Empedocles, the Atomists, and Anaxagoras came to the fore. They insisted that the problem of the world-process needed to be pushed further. The basic contention of Empedocles, the Atomists, and Anaxagoras is that there is something that lies at the foundation of world-process, which has not and cannot become; something, therefore, that is original and unchangeable. For Empedocles, the world-process is derived from the combination of the four basic elements, namely: Empedocles calls these four elements as the Fundamental Materials of the world. Thus, for Empedocles, the world-process and the formation of things resulted from the combination of these four elements. Therefore, they cannot be the primary beings that lie at the foundation of world-process. Hence, Leucippus and Democritus argued that atoms, which are numberless, are the primary beings that lie at the foundation of the world-process. In fact, for these philosophers, mechanical motion in the world-process resulted from the weight of the combined atoms. For more on the life and works of Leucippus, see Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy, <http://www.iep.utoronto.ca/philosophy/leucippus.html>: For the life and works of Democritus, see Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy, <http://www.iep.utoronto.ca/philosophy/democritus.html>: Finally, if mechanical motion results from the weight of the combined atoms, the question of Anaxagoras c. Thus, Anaxagoras argued that there must be a primordial being that is responsible for the form and order of things. For Anaxagoras, this primordial being is Nous or Mind. According to Anaxagoras, this Nous is the law-giving motion, without which motion in the universe is impossible. Now, it is important to note that with Anaxagoras, the first period of Greek philosophy naturally closes. Just a final note. As we can notice, the ancient Greek philosophers did not ask the question as to who created the world, as we normally do today. The notion of a Creator, at least in the history of philosophy, was picked up later by the Medieval thinkers, particularly St. Augustine, the acclaimed philosopher of the Medieval period. This is exactly what makes this intellectual endeavor truly philosophical: Below is the front cover of our book in philosophy of the human person, a core subject in senior high schools in the Philippines. Chapter 1 of this book discusses the problem of the world, that is, cosmology. If you are interested to purchase the book, you may contact the publisher at [subversopublishing gmail](mailto:subversopublishing@gmail.com). For more on the basic information of this book, please visit this link:

2: Problems in Ancient History, Vol 2: The Roman World by Donald Kagan

This book can be read enjoyably by the layman. Although it has an academic appearance and flavor, if you are interested in Rome it does a great job of offering contrasting views of a number of important issues in Roman history and does so without the minutiae and excessive dryness of a purely academic work.

Here we have chosen to highlight just ten of these ancient enigmas, from lost labyrinths to enormous geoglyphs, stone masonry with exceptional precision, mysterious figurines, and giant spheres. Perhaps one day we will find the answers to some of the questions posed by these intriguing sites. For if anyone put together the buildings of the Greeks and display of their labours, they would seem lesser in both effort and expense to this labyrinth! Even the pyramids are beyond words, and each was equal to many and mighty works of the Greeks. Yet the labyrinth surpasses even the pyramids. Yet today, nothing remains of this supposedly grand temple complex – at least not on the surface. Although the words of Herodotus have frequently been drawn into question, the detailed and consistent descriptions of the labyrinth from multiple sources indicate that it is a place that did indeed exist in the ancient past. The researchers have faced numerous obstacles, but it is hoped that excavations can be launched in future in order to potentially shed light on one of the greatest mysteries of antiquity. But is this really what happened all those years ago? To this day, the burial site of Alexander the Great has never been found. If and when it is, it is anticipated to be among the greatest archaeological discoveries of all time. The Enigmatic Nazca Lines of Peru Located in the arid Peruvian coastal plain, some km south of Lima, the geoglyphs of Nazca cover an incredible km². The geoglyphs depict living creatures, stylized plants and imaginary beings, as well as geometric figures several kilometres long. The startling feature of the Nazca geoglyphs is that they can only really be appreciated from the air, raising questions about how and why they were created. Underground cities and tunnels around the world Extensive underground networks and even entire cities have been found all over the world. It spans more than 8 levels going as deep as 80 meters with more than entrances to the surface. In Egypt, the Giza Plateau has an enormous underground system that is a combination of manmade caverns and tunnels as well as subterranean rivers and passages. In Guatemala, kilometres worth of tunnels have been mapped underneath the Mayan pyramid complex at Tikal. In , 24 man-made caves were discovered in China, displaying incredible craftsmanship that would have involved the excavation of 36, cubic meters of stone. Archaeologists have uncovered thousands of Stone Age underground tunnels, stretching across Europe, perplexing researchers as to their original purpose. Legends of vast underground cities being built to be protected by events on the surface appear in the myths and legends of multiple different continents from Egypt to America to China. Could that be the explanation for the thousands of tunnels, caves and underground cities around the world? Further research and exploration is needed to uncover just what these underground networks for used for, why they were built and by whom. Until then, their existence remains a mystery. The subterranean structure is shrouded in mystery, from the discovery of elongated skulls to stories of paranormal phenomena. But the characteristic that has been attracting experts from around the globe is the unique acoustic properties found within the underground chambers of the Hypogeum. Although not known for certain, it is believed that the hypogeum was originally used as a sanctuary, possibly for an oracle. At certain pitches, one feels the sound vibrating in bone and tissue as much as hearing it in the ear. The questions remain – was it intentional? Was the Hypogeum actually designed to enhance amplification? Is it possible that the designers of these spaces knew something that modern scientists are just rediscovering? Enduring Mystery Surrounds the Ancient Site of Puma Punku Around the world, we can find numerous examples of ancient stone-cutting so precise that they rival creations of the modern day produced with advanced machinery. Enormous blocks weighing up to tons, consist of perfectly straight edges that lock perfectly into each other and contain no chisel marks. Attempts to replicate the precision of the stonework have failed and archaeologists, as well as stone masons, are at a loss to explain how they accomplished such precise cuts without advanced technology. The unusual site of thousands of megalithic stone jars scattered across nearly one hundred sites deep in the mountains of northern Laos has fascinated archaeologists and scientists ever since their discovery in the s. The unusual site known as the Plain

of Jars is dated to the Iron Age BC to AD and is made up of at least 3, giant stone jars up to 3 metres tall and weighing several tonnes. Most are made of sandstone but there are others made of much harder granite and limestone. The jars appear to have been manufactured with a degree of knowledge of what materials and techniques were suitable. Little is known of the people who carved the huge containers and the jars themselves give little clue as to their origins or purpose. While everyone recognises the movie as a work of fiction, the giant ancient stone spheres are not. Around spheres are known to exist, with the largest weighing 16 tonnes and measuring eight feet in diameter, and the smallest being no bigger than a basketball. Almost all of them are made of granodiorite, a hard, igneous stone. Since their discovery the true purpose of the spheres, which still eludes experts, has been the subject of speculation ranging from theories about the balls being navigational aids, to relics related to Stonehenge, the product of an unknown ancient civilization or visits from extraterrestrials. Part of the mystery surrounds the way in which they were created as the near-perfect spheres appear to have come from a quarry that was more than 50 miles away and they were created in a time in which metal tools had apparently not been invented yet. However, the biggest mystery remains what they were used for. The unknown origins of the incredible Sajama Lines of Bolivia In Western Bolivia, thousands and thousands of perfectly straight paths are etched into the ground, creating an amazing sight. These line were etched into the ground over a period of 3, years by indigenous people living near the volcano Sajama. It is unknown exactly when or why they were constructed, but they remain a mystery, as it is hard to imagine how the construction of something of such magnitude could pre-date modern technology. The Sajama lines cover an area of approximately 22, square kilometres 8, square miles , with the longest lines measuring 20 kilometers 12 miles in length. Despite the rugged topography and natural obstacles, they are remarkably straight, formed into a web or network. Some believe that the indigenous people used the lines as a navigational tool during sacred pilgrimages. However, there is no firm evidence yet to confirm this hypothesis, so for now, the true purpose of these magnificent geoglyphs remain a mystery. The Venus Figurines of the European Paleolithic Era The Venus figurines is a term given to a collection of prehistoric statuettes of women made during the Paleolithic Period, mostly found in Europe, but with finds as far as Siberia. To date, more than of the figurines have been found, all of whom are portrayed with similar physical attributes, including curvaceous bodies with large breasts, bottoms, abdomen, hips, and thighs, and usually tapered at the top and bottom. The heads are often of relatively small size and devoid of detail, and most are missing hands and feet. Some appear to represent pregnant women, while others show no such signs. There have been many different interpretations of the figurines, but none based on any kind of solid evidence. Inspired by Venus, the ancient Greek goddess of love, it assumes that the figures represent a goddess. Of course, this is one possible explanation, but it is just one of many interpretations that have been proposed. A considerable diversity of opinion exists in the archeological and paleoanthropological literature regarding the possible functions and significance of these objects. Some of the different theories put forward include: Like many prehistoric artifacts, the cultural meaning may never be known.

3: Problems in Ancient History, Vol 1: The Ancient Near East & Greece by Donald Kagan

Selected ancient sources in translation and modern commentaries provide a survey of major problems in ancient history from Sumeria to the late Roman Empire and offer insight into historical methods and techniques.

Norte Chico in the Andes The first civilization emerged in Sumer in the southern region of Mesopotamia now part of modern day Iraq. C, Sumerian city states had collectively formed civilization , with government, religion, diversity of labor and writing. Among the city states Ur was among the most significant. The Sumerian Renaissance also developed c. Egypt was a superpower at the time. East of Persia, was the Indus River Valley civilization which organized cities neatly on grid patterns. The beginning of the Shang dynasty emerged in China in this period, and there was evidence of a fully developed Chinese writing system. The Shang Dynasty is the first Chinese regime recognized by western scholars though Chinese historians insist that the Xia Dynasty preceded it. The Shang Dynasty practiced forced labor to complete public projects. There is evidence of massive ritual burial. Early Iron Age[edit] This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. July Learn how and when to remove this template message The Iron Age is the last principal period in the three-age system, preceded by the Bronze Age. Its date and context vary depending on the country or geographical region. The Iron Age over all was characterized by the prevalent smelting of iron with Ferrous metallurgy and the use of Carbon steel. Smelted iron proved more durable than earlier metals such as Copper or Bronze and allowed for more productive societies. The Iron Age took place at different times in different parts of the world, and comes to an end when a society began to maintain historical records. Around BC, the Trojan War was thought to have taken place. In Greece the Mycenae and Minona both disintegrated. A wave of Sea Peoples attacked many countries, only Egypt survived intact. Afterwards some entirely new successor civilizations arose in the Eastern Mediterranean. The Zhou dynasty was established in China shortly thereafter. During this Zhou era China embraced a feudal society of decentralized power. Iron Age China then dissolved into the warring states period where possibly millions of soldiers fought each other over feudal struggles. Pirak is an early iron-age site in Balochistan , Pakistan , going back to about BC. This period is believed to be the beginning of the Iron Age in India and the subcontinent. Around the same time came the Vedas , the oldest sacred texts for the Hindu Religion. In BC, the rise of Greek city-states began. In BC, the first recorded Olympic Games were held. In contrast to neighboring cultures the Greek City states did not become a single militaristic empire but competed with each other as separate polis. Widespread trade and communication between distinct regions in this period, including the rise of the Silk Road. This period saw the rise of philosophy and proselytizing religions. Philosophy, religion and science were diverse in the Hundred Schools of Thought producing thinkers such as Confucius , Lao Tzu and Mozi during the sixth century B. In these developments religious and philosophical figures were all searching for human meaning. Significant for the time was the Persian Achaemenid Empire. The Royal Road allowed for efficient trade and taxation. Greek culture, and technology spread through West and South Asia often synthesizing with local cultures. In South Asia, the Mauryan empire briefly annexed much of the Indian Subcontinent though short lived, its reign had the legacies of spreading Buddhism and providing an inspiration to later Indian states. As a result of empires, urbanization and literary spread to locations which had previously been at the periphery of civilization as known by the large empires. Upon the turn of the millennium the independence of tribal peoples and smaller kingdoms were threatened by more advanced states. Empires were not just remarkable for their territorial size but for their administration and the dissemination of culture and trade, in this way the influence of empires often extended far beyond their national boundaries. Trade routes expanded by land and sea and allowed for flow of goods between distant regions even in the absence of communication. Distant nations such as Imperial Rome and the Chinese Han Dynasty rarely communicated but a horde of Roman Coins have been discovered in modern day Vietnam. Outside of civilization large geographic areas such as Siberia , Sub Saharan Africa and Australia remained sparsely populated. The New World hosted a variety of separate civilizations but its own trade networks were smaller due to the lack of draft animals and the wheel. Empires with their immense

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military strength remained fragile to civil wars, economic decline and a changing political environment internationally. In Persia regime change took place from Parthia to the more centralized Sassanian Empire. The land based Silk Road continued to deliver profits in trade but came under continual assault by nomads all on the northern frontiers of Euarasian nations. Safer sea routes began to gain preference in the early centuries AD. Proselytizing religions began to replace polytheism and folk religions in many areas. Social change, political transformation as well as ecological events all contributed to the end of Ancient Times and the beginning of the Post Classical era in Eurasia roughly around the year

4: Ancient history - Wikipedia

The Issues and Problems of Historical Writing M.I. Finley, Ancient History: Evidence and Models M. I. Finley is an accomplished historian who specializes in ancient history, and in this book, he presents the fundamental and important issues about problems of writing histories from his own experiences and observations.

The largest, Sparta, controlled about square miles of territory; the smallest had just a few hundred people. However, by the dawn of the Archaic period in the seventh century B. They all had economies that were based on agriculture, not trade: Also, most had overthrown their hereditary kings, or basileus, and were ruled by a small number of wealthy aristocrats. Visit Website These people monopolized political power. For example, they refused to let ordinary people serve on councils or assemblies. They also monopolized the best farmland, and some even claimed to be descended from the gods. Land was the most important source of wealth in the city-states; it was also, obviously, in finite supply. The pressure of population growth pushed many men away from their home poleis and into sparsely populated areas around Greece and the Aegean. By the end of the seventh century B. Each of these poleis was an independent city-state. In this way, the colonies of the Archaic period were different from other colonies we are familiar with: The people who lived there were not ruled by or bound to the city-states from which they came. The new poleis were self-governing and self-sufficient. The Rise of the Tyrants As time passed and their populations grew, many of these agricultural city-states began to produce consumer goods such as pottery, cloth, wine and metalwork. Trade in these goods made some people—usually not members of the old aristocracy—very wealthy. These people resented the unchecked power of the oligarchs and banded together, sometimes with the aid of heavily-armed soldiers called hoplites, to put new leaders in charge. These leaders were known as tyrants. Some tyrants turned out to be just as autocratic as the oligarchs they replaced, while others proved to be enlightened leaders. Pheidon of Argos established an orderly system of weights and measures, for instance, while Theagenes of Megara brought running water to his city. However, their rule did not last: The colonial migrations of the Archaic period had an important effect on its art and literature: Sculptors created kouroi and korai, carefully proportioned human figures that served as memorials to the dead. Scientists and mathematicians made progress too: Anaximandros devised a theory of gravity; Xenophanes wrote about his discovery of fossils; and Pythagoras of Kroton discovered his famous theorem. The economic, political, technological and artistic developments of the Archaic period readied the Greek city-states for the monumental changes of the next few centuries.

5: Ancient History: Celts and Minoans | www.enganchecubano.com - HISTORY

Problems in Ancient History Submitted by ewilley on Mon, Study of a topic involving both ancient Greece and ancient Rome, such as imperialism or slavery, from a comparative perspective.

In this period, local military leaders used by the Zhou began to assert their power and vie for hegemony. The situation was aggravated by the invasion of other peoples from the northwest, such as the Qin, forcing the Zhou to move their capital east to Luoyang. This marks the second major phase of the Zhou dynasty: The Spring and Autumn period is marked by a falling apart of the central Zhou power. In each of the hundreds of states that eventually arose, local strongmen held most of the political power and continued their subservience to the Zhou kings in name only. Some local leaders even started using royal titles for themselves. China now consisted of hundreds of states, some of them only as large as a village with a fort. As the era continued, larger and more powerful states annexed or claimed suzerainty over smaller ones. By the 6th century BC most small states had disappeared from being annexed and just a few large and powerful principalities dominated China. Some southern states, such as Chu and Wu, claimed independence from the Zhou, who undertook wars against some of them Wu and Yue. Many new cities were established in this period and Chinese culture was slowly shaped. The Hundred Schools of Thought of Chinese philosophy blossomed during this period, and such influential intellectual movements as Confucianism, Taoism, Legalism and Mohism were founded, partly in response to the changing political world. The first two philosophical thoughts would have an enormous influence on Chinese culture. Bi disc with a dual dragon motif, Warring States period A cup carved from crystal, unearthed at Banshan, Hangzhou. After further political consolidation, seven prominent states remained by the end of 5th century BC, and the years in which these few states battled each other are known as the Warring States period. Though there remained a nominal Zhou king until BC, he was largely a figurehead and held little real power. The final expansion in this period began during the reign of Ying Zheng, the king of Qin. His unification of the other six powers, and further annexations in the modern regions of Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong and Guangxi in BC, enabled him to proclaim himself the First Emperor Qin Shi Huang. Imperial China "Empire of China" redirects here. For the empire founded by Yuan Shikai, see Empire of China. The Imperial China Period can be divided into three subperiods: Early, Middle, and Late. Major events in the Early subperiod include the Qin unification of China and their replacement by the Han, the First Split followed by the Jin unification, and the loss of north China. The Middle subperiod was marked by the Sui unification and their supplementation by the Tang, the Second Split, and the Song unification. The Late subperiod included the Yuan, Ming, and Qing dynasties. The original version dated to the Song dynasty CE. It captures the daily life of people and the landscape of the capital, Bianjing present-day Kaifeng during the Northern Song. Qin dynasty BC.

6: History of Ancient Greek Philosophy: The Problem of Cosmology

Each chapter within Problems in the History of Ancient Greece is a self-contained unit that presents a key problem of continuing interest among historians. In each case there is a selection of pertinent ancient sources in translation, with a number of modern viewpoints also presented.

7: Problems in Ancient History: The ancient Near East and Greece - Donald Kagan - Google Books

Ancient History Today's world owes an immense debt to the mighty empires and great cities of ancient history. Their inventions and ideas enabled the advancement of human society and laid the

8: History of China - Wikipedia

Ancient Greece Problems Time Line Ancient Sparta Problems-Harsh, and Cruel-Children deemed weak at birth were

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killed. -agoge system of training.

9: The Problems of Ancient Greece by Mackenzie Portgas on Prezi

Ancient Egypt's biggest problems had to do with the weather and the Nile River around which all life existed. The rise and fall of the Nile, with the inundation of the flood plains and irrigation could affect agriculture, animal husbandry, trade, d.

Becoming a Kehilat Chesed Cypher Manuscript Of Gd Congress of the United States. In Senate, March the 26th, 1798. Finding unit rate worksheet Water-level data for selected wells on or near the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, Idaho, 1983 thr Runners high why runners run Lawfully wedded stranger. New York Public Library Empire State Building Clear, hold and build Bad taste, the root evil: I.A. Richards and the postnational subject Howard Horwitz A Book Of Bryn Mawr Verses The big book of lifes intructions Engineering Drawing and Design, Workbook Charles Osgood, correspondent, CBS Radio and Television. Excellent mystery Searching for health Life of st ignatius of loyola Metallica hardwired tab book A mountain of mustard seeds Noel Coward Plays 2 (World Classics) Educational research by burke johnson and larry christensen Pastel journal stan sperlak Engineer as an economist Grammar minutes grade 7 The Quilters Ultimate Visual Guide Mitsubishi carisma service manual The Prince of New Haven Admission requirement Family Medicine): Scotland And The Union Divine images, human visions Relationship between selected physiological parameters and swimming performance in children Instructors manual with tests to accompany Basic mathematics The halcyon days of youth Humax fvp 4000t manual Merge a edition adobe 3. Innovations in Administrative Practice: Negotiated Rulemaking Changing landforms Traces of Theten Vladimire Shcneider The England and Holland of the Pilgrims 2000 hyundai sonata repair manual