TO LATER CIVILIZATIONS? pdf

1: Contribution of Islam to the worlds civilization

3. What did ancient Greeks inherit from homer and then pass on to later civilizations? A. Democratic principles B. Epic poetry C. Monothesistic beliefs D. Scientific experimentation.

A brief treatment of Olmec civilization follows. For full treatment, see pre-Columbian civilizations: The rise of Olmec civilization. Much of what is known about the Olmecs was inferred from archaeological excavations at those sites, which have uncovered large earthen pyramids and platforms and monumental stone carvings. The Olmecs are especially identified with 17 huge stone headsâ€”ranging in height from 1. It is generally thought that these are portraits of Olmec rulers. Other Olmec artifacts include so-called baby-faced figures and figurines. These display a rounded facial form, thick features, heavy-lidded eyes, and down-turned mouths, and they are sometimes referred to as were-jaguars. The Olmecs lived in hot, humid lowlands along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico in what is now southern Veracruz and Tabasco states in southern Mexico. The first evidence of their remarkable art style appears about bce in San Lorenzo , their oldest known building site. This site is remarkable for its many stone monuments, including some of the colossal carved heads mentioned above. Olmec colossal basalt head in the Museo de la Venta, an outdoor museum near Villahermosa, Tabasco, Mexico. The Cascajal stone dates to approximately bce and may be the oldest example of writing from the Americas. The last object, which displays glyphs, greatly facilitated the interpretation of the epi-Olmec language, though many questions remain. The Olmecs developed a wide trading network, and between and bce their cultural influence spread northwestward to the Valley of Mexico and southeastward to parts of Central America. The constructions and monuments of the Olmecs, as well as the sophistication and power of their art, make it clear that their society was complex and nonegalitarian. Photograph by Katie Chao. Rockefeller Memorial Collection, bequest of Nelson A. Not all of the Olmec sites were abandoned, but Olmec culture gradually changed and ceased to dominate Mesoamerica. See also Mesoamerican civilization. Learn More in these related Britannica articles:

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2: History of the Americas - Wikipedia

Article shared by. The contribution of Egypt to the world civilization is noteworthy. The method of writing, literature, art, architecture, religion, science of the Egyptians had compelled the people of the world to raise their eyebrows.

The contribution of Egypt to the world civilization is noteworthy. The method of writing, literature, art, architecture, religion, science of the Egyptians had compelled the people of the world to raise their eyebrows. To express the thinking of their mind, the Egyptians invented art of writing. Although from the very beginning they were not acquainted with the alphabets, still then they were able to express their idea through different pictures. In due course of time their number was reduced and limited to only. At last they invented 24 alphabets. They engraved those alphabets on stone. Later on the Egyptians used pen and paper Paper, pen, ink and inkpot: The leaves of Papyrus tree were joined through gum and the long roll was prepared. By polish such rolls were glazed. In a Papyrus roll of twenty to forty feet length and five to ten inches breadth the Egyptian wrote their idea. In several cases they also prepared ink by missing gum with black particles found from kitchen house or lamps. At last, pieces of Papyrus were rolled and preserved inside the earthen pots. Writing was indeed a noble invention of the Egyptians. The ancient Egyptians had created immortal literature. They composed literature concerning astrology, metallurgy, weaving and cooking. Besides, they also reflected legends, adventures, thrilling experiences, religious thought etc. The ancient Egyptians were very good astronomers of their time. Looking at the cloudless clear blue sky, they could predict about the solar and lunar eclipse, flood in the river Nile, time of sowing seeds etc. They could also know about the movement of Planets and Stars. They divided a year into days and 12 months, each month consisting of 30 days. Each day was divided into 24 hours or two parts and each part consisting of 12 hours. At the end of every year, they added 5 days more only to be spent in feast and merrymaking. The Egyptian Calendar is the first recorded event of human history. They were very efficient in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. They had acquired knowledge in triangle, quadrangle, square, rectangle etc. They utilised their mathematical and geometrical knowledge in building the Pyramids. The Egyptians acquired deep knowledge in medical science. From their old library two books concerning medical science have been discovered. Edwin Smith has translated these books. From that translation it is known that the Egyptians knew about different diseases and also knew how to cure them. They had idea regarding surgery. They could also preserve dead bodies by applying chemicals. The physicians of Egypt also knew the use of castor oil. The Egyptians have immortalised their name in the annals of history due to their art and architecture. Pyramid is the classic example of it. The tomb of the Egyptian Pharaoh is known as Pyramid. The people of Egypt believed that after death, the soul returns back to the body. So they preserved the dead body of the Pharaoh by applying chemicals in it. It was covered with cloth and kept inside a coffin. That coffin was again kept inside a stone box named as Sarcophagus which contained small holes. The Egyptians believed that the soul can again enter into that body through these holes. That box was placed inside a room in the middle of the Pyramid. In the walls of that room the life history of the Pharaoh was written. The wife of the Pharaoh, his servants and slaves were killed and kept inside the room with food, water, cloth and jewels. It was believed that the soul could recognise these things and again return back to the dead body of the Pharaoh. By covering this room, the tomb of Pharaoh or Pyramid was built by stone, bricks and limestone. The famous and largest Pyramid of Khufu was built at Gizeh. This is regarded as one of the Seven Wonders of the World. This feet Pyramid is built over 13 acres of land. The weight of each piece of stone is 2. Nearly twenty years were spent for building this Pyramid. In fact, Pyramid immortalises the Egyptians in the annals of world history. Temples were another classic example of the Egyptian architecture. The Pharaohs built temples to please gods and goddesses. The Karnak temple at Thebes is world famous. This is the largest temple of Egypt. Its length is around two kilometres. This temple rests on 12 pillars, each having 79 feet height. The temple walls are filled up with the war scene and achievements of the Pharaohs and its top, with hieroglyphic writings. This temple was meant for the worship of Amon-Ra or Sun-god. The temples at Luxor and Abu Simbel were also very nice. The ancient Egyptians were skilled sculptors. Among their Sculptures, Sphinx was very famous. This gigantic stone statue is a

remarkable sculpture having the body of a lion with human head. The Great Sphinx stands at the doorstep of the biggest Pyramid at Gizeh. Its grave facial appearance and a ray of laughter make it unintelligible before the viewers. Besides the Sphincs, the Egyptians built huge images. Innumerable statues, animals, birds, ivory, wood and terracotta testify to the fact that the ancient Egyptians were skilled sculptors. Religion played a vital role in the life of the Egyptians. From the beginning they believed in Polytheism They worshipped around gods and goddesses. They attached divinity in creatures and worshipped them. There was an influential community of priests in Egypt to worship these gods and goddesses. Pharaoh Akhnaton or Amenhotep IV brought a revolutionary change in the field of religion. He further told that Aton had made the world beautiful and created mankind. That is why the priests considered him as their enemy. His wife Nefertiti helped him in the glorification of monotheism. After Akhnaton his son-in-law Tutankhamen also popularised monotheism in Egypt. After him, polytheism was again introduced in Egypt. The ancient-Egyptians also believed in life after death. That is why they built Pyramid. Osiris was sending a man to heaven or hell after judgement. The Egyptians also believed in deeds. The result of good deeds led a human being to heaven and bad deeds, to hell. The ancient Egyptians had also attained celebrity in the field of Philosophy. Ptahotep was the greatest philosopher of that time. He was the provincial ruler of Memphis. Much before Confucious, Socrates and Buddha Ptahotep had discussed the philosophy of life. The people of ancient Egypt were aware about the postal system. The study of Papyrus leads historians to believe that the people of that land were sending message. This conclusively proves that the Egyptians were well aware about the postal service. The historians accompanied the Pharaoes to the battle field and recorded their achievements. By deciphering it the French palaeographer Champollion had discerned many facts regarding the Egyptian civilisation. The history of different royal dynasties is known due to this historiography. Thus, the ancient Egyptians were trend setters of history writing. In the field of agriculture the Egyptians also excelled. They were skilled agriculturists. They had invented plough and hoe. The chief crops grown by them were wheat, barley flax.

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3: World History/Ancient Civilizations - Wikibooks, open books for an open world

The innovations that the ancient Mesopotamians pass on to later civilizations would be the wheel, writing, calendar, legal code and number system. This civilization is w idely considered to be the one of the cradles of civilization.

Map of early human migrations The specifics of Paleo-Indian migration to and throughout the Americas, including the exact dates and routes traveled, are subject to ongoing research and discussion. The few agreements achieved to date are the origin from Central Asia , with widespread habitation of the Americas during the end of the last glacial period , or more specifically what is known as the late glacial maximum , around 16, â€" 13, years before present. The genetic diversity of Amerindian indigenous groups increase with distance from the assumed entry point into the Americas. First, it shows that Upper Paleolithic Siberians came from a cosmopolitan population of early modern humans that spread out of Africa to Europe and Central and South Asia. Second, Paleoindian skeletons with phenotypic traits atypical of modern-day Native Americans can be explained as having a direct historical connection to Upper Paleolithic Siberia. The time period derives its name from the appearance of " Lithic flaked " stone tools. Stone tools , particularly projectile points and scrapers , are the primary evidence of the earliest well known human activity in the Americas. Lithic reduction stone tools are used by archaeologists and anthropologists to classify cultural periods. Pre-Columbian era and History of Mesoamerica Paleo-Indian Several thousand years after the first migrations, the first complex civilizations arose as hunter-gatherers settled into semi-agricultural communities. Identifiable sedentary settlements began to emerge in the so-called Middle Archaic period around BCE. Particular archaeological cultures can be identified and easily classified throughout the Archaic period. In the late Archaic, on the north-central coastal region of Peru, a complex civilization arose which has been termed the Norte Chico civilization , also known as Caral-Supe. It is the oldest known civilization in the Americas and one of the five sites where civilization originated independently and indigenously in the ancient world, flourishing between the 30th and 18th centuries BC. It pre-dated the Mesoamerican Olmec civilization by nearly two millennia. It was contemporaneous with the Egypt following the unification of its kingdom under Narmer and the emergence of the first Egyptian hieroglyphics. Monumental architecture, including earthwork platform mounds and sunken plazas have been identified as part of the civilization. Archaeological evidence points to the use of textile technology and the worship of common god symbols. Government, possibly in the form of theocracy, is assumed to have been required to manage the region. However, numerous questions remain about its organization. In archaeological nomenclature, the culture was pre-ceramic culture of the pre-Columbian Late Archaic period. It appears to have lacked ceramics and art. Ongoing scholarly debate persists over the extent to which the flourishing of Norte Chico resulted from its abundant maritime food resources, and the relationship that these resources would suggest between coastal and inland sites. The role of seafood in the Norte Chico diet has been a subject of scholarly debate. Moseley contended that a maritime subsistence seafood economy had been the basis of society and its early flourishing. This theory, later termed "maritime foundation of Andean Civilization" was at odds with the general scholarly consensus that civilization arose as a result of intensive grain-based agriculture, as had been the case in the emergence of civilizations in northeast Africa Egypt and southwest Asia Mesopotamia. While earlier research pointed to edible domestic plants such as squash , beans , lucuma , guava , pacay , and camote at Caral, publications by Haas and colleagues have added avocado , achira , and corn Zea Mays to the list of foods consumed in the region. In , Haas and colleagues reported that maize was a primary component of the diet throughout the period of to BC. Jonathan Haas noted a mutual dependency, whereby "The prehistoric residents of the Norte Chico needed the fish resources for their protein and the fishermen needed the cotton to make the nets to catch the fish. Mann surveyed the literature at the time, reporting a date "sometime before BC, and possibly before BC" as the beginning date for the formation of Norte Chico. He notes that the earliest date securely associated with a city is BC, at Huaricanga in the inland Fortaleza area. The Norte Chico civilization began to decline around BC as more powerful centers appeared to the south and north along its coast, and to the east within the Andes Mountains.

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4: Civilizations | PBS

The mysterious Olmec civilization, located in ancient Mexico, prospered in Pre-Classical (Formative) Mesoamerica from c. BCE to c. BCE and is generally considered the forerunner of all subsequent Mesoamerican cultures including the Maya and Aztecs.

Maps telling the story of Ancient Mesopotamia Overview and Timeline of Ancient Mesopotamian Civilization Mesopotamia is one of the cradles of human civilization. Here, the earliest cities in world history appeared, about BCE. Timeline of Ancient Mesopotamian civilization: The first city-states gradually develop in southern Mesopotamia. This is the achievement of the Sumerian people. Writing begins to be developed. At first this is based on pictograms, and takes about a thousand years to evolve into a full cuneiform script. King Sargon of Akkad starts conquering the first empire in world history. The empire reaches its height in c. The city of Ur becomes the centre of a powerful Mesopotamian state. It soon falls into decline. This marks the decline of the Sumerians as the Amorites , a nomadic people, start moving into Mesopotamia. King Hammurabi of Babylon conquers a large empire. Hammurabi is famous for the law code which he issues. His empire begins to decline immediately after his death. After years the kingdom of Assyria conquers northern Mesopotamia from the Mitanni From Nomadic peoples such as the Aramaeans and the Chaldeans overrun much of Mesopotamia. The kingdoms of Babylon and Assyria go into temporary decline. Please see the article on Assyrian civilization for later developments within Mesopotamia. The region is a vast, dry plain through which two great rivers, the Euphrates and Tigris, flow. These rivers rise in mountain ranges to the north before flowing through Mesopotamia to the sea. As they approach the sea, the land becomes marshy, with lagoons, mud flats, and reed banks. Today, the rivers unite before they empty into the Persian Gulf, but in ancient times the sea came much further inland, and they flowed into it as two separate streams. As a result, much of it has been â€" and is still â€" home to herders of sheep and goat. These nomads move from the river pastures in the summer to the desert fringes in the winter, which get some rain at this time of year. At various times they have had a large impact on Mesopotamian history. Near the rivers themselves, the soil is extremely fertile. It is made up of rich mud brought down by the rivers from the mountains, and deposited over a wide area during the spring floods. When watered by means of irrigation channels, it makes some of the best farmland in the world. The marshy land near the sea also makes very productive farmland, once it had been drained. Here, the diet is enriched by the plentiful supply of fish to had from the lagoons and ponds. It is this geography which gave rise to the earliest civilization in world history. Agriculture is only possible in the dry climate of Mesopotamia by means of irrigation. With irrigation, however, farming is very productive indeed. A dense population grew up here along the Tigris and Euphrates and their branches in the centuries after BC. By BC, cities had appeared. The surplus food grown in this fertile landscape enabled the farming societies to feed a class of people who did not need to devote their lives to agriculture. These were the craftsmen, priests, scribes, administrators, rulers and soldiers who made civilization possible. Language and Writing of Ancient Mesopotamia At the time when civilization first arose in Mesopotamia, the population was divided into two distinct groups: It was the Sumerian-speakers who lived near the great rivers, and it was they who built the first cities. Their language therefore became the first to be written down in world history. They first appeared around BCE. By BCE the pictograms of which there were more than a thousand had become highly stylized, and were losing their original meanings. This was written by means of triangular-tipped stylus tools being pressed onto wet clay, and the symbols which had been reduced to a more manageable or so were highly stylized and abstract. Early Mesopotamian writing The Schoyen Collection Learning to write in cuneiform was a long and rigorous process, and literacy was confined to a small elite of priests and officials. Click here for more on the historical context in which writing first developed. Cuneiform was at first written in the Sumerian language. For more than a millennium Sumerian retained importance as the language of administration, religion and high culture. However, in the centuries after BCE, it increasingly fell out of everyday use. The waxing and waning of these languages reflected population movements within Mesopotamia, and to the rise and fall of ruling kingoms and empires with which they were linked. As each language fell into decline in everyday use, it retained its useage

amongst the conservative temple priests â€” much like Latin was used in the monasteries of Medieval Europe long after the rest of society had moved on. The cuneiform script, first developed by the Sumerians, remained in use, adapted for each successive language. Government of Ancient Mesopotamia One of the most remarkable things about Mesopotamian civilization is that here, right at the dawn of recorded history, we find states which organized their populations more tightly than all but a very few in subsequent ages. Politically, the each Sumerian city formed its own city-state , composed of the city itself and the farmland for several miles around. These city-states were fiercely independent from one another, and warfare between them was frequent. Priests and bureaucrats In early Sumerian cities, the temple stood at the very centre of public life, both political and religious. The god of the city was held to own the city; in practice, this translated into the temple controlling the productive land of the city-state. If this is correct, then we have here as near a communist state as we ever get in history. Whatever the true situation and it probably varied from city to city the temple acted as a major centre of distribution: In these circumstances the first bureaucracies in history emerged. Scribes and accountants were needed to keep track of what was being brought into and sent out of the temple store houses. They left behind them thousands and thousands of documents on clay tablets, the majority of them as yet unstudied. The temple would also have employed a large number of menial labourers, as well as skilled craftsmen, and probably even traders who were dispatched to barter with peoples further afield for much needed building materials and other products. The remains of the ancient ziggurat temple at the great Mesopotamian city of Ur Photo: Hardnfast Kings By the mid-third millennium, the political dominance of the temple was seriously modified by the rise of kingship in all the Mesopotamian city-states. Exactly how this first came about is unknown, but it seems likely that this development was linked to the endemic warfare that set in between city-states at this time attested by the appearance of city walls. It may have been that the high priests of the temples â€” who, in an age when politics and religion were deeply entwined would always have been highly political figures â€” became more and more important as the people of the city looked to them for military leadership; or it may have been that gifted war-leaders were given or seized pre-eminent power in the states. In any event, during the early third millennium BCE kingship arose in all the city-states, and in subsequent centuries became gathered more and more power and status to themselves judging by the ever-larger palaces that they built. Accompanying this process was the alienation of land away from the temples, with the growth of large estates in the hands of rulers, and later of private individuals. Other aspects of economic life, such as trade and craftwork, followed a similar course. Hammurabi enthroned as king of Babylon by the god, Shamash The Louvre The king was held to be the earthly representative of the patron god of the city. He was a sacred being, and to disobey him was to disobey the god. His primary duty was to ensure that the people served their god properly. Because the people believed themselves to be the slaves of their god, they were also viewed as being slaves of the king. However, the king was also seen as the shepherd of his people, and his duty was not simply to ensure their obedience; it was also to provide justice and order, to protect property, and of course to defend the people from attack. Larger states From time to time, one of these city-states would succeed in conquering its neighbours, with the conquering ruler becoming acknowledged by other kings as their overlord, or high king. Extensive states would thus be formed temporarily, enduring for a generation or two. However, holding such conquests together was hard, in the face of invasions from the surrounding mountains or deserts, or from rebellions from within. Mesopotamia would soon fall back into its normal patchwork of small states. As time went by, however, the independence of the city-states was gradually undermined as more enduring states covering many cities arose. From the early 2nd millennium, southern Mesopotamia was usually unified under the control of various dynasties, ruling from the large city of Babylon. As a result, this region came to be called Babylonia. Some time later, northern Mesopotamia came to be dominated by the Assyrians. Administration Mesopotamian rulers had wide duties. Not only had they to maintain law and order, but they had to ensure that the canals and irrigation systems were in proper working order, so that agriculture could thrive. As a result, much of the bureaucratic apparatus that had grown up to serve the temple was now under the orders of the king, to assist him in fulfilling his awesome responsibilities. The Sumerian city-states had a complex hierarchy of scribes and officials to look after the complex workings of the temple and royal government. Most notably, Ur, at the height of its power under

Shulgi reigned BCE , had a large and elaborate bureaucracy to administer the remarkably centralized state it had built up. A few centuries later, Hammurrabi , king of Babylon BCE also had a large organization of officials to assist him rule his empire. By this date, Mesopotamian states also had a regular postal system at their service. To sustain the state apparatus, Mesopotamian landowners had to pay the king a portion of the crops they grew. Also, the king owned large estates from which he could draw income. The individual cities were also responsible for the upkeep of their local irrigation systems, and could raise their own labour for this. To meet their local government needs, the subordinate cities could impose their own taxes and dues, as well as levy duties on local trade. Law One of the major contributions of ancient Mesopotamia to government practice was the development of written law codes. However, this code drew on earlier codes going back to the Sumerian city-states of the 3rd millennium BCE. Excerpt from Hammurabis Code The Louvre: From them, we know a great deal about the Mesopotamian legal system. Cases were heard by judges appointed by the king; in important cases, a panel of judges was appointed.

5: Classical civilizations - China, India, and the Mediterranean | CourseNotes

The earliest civilizations that arose in the world developed in the late fourth and the third millennia BC in parts of Asia and north Africa.

He said that the world crisis was from humanity losing the ethical idea of civilization, "the sum total of all progress made by man in every sphere of action and from every point of view in so far as the progress helps towards the spiritual perfecting of individuals as the progress of all progress". The abstract noun "civilization", meaning "civilized condition", came in the s, again from French. The first known use in French is in , by Victor Riqueti, marquis de Mirabeau , and the first use in English is attributed to Adam Ferguson , who in his Essay on the History of Civil Society wrote, "Not only the individual advances from infancy to manhood, but the species itself from rudeness to civilisation". In the late s and early s, during the French Revolution , "civilization" was used in the singular , never in the plural, and meant the progress of humanity as a whole. This is still the case in French. Already in the 18th century, civilization was not always seen as an improvement. One historically important distinction between culture and civilization is from the writings of Rousseau , particularly his work about education, Emile. Here, civilization, being more rational and socially driven, is not fully in accord with human nature , and "human wholeness is achievable only through the recovery of or approximation to an original prediscursive or prerational natural unity" see noble savage. From this, a new approach was developed, especially in Germany, first by Johann Gottfried Herder , and later by philosophers such as Kierkegaard and Nietzsche. This sees cultures as natural organisms, not defined by "conscious, rational, deliberative acts", but a kind of pre-rational "folk spirit". Civilization, in contrast, though more rational and more successful in material progress, is unnatural and leads to "vices of social life" such as guile, hypocrisy, envy and avarice. Social scientists such as V. Gordon Childe have named a number of traits that distinguish a civilization from other kinds of society. Andrew Nikiforuk argues that "civilizations relied on shackled human muscle. It took the energy of slaves to plant crops, clothe emperors, and build cities" and considers slavery to be a common feature of pre-modern civilizations. It is possible but more difficult to accumulate horticultural production, and so civilizations based on horticultural gardening have been very rare. A surplus of food permits some people to do things besides produce food for a living: A surplus of food results in a division of labour and a more diverse range of human activity, a defining trait of civilizations. However, in some places hunter-gatherers have had access to food surpluses, such as among some of the indigenous peoples of the Pacific Northwest and perhaps during the Mesolithic Natufian culture. It is possible that food surpluses and relatively large scale social organization and division of labour predates plant and animal domestication. Compared with other societies, civilizations have a more complex political structure, namely the state. The ruling class , normally concentrated in the cities, has control over much of the surplus and exercises its will through the actions of a government or bureaucracy. Morton Fried , a conflict theorist and Elman Service , an integration theorist, have classified human cultures based on political systems and social inequality. This system of classification contains four categories [28] Hunter-gatherer bands, which are generally egalitarian. Highly stratified structures, or chiefdoms , with several inherited social classes: Civilizations, with complex social hierarchies and organized, institutional governments. Living in one place allows people to accumulate more personal possessions than nomadic people. Some people also acquire landed property , or private ownership of the land. Because a percentage of people in civilizations do not grow their own food, they must trade their goods and services for food in a market system, or receive food through the levy of tribute , redistributive taxation , tariffs or tithes from the food producing segment of the population. Early human cultures functioned through a gift economy supplemented by limited barter systems. By the early Iron Age , contemporary civilizations developed money as a medium of exchange for increasingly complex transactions. In a village, the potter makes a pot for the brewer and the brewer compensates the potter by giving him a certain amount of beer. In a city, the potter may need a new roof, the roofer may need new shoes, the cobbler may need new horseshoes, the blacksmith may need a new coat and the tanner may need a new pot. These people may not be personally acquainted with one another and their needs may not occur all at the

same time. A monetary system is a way of organizing these obligations to ensure that they are fulfilled. From the days of the earliest monetarized civilizations, monopolistic controls of monetary systems have benefited the social and political elites. Writing , developed first by people in Sumer , is considered a hallmark of civilization and "appears to accompany the rise of complex administrative bureaucracies or the conquest state". Like money, writing was necessitated by the size of the population of a city and the complexity of its commerce among people who are not all personally acquainted with each other. However, writing is not always necessary for civilization, as shown the Inca civilization of the Andes, which did not use writing at all except from a complex recording system consisting of cords and nodes instead: Aided by their division of labour and central government planning, civilizations have developed many other diverse cultural traits. These include organized religion , development in the arts , and countless new advances in science and technology. Through history, successful civilizations have spread, taking over more and more territory, and assimilating more and more previously-uncivilized people. Nevertheless, some tribes or people remain uncivilized even to this day. These cultures are called by some " primitive ", a term that is regarded by others as pejorative. Anthropologists today use the term " non-literate " to describe these peoples. Civilization has been spread by colonization , invasion , religious conversion , the extension of bureaucratic control and trade , and by introducing agriculture and writing to non-literate peoples. Some non-civilized people may willingly adapt to civilized behaviour. But civilization is also spread by the technical, material and social dominance that civilization engenders. Assessments of what level of civilization a polity has reached are based on comparisons of the relative importance of agricultural as opposed to trade or manufacturing capacities, the territorial extensions of its power, the complexity of its division of labour , and the carrying capacity of its urban centres. Secondary elements include a developed transportation system, writing, standardized measurement, currency, contractual and tort -based legal systems, art, architecture, mathematics, scientific understanding, metallurgy , political structures and organized religion. In a modern-day context, "civilized people" have been contrasted with indigenous people or tribal societies. Cultural area "Civilization" can also refer to the culture of a complex society, not just the society itself. Every society, civilization or not, has a specific set of ideas and customs, and a certain set of manufactures and arts that make it unique. Civilizations tend to develop intricate cultures, including a state -based decision making apparatus, a literature , professional art , architecture , organized religion and complex customs of education , coercion and control associated with maintaining the elite. A world map of major civilizations according to the political hypothesis Clash of Civilizations by Samuel P. Huntington The intricate culture associated with civilization has a tendency to spread to and influence other cultures, sometimes assimilating them into the civilization a classic example being Chinese civilization and its influence on nearby civilizations such as Korea, Japan and Vietnam. Many civilizations are actually large cultural spheres containing many nations and regions. Many historians have focused on these broad cultural spheres and have treated civilizations as discrete units. Early twentieth-century philosopher Oswald Spengler , [32] uses the German word Kultur, "culture", for what many call a "civilization". Cultures experience cycles of birth, life, decline and death, often supplanted by a potent new culture, formed around a compelling new cultural symbol. Spengler states civilization is the beginning of the decline of a culture as "the most external and artificial states of which a species of developed humanity is capable". Toynbee in the mid-twentieth century. Toynbee explored civilization processes in his multi-volume A Study of History , which traced the rise and, in most cases, the decline of 21 civilizations and five "arrested civilizations". Civilizations generally declined and fell, according to Toynbee, because of the failure of a "creative minority", through moral or religious decline, to meet some important challenge, rather than mere economic or environmental causes. Huntington defines civilization as "the highest cultural grouping of people and the broadest level of cultural identity people have short of that which distinguishes humans from other species". Civilizations can be seen as networks of cities that emerge from pre-urban cultures and are defined by the economic, political, military, diplomatic, social and cultural interactions among them. Any organization is a complex social system and a civilization is a large organization. Systems theory helps guard against superficial but misleading analogies in the study and description of civilizations. These spheres often occur on different scales. For example, trade networks were, until the nineteenth century, much larger than either

cultural spheres or political spheres. Extensive trade routes, including the Silk Road through Central Asia and Indian Ocean sea routes linking the Roman Empire , Persian Empire , India and China, were well established years ago, when these civilizations scarcely shared any political, diplomatic, military, or cultural relations. The first evidence of such long distance trade is in the ancient world. Many theorists argue that the entire world has already become integrated into a single " world system ", a process known as globalization. Different civilizations and societies all over the globe are economically, politically, and even culturally interdependent in many ways. There is debate over when this integration began, and what sort of integration â€" cultural, technological, economic, political, or military-diplomatic â€" is the key indicator in determining the extent of a civilization. David Wilkinson has proposed that economic and military-diplomatic integration of the Mesopotamian and Egyptian civilizations resulted in the creation of what he calls the "Central Civilization" around BCE. According to Wilkinson, civilizations can be culturally heterogeneous, like the Central Civilization, or homogeneous, like the Japanese civilization. What Huntington calls the "clash of civilizations" might be characterized by Wilkinson as a clash of cultural spheres within a single global civilization. Others point to the Crusades as the first step in globalization. The more conventional viewpoint is that networks of societies have expanded and shrunk since ancient times , and that the current globalized economy and culture is a product of recent European colonialism. History of the world The notion of world history as a succession of "civilizations" is an entirely modern one. In the European Age of Discovery , emerging Modernity was put into stark contrast with the Neolithic and Mesolithic stage of the cultures of the New World , suggesting that the complex states had emerged at some time in prehistory. Gordon Childe defined the emergence of civilization as the result of two successive revolutions: Neolithic , Bronze Age , and Cradle of Civilization At first, the Neolithic was associated with shifting subsistence cultivation, where continuous farming led to the depletion of soil fertility resulting in the requirement to cultivate fields further and further removed from the settlement, eventually compelling the settlement itself to move. In major semi-arid river valleys, annual flooding renewed soil fertility every year, with the result that population densities could rise significantly. Mesopotamia is the site of the earliest developments of the Neolithic Revolution from around 10, BCE, with civilizations developing from 6, years ago. This area has been identified as having "inspired some of the most important developments in human history including the invention of the wheel , the development of cuneiform script, mathematics , astronomy and agriculture. This " urban revolution " marked the beginning of the accumulation of transferrable surpluses, which helped economies and cities develop. It was associated with the state monopoly of violence, the appearance of a soldier class and endemic warfare, the rapid development of hierarchies, and the appearance of human sacrifice. The transition from complex cultures to civilizations, while still disputed, seems to be associated with the development of state structures, in which power was further monopolized by an elite ruling class [42] who practised human sacrifice. A parallel development took place independently in the Pre-Columbian Americas , where the Mayans began to be urbanised around BCE, and the fully fledged Aztec and Inca emerged by the 15th century, briefly before European contact.

TO LATER CIVILIZATIONS? pdf

6: What innovations did ancient Mesopotamians pass on to later civilizations? Select

The Olmec civilization thrived along Mexico's gulf coast from approximately B.C. and is considered the parent culture of many of the important Mesoamerican cultures that came after, including the Aztec and Maya. From their great cities, San Lorenzo and La Venta, Olmec traders spread their.

Although it is unlikely that we will ever know if the Muslims played a role in the development of the telescope, there are several well documented artistic and scientific accomplishments that were either discovered or perfected during The Golden Age of Islam During this time, Islamic scholars translated Greek, Indian and Persian texts, studied them, and helped to further investigations in the areas of math, science and medicine. The Renaissance and the Scientific Revolution in Europe drew upon the discoveries and contributions made by the Muslims to the fields of mathematics and the sciences. Yet these accomplishments often remain unappreciated. The editors at Scientific History Magazine are delighted that Time magazine has chosen Albert Einstein as Person of the twentieth century. We feel that often history overlooks the importance of scientists and mathematicians in changing the direction of civilization. Scientific History would like to run a feature on all the people who have contributed to the fields of science and mathematics for the last years. To begin this project, the editors want the staff to begin researching the contributions made by the Muslims during the Golden Age of Islam They feel the best approach would be to break into teams that investigate the various fields, and then submit papers about the people and contributions of the Islamic World during this time. The editors will then ask the writers to present their findings in order to chose who they might feature as the Person of the Century for these years in Scientific History. You will select one of the fields of study: Geometry, Algebra, Medicine or Astronomy. You will research that field of study using individualized questionnaires that will guide your data collection process. That information will then be used to compose a written report. After you have written a report you will work with a group of others who have investigated the same contribution and prepare a presentation. For this presentation you may utilize a variety of multimedia tools. Individual questionnaires for each topic. Begin by reading all the questions. You will find that the information is located in several places, so you will need to keep them in mind while either visiting the Web sites or reading over printed material. Fill the answers out in your own words so that you can use it either for the written report or the presentation. When did the Muslims perfect geometry and geometric art? Has geometric art left on impact on the world today? What is the repeat unit of design? In what specific buildings would you be sure to find examples of geometric art? What feature of a mosque would be decorated with geometric designs? Describe the geometry used to design the Taj Mahal. Why is geometry important to our world today? What Muslim excelled in the area of geometry? Islamic Algebra Questions How might "the science of balancing and restoration" be important to the Islamic faith? What is one of the most basic concepts of algebra that was developed by the Arabs? What basic concepts of algebra were developed by the Muslims? What Muslim was famous for his work in advancing algebra? What did he do? What other contribution did the Muslims make to the field of mathematics? How is algebra used today? Islamic Medicine Questions What is the connection of medicine to the Islamic religion? How did Al-Razi contribute to the field of medicine? What book was Ibn Sina famous for writing? When did the improvements in medicine take place? What were some of the specific improvements the Muslims made to hospitals? What were some of the other benefits made to medicine by the Muslims? Who was a famous Muslim "doctor"? Why are these improvements important to us today? Islamic Astronomy Questions What is the connection between the religion of Islam and the changing phases of the moon? When were the major advances in astronomy made by the Muslims? What is an astrolabe? What did Muslim astronomers think about the Ptolemic system of astronomy? What famous Western astronomers built upon Muslim observations and theories about the system of the universe? Why are the contributions important to our present day understanding of astronomy? Who benefitted from the astronomical research done by the Muslims? Who was one of the most notable Muslims astronomers? What did he discover? Why is astronomy important to our world today? Please note that you do not write "introduction", "body paragraphs" or "conclusion" in your actual paper. The outline is to help you organize

these thoughts! Remember that your introduction should clearly show what your report is about. It should not begin with a sentence such as: My report is about astronomy. It should let the reader know the main ideas to be covered in the report without going into all the details. Begin by introducing the significance of this Arab contribution Be sure to establish when this contribution took place Identify how this topic is connected to the Islamic religion Body Paragraph A Body paragraphs should focus in on one main idea. Begin with a topic sentence and then provide details to support or give examples of this main idea. Your body paragraphs provide evidence from the research of what this topic or scientific accomplishment was, when it happened, who was involved or how it is important. We must know the facts from the past to explore how they fit into our world today. Facts that support the topic sentence 3. Facts that support the topic sentence 4. Do you ever save your favorite food for the last bite? Well, the conclusion is the tastiest last bite of your favorite food. Be sure to let your brilliance show when you summarize all the main ideas from the previous paragraphs. The conclusion should now be shaped by all the main ideas, and hopefully will lead the reader into a deeper understanding of the overall topic. Summarize main ideas 3. Restate the long- lasting effects of Arab contributions to this topic 4. Restate the importance of this topic or science to our present day.

TO LATER CIVILIZATIONS? pdf

7: Ancient Mesopotamia saw the Babylonian and Assyrian civilizations

Civilizations first appeared in Mesopotamia (what is now Iraq) and later in Egypt. Civilizations thrived in the Indus Valley by about BCE, in China by about BCE and in Central America (what is now Mexico) by about BCE.

During this period of Egyptian history the Pharaohs were absolute rulers. The Old Kingdom failed at around BC for a number of reasons. These included the long life span of Pepi II, who ruled 94 years. Pepi II lived to be about years of age, outliving many of his heirs. Additionally, the lower Nile inundation became irregular and led to failed harvests, which may have been caused by a drier climate. The First Intermediate Period[edit] Monarches competed for control of Egypt and civil wars were common. Famines were common during this period and it is called the dark age of Egyptian History. It lasted from BC. The Pharaohs period of this period called themselves good shepherds and they were not as powerful as they were during the Old Kingdom. Their pyramids were smaller. The Middle Kingdom ended because of weak Pharaohs and an invasion by Asiantic people called the Hyksos. This period lasted from BC. Later his son Tutankhamen restored the old religion, Tutankhamen died at 18 leaving no heirs to the throne. He ruled for 67 years. He protected Egypt from invasion. About BC the New Kingdom ended. These semi-nomadic peoples domesticated wheat, barley, sheep, goat and cattle. Pottery was in use by the 6th millennium BC. Their settlement consisted of mud buildings that housed four internal subdivisions. Burials included elaborate goods such as baskets, stone and bone tools, beads, bangles, pendants and occasionally animal sacrifices. Figurines and ornaments of sea shell, limestone, turquoise, lapis lazuli, sandstone and polished copper have been found. By the 4th millennium BC we find much evidence of manufacturing. Technologies included stone and copper drills, updraft kilns, large pit kilns and copper melting crucibles. Button seals included geometric designs. Indus Valley civilization[edit] By BC a pre-Harappan culture emerged, with trade networks including lapis lazuli and other raw materials. Villagers domesticated numerous other crops, including peas, sesame seed, dates, and cotton, plus a wide range of domestic animals, including the water buffalo which still remains essential to intensive agricultural production throughout Asia today. There is also evidence of sea-going craft. Judging from the dispersal of artifacts the trade networks integrated portions of Afghanistan, the Persian coast, northern and central India, Mesopotamia see Meluhha and Ancient Egypt see Silk Road. Archaeologists studying the remains of two men from Mehrgarh, Pakistan, discovered that these peoples in the Indus Valley Civilization had knowledge of medicine and dentistry as early as circa BC. The Indus Valley Civilization gains credit for the earliest known use of decimal fractions in a uniform system of ancient weights and measures, as well as negative numbers see Timeline of mathematics. The Indus Valley Civilization boasts the earliest known accounts of urban planning. Evidence suggests efficient municipal governments. Streets were laid out in perfect grid patterns comparable to modern New York. Houses were protected from noise, odors and thieves. The sewage and drainage systems developed and used in cities throughout the Indus Valley were far more advanced than that of contemporary urban sites in Mesopotamia. The exact connection of the genesis of this civilization with the Indus Valley civilization on one hand, and a possible Indo-Aryan migration on the other hand, is the subject of disputes. Early Vedic society was largely pastoral. Later on, the society became agricultural, and was organized around four Varnas, or classes. Several small kingdoms and tribes merged to form a few large ones which were often at war with each other. In addition to the principle texts of Hinduism, the Vedas , the great Indian epics, the Ramayana and Mahabharata, the latter of which constitutes the longest poem in the world, are said to have been first written during this period, perhaps from a longer spoken tradition of unwritten recitation. The Bhagavad Gita, another primary text of Hinduism, is contained within the Mahabharata. Early Indo-Aryan presence probably corresponds to the presence of ochre coloured pottery, archaeologically. The kingdom of the Kurus marks flowering of the Vedic civilization, corresponding to the Black and Red Ware and the beginning of the Iron Age in Northern India begins, around BC, likely also contemporary with the composition of the Atharvaveda. Painted Grey Ware spread over all of Northern India marks the late Vedic period, corresponding to a wave of urbanization occurred across the Indian sub-continent, spreading from Afghanistan to Bengal, in the 7th century BC. A number of kingdoms and republics emerged across the

Indo-Gangetic plain and southern India during this period. The Mahajanapadas[edit] By BC, sixteen hereditary monarchies known as the Mahajanapadas stretched across the Indo-Gangetic plains from modern-day Afghanistan to Bangladesh. The largest of these nations were Magadha, Kosala, Kuru and Gandhara. The right of a king to his throne, no matter how it was gained, was usually legitimized through religious right and genealogies concocted by priests who ascribed to the king divine origins. Hindu rituals at that time were complicated and conducted by the priestly class. It is thought that the Upanishads, the secondary texts of ancient Hinduism, dealing mainly with philosophy, were first composed early in this period. The court language at that time was Sanskrit, while the dialects of the general population of northern India were referred to as Prakrits. In BC, Gautama Buddha gained enlightenment and thus founded Buddhism, which was initially intended as a supplement to the existing Hindu Vedic dharma. Around the same time period, in mid-6th century BC, Mahavira founded Jainism. Both religions had a simple doctrine and were preached in Prakrit which helped it gain acceptance by the masses. Though the Persians made Taxila the capital, their influence was marginal and governed the region for around years. However, costly campaigns against the forces of Porus also known as Puru , and the tired troops forced him to retreat to his empire after reaching the Beas River in Punjab. He appointed Greek governors to rule the newly acquired province to keep open trade routes between India and Greece. Chandragupta was succeeded by his son Bindusara, who expanded the kingdom over most of present day India, barring the extreme south and east. During this time, most of the subcontinent was united under a single government for the first time. The kingdom was inherited by his son Ashoka the Great who initially sought to expand his kingdom. In the aftermath of the carnage caused in the invasion of Kalinga, he renounced bloodshed and pursued a policy of non-violence or ahimsa after converting to Buddhism. The Mauryan dynasty under Ashoka was responsible for the proliferation of Buddhist ideals across the whole of East Asia and South East Asia, fundamentally altering the history and development of Asia. Ashoka the Great has been described as one of the greatest rulers the world has seen. Pusyamitra Sunga then ascended the throne. These rulers were legendary sage-kings and moral exemplars, and one of them, the Yellow Emperor, is sometimes said to be the ancestor of all Chinese people. Following this period Sima Qian relates that a system of inherited rulership was established during the Xia dynasty, and that this model was perpetuated in the successor Shang and Zhou dynasties. It is during this period of the Three Dynasties Chinese: Some archaeologists connect the Xia to excavations at Erlitou in central Henan province, where a bronze smelter from around BC was unearthed. Early markings from this period, found on pottery and shells, have been alleged to be ancestors of modern Chinese characters, but such claims are unsupported. With no clear written records to match the Shang oracle bones or the Zhou bronze vessel writings, the Xia remains poorly understood. The first, from the earlier Shang period ca. The second set, from the later Shang or Yin period, consists of a large body of oracle bone writings. Anyang in modern day Henan has been confirmed as the last of the six capitals of the Shang ca. Chinese historians living in later periods were accustomed to the notion of one dynasty succeeding another, but the actual political situation in early China is known to have been much more complicated. Hence, as some scholars of China suggest, the Xia and the Shang can possibly refer to political entities that existed at the same time, just as the early Zhou successor state of the Shang , is known to have existed at the same time as the Shang. What was the religion? The Zhou appeared to have begun their rule under a semi-feudal system. Nevertheless, power became decentralized during the Spring and Autumn Period when regional feudal lords began to assert their power, absorb smaller powers, and vie for hegemony. 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. 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 is 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. The Hittites[edit] The Hittites were the prescendants of the Caucasian Kartvelian group of nations and were the descendants of Sumerians. Their innovations in the design of chariots, moving the wheel to the centre from the back, gave them a military advantage over other civilizations. Another point of note is that the first international peace treaty was signed

by the Hittites and the Egyptians after the Battle of Kadesh. The original copy is kept in the headquarters of the United Nations. After years as a major empire in the Ancient Middle East the Hittites, crippled by the attacks of the Sea Peoples abandoned their capital, Hattusa, and seemed to vanish from history. The Assyrians eventually grew to occupy modern-day Iraq, northern Egypt, the eastern parts of Asia Minor and modern-day Jordan. Assyria started around BC with Semitic barbarians invading the area and establishing the roots for a civilization. By BC the Assyrians had firm control over most of northern Mesopotamia, but later lost it to the Babylonians. By BC, the Assyrians reached the Mediterranean coast. The Empire reached its peak at around to BC, with the conquering of northern Egypt and Babylon. By BC, their capital, Nineveh, fell to the revolting vassal states, including Babylon. Soon after, the Assyrians existed only in the history books. Though the Assyrians did not advance far in the fields of science and technology, philosophy or the arts, they were mentioned in Biblical records for being great warriors, and their tactics of war would influence later powers, such as the Persians. The empire eventually became the largest empire of the ancient world. Persepolis was the ceremonial capitol of Persia. Susa and Pasargadas also acted as capital cities at different times in Persian history. They were all in what is now Iran.

TO LATER CIVILIZATIONS? pdf

8: THE INFLUENCE OF THE ANCIENT MEDITERRANEAN CIVILIZATION ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF

Understanding the Muslims in terms of the intellectual contributions to later civilizations in the areas of science, geography, mathematics, philosophy, medicine, art and literature. to the top California Language Arts Standards- 7th Grade.

Unlike Christianity where Religion and Science are two separate elements, the study of Science has always been compatible with Islam. Many young Muslims are discouraged when they see the poor standard of living of Muslims throughout the world and their limited opportunities. They also know the undeveloped status of technology within the Muslim countries in comparison with the West. Some even go so far as to say that Islam is actually against progress and against scientific advancement. However, those Muslims who have studied the later part of Islamic history will know that this is a complete fallacy and misconception. Let us do a brief review of the contribution of Islam to civilization as we know it. His pioneering work on the system of numerals is well known as "Algorithm," or "Algorizm. Another great mathematician was Omar Khayyaam, who offered to the world geometric and algebraic solutions of the second degree. Naseeruddeen wrote the treatise on quadrilateral trigonometry, as well as plain and spherical geometry. Physics and Chemistry Kamaaluddeen examined the refraction of sunlight in raindrops and offered an explanation of the genesis of primary and secondary rainbows. The story of the invention of the pendulum and the presentation of a water clock to Emperor Charlemagne by Haaroon Ar-Rasheed is well known. The great historian Gibbons wrote in his Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire Volume 5 that the science of chemistry owes its origin and improvements to the Muslims. Science of Mechanics The development of the science of mechanics in Islam is an act of genius. Moosaa bin Shaakir described one hundred pieces of mechanical equipment in his book of artifices. He also did work on accurate weighing, and determination of the specific gravity of substances. Theory of Relativity Qaadhi Abu Bakr had developed the theory of relativity in the 8th century CE in terms of time and space by means of mathematical equations and astrophysics. Imagine, Einstein was not even born in the Western world, who propounded the same theory of relativity much later in the 20th century CE. Paper Making This was one of the earliest skills attained by the Muslims. As early as the 8th century CE, high quality paper was being manufactured in Samarqand. Egypt was known to have its first paper mill in the year CE. It can be seen in Holland preserved in the library at the University.

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9: Olmec | people | www.enganchecubano.com

What Were Some Roman Contributions to Western Civilization? Contributions of ancient Rome to Western civilization include a republican form of government, the spread of Christianity, and basic principles of architecture. In addition, the Latin language has had a far-reaching influence on modern.

An account is given of the contributions made to Mediterranean culture by all the peoples that have populated the various countries, at different moments of history. Introduction The ancient Mediterranean civilization, from ancient times to the beginning of the Middle Ages, is a result of remarkable historical events, and it is one of the most distinguished civilizations which have influenced positively a wide development of the human cultures. Many favourable circumstances have contributed to this, especially the privileged geographical location of the Mediterranean area between 3 continents, the mild and healthful climate, the inheritance of important civilizations of Mesopotamia, India and China, the facile communication by maritime routes, as well as the invention of writing. Here in parenthesis I mention what the Greek philosopher Plato states in - his writings: This lecture will therefore briefly describe in chronological order the ancient Mediterranean populations and their principal contributions, upon which the human cultures of modern times subsequently developed. First I will mention the Egyptians. T he Egyptians The ancient Egyptians were the first in techniques of building, architecture to combine sculpture and painting. Their techniques were formulated prior to B. The pyramid of a sovereign was begun as soon as he ascended the throne. In painting, a monumental treatment was given to designs, many in colour. There was a rapid development of the stylistic conventions which characterize Egyptian art, throughout its history. Crete developed its greatest prosperity about 1? The famous palaces of Cnossus, Phaestos and other cities, their indelible colours preserved as in the original state, exhibit architecture and engineering of the highest order. The Phoenicians The Phoenicians, who achieved a high level of activity in B. They invented the alphabet, which was later taken over by the Greeks, and the use of symbols for sounds, in place of clumsier cuneiform shapes or hieroglyphics, was a tremendous advance. They knew the art of smelting and working gold, which was washed down by the sand of the river Pactolus. Their last ruler was Croesus. Their supreme achievement was in religion, and the Bible became a precious legacy to Western civilization. Frequently moving from place to place, they absorbed local civilizations, to take advantage of their knowledge. Judaism, an older religion, gave basic principles to the younger faiths, Christianity and Islam. The island of Cyprus Excavation has proved the existence of cultures from B. In the ancient period after B. The Phoenicians settled in B. Under Alexander the Great B. Then Cyprus became a centre of commerce, and a centre of the cult of Aphrodite. Syria and Lebanon The Canaanites, following the Amorites, called Phoenicians by the Greeks because of the red and blue purple colour of their merchandise, entered Syria and Lebanon in the middle of the 3rd millenium B. Later, by B. Their later activity, as merchants and colonizers along the seashores of the Mediterranean, and the invention of the alphabet have already been described at the beginning of this lecture. Later, the Hebrews, the Assyrians, Alexander the Great, and, finally, the Romans conquered the region. In Lebanon, from ancient times B. In Syria, the Seleucids, after Alexander the Great, formed colonies, successfully introducing the Hellenistic civilization. Christianity later exerted its influence. Subsequently, largely converted to Islam, Damascus became the capital of Syria and a period of great splendour began. By using educated men who knew the Greek language, they achieved the translation of famous Greek philosophers. In this way Aristotle first became known to European people, through wise Arab translators, and Arabic cultural development proceeded rapidly. Philosophy, mathematics, law, history and science were also developed. No ancient power ever attempted the complete conquest of Arabia, because of the formidable difficulties of crossing the deserts. The Persian Empire This empire, which extended as far as the Black Sea, tried to gain a foothold by attacking Greece, but the valour of Athens and Sparta foiled this ambition. Its contribution was mostly religious, in a faith known as Zoroastrianism: The Classical Period between B. Incredible progress was made. There was the first approach to the study of science, the arts and literary forms, as also to the practice and philosophy of government. In this period, especially between and B. They also established the study of philosophy, by -raising basic questions regarding the nature of truth, justice

and destiny. This period was called the Golden Age. He entered Syria and Egypt, where he was acknowledged as the son of Amon-Ra, and founded the city of Alexandria. He then went into North India, and with a fleet crossed the unknown route to the head of the Persian Gulf. The Romans In B. Later, they dominated Spain, Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica and the northern shores of Africa, and became an indisputable power in the Mediterranean. A Graeco-Roman period was thus created, dominating the Mediterranean region. The Roman colony was an integral part of the Empire, and the Romans sought to assimilate native cultures with their own, in some cases bestowing Roman citizenship upon the native born. Settlements on the Mediterranean coast, notably Marseilles, were made by the Phoenicians and the Greeks. Later it was colonized by Rome, and in the 2nd century B. Gaul accepted Latin speech and developed a Gallo-Roman civilization. The merge, mostly with Franks, contributed to the construction of a new nation, with the support of the Christian religion. Later France was united nationally and linguistically, with its own intellectual personality, and culture began to develop. Literature developed after A. Spain During the age of colonization, soon after B. In the south and east, t e indigenous Spanish population developed a separa e culture. Iberian culture reached its heights duri t e 3rd and 2nd centuries B. Spain occupies a nota le place in the history of education. The fusion of the Roman and Spanish peoples led to advances in philosophy and science. Later, contact with the Arabs produced a reciprocal influence which promoted joint studies and a flourishing civilization. Portugal Until the 12th century B. But later, important developments led to the birth of the Portuguese nation. At the beginning of this historical period, the area was dominated by Iron Age cultures. In the 2nd and I st centuries B. Religious tolerance was practised. Roman ways were adopted and the Latin language ultimately developed into Portuguese. Portugal became a Christian country early on, and it developed its own important culture. Morocco, Algeria, Malta Tunisia, Libya, and the island of In the lands of North Africa the earliest inhabitants were nomadic native groups who contended for regional power over the area. In the 9th century B. Hannibal, the grandson of Hamilear, destroyed Acragas and imposed complete dominion. Later he invaded Italy and marched towards Rome, but unsuccessfully. With Scipio the African the Romans reconquered Carthage. They rebuilt the city, the inhabitants became Latinized, and a civilization with a Roman culture developed. Cyrenaica in Libya was very important in ancient times, the Greeks founding Cyrene, Barca and other cities. An eminent school of philosophy which drew upon Socratic ethical views flourished in the 5th and 4th centuries B. The native population of Malta believes itself to be of Phoenician descent. The island is of great historical, archaeological and architectural interest, with contributions in turn from Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians and Romans. The Greeks, Illyrians and Dalmatians were continuously struggling against the Roman penetration. They used the Roman alphabet and accepted Christianity. After the disintegration of the Roman Empire a new era began in the history of Dalmatia. Conclusion This brief account may be concluded by the statement that the ancient Mediterranean civilization was a result of the continuous process of advancement, enhanced by the inheritance from previous civilizations, by easy maritime communication, and by the exchange of ideas through migration and colonization. As I finish my lecture, I would like to point out that meetings like the one that is starting today, besides the progress of vital medical subjects such as burns treatment, also aim at the development of individual cultures, friendly relations and cooperation for the solution of common problems, as well as reviving and promoting the spirit of Mediterranean civilization, for the benefit of all mankind.

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