



Master Course Syllabus

For additional course information, including prerequisites, corequisites, and course fees, please refer to the Catalog: <https://catalog.uvu.edu/>

Semester: Spring

Course Prefix: HIST 1500

Course Title: World History to 1500

Year: 2025

Course and Section #: 1500 Sec. 002

Credits: 3

Course Description

Serves as an introduction to pre-modern world civilization. Surveys cultural, economic, intellectual, and social history up to the year 1500, with special attention to the rise of world religions.

Course Attributes

This course has the following attributes:

- General Education Requirements
- Global/Intercultural Graduation Requirements
- Writing Enriched Graduation Requirements
- Discipline Core Requirements in Program
- Elective Core Requirements in Program
- Open Elective

Other: Class for History Majors

Instructor Information

Instructor Name: Albert Winkler

Student Learning Outcomes

Understand the development of Ancient and Medieval advancements including religious, philosophical, economic, social, artistic, political and technological

Course Materials and Texts

Text: McKay, Hill, Buckler, and Ebrey. A History of World Societies. Vol. 1 to 1600. 12th ed.

Readings: Albert Winkler "The Battle of Morgarten" Full text on google.

Albert Winkler "The Approach of the Black Death in Switzerland" Full text on google

Albert Winkler "Judicial Murder." pp. 44-63. Full text on google.

Course Requirements

Course Assignments, Assessments, and Grading Policy

Grading: Three tests and three article reviews determine grades. The tests are worth 100 points each, and the article reviews are worth 25 points each for a total of 375 points. For example, 349 points divided by 375=93%=A. 90% to 92% is an A-. 87% to 89% is a B+. 83% to 86% is a B.

Article Reviews: Write a three-page review, about 800 to 900 words, on each of the three articles by Winkler outlining its contents. Please see PAPER EXPECTATIONS.

Required or Recommended Reading Assignments

Text: McKay, Hill, Buckler, and Ebrey. A History of World Societies. Vol. 1 to 1600. 12th ed.

Readings: Albert Winkler "The Battle of Morgarten" Full text on google.

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General Description of the Subject Matter of Each Lecture or Discussion

READING AND LECTURE SCHEDULE

Jan. 7, 9 Introduction, Neolithic

Jan. 14, 16 Sumer, Mesopotamia
Chapter 1

Jan. 21, 23 Egypt, Hebrews
Chapter 2
"Battle of Morgarten" Review: Jan. 30

Jan. 28, 30 India

Chapter 3

Feb. 4, 6 China

Chapter 4

Test # 1: Feb. 7 – Take on the Canvas system

Feb. 11, 13, 18 Minoans, Mycenaeans, Greek Civilization

Feb. 20, 25 Greek Philosophy

"Black Death in Switzerland" Review: Feb. 25 – Submit on the Canvas system.

Feb. 27, March 4 Alexander, Spread of Hellenism

Chapter 4

Spring Break: March 10-14

March 6, 18 Roman Civilization & Decline of Rome

Chapter 5

Test # 2: March 19 – Take on the Canvas system

March 20, 25 Rise of Christianity, Early Middle Ages

Chapter 8

March 27, April 1 Fall of Rome, Early Middle Ages

"Judicial Murder" pp. 44-63 Review: April 9 – Submit on the Canvas system.

April 3, 8 Islam

Chapter 9

April 15, 17 High Middle Ages

April 22 Late Middle Ages, Early Renaissance

Chapters 14, 15 to page 436

Final: Scheduled for April 29 – Take on the Canvas system.

Chapters 7, 8, 14 and 15 to page 436

Dr. Winkler's Ancient Civilizations Study Guide

What is Civilization? What do people do in cities? What shall we include?

We judge civilizations' art, architecture, literature, organization, law according to our values.

But we can't judge their conduct? Always consider the victim.

I will never say it was just what Nazis did, and that we should not put our value system on them.

I will condemn such issues as murder, torture, and slavery as long as there is breath in my body.

Nothing in history is predetermined.

History uses written records, but civilization predates writing.

Paleolithic

Old stone age, chipped stone

Hunters and gatherers–Gatherers (women) get more food

People on the move, groups 30 to 50–Die young, by age 35

No time for new ideas, population limited, few children, no old age

People have a good diet and were often tall, men 5'9" women 5'4"

Neolithic

Neolithic ca. 10,000 BC–New stone age, smoothed (sanded) stone

Organization, culture, art

Göbekli Tepe–Huge temple complex in Turkey 9500 to 8000 BC

Stonehenge about 3,000 BC, many other structures

Domestication–Animals and Plants

Greatest advance of Neolithic–Greatest human advance ever?

Animals (8.7 million species of animals?)

Many animals tried but only a very few work

Dog, from wolf, about 15,000 years ago

Pig, from boar, about 10,500 years ago

House Cat from Wildcat about 9,500 years ago

Goat, from Bezoar goat, about 9,000 years ago

Sheep, from Asiatic muflon, about 9,000 years ago

Cattle, from Aurochs, about 8,000 years ago

Horse, from horse, about 6,000 years ago

Donkey, from ass, about 6,000 years ago

Dromedary camel, from camel, about 5,000 years ago

Chicken, from jungle fowl, about 4,000 years ago (10,000 species of birds)

Agriculture (Probably women) plants give more food than animals

Emmer crosses with goat grass–Get bread wheat

Wheat and barley–Harvest wild wheat

Later plant and return, later settle to care for plants

Fundamental tools–Stick (hoe), plough, scythes, hammers, saws, levers, drills

Scepters from sticks Ex. 7: 8-13 Aaron's staff (snake) eats Pharaoh's staffs (snakes)

Pottery about 6000 BC for transportation, storage, vermin protection

Settlements appear–Surplus crops–Population growth

Less varied diet, poor hygiene, shorter–Men 5'4" (were 5'9") women 5'0" (were 5'4")
Towns (cities) Jericho (Palestine) ca. 8-7000 BC
Catal Huyuk (Turkey) about 7500 BC–Obsidian for tools
First woven cloth, 6,000 people
Jarmo (Iraq) about 6000 BC
Uruk 5000 BC–First true city, Early writing
Complex political and social organization for irrigation, specialization,
government (force), organized religion, ownership
Chattel slavery–Don't even own their own bodies
Theories on how slavery developed
Mesopotamia
Land between the rivers
“Cradle of Civilization”–Egypt might have been earlier
Sumer about 5000 BC (by 3000 BC)–Language not related to any other
Farming, mud brick, irrigation
Sumer, Akadians, Babylonians, Assyrians, Neo Babylonians, Assyrians (again), Persians
Shamash-napishtim–Similar to Noah
Tabi-utul-Enlil–Similar to Job
Tagtug–Similar to Adam
Ziggurats–4000 BC First monumental architecture, get closer to the gods
Sargon–First World conqueror, 2331 BC
Writing–Advanced memory aids
Tokens 9th millennium BC, Pictographs,
Ideograms (ideas)
Cuneiform–Wedge-shaped writing–very complicated
Use of syllables
Writing–Enormous impact
Most important advance for ideas
Makes long memory and analysis possible
From Babylon–7-day week, 12-hour day, 60-second minute
Gilgamesh–First epic literature, ca. 2000 BC
Pessimistic, Search for Enkidu, lost in underworld
Hammurabi 1792-1759 BC–Law code
“Rule of righteousness...destroy the wicked...so that the strong should not harm the weak.”
Different for social status, punishments fit crimes, rough justice
Egypt
Egypt from 3110 BC to 332 BC–31 Dynasties
Protodynastic Period 3110-2664 BC
Old Kingdom 2664-2144 BC Pyramids
First intermediate 2154-2051 BC
Major drought, Nile dries up–Near anarchy, pyramids plundered
Middle Kingdom 2052-1787 BC
Second Intermediate 1785-1570 BC
Hyksos, Joseph? Hebrews?
New Kingdom 1570-1075 BC Architecture, Moses and the Exodus
Much slavery, Genesis 47: 13-26 19 “We will be the king’s slaves.” 21 “Joseph made slaves of the
people from one end of Egypt to the other.”
Late Period 1075-664 BC

Burials–Circle graves, Mastabas, Pyramids
 Sneferu ca. 2600 BC Pyramid of Meidum, collapsed–Bent Pyramid stands
 Great Pyramid of Khufu (after Sneferu) 4th Dynasty 481 ft high
 2 ½ million blocks average over 2 tons–No draft animals, no iron tools
 40 yrs 24 hr days, 8.4 minutes per block–40 yrs 12 hr days, 4.2 minutes per block
 Stunning feat–Much debate over how they did it.
 Mummies “Bitumen [tar] bodies”
 Average pharaoh was 5' 4" tall
 Book of the Dead–ca. 1500 BC to 50 BC “I have done no injustice to anyone. I have insulted no god. I have caused no tears. I have not killed.” “I have lived according to Wisdom. I have done what pleased the gods, gave bread to the hungry, water to the thirsty, clothes to the naked, offerings to the gods. I am a person with a pure mouth and pure hands.”
 Precepts of Ptah-hotep 5th Dynasty ca. 2400 BC–“Beware of consorting with women. Provide for thine house, and love thy wife that is in thy arms. Silence is more profitable to thee than abundance of speech. If thou be powerful make thyself to be honored for knowledge and for gentleness.” –Much like the book of Proverbs
 Writing–Hieroglyphics, symbols and letters
 Hieratic–A cursive, more rapid writing
 Demotic–Derived from Hieratic
 Rosetta Stone–196 BC–Key to decipherment–Greek, Hieroglyphics, and Demotic
 Hyksos after 1800 BC–Bronze, better bows, chariots
 Hatshepsut 1489-1469 BC–Able, dominates Thothmes III
 Thothmes III 1479-1425 BC, great warrior–Erases inscriptions
 Akhenaten [Amenhotep IV] reign 1353-1336 BC
 First monotheist? Aten, sun god
 Nephertiti, first attested (written) love, family life
 No war, realism in art, morality
 Ramses II reigned 1292-1225 BC–Builder, Fights in Syria,
 Increases slavery, Pharaoh of the Exodus?
 Era of Crises ca. 1200 BC
 Population decline, famine, severe drought–Peoples on the move
 Hittites (Indo-European)–Iron technology
 Sea Peoples–Hittites fall, Egypt hard pressed
 Philistines, 5 cities in Palestine, fight Hebrews
 Semitic peoples (Assyrians) begin conquests
 Indo-Europeans (Greeks) on the move
 Hebrews
 Habiru? Wanderers and outcasts
 Slaves in Egypt–Ex. 1: 11 “The Egyptians put slave drivers over them to crush their spirits with hard labor.”
 Only known successful ancient slave revolt–Exodus from Egypt to Canaan (Palestine)
 Judges–Political fragmentation–Unity under King Saul ca. 1000 BC
 David–Makes Jerusalem his capital
 Solomon ca. 965-925 BC
 Buildings, taxation, Ark to the temple
 King Solomon’s temple, destroyed 587 BC
 Northern and Southern Kingdoms–North capital at Samaria, temples
 10 tribes to Assyria 722 BC

Great Prophets, 8th to 6th centuries BC
 Jeremiah, Isaiah, Ezekiel
 Neo-Babylonia takes Judah 586 BC
 Nebuchadnezzar ca. 605 to ca. 562 BC, Jewish Diaspora
 Babylonian Exile–Bible
 Cyrus of Persia allows Jews to return 538 BC
 No more prophets after ca. 400 BC
 Rabbinical Judaism 2nd century BC–Scholar, teacher
 Hebrew Religion–Greatest Contribution
 Yahweh–(Elohim, Adonai)
 Worship is formal and personal Ex. 19: 5 “You will be my chosen people 6 a people dedicated to me alone, and you will serve me as priests.”
 Abraham covenant Genesis 15–God’s chosen people
 Hebrews not known for art and architecture but for morality
 Exodus 2: 11 “Moses . . . went out . . . He saw an Egyptian beating a Hebrew.” 12 “He killed the Egyptian.”
 Moses 1393-1273 BC?–Law giver
 Torah (Pentateuch)–613 laws
 Negative laws give freedom–May do what is not prohibited
 Exodus 20: 1-17 Ten commandments
 Moral Code–Justice, not abstract as is love
 Charity–Highest virtue
 Compassion even for the weak–Widow, orphan, stranger, poor
 Don’t cut corners. Leviticus 19: 27 “Do not cut the hair on the sides of your head or trim your beard.” Retain Corners for the poor–Leviticus 19: 9 “When you harvest your fields do not cut the grain at the edges of the fields. 10 leave them for the poor people and foreigners.”
 Deuteronomy 15:11 “There will always be poor in the land. Therefore, I command, ‘You shall open wide your hand to your brother, to the needy and to the poor in your land.’”
 Exodus 22: 21 “Do not mistreat or oppress a foreigner; remember you were foreigners in Egypt. 22 Do not mistreat any widow or orphan.” 23: 6 “Do not deny justice to a poor man when he appears in court.” Lev. 19: 14 “Do not curse a deaf man or put something in front of a blind man so as to make him stumble over it.” 18 “Do not take revenge on anyone or continue to hate him, but love your neighbor as you love yourself.”
 No Torture, dislike war
 Kosher (ritually acceptable)–No unnecessary pain
 Hunting is not strictly forbidden, but couldn’t eat it anyway
 Glorify work–Everyone should contribute
 Dislike slavery–Could not be abused, treated well
 Free in Jubilee year Deut 15: 12 “When the seventh year comes, you must let him go free. 13 When you set him free, do not send him away empty-handed. 14 Give to him generously . . . sheep, grain, and wine.” 16: 12 “Remember you were slaves in Egypt.”
 Do not sacrifice children, Genesis 22 Abraham does not sacrifice Isaac.
 Leviticus 18: 21 “Do not give any of your children to be sacrificed to Molek.”
 Not licentious Lev. 18: 20 “Do not have intercourse with another man’s wife.” 22 “No man is to have sexual relations with another man.” 23 “No man or women is to have sexual relations with an animal.”
 Hanky panky in marriage is encouraged–Christians later restrict hanky panky
 Phoenicians

Farmers to sailors–Hebrew language
 Traders, colonizers, explorers
 Carthage settled 813 BC in Tunisia
 Sailed around Africa? England and beyond? Sacrifice babies
 Spread the use of the Alphabet–First known in Egypt
 Alphabet–Great advance–Makes total literacy possible
 All alphabets based on the Phoenician, Greeks add vowels.
 China
 Isolated–Independent development
 Along Yellow (China’s sorrow) and Yangtze rivers
 Good agriculture–wheat (loess soil) and rice
 Shang Dynasty ca. 1532-ca. 1050 BC
 Writing (oracle bones) pictographs, across dialects
 Zhou Dynasty ca. 1050-221 BC
 Metal working, bronzes, chariots
 Warring States Period 402-221 BC
 Confucius 551-479 BC Analects (conversations)
 Came from grinding poverty
 We create our own future and make ourselves–Strong work ethic
 Good acts make you noble, not noble birth
 The poor can be a superior person–Have virtue and be completely honest
 Education for everyone–Oppressive government worse than a man-eating tiger
 Society and family–Person, family, community, nation, world
 Gentleman–Behavior, ritual, integrity, culture
 If you want honesty, be honest–State should support people
 Lower classes–Civil service
 Mencius ca. 370-ca. 300 BC
 People are inherently good–Pro democratic
 To love is innate in everyone
 The child and the well
 Xunzi ca. 310-ca. 215 BC
 Nature of man is evil, must be trained to be good–Anti democratic
 Qin (Ch’in) Dynasty 221-206 BC Brings peace, China unified
 Qin Shi Huang r. 220-210 BC First Emperor
 Mercury poisoning, destroys records, kills scholars
 Great Wall? 13,000 miles total?
 Agony of a nation–Lady Meng Jiang legend
 Han Dynasty 206 BC-220 AD
 Expansion, production, commerce, agricultural surplus supports large population (60 million), paper,
 block printing, water clocks
 India
 Indus Valley (Harrapan Civ.) ca. 2500-1500 BC
 Writing unbroken
 Aryans invade India ca. 1500 BC bring Hindu religion
 Varna (color)–Caste system, later by occupation and status
 Brahman–Priest
 Kshatriya–Warriors and officials
 Vaishya–Merchants, artisans

Shudra–Peasants and serfs
 Outcastes–Untouchables
 Veda (knowledge) Hymns of praise, Rigveda
 Karma–Tally of good and bad
 Samsara–Reincarnation, cycle of birth and death
 Aceticism or Yoga–Meditation to escape cycle
 Moksha–release from cycle
 Bhagavad Gita–Spiritual guide
 Buddhism
 Buddha (Siddhartha Gautama) 563-483 BC “Enlightened one”
 Scorn desire and seek good–No rebirth
 Nirvana–State of peace
 Four Noble Truths
 Life is pain, suffering–Pain from desire, greed, egoism
 Wisdom to overcome desire–Use “Eightfold Path”
 Eightfold Path
 Understand suffering–Right speech, conduct, livelihood and endeavor
 Right awareness and contemplation–Impermanence of all things
 [James L. Gardner’s walk out of Laos during Vietnam War]
 Self deprecation [Akira Kurosawa 1910-1998 Academy Awards 1990]
 Good overcomes evil–Be honest–Do not steal or lie.
 Don’t drink alcohol, be chaste
 No caste system–Missionary faith
 Scorns Prayer–No soul? Atheist?
 Greece
 Fundamental to the West–Science and philosophy
 History of Greece in two eras Hellenic to Macedonian conquest 338 BC
 Hellenistic Macedonian conquest 338 BC to Roman conquest 31 BC
 Polis–City state Acropolis–Fortress–Later public monuments
 Aegean Civilizations
 Minoan ca. 3000 (cities in 2000 BC) to ca. 1450 BC
 First European Civilization–Advanced jewelry and frescos
 Knossus (palace complex), Linear A (still unbroken)
 Perhaps destroyed by Mycenaean Greeks
 Mycenaean ca. 1650-1100 BC
 Linear B broken–Archaic form of Greek–Michael Ventris 1922-56
 Dorian Greeks ca. 1200 BC
 Dark Age 1100-800 BC Heroic Age 800-500 BC–Expansion and colonies
 Homer 8th Century BC?–First great European literature
 The Iliad and the Odyssey–Among greatest literature
 Athens
 Athenian Democracy
 Deme–Tribes (10)–Ecclesia (all citizens)–Boule (council of 500)
 Excludes women, slaves, and foreigners
 Classical period (Golden Age) 500-338 BC
 Persian Wars–Ionian revolt 499 BC
 Marathon 490 BC–Changes military tactics
 Silver mines at Laurium to build fleet

Thermopylae 480 BC–Leonidas and the 300 Spartans
 Salamis 480 BC–Persian navy destroyed–Highly significant victory
 Pericles ca. 494-429 BC
 Delian League–Athenian empire–Take money to build monuments
 Client states revolt and look to Sparta
 Peloponnesian War 431-404 BC
 Spartan victory–Devastating to Greek civilization
 Greek Civilization
 Herodotus ca. 485-425 BC “Father of History” also “First Anthropologist” “Father of Lies”
 The Histories–Persian Wars–War is heroic and manly
 Thucydides ca. 460-ca. 400 BC
 Peloponnesian War–Objective, reliable sources
 War is brutal and degrading–Speeches questionable
 Hippocrates ca. 460-ca. 370 BC Physician
 Four Humors (fluids) in balance–bleeding, purges, burning
 Art–Painting, sculpture, architecture
 Parthenon 447-432 BC–One of the most beautiful buildings ever
 Subtle aspects to compensate for visual distortions
 Blown up in 1687–Visit full-scale model in Nashville’s Centennial Park
 Drama–Our favorite art form?
 Over 100 Playwrights, Thousands of plays, only these survive
 Aeschylus 525-456 BC 7 plays of 70 (90) survive–Created drama, invents tragedy
 Sophocles 496-406 BC 7 of 113 survive–Oedipus trilogy
 Euripides ca. 480-406 BC 18 of 75 survive
 Flawed character, represents women and slaves
 Trojan Women to protest the destruction Melos 415 BC (Film in 1971)
 Aristophanes ca. 445-386 BC 11 of 42 survive
 Comedy–Lysistrata 411 BC, sleazy
 Greek Philosophy
 Sophists–Teach logic and ethics
 Socrates ca. 470-399 BC “Know Thyself” Simple searcher for truth
 Plato 427-347–Created the Academy
 Early dialogues–Euthyphro, Apology, Crito
 Middle dialogues–Phaedo, The Republic–The first feminist
 Late–The Laws
 Aristotle 384-322 BC–Created the Lyceum
 Politics, Ethics (2 books), Physics,
 On the Heavens, History of Animals
 Hellenistic
 Civil Wars in Greece 4th Cent. BC–Greece commits suicide
 Philip II of Macedonia 382-336 BC
 Battle of Chaeronea 338 BC–Philip takes Greece
 Alexander the Great, ruled 336-323 BC
 Takes Persia–Uses the Phalanx
 Alexander’s empire breaks up at his death
 Alexander establishes cities during his conquests
 250 cities established–Greek and Eastern cultures combine
 Rule of Ptolemies in Egypt was harsh

Alexandria Museum and Library–Books from ships
 Euclid ca. 300 BC–Geometry
 Archimedes ca. 287-212 BC “Eureka”–Mathematics and machinery
 Eratosthenes
 285-ca. 204 BC
 Measures circumference of the Earth–Distance to Moon and Sun
 Antikythera Device ca. 200 BC?–Computer, location of planets and eclipses
 Hero of Alexandria first century AD–Steam engine
 Hellenism and the Jews
 Antiochus Epiphanes rules ca. 175-ca. 164 BC–Seleucid King
 Wants united empire to meet threat of the Romans–Tries to destroy Judaism
 Woman with Seven Sons
 Judas Maccabeus leads revolt 167-160 BC
 Hanukkah–Restoration of the Temple
 Apocrypha (Deuterocanonical)–Secondary canon–Added later to canon
 Known mostly in Greek, not Hebrew
 14 (16) books–Catholics and Orthodox accept, Protestants reject
 Not like Pseudepigrapha (falsely attributed)–Unreliable
 Sirach (Ecclesiasticus) ca. 175 BC–Judah Ben Sirah–Ethics
 Sirach 15: 15 “If you want to, you can keep the Lord’s commands. You can decide whether you will be loyal to him or not.”
 Sirach 7: 35 “Do not hesitate to visit the sick.” Mt. 26:36 “I was sick and ye visited me.”
 Sirach 7:36 “Whatever you do, remember that some day you must die.” Lk 12:20 “Thou fool. This night thy soul shall be required of thee.”
 Sirach 9: 8 “When you see a good-looking woman look the other way. Many men have been led astray by a woman’s beauty.” “It kindles passion as if it were fire.” Mt 5: 28 “Whosoever looks on a woman to lust after her has committed adultery with her already in his heart.”
 Sirach 10: 6 “Don’t be angry with someone for every little thing he does wrong.” Mt. 5: 22 “If you are angry with your brother, you will be brought to trial.”
 Sirach 28: 2 “If you forgive someone who has wronged you, your sins will be forgiven.” Mt. 6: 14 “If you forgive men their trespasses your heavenly father will also forgive you.”
 Sirach 35: 19 “He will give every person what his thoughts and actions deserve.” Mt 15:19 “For out of the heart proceed evil thoughts.” 20 “These are the things which defile man.”
 Wisdom of Solomon–Sounds like Greek influence–Wisdom 6: 17 “Wisdom begins when you sincerely want to learn. To desire Wisdom is to love her.”
 Septuagint 2nd Century BC–Greek Bible–Translation of the 70
 Different textual tradition than the Hebrew Bible
 Rome
 Monarchy 753-509 BC–The Republic 509-31 BC–The Empire from 31 BC
 Etruscans control Rome, monarchy 753-509 BC
 Alphabet, cities, stone, arch
 Italy conquered 509-290 BC–Dozens of languages spoken
 Incorporate peoples
 Overseas Conquest in Mediterranean 282-146 BC
 Egypt taken 31 BC
 Punic Wars against Carthage–264-146 BC
 First 264-241 BC, Rome wins
 Roman fleet destroyed in a storm 255 BC
 25,000 troops, 70,000 sailors died

Second 218-201 BC
Hannibal 247-ca. 182 BC
Battle of Cannae 216 BC—Over 50,000 killed
Rome lost 100,000 men in two years
Third 149-146 BC—Carthaginian Peace, Complete destruction
Corinth destroyed 146 BC—Rome very brutal
Slavery—30% to 67% of the population
Slave gangs, harsh
Slaves have too few children maintain numbers
Tortured, crucified, killed for sport—Worked to death
A few get freedom and do well—Very unusual
No Roman writer or thinker said slaves should be freed—Couldn't see it any other way
Ephesians 6:5 “Slaves, obey your earthly masters with respect and with sincerity of heart, just as you would obey Christ.”
Slavery—“The cancer of the Ancient World”
Stifles economic, political, and social progress
Only real Roman inventions were the screw, waterwheel, and concrete
Rome's advances were refining old technology
Girl at Herculaneum—Direct evidence of abuse
Servile Wars, First 134-132 BC,
Second 104-101 BC,
Third 73-71 BC Spartacus, 6,000 crucified
Luxury—Baths, gymnasia
Roman Empire
Pax Romana 31 BC to 180 AD—Ancient world's highest achievement?
Augustus 63 BC-14 AD—Ends civil wars
Colonies, Teutoburger Forest 9 AD, Rhine and Danube
Lead poisoning? Debauchery—Suetonius ca 69-ca 120 AD The Twelve Caesars
Limes (border defense)—Hadrian's Wall
Army becomes a garrison force
Games—Gladiators, chariot races
Circus, Arenas, Colosseum 70-80 AD—Red, White, Green, Blue
Romans were very brutal people—Why? Culture? Abuse?
City of Rome—Flood, fires, famine, filth, fevers
Floods every 5 years, major floods every 25 years—No floods in Middle Ages
Frequent fires, Great Fire of 64 AD destroyed 10 of 14 districts
Famine, major bread riots 20 times in the first century of the Empire
Filth—Bodies (150 each day) left to rot and sewage
Fevers—Poor sanitation and nutrition, many diseases and early death
Average man in Pompeii was 5'5" average women 5'1"
City of Rome—No known police force, fire department, or mail service
Roman Law—Property rights, very good for upper classes
Quesitio—Putting the question (euphemism for torture) on lower classes
Paterfamilias—Father controls the family
Roads 250,000 miles total, 50,000 miles paved with stone
Architecture—Aqueducts (practical and artistic) —11 to the city of Rome
Pantheon (magnificent dome) completed ca. 126 AD
Political Assassination of Senators and Emperors

Sulla 138-78 BC kills over 500 Senators
 Of 150 Emperors from 31 BC to 1453 AD, 40% murdered
 69 Emperors from AD 14 to 395 AD, 56% murdered another 10% suicide
 Crisis in Third Century–Near collapse, Civil Wars
 Praetorian Guard makes and breaks emperors
 Barracks Emperors 20 from 235 to 84 AD–6 in 238 AD
 Plague of Cyprian 250s devastates population, fewer troops
 Frontier defenses collapse everywhere 250s AD
 Goths invade as far as Spain, Italy, Greece, and Asia
 Goths take to the sea and ravage Aegean and Black Sea
 Persians take Euphrates and Mesopotamia
 Militias thrown together for defense
 Rome breaks into three pieces
 Aurelian 270-75 AD reconquer areas, build walls around Rome
 Diocletian r. 284-305 AD also Constantine r. 306-337
 Try to fix problems, fix prices, better coinage
 Improve taxes, enlarge army, build fortifications
 Empire divided for protection–Compulsion and rigidity
 Early Christianity
 Christianity–Most important movement in history?–2.6 billion Christians today
 Teachings of equality, human rights, women’s rights, honesty, Democracy
 Basic cultural ideas even influence those who don’t believe.
 Jesus of Nazareth–Very influential in the long run
 Master teacher–use parables (story for principle or moral lesson)
 Mk 4:34 “He did not say anything to them without a parable.”
 Speaks to the poor and socially weak
 Controversial–Everyone wants Jesus to reflect their ideas
 Jesus is gone 40 days after Easter Acts 1: 9 “He was taken up before their very eyes, and a cloud hid him from their sight.”
 Pentecost to Constantine 313 AD–Spread and conflict with pagans
 St Paul (Paul of Tarsus), ca. 5–ca. 67 AD
 No Jewish law, Jesus died for all
 Broad appeal–Slaves to nobles–The poor, weak, outcast, marginalized, suffering,
 Establish hospitals, orphanages, welfare, public charities.
 Community, charity, forgiveness of sins, moral teachings, salvation
 Women treated better
 Gregory of Nyssa ca. 335–ca. 395 First to argue against slavery
 Matt. 25: 37 “Then the righteous will answer Him, ‘Lord, when did we see You hungry and feed You, or thirsty and give You something to drink? 38When did we see You a stranger and take You in, or naked and clothe You? 39When did we see You sick or in prison and visit You?’ 40And the King will reply, ‘Truly I tell you, whatever you did for one of the least of these brothers of Mine, you did for Me.’” Matt. 5: 42 “Give to him who asks you, and from him who wants to borrow from you do not turn away”
 Celibacy–Vow not to marry–Very early in the Church
 Organization, liturgy (ritual for public worship), doctrine, authority
 Jesus dodges issues Lk 12: 13 “Teacher, tell my brother to divide the inheritance with me.” 14
 “Man, who appointed me a judge or arbiter between you?”
 Teachings of the Apostles were vague and contradictory
 Hebrew Bible used–Tithing

Jewish practice influences—Sing hymns, read scriptures, light candles
 Moral teachings of philosophy
 Authority Mt. 16:18 tu es petrus “You are Peter (rock), and on this rock I will build my church and the gates of Hades will not overcome it.” 19 “I will give you the keys to the kingdom of heaven; whatever you bind on earth will be bound in heaven, and whatever you loose on earth will be loosed in heaven.”
 Matt. 18: 18 “Whatever you bind on earth shall be bound in heaven; and whatever you loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven.”
 John 20: 23 Jesus speaks to the chief disciples (Apostles) “If you forgive anyone’s sins their sins are forgiven; if you do not forgive them, they are not forgiven.”
 Council of Jerusalem ca. 50 AD—Acts 15
 Regional Synods—Conclaves of bishops, decide many issues
 Mt 18:20 “For where two or three gather in my name, there I am with them.”
 Persecutions of Christians
 Persecutions not fully explained
 Christians deny gods—Even call them demons
 Will not support worship of pagan gods
 Unfounded rumors and misunderstandings
 Scape Goats—Someone to blame
 Many regional persecutions
 Major persecutions—Nero in 64 AD, Decius in 249 AD, Valerian 257-9 AD
 The worst under Diocletian 303-313 AD
 Continued by Maximinus 270-313 AD
 Christian Martyrs build faith? Courage is admired—Torture, executions
 How bad? Over one half of Christian graves in Egypt show trauma.
 Destroy religion by destroying books—How much was lost?
 Very few manuscripts survive before 300 AD
 Luke 1:1 “Many have attempted to write about what has taken place among us.”
 Where are these accounts? Paul wrote only 14 epistles in 20 years—Hart to beleive
 Lapsi (Lapsed) sacrificed, destroyed books—What is their status?
 Constantine 288?-337 AD “Thirteenth Apostle”
 Battle of Milvian Bridge 312 AD “In this sign you will conquer.”
 Edict of Milan 313 AD—Official toleration and patronage
 Killed his wife and oldest son
 Council of Nicaea 325 AD—Many bishops come having been maimed.
 Trinitarian controversy—Athanasian Creed, common belief among Christians
 Massacre of the Princes—Constantius II (317-361 AD) kills 9 of 11 claimants to the throne
 Julian the Apostate 331?-363 AD—Last pagan emperor, popular, able
 Dies in a skirmish, so we’re Christians
 Theodosius 347-395 AD Makes Christianity the state religion in 380 AD
 Forbids Pagan worship.
 Pagans and non-orthodox Christians persecuted and destroyed.
 Reasons why Rome Fell
 Issues attract much attention—Debate goes on—List of 210 reasons
 Lament the loss of Rome more than other civilizations
 Enlightenment (Voltaire and Kant) hates the Church and the Middle Ages
 We are the children of the Enlightenment
 We are ripe for destruction like Rome—Cold War propaganda?

Edward Gibbon 1737-1794 Influenced by Enlightenment
Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire 1776-1789
Christianity saps manpower, morality weakens the state
Empire too large for administration and will fall apart
Ferdinand Lot 1866-1952 End of the Ancient World 1931 an economic theory
Balance of trade makes the West weak
Oswald Spengler 1880-1936 Decline of the West 1918 and 1920
Civilizations grow and age like an organism—Rome became too old, very doubtful
Population decline—War, less food, heavy taxation, environmental degradation, loss of soil
fertility, colder weather, land taken from cultivation, deforestation, lead poisoning
Diseases—Malaria, devastating in 5th century AD
Antonine Plague 165-180 AD—Smallpox, measles
Plague of Cyprion 250s to 260s AD—Smallpox, typhus
Roman Climate Optimum (warm, wet weather), 250 BC to 400 AD, ends
Racist—Pollution of the pure gene pool, mongrel society weaker
Racist theories lack merit, all human societies have the same potential
Political instability—No established line of succession for emperors
Lack of loyalty to Rome, German mercenaries— Army loyalty to generals
Too much luxury and hanky-panky (weak, ill, insane) make Rome weak
Billy Graham (1918-2018) World Aflame (1965) p. 20 “Mark of decaying civilizations [is] to become
obsessed with sex.” “The moral deterioration of the West will destroy us by the year 2000 A.D. even if
the Communists don’t.” p. 22 “Declining civilization is . . . with men becoming more effeminate and
women becoming more masculine.”
Highly Questionable assumptions—We don’t know what was going on.
Maybe Rome didn’t fall. It just evolved into something else.
It certainly fell in a political sense
Maybe Rome had no fatal problems
Simply unlucky and lost too many battles.
Not helpful. Why was it unlucky, and why did it lose so many battles?
Not all bad—Fall of Rome freed Western civilization
Free society, human rights, new ideas, social mobility, science, technology, democracy, representative
governments—Enlightenment
Everything that advances modern civilization was
impossible in repressive Rome
Fall of Rome
Huns (tough dudes) on the move—Germans (Goths) run into Roman Empire
Army should have about 500,000 men. Can’t get enough to serve, hire German mercenaries
Battle of Adrianople 378 AD—loss of 15,000 much less than Cannae, hard to replace
Legions becoming ineffective.
Rhine River freezes 406-7 AD Germans pour across—Gaul taken
Roman legions recalled from Britain 410 AD, never return
Stilicho (ca. 359-408 AD) father a German—Murdered, army falls apart
Visigoths under Alaric (ca. 370 to 411 AD) sack Rome 410 Visigoths to Spain
Vandals to North Africa, take Carthage 439 AD—Great loss of food
Raid the seas—Sack Rome 455 AD
Romulus Augustulus (ca. 465-ca. 511 AD) Last Roman Emperor, deposed 476 AD
Justinian 482-565 AD tries to take Rome back
Retakes Africa, Italy, and Spain in 530s

536 “Year without Summer” 530s and 540s coldest decades in the Holocene
 Plague of Justinian (Black Death) 541-9 lasts until about 750
 Population disaster, Justinian loses conquests
 Church in transition at the Fall of Rome
 Saints, maybe 12,000?—Merit left over after they die—Miracles
 Often recognized by acclamation or tradition—Rigorous examination in modern Church
 2 Kings 13:21 “When the body touched Elisha’s bones, the man came alive and stood up on his feet.” Matt. 8:15 “He touched her hand and the fever left her.” Matt. 9:21-2 Woman touches Jesus’ cloak. Mt 9:29, Lk 22:51, Mk 8:23
 Miracles as symbols of authority Lk 5:24 “But I want you to know that the Son of Man has authority on earth to forgive sins. So he said to the paralyzed man. I tell you, get up, take your mat and go home.”
 Saints as intercessors Job 42:8 “My servant Job will pray for you, and I will accept his prayer and not treat you as you deserve.” Jesus prays for his disciples Jn 17: 1 “He [Jesus] looked toward heaven and prayed.” 9 “I [Jesus] pray for them.” 15 “My prayer is that you [God] . . . protect them from the evil one.”
 Papal Prestige
 Leo I 440-461 AD Attila the Hun ca. 406-453 AD leaves Italy
 Gregory I 590-604 AD
 Religious processions—Plague abates
 Public relief, hospitals, peace with the Lombards, mission to Britain
 St. Jerome 340-419 AD—Translates the Vulgate
 St. Augustine of Hippo 354-430 AD—Most important after the Bible
 93 books—Confessions, autobiography
 “Take up and read.” Romans 13:13 “Not in rioting and drunkenness, not in chambering and wantonness, not in strife and envying; but put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ”
 First to think of time—On the Teacher, dialogue with Audeodatus
 Sack of Rome in 410 AD—City of God to defend the faith
 Big proponent of persecution
 “That all superstition of pagans and heathens should be annihilated is what God wants, God commands, God proclaims!”
 Letter 93 to Vicentius
 Many use it as a justification (excuse?)
 1 Corinthians 5: 5 Someone had slept with his father’s wife. “Hand this man over to Satan for the destruction of the flesh, so that his spirit may be saved in the day of the Lord.”
 Luke 14: 23 Parable of the great feast “Go out to the roads and country lanes and compel [force, make, urge, constrain] them to come in.”
 Luke 19: 27 Parable of the talents (gold coins) “But those enemies of mine who did not want me to reign over them, bring them here and slay [execute, kill, slaughter, cut to pieces] them in my presence.”
 John 15: 6 “If a man abide not in me, he is cast forth as a branch, and is withered; and men gather them, and cast them into the fire, and they are burned.”
 Donatist Church destroyed
 Monasticism very influential in Christian Europe
 Benedict of Nursia 480-543 AD—Benedictine Rule
 Monte Cassino, ideal monastery—Destroyed in 1944
 Simple conduct, bells, practical and works in many places
 Scriptorium (place for writing) May copy books
 Islam

Islam is the religion, Muslim is a member of the religion
 Mohammed ca. 571-631 AD
 Visions, successor to Moses and Jesus
 Ka'ba–Sacred stone in Mecca
 Hjra 622 AD–Mohammed goes from Mecca to Medina
 Qur'an–Simple doctrines
 Day of Judgment–Damn burn
 Heaven is very sensual–Oasis, cool water, plenty of women and boys
 Five tenets of the faith
 Statement of faith, 1. “There is no god but Allah and Mohammed is his prophet.”
 2. Pray 5 times each day 3. Fast and pray at Ramadan
 4. Pilgrimage (Hajj) to Mecca 5. Give alms to the poor
 No alcohol or pork–Men and women condemned for illicit sex
 Polygamy, sometimes many wives–No infanticide
 Jihad sometimes called the “Sixth Tenet”
 Holy war, salvation assured if die in war, killing
 Mohamed converts by war
 Jihad only valid where faith cannot be preached
 Unprovoked attacks on Middle East, Persians, North Africa, much of Europe start in 634 AD
 Very successful
 Most important Christians centers taken–Jerusalem in 634 AD, Antioch in 637 AD, Alexandria in 641
 AD, Constantinople in 1453–Muslims still hold these cities
 Rome taken and sacked in 846 AD–Christians regain
 For over 1000 years try to destroy Christianity
 Byzantine Empire essential to save Christianity
 Not as tolerant as represented–Forced conversions in Persia
 Shiite different from Sunni
 Taxes make people convert or starve
 Invasion of Spain 711 AD–Easy conquest Reconquista 711-1492
 Charles Martel 686-741 AD–Tours (Poitiers) France 732 AD
 Take Sicily, Southern Italy, Balkans–Try to take Vienna twice 1529, 1683
 Destroy Mediterranean civilization, Rome lost?
 Henri Pirenne (1862-1935) Mohammed and Charlemagne (1937)
 Muslims destroy Christian civilization in Mediterranean, Civ goes to Western Europe
 Emmet Scott Mohammed and Charlemagne Revisited (2012) Muslims destroyed Med. Civ.
 Was there a Dark Age?
 When were the Dark Ages?–Fall of Rome 5th cent to 14th cent in Italy and 1500 elsewhere
 Enlightenment (Voltaire and Kant) hated the Middle Ages, especially the Church
 High Middle Ages 1000-1300 AD very advanced–Art, technology, freedom
 Early Middle Ages 500 to 1000 AD–Rough era but much going on
 Much learning in the Church (Italy) Spain, Ireland, England, France–Much lost
 Not as superstitious as portrayed–No witch craze as in modern Europe
 Who is the most barbaric?–Modern imperialism, war, genocide
 Steve Allen (1921-2000) in Meeting of the Minds put words in Attila's mouth,
 “I will not be called a Barbarian by the 20th Century.”
 Terms “Dark Ages” are misleading
 Early Medieval Technology
 Manipulate the environment to live better

Made possible by a freer society? Slaves will not invent
Lye soap–Most commonly used starting in the Middle Ages
Kills bacteria and insects–Most important social invention?
Three-field crop rotation by 800 AD?–Fallow, wheat, legumes (peas and beans)
Wheat, barely, oats, rye, peas, lentils, beans, cabbage, turnips, beets, carrots, celery, apples, pears,
plums, peaches, apricots, strawberries, raspberries, elderberries, cherries, hazelnuts,
Men 5'9" (Denmark) and 5'8" (Germany) women 5'4"–Shorter in late Middle Ages
Heavy moldboard plow–More efficient in heavy soils
Romans use long lots near rivers for sandy soils
Non-choking collar for draft animals 6 to 8th centuries?
Animals can do more work and pull plows better
Watermills, many before 800 AD?–Work by mechanical means, first time ever
By 1086 over 6,500 in England
Better nutrition, more cultivated land, land reclamation
More people, live longer
Stirrup–Stability, horse warfare–From Avars by 7th century?
Civilization moves from Mediterranean to Central and Western Europe
Charlemagne
Charlemagne 742?-814 AD–6 ft. 4 inches tall, very brutal
Push Moors back in Mediterranean
Enclave in Spain 778 AD, Reconquista reconquest begins
Saxon Wars 772-804 AD Forced Conversion
Forced conversion of Saxons makes Germany not truly Christian?
Carolingian Renaissance–Learning, art, culture–Alcuin of York d. 804
Tradition of learning survives hard times.
Carolingian Miniscule–Lower-case letters–We have two alphabets
80 to 90% of ancient sources copied at this time
Charlemagne bought time, but his Empire falls apart
Vikings, Magyars, Saracens challenge Western Civilization
Vikings
Viking (expedition), Norse–Invaders, conquerors
Vikings take monastery at Lindisfarne 793 AD, attack Ireland 795 AD
To Defeat at Stamford Bridge in 1066 AD–Viking age 793 to 1066 AD
Serious consequences, much destruction–Loss of civilization
Raid coasts and follow rivers to interior–Even to Mediterranean and Russia
Mild weather helps–Medieval warm period 800-1300 AD
Advanced ship design–Good for sea travel–Shallow draft for rivers
Vinland Sagas–L'Anse au Meadows (Newfoundland) 1000 AD
England–Danelaw, east England is Danish 9th to 11th century
English language loses its inflections
Construct castles, manors develop, feudalism, warrior class
Warrior class–Knight, warrior on horseback–Needed for quick response
Ritter (rider) in German, Chevalier (horseman) in French, Cavaliere Italian,
Caballero Spanish
Knights remain as warriors, protectors, and a means of repression
Later becomes burdensome–Vestiges still with us
The Crusades
Vikings gone–Energy and confidence, Europe on the offense–Must be called by a Pope.

Eight major expeditions to the Middle East—Other crusades elsewhere
 Byzantine Empire—Protects Christianity and Europe from invaders and Muslim Turks
 Battle of Manzikert 1071, a Disaster—Lose Anatolia (modern Turkey)
 Alexius I Comnenus (1057 rules 1081-1118) appeals to Pope for mercenaries
 Urban II (ca.1035, Pope 1088-99) calls Crusade 1095 “God wills it.” Huge reaction
 Indulgence (remission of punishment) 40 days service for 40 days of remission
 First Crusade 1096-99
 Peasants’ Crusade 1096 100,000 people?—Rhineland Massacres 1096, kill Jews
 Siege of Jerusalem 1099—Massacre Muslims, Jews, Christians
 Saladin (1137-93) captures Kingdom of Jerusalem 1187
 Third Crusade 1189-92 “King’s Crusade”
 Frederick I “Barbarossa” (1122-90) of Germany
 Philip II “Philip Augustus” (1165-1223) of France
 Richard I “the Lionhearted” (1157-99) of England, Captured and held for ransom
 Fourth Crusade 1202-4—Shameful
 Crusaders converge on Venice, take Zara 1202 to pay for transportation
 Follow Alexius, the Byzantine Pretender (1182-1204), to Constantinople
 Constantinople is taken in 1204—First time by a foreign power
 Crusaders loot the city, burn, murder, rape, destroy artifacts
 Trample on manuscripts—Imperial Library of Constantinople severely damaged
 Venice controls Constantinople—Retaken by Byzantines in 1261, lost in 1453
 Split between Eastern (Orthodox) Church and Catholic (Western) Church enhanced
 Byzantines never fully recover—Constantinople falls to Turks in 1453
 Fifth Crusade 1213-21 Frederick II (1194-1250) buys Jerusalem
 Fall of Acre 1291—Last crusader state taken
 Christian Morality
 Great examples of Piety and Mysticism
 Piety—Reverence for God, Morality
 Mysticism—Spiritual union with God
 Mendicant (begging, live from donations) orders—Franciscans
 St. Francis of Assisi (1181-1226)—Helps morality
 Among the most famous Christians of them all—Reinvigorates Christianity
 A soldier—Imprisoned in 1204, ill, “Why do you desert the Lord?”
 Sold father’s cloth, renounced possessions, served lepers
 Poverty—Work for free, owned nothing, begged for food, wore rags
 1209 call to preach—Joy, love people and animals—Preached to the birds
 Stigmata 1224—One of the best attested miracles in the Middle Ages
 St. Clare of Assisi 1194-1253—Girlfriend of St. Francis
 Poor Clares 1212, have to stay in convents, too dangerous outside
 Nuns were the most pious, greatest examples of Christian charity
 Franciscan order, very hard to live, scandals and efforts to reform
 Medieval Technology
 Land reclamation—Largely led by monasteries
 Drain swamps—Netherlands, Flanders, Po Valley of Italy
 Better diet, more land, more food, more people
 Few major diseases—Smallpox is still a problem
 Water mills, advanced gears make more effective—Wind mills 1105
 5,000 water mills in England in 1086 later 10,000

40,000 mills in France–40,000 in Germany
 Mills–Work by mechanical means–No human or animal labor
 Saw mill, paper mill, hammer mill (crush ore, forge iron)
 Mills to grind grain (gristmill), finer flour, release more nutrition
 Chimney (12th cent)–Cranes–Treadwheel (1220s)–Wheelbarrow (1170s)
 Compass–Blast furnace (1150-1350)
 Paper (13th century)–Much cheaper than parchment
 Eyeglasses (1286?)–Everyone needs eventually–Scholars can work later in life
 Arabic Numerals (13th century)–All-important place holder 0,
 Easier computations–Multiply and divide
 Horizontal loom (11th century) foot treadles–Spinning wheel (13th century)
 Button (13th century)–Distillation (12th century)–Gunpowder (14th century)–Hourglass (1338)
 Printing with moveable type ca. 1455 Johann Gutenberg (ca. 1398-1468)
 Greatest invention of all time?
 Mechanical clock (13th and 14th centuries) Driven by weight
 Most advanced technology, gears to tell time, very intricate
 Clock towers almost everywhere
 Regulate lives around clocks, bells, and chimes
 We still regulate our lives around time.
 Medieval Literature
 Geoffrey Chaucer (ca. 1343-1400)–Only Shakespeare is more highly regarded
 Canterbury Tales–Literary masterpiece
 Middle German literature–Walther von der Vogelweide (ca. 1170-ca. 1230)
 Brilliant poet, only Goethe is more highly regarded
 Italian literature–Dante (1265-1321) Divine Comedy
 Greatest work in Italian literature, one of the greatest ever
 Thomas Aquinas (1225-74) Official Catholic theology
 Expansion of Learning
 Modern education system started in the Middle Ages.
 King’s School, Canterbury, England 597 AD–Oldest continuously operating school in the world
 7 schools in England from 7th century–Still operating
 Cathedral Schools, earliest in 6th century, to train priests and nobility
 Priests as teachers–Informal education from those who had it
 Fourth Lateran Council 1215–Must have school in each cathedral
 Pope Gregory IX (ca. 1145-1241)–Every parish church must be a school
 Law school at Pavia 825, still in existence, became a university in 1361
 Law schools in 9th century: Rome, Ravenna, and Orléans
 10th century: Milan, Narbonne, and Lyons–11th century: Verona, Mantua, and Angers
 Law school at Bologna by 1076 University in 1088–Oldest functioning university
 Law schools are still separate from universities.
 University–Guild for learning, College–Guild of professors
 Learn and then teach–New schools created
 Student guilds–Control instruction, pay and fire teachers, very strict
 To pass rigorous oral exams–No attendance records, no tests, no quizzes
 Bachelor’s degree–Designed for four years–Master’s degree (license to teach),
 and Ph.D. (Doctorate of Philosophy) very rigorous
 Explosion of learning–40 operating universities in Europe before 1500
 Freeing Society

Kings, princes, nobles rule everywhere—Lower classes become free
 Reinvent democracy—First representative governments in a millennium
 Communes (government by citizens) in cities
 By 1200 AD communes rule almost everywhere in central and western Europe
 Communes show vigor—Build great Gothic cathedrals
 City council dominated by guild masters—Chosen by vote—Pure Democracy
 Guild Revolution in Germany 13th to 14th centuries
 Germany “City air makes you free.” One year and one day (366 days) make you free
 Slavery to Serfdom to Freedom—Privilege—Marry, bury, bridge, mills
 Inflation (feudal dues lose buying power)—Peasants buy freedoms
 Population decline after 1300—Peasants can negotiate rights
 Right to bear arms (difference between free and unfree), much coveted
 Free peasant communities in Switzerland by the 13th century
 Must provide protection
 A man’s home is his castle—City walls, bear arms, civic militias
 Development of Infantry—Free men—Scotts, English, Swiss
 Representative Governments
 Althing (assembly) in Iceland 930—Oldest functioning representative government in the world
 Councils called by Kings for advice on how to get money
 Spain Cortes (courts—legislature) 1188 Functions until 19th century
 Church example—Fights against slavery
 Against Church law to enslave Christians
 Serfs on Church lands treated better
 Church and ideas of equality—Anyone but criminals, maimed, or slaves could be a priest
 Social mobility—Many bishops, archbishops, and several popes from the poor
 Gregory VII (1015?-85), Adrian IV (1100-59), Celestine V (1215-96)
 John 1:9 Spirit is “true light that gives light to everyone”
 Council of Constance 1414-1418
 Haec Sancta 1415 Council over pope
 Frequens 1417 Pope must call councils frequently
 Estates General in France 1302-1610—Clergy, nobility, peasantry
 Federal diets (Assemblies) Germany and Switzerland—Still exists
 England—Parliament 1265 included peasants—Still exists
 Art and Architecture
 Hagia Sophia “Holy Wisdom” 532-537 AD—Magnificent dome
 Length 269 feet, 240 ft wide, and 184 ft high—Does well in earthquake country
 Illuminated manuscripts—Lindisfarne Gospels c. 700
 Book of Kells ca. 800—Most beautiful book?
 Mosaics—San Vitale Ravenna 5th and 6th centuries
 Basilica—Roman administration building—St. Paul outside the Walls 4th century
 Romanesque (Roman like) use Roman arch—Semi circular
 Gothic architecture
 Ribbed vault (12th cent), Pointed arch, flying buttress—Higher, wider, longer
 Walls thinner, more light—Stained glass windows, Rose windows
 Chartres Cathedral 1194-1250—Romanesque and Gothic—120 feet to the ceiling
 Magnificent stained glass—Rose windows
 Notre Dame de Paris (1163-1345)—Famous flying buttresses
 Reims Cathedral (1211-75)—124.5 feet to the ceiling

Beauvais started in 1225–158 feet to the ceiling, Choir collapsed 1284
 [Copies of Cathedrals in the U.S.–Saint John the Devine and St Patrick’s Cathedral in New York–
 Washington, DC, Cathedral and Basilica of the National Shrine in Wash DC.]
 Crisis in the Fourteenth Century
 Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse (Rev. 6: 1-8)
 Conquest, War, Famine, Death (disease?)–Easy to believe
 Thirteenth Century, relatively good, but problems loom
 Medieval Warm Period, Gothic art, technical advances,
 relative peace, prosperity, few diseases
 Overpopulation, more people than resources
 Environment exploited, technology limited
 Weather disaster–Much colder, weather cycle of 1500-1600 years?
 Theories–Sun has less energy?
 Maunder Minimum 1645-1715–No Sunspots, very cold
 Earth changed orbit because of Jupiter? Volcanic activity?
 1306 first cold winter in 3 centuries–Little Ice Age begins
 Great Famine 1315-17 constant rain (to 1322?)–Peasants starve, nobles well off
 20 poor harvests between 1300 and 1347–Violence, war, declining population
 Weakened population susceptible to disease
 The Black Death (Plague, Pestilence) 1347-52
 Giovanni Boccaccio 1313-75, eyewitness, introduction to the Decameron
 Returns every summer, major outbreak in 1360
 Comes back for centuries (to 18th cent.) in almost every generation
 Influences the entire era
 Bubonic Plague *Yersinia pestis*–DNA from teeth confirm
 Pneumonic Plague–Mortality rate over 90%
 Huge mortality estimates vary–1/3 of Europe? 2/3 in cities?–From 20% to 80%
 60% of London dies in 9 months in 1349
 Peasants devastated, Nobles suffer little–Nobles can run and hide
 Lesser clergy hurt badly–Church loses its best people?
 Increased criticism of the Church?
 Social, cultural, mental impact
 Death is always present, decline in art, Dance of Death
 In an age of fear, desire to get religion right–Impact on Reformation?
 No explanation, carried in the air?–God’s punishment?
 Flagellants (whip themselves)–Many in Germany
 Renaissance Big Advance?
 Does not create modern world–Many differences
 Does not bring peace–Much warfare,
 Does not bring freedom and democracy
 Does not bring cultural, technical, or social advances
 Renaissance is Art and Literature (more like Rome)
 Is Renaissance art and literature better than Medieval or just different?
 Renaissance Literature in Italy
 Humanists–Against Scholastics
 Scholastics in universities–Rigorous means of argument
 Point–Counter Point–Resolution
 Humanism–Human centered, Classical ideals,

re-examine Scriptures, find ancient texts
Petrarch 1304-74—Starts Renaissance literature
Roman literary forms emphasis on Latin and Greek, Africa
But a big factor of the Renaissance is the vernacular
Boccaccio 1313-75 The Decameron
Lorenzo Valla ca. 1407-57
Donation of Constantine, Latin
textual errors in the Vulgate
Renaissance Art in Italy
Giotto ca. 1266-1337—Pre-Renaissance?
Depth, perspective, human shape
Arena Chapel in Padua
Masaccio 1401-28—One of the greatest artists ever
Tribute Money, St Peter healing the Sick with his Shadow
Lorenzo Ghiberti ca. 1381-1455
Gates of Paradise Baptistery in Florence
Filippo Brunelleschi 1377-1446
Duomo Florence

READING AND LECTURE SCHEDULE

Jan. 7, 9 Introduction, Neolithic

Jan. 14, 16 Sumer, Mesopotamia
Chapter 1

Jan. 21, 23 Egypt, Hebrews
Chapter 2
“Battle of Morgarten” Review: Jan. 30

Jan. 28, 30 India
Chapter 3
Feb. 4, 6 China
Chapter 4

Test # 1: Feb. 7 – Take on the Canvas system

Feb. 11, 13, 18 Minoans, Mycenaeans, Greek Civilization

Feb. 20, 25 Greek Philosophy
“Black Death in Switzerland” Review: Feb. 25 – Submit on the Canvas system.

Feb. 27, March 4 Alexander, Spread of Hellenism
Chapter 4
Spring Break: March 10-14

March 6, 18 Roman Civilization & Decline of Rome
Chapter 5

Test # 2: March 19 – Take on the Canvas system

March 20, 25 Rise of Christianity, Early Middle Ages
Chapter 8

March 27, April 1 Fall of Rome, Early Middle Ages
“Judicial Murder” pp. 44-63 Review: April 9 – Submit on the Canvas system.

April 3, 8 Islam
Chapter 9

April 15, 17 High Middle Ages
April 22 Late Middle Ages, Early Renaissance
Chapters 14, 15 to page 436
Final: Scheduled for April 29 – Take on the Canvas system.
Chapters 7, 8, 14 and 15 to page 436

Required Course Syllabus Statements

Generative AI

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Using Remote Testing Software

This course does not use remote testing software.

This course uses remote testing software. Remote test-takers may choose their remote testing locations. Please note, however, that the testing software used for this may conduct a brief scan of remote test-takers’ immediate surroundings, may require use of a webcam while taking an exam, may require the microphone be on while taking an exam, or may require other practices to confirm academic honesty. Test-takers therefore shall have no expectation of privacy in their test-taking location during, or immediately preceding, remote testing. If a student strongly objects to using test-taking software, the student should contact the instructor at the beginning of the semester to determine whether alternative testing arrangements are feasible. Alternatives are not guaranteed.

Required University Syllabus Statements

Accommodations/Students with Disabilities

Students needing accommodations due to a permanent or temporary disability, pregnancy or pregnancy-related conditions may contact UVU [Accessibility Services](#) at accessibilityservices@uvu.edu or 801-863-8747.

Accessibility Services is located on the Orem Campus in BA 110.

Deaf/Hard of Hearing students requesting ASL interpreters or transcribers can contact Accessibility Services to set up accommodations. Deaf/Hard of Hearing services can be contacted at DHHservices@uvu.edu

DHH is located on the Orem Campus in BA 112.

Academic Integrity

At Utah Valley University, faculty and students operate in an atmosphere of mutual trust. Maintaining an atmosphere of academic integrity allows for free exchange of ideas and enables all members of the community to achieve their highest potential. Our goal is to foster an intellectual atmosphere that produces scholars of integrity and imaginative thought. In all academic work, the ideas and contributions of others must be appropriately acknowledged and UVU students are expected to produce their own original academic work.

Faculty and students share the responsibility of ensuring the honesty and fairness of the intellectual environment at UVU. Students have a responsibility to promote academic integrity at the university by not participating in or facilitating others' participation in any act of academic dishonesty. As members of the academic community, students must become familiar with their [rights and responsibilities](#). In each course, they are responsible for knowing the requirements and restrictions regarding research and writing, assessments, collaborative work, the use of study aids, the appropriateness of assistance, and other issues. Likewise, instructors are responsible to clearly state expectations and model best practices.

Further information on what constitutes academic dishonesty is detailed in [UVU Policy 541: Student Code of Conduct](#).

Equity and Title IX

Utah Valley University does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age (40 and over), disability, veteran status, pregnancy, childbirth, or pregnancy-related conditions, citizenship, genetic information, or other basis protected by applicable law, including Title IX and 34 C.F.R. Part 106, in employment, treatment, admission, access to educational programs and activities, or other University benefits or services. Inquiries about nondiscrimination at UVU may be directed to the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights or UVU's Title IX Coordinator at 801-863-7999 – TitleIX@uvu.edu – 800 W University Pkwy, Orem, 84058, Suite BA 203.

Religious Accommodation

UVU values and acknowledges the array of worldviews, faiths, and religions represented in our student body, and as such provides supportive accommodations for students. Religious belief or conscience broadly includes religious, non-religious, theistic, or non-theistic moral or ethical beliefs as well as participation in religious holidays, observances, or activities. Accommodations may include scheduling or due-date modifications or make-up assignments for missed class work.

To seek a religious accommodation, a student must provide written notice to the instructor and the Director of Accessibility Services at accessibilityservices@uvu.edu. If the accommodation relates to a scheduling conflict, the notice should include the date, time, and brief description of the difficulty posed by the conflict. Such requests should be made as soon as the student is aware of the prospective scheduling conflict.

While religious expression is welcome throughout campus, UVU also has a [specially dedicated space](#) for meditation, prayer, reflection, or other forms of religious expression.