

Overview of Western Civilization

- Mesopotamia (3000-1000 BCE)
 - Sumerians/Akkadians (3000-2000 BCE)
 - Old Babylonians (2000-1000 BCE)
 - Assyrians (1000-612 BCE)
 - New Babylonians (612 -540 BCE)
 - Persians (540-330 BCE)
- Greece (1200-200 BCE)
 - Pre-Classical Age (1200-500 BCE)
 - Classical Age (500-400 BCE)
 - Post-Classical Age (400-200 BCE)
- Rome (200 BCE – 476 CE)

Overview of Western Civilization

Mesopotamia (3000-1000 BCE)

Sumerians (3000-2000 BCE)

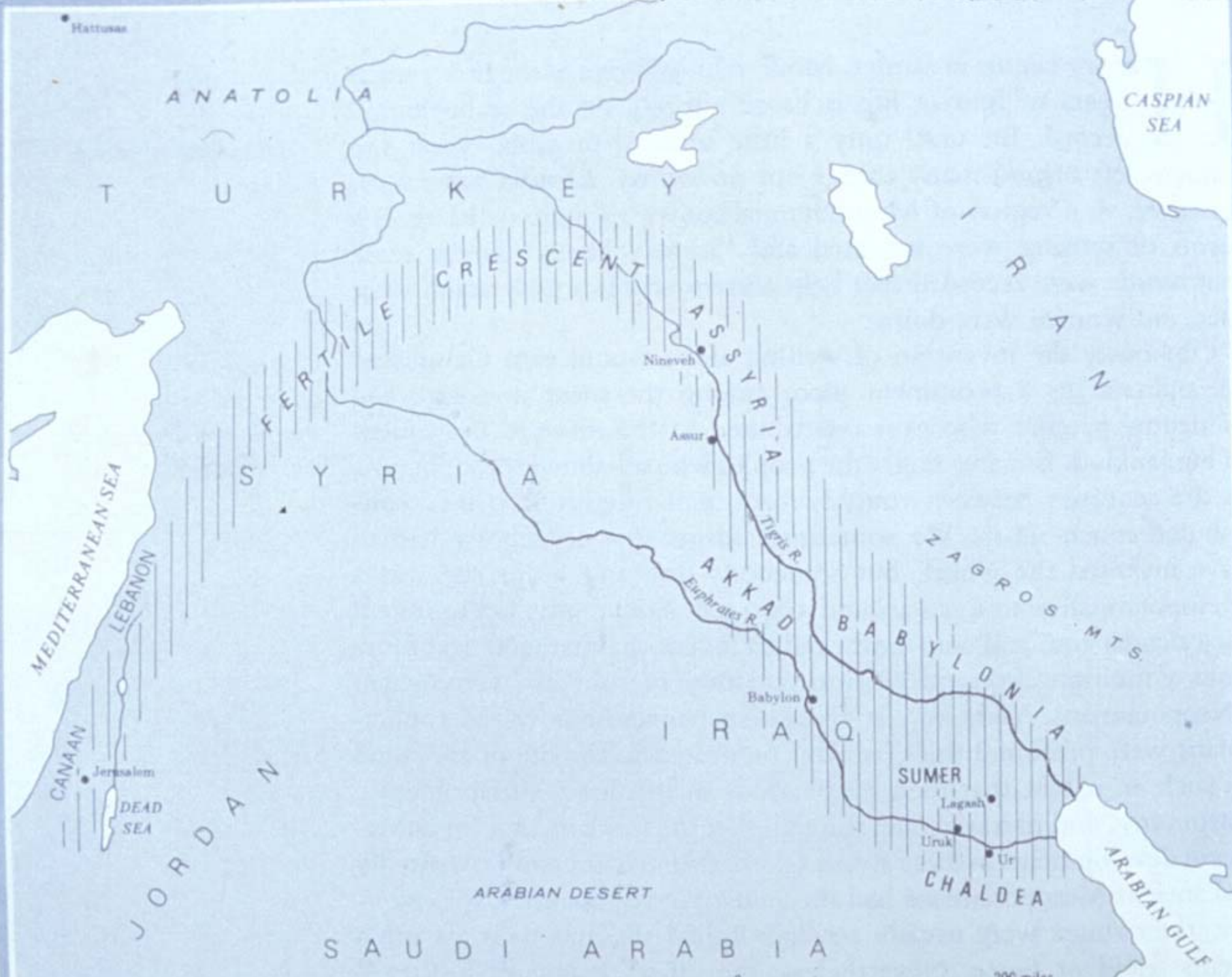
Akkadians (2300-2100 BCE)

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The Tigris and Euphrates Rivers



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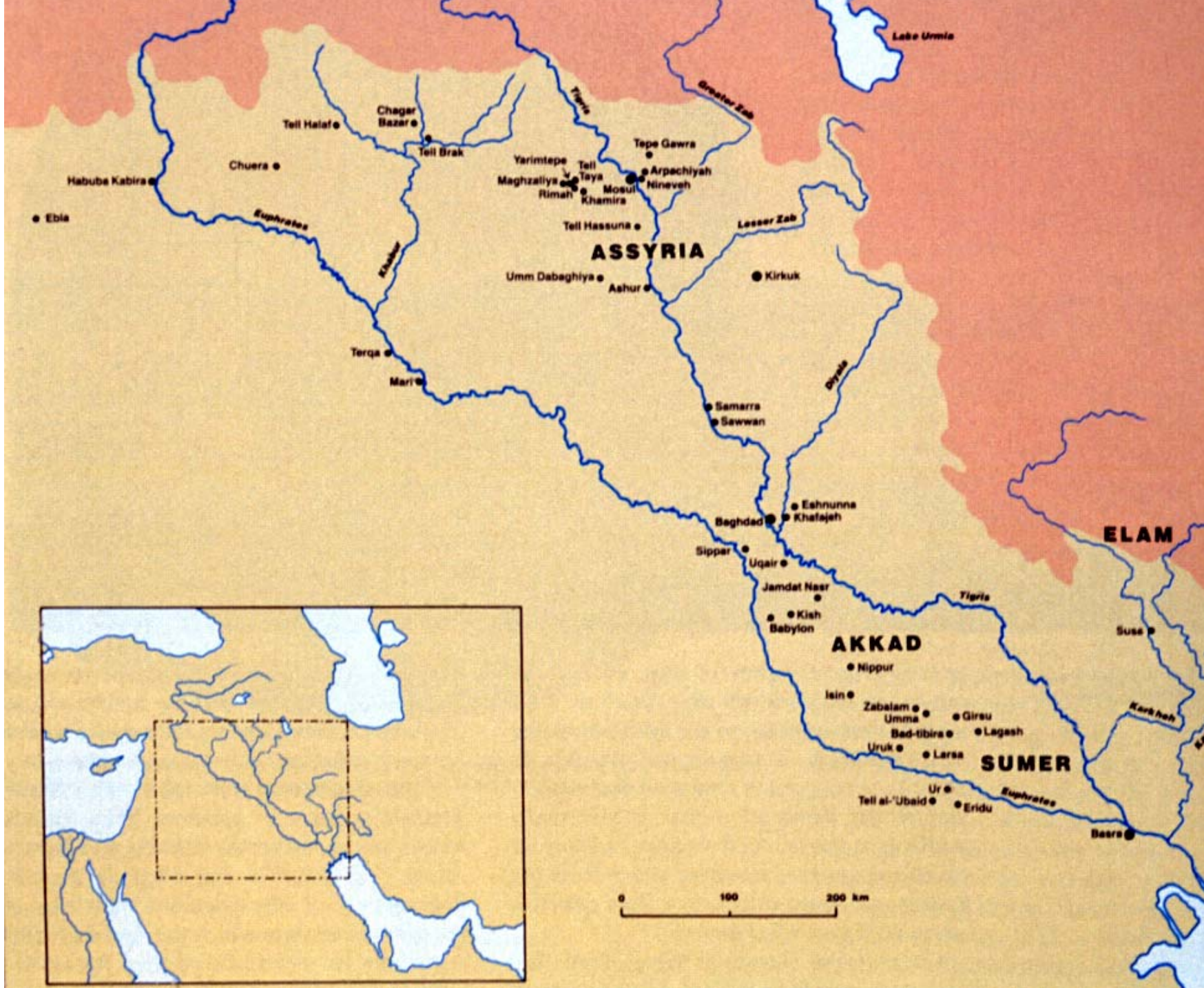
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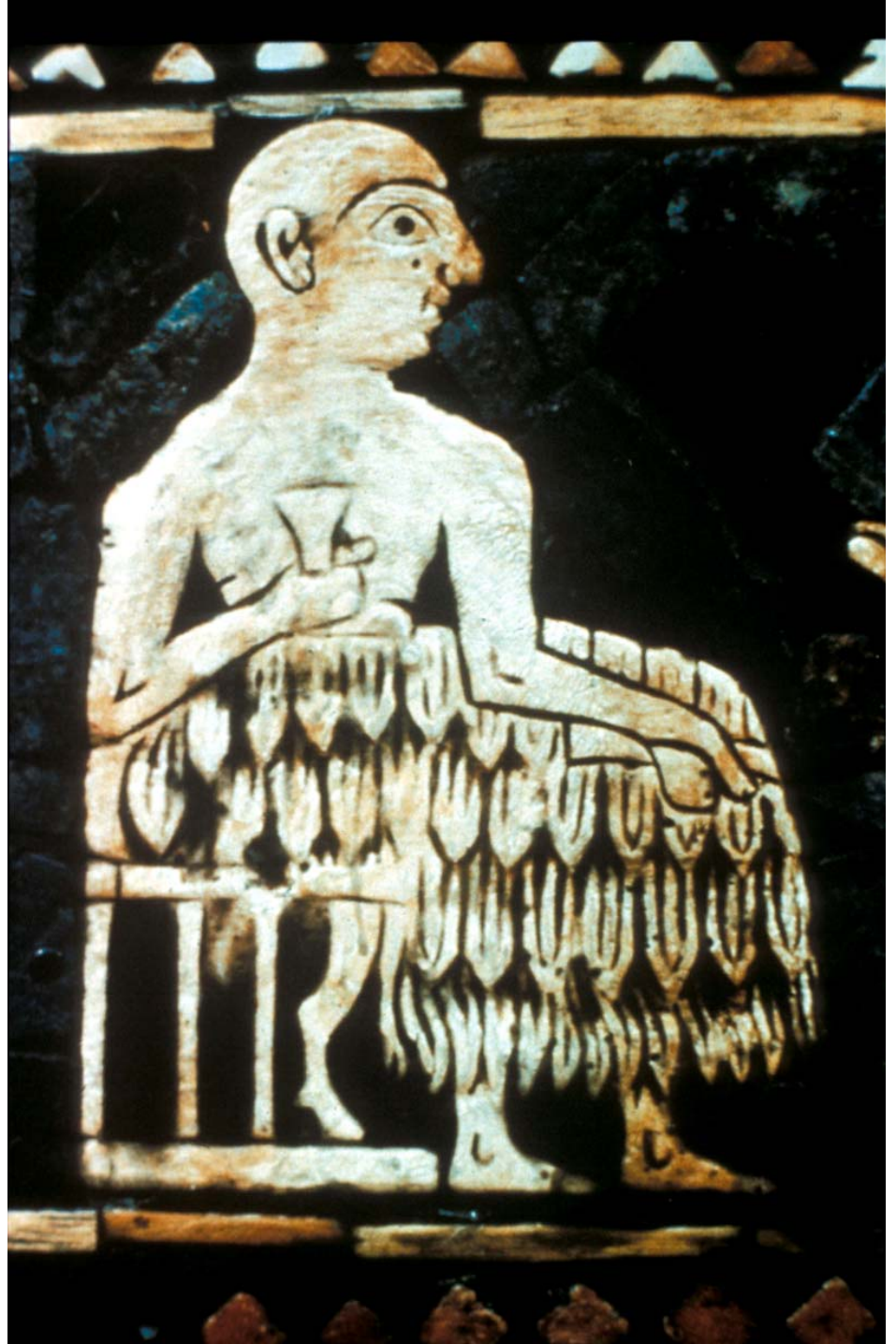
New Babylonians (612 -540 BCE)

Persians (540-330 BCE)

SUMER



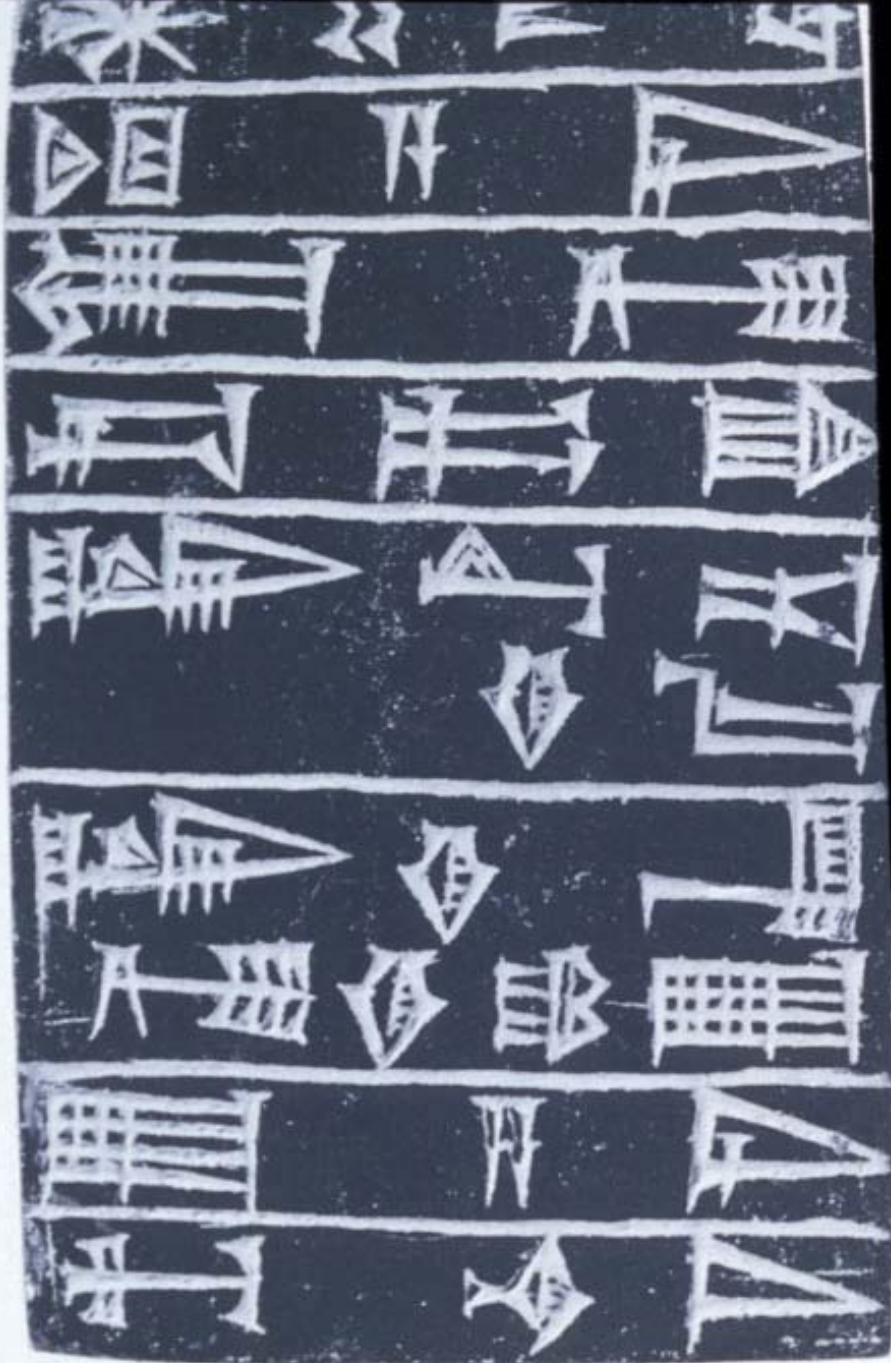
The Sumerians



Cuneiform tablets



3 Administrative tablet in Sumerian recording cultic payments of grain for the goddess Bau. Dated to the fourth year of Uru-inim-gina, ruler of Lagash (about 2348 bc). From Girsu.



54 Left A dedication tablet of Shulgi (2095–2048 BC), from one of the temples he rebuilt at Ur.

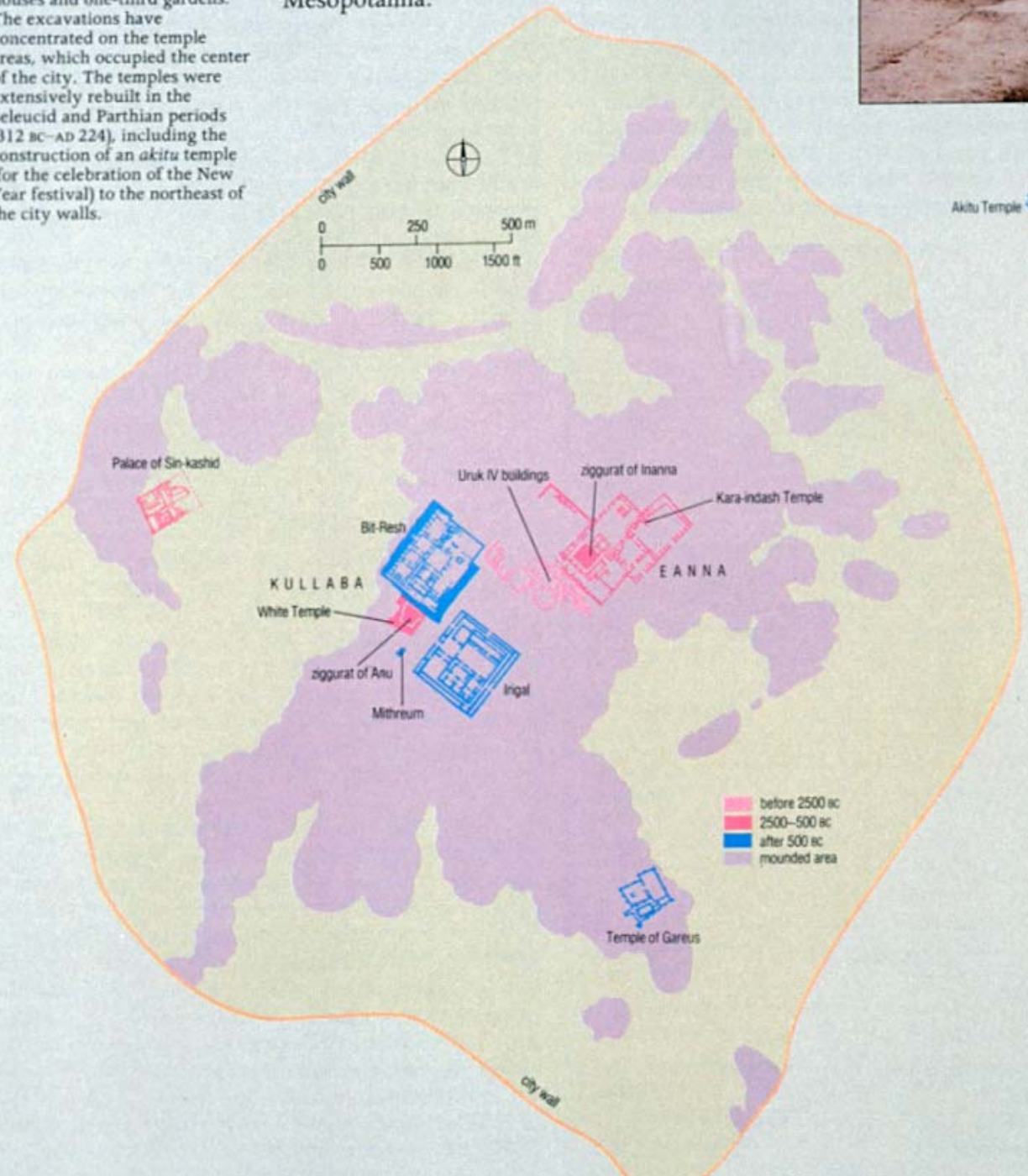
Uruk



Map: City Walls of Uruk

of Uruk was temples, one-third houses and one-third gardens. The excavations have concentrated on the temple areas, which occupied the center of the city. The temples were extensively rebuilt in the Seleucid and Parthian periods (312 BC-AD 224), including the construction of an *akitu* temple (for the celebration of the New Year festival) to the northeast of the city walls.

embellished by many of the later rulers of Mesopotamia.

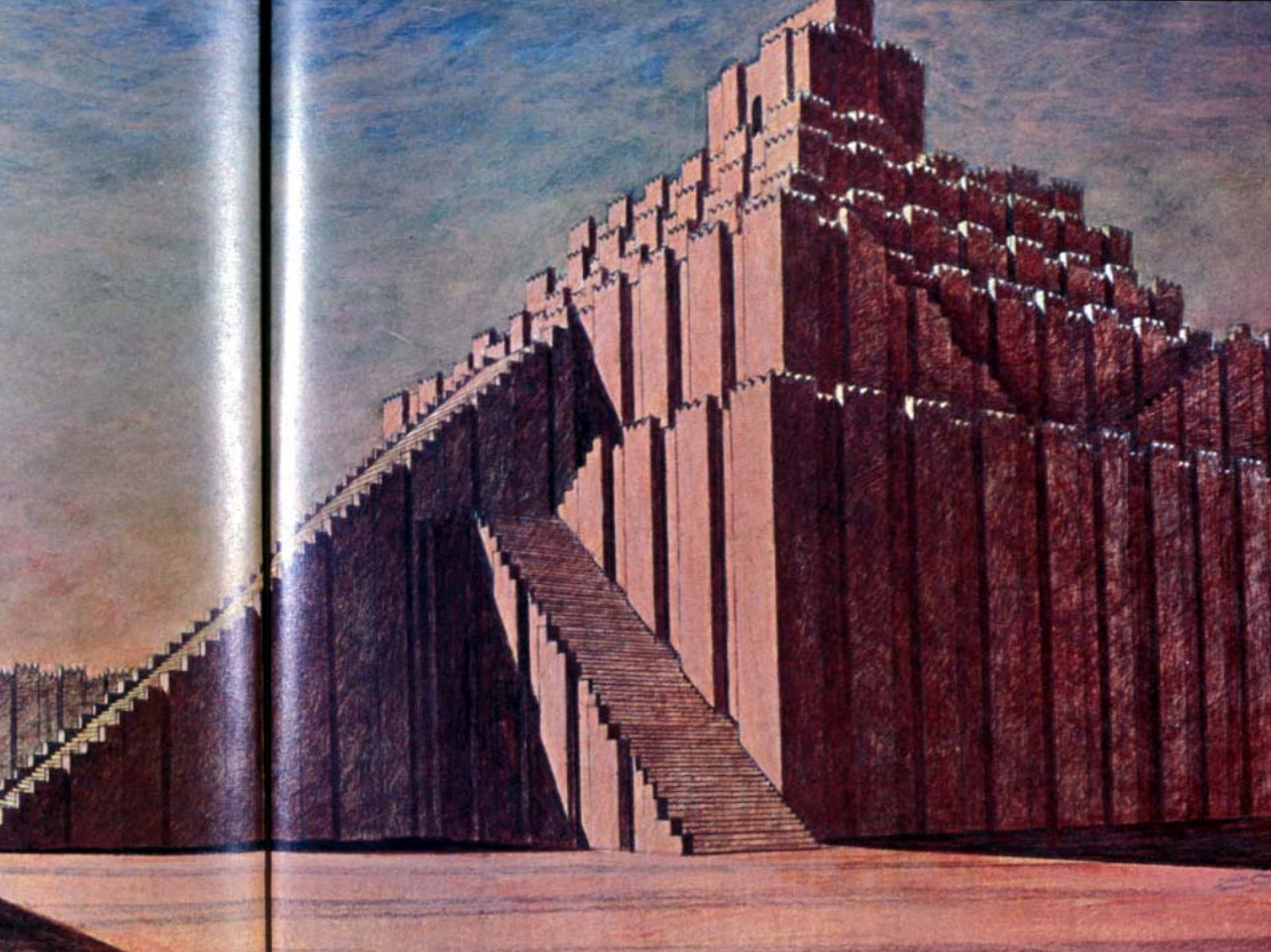




The Great Ziggurat of Ur



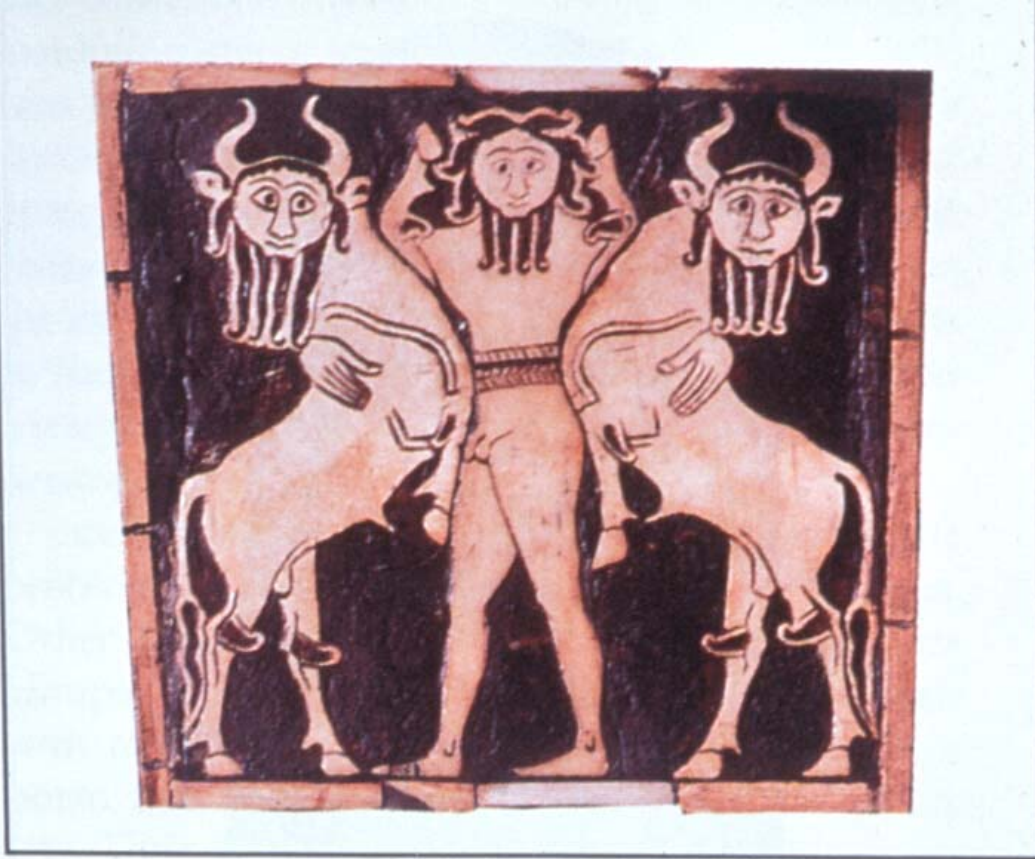




Egyptian Pyramids



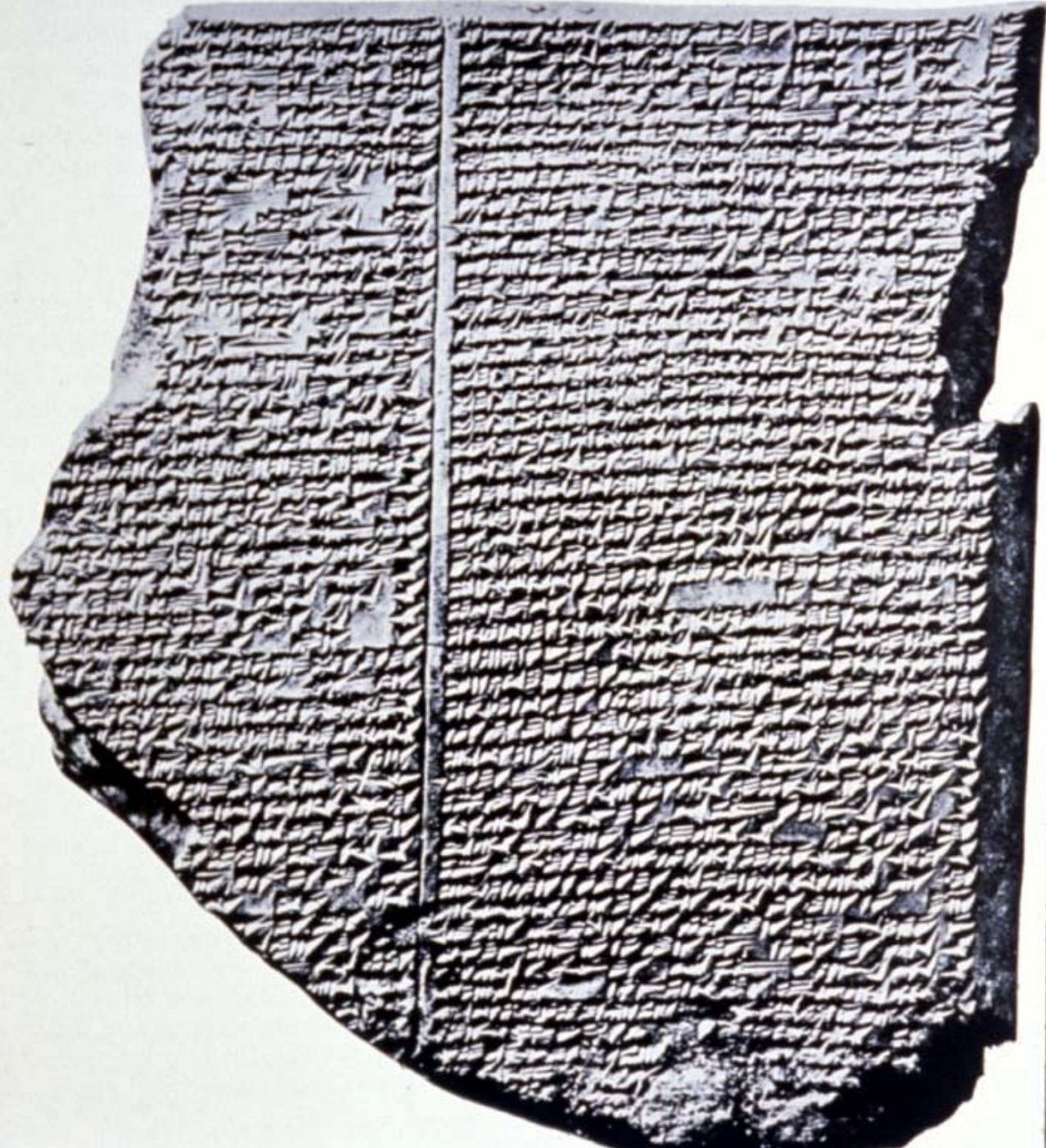
Gilgamesh



Gilgamesh The epic hero Gilgamesh here holds two bulls with human faces. Gilgamesh is not being an animal lover. The scene probably depicts his epic battle with these monstrous and powerful enemies. (Source: *The University Museum, University of Pennsylvania*)



Cuneiform
tablet of
*The Epic of
Gilgamesh*



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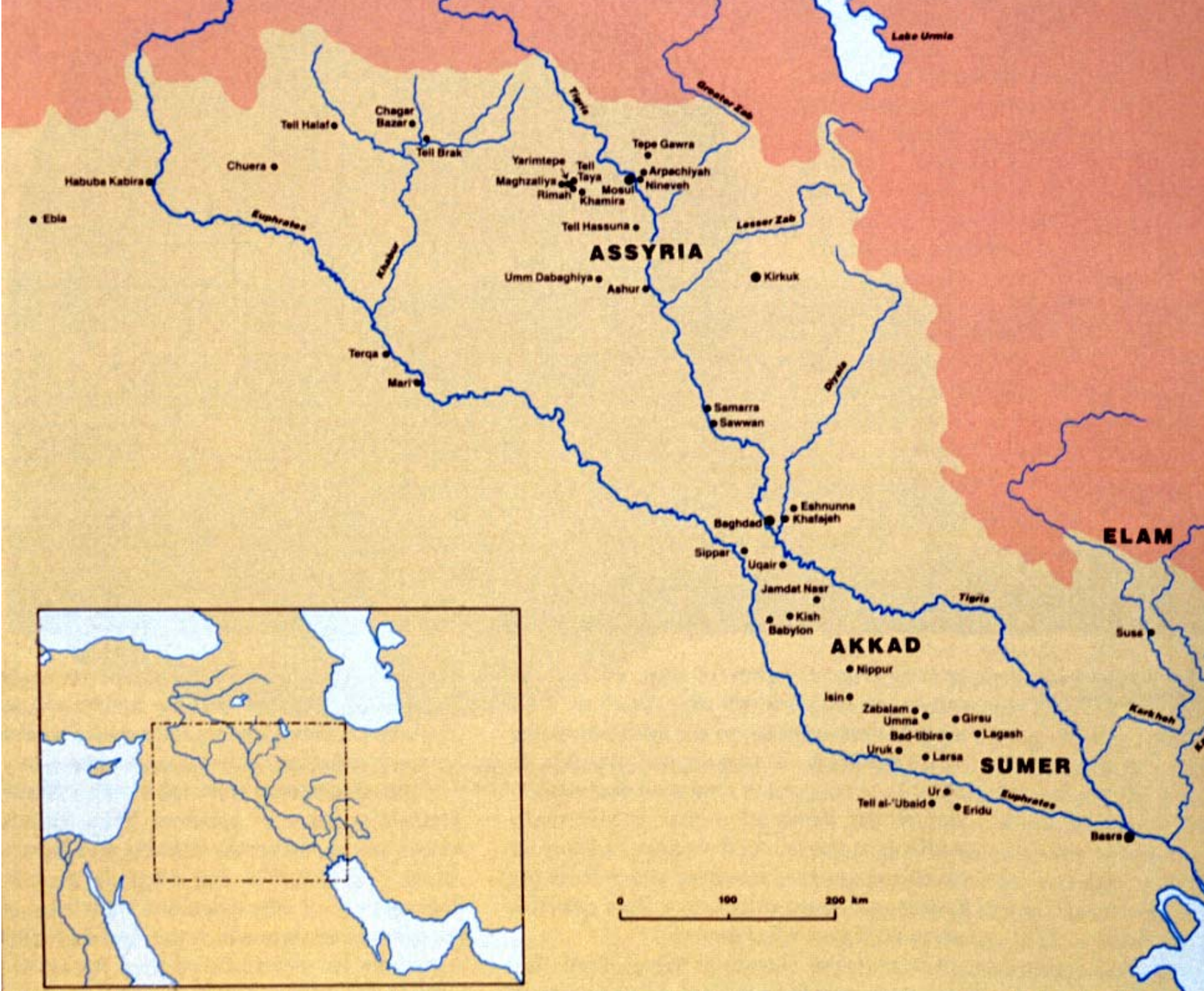
Old Babylonians (2000-1000 BCE)

Assyrians (1000-612 BCE)

New Babylonians (612 -540 BCE)

Persians (540-330 BCE)

AKKAD



Bust of an
Akkadian
King
(perhaps
Sargon)



Among the world's earliest historical documents is this list of Sumerian kings, written about 1820 BC on a four-sided clay block. The highlighted section reads: "Uruk was smitten with weapons; its kingship was carried to Ur. In Ur, Ur-Nammu became king and reigned eighteen years. Shulgi, son of divine Ur-Nammu, reigned forty-eight years; divine Amar-Sin, son of divine Shulgi, reigned nine years; Shu-Sin, son of divine Amar-Sin, reigned nine years, and Ibbi-Sin, son of Shu-Sin, reigned twenty-four years."



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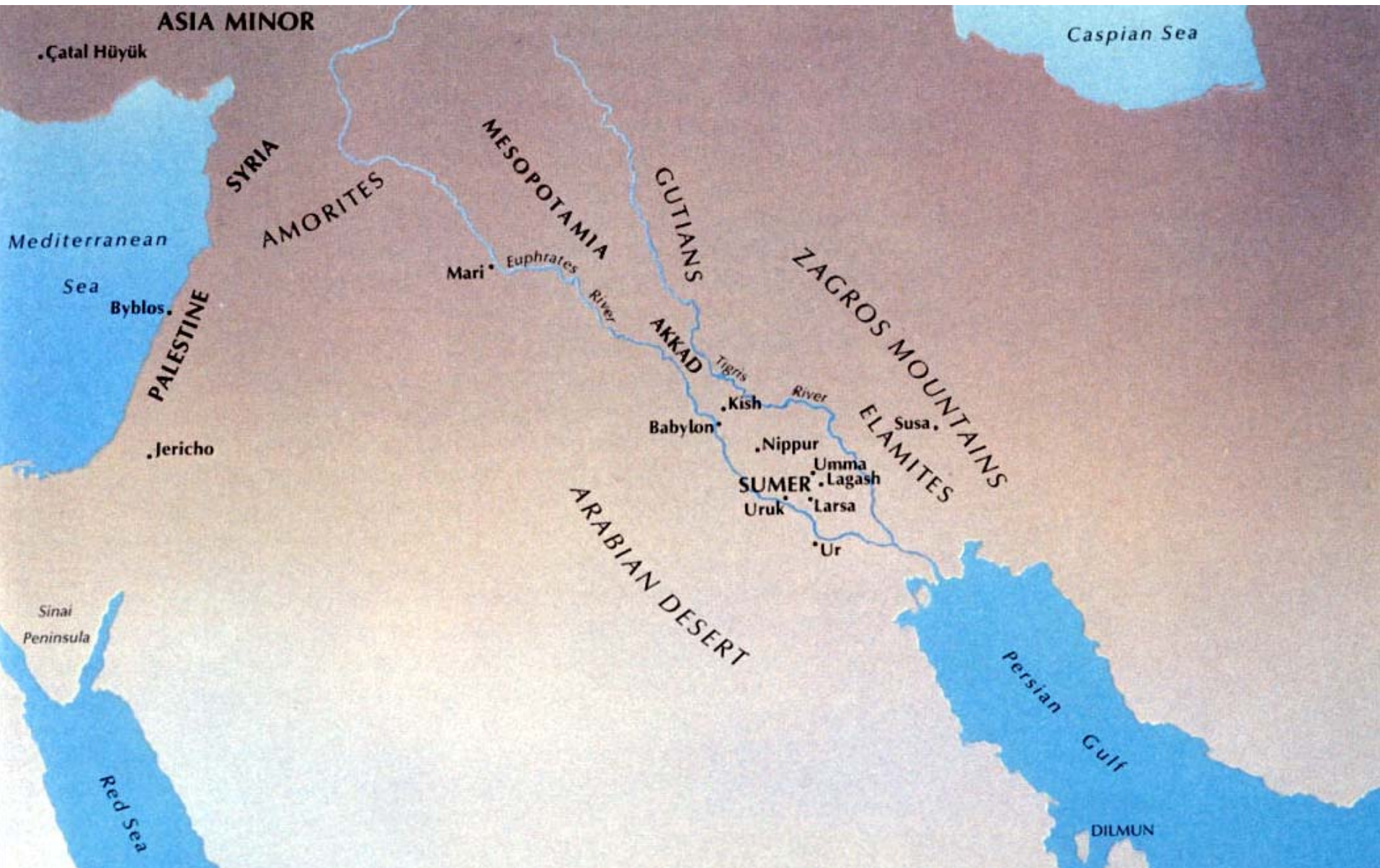
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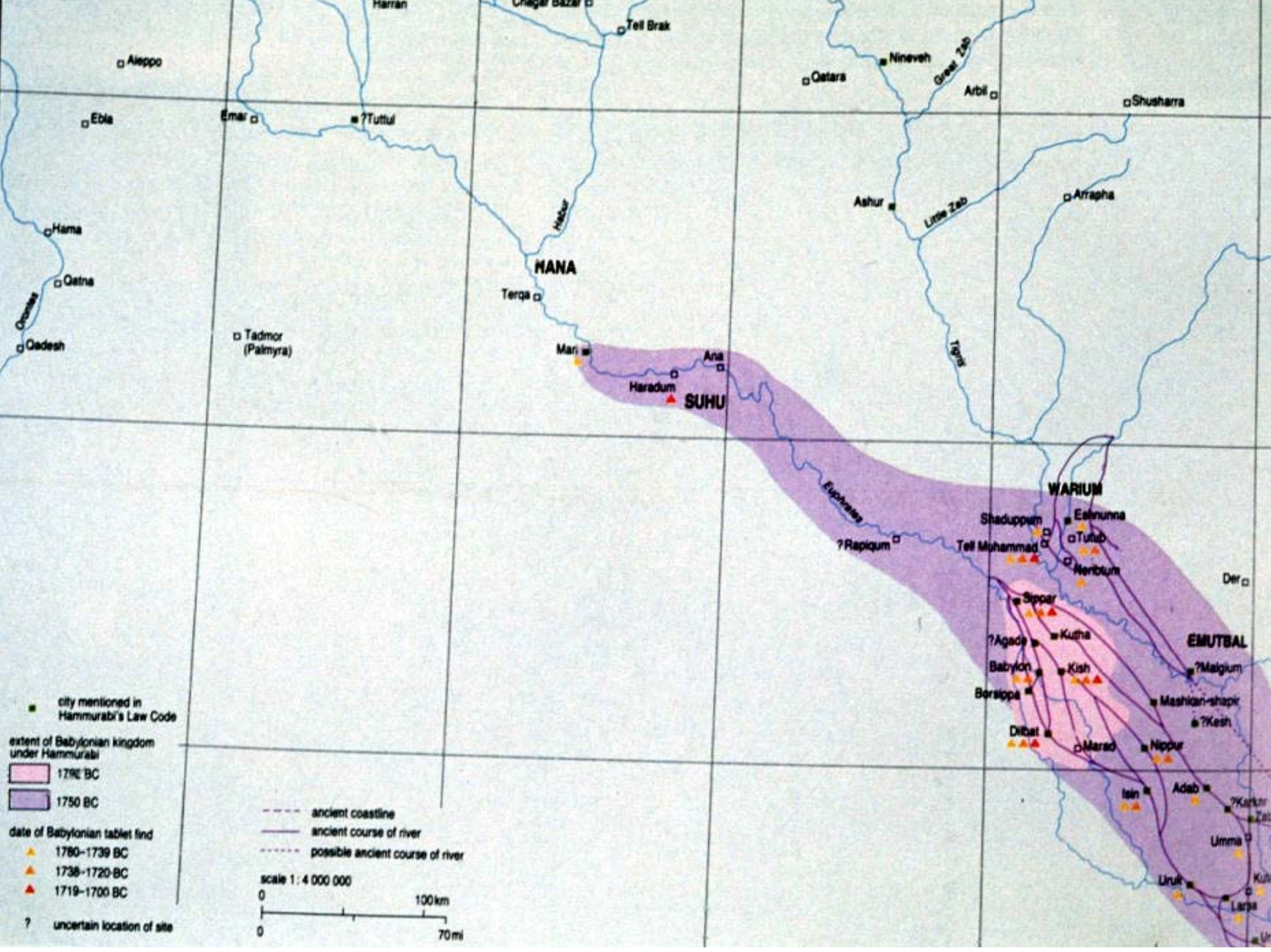
Persians (540-330 BCE)

Babylon



Hammurabi





city mentioned in Hammurabi's Law Code

extent of Babylonian kingdom under Hammurabi

1791 BC
1750 BC

date of Babylonian tablet find

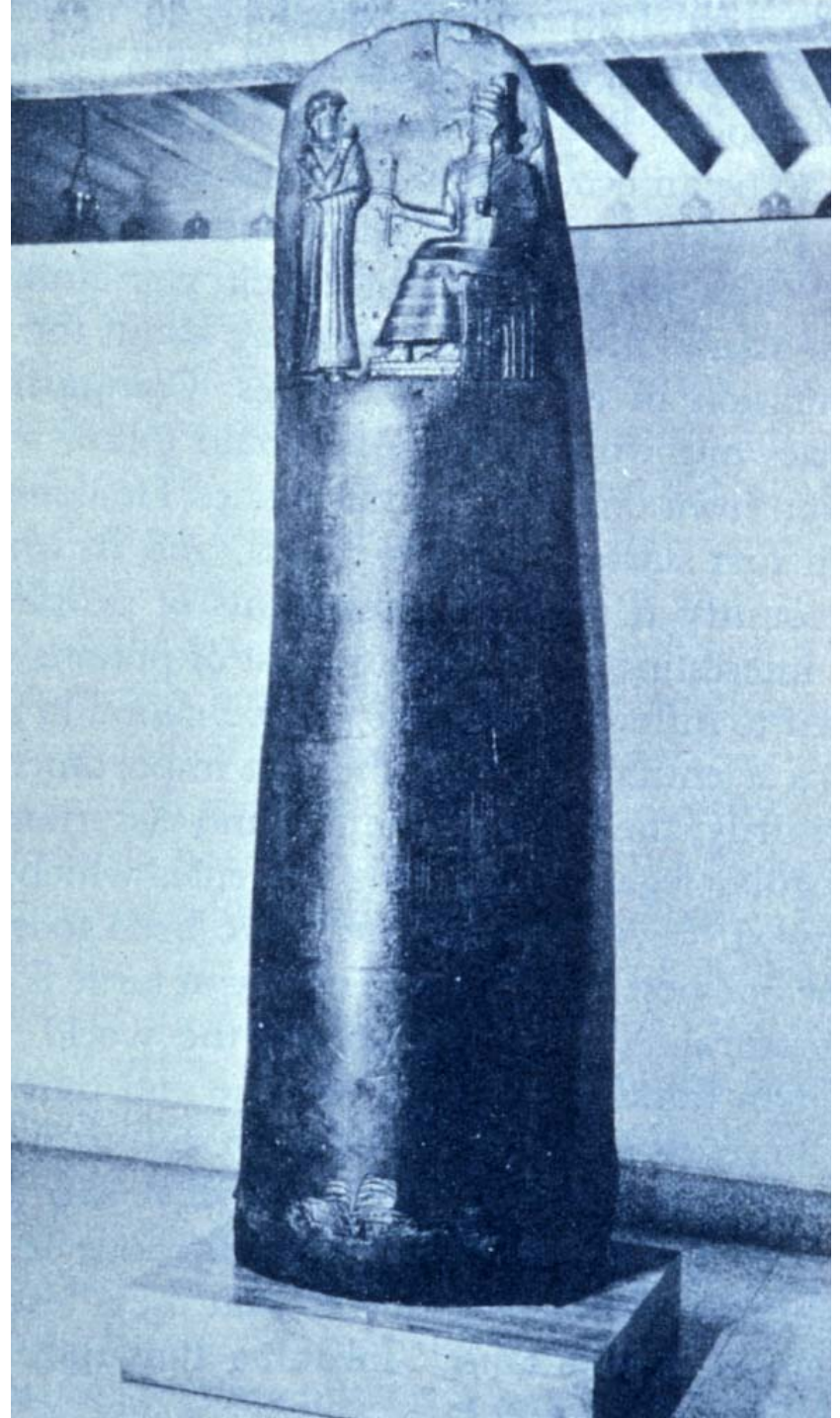
1780-1739 BC
1738-1720 BC
1719-1700 BC

? uncertain location of site

--- ancient coastline
— ancient course of river
- - - possible ancient course of river

scale 1 : 4 000 000
0 100 km
0 70 mi

Stele of Hammurabi's Law Code



Close-up of
the top of the
law code
stele:

Hammurabi
with the sun
god
Shamash



44 Detail of the top of Hammurabi's famous Law Code Stele (ill. 50). The king is shown in an attitude of prayer before the sun-god, Shamash, the god of justice. Ht of relief 65 cm.

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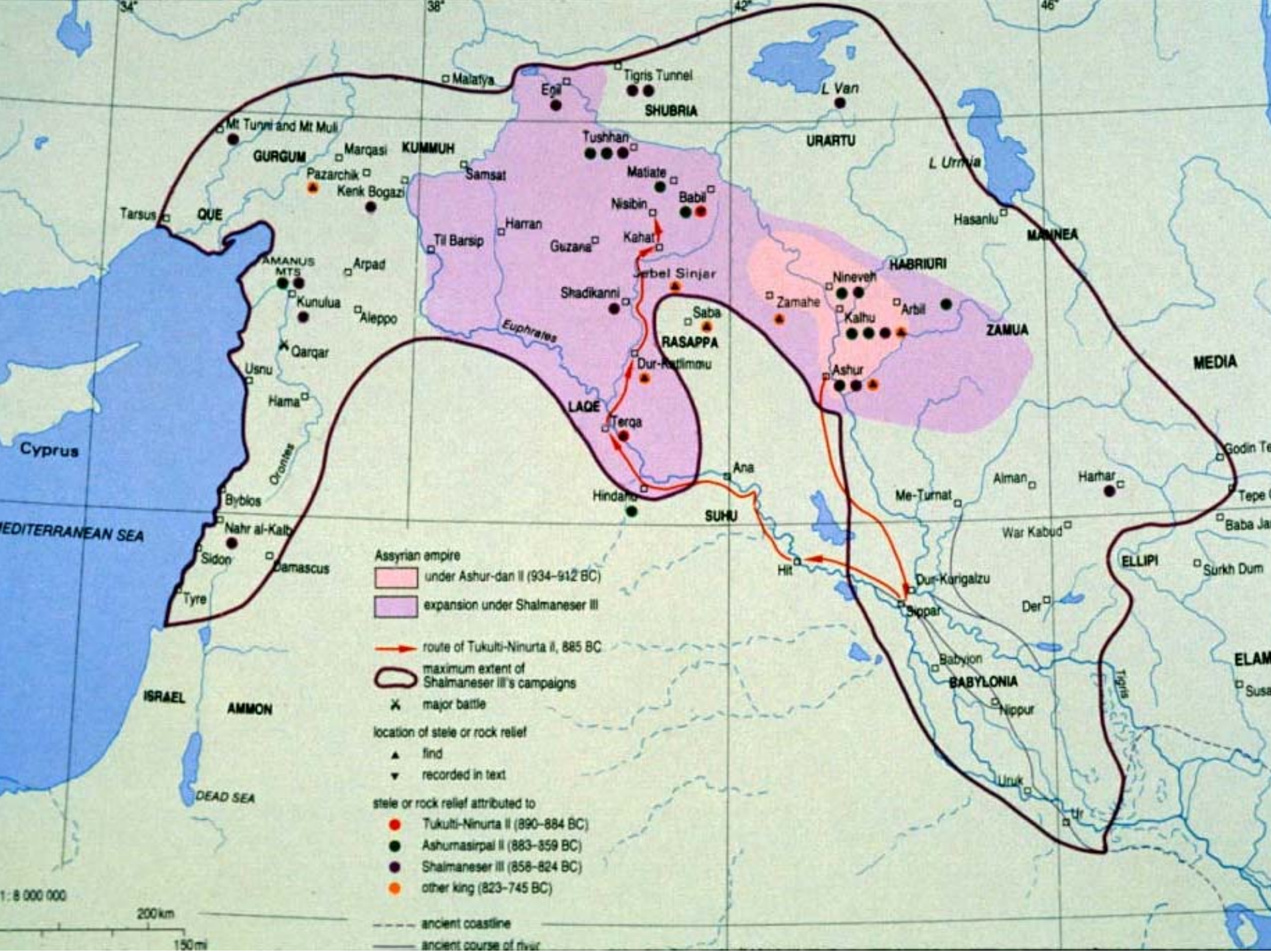
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1: 8 000 000

200 km

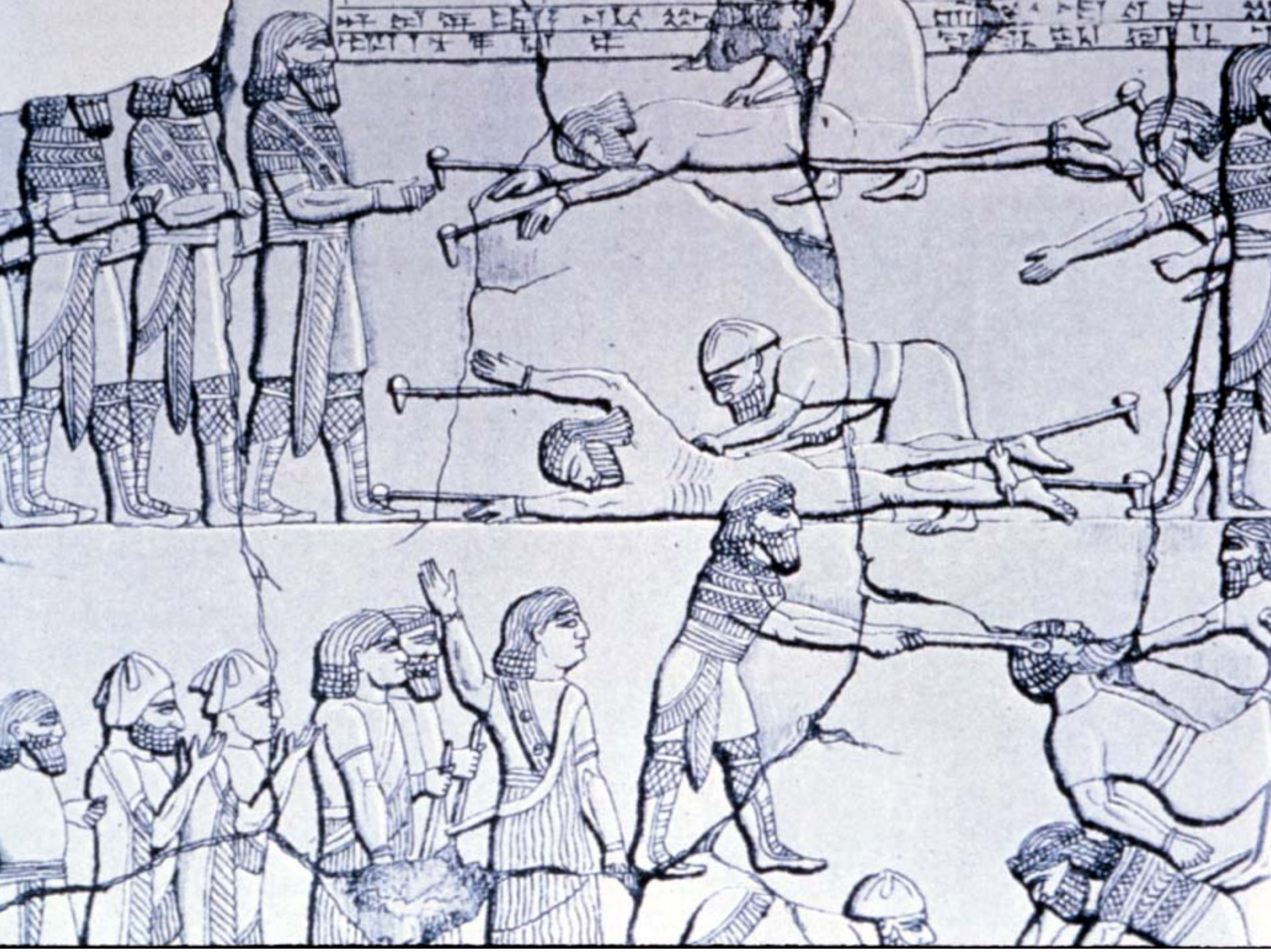
150 mi

The Assyrian Army



Assyrian
Relief:
Impaling
Victims

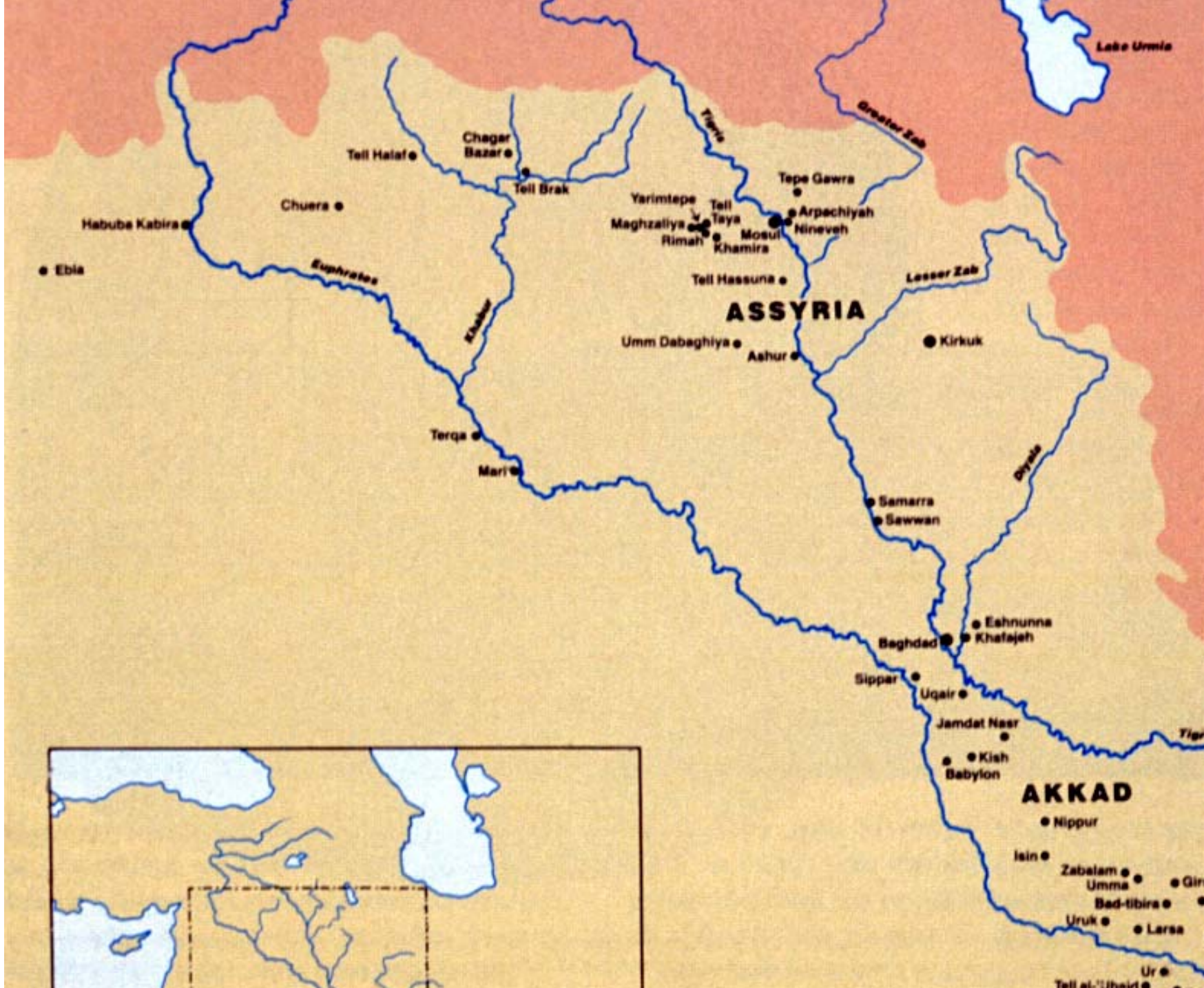




The
beheading
of a king
defeated
by the
Assyrians
in battle



ASSYRIA



Assyrian Highlands



Gates of Nineveh



“NINEVEH SHALL BECOME A WASTE”



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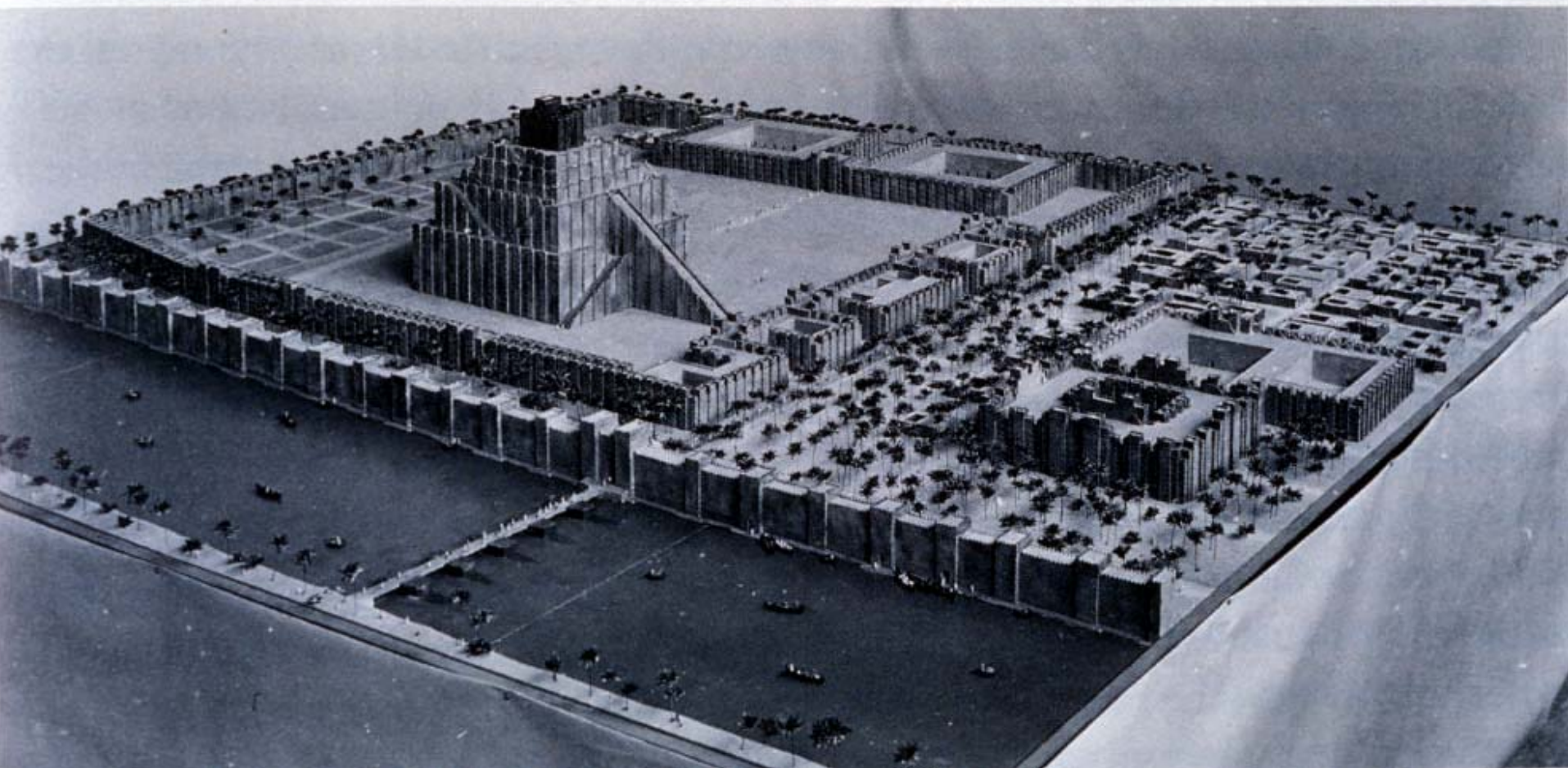
Persians (540-330 BCE)



B
A
B
Y
L
O
N



79 A scale model of the centre of Babylon at the time of Nebuchadnezzar II, showing the great temple Esagila and the ziggurat Etemenanki.



Darius the King of Persia





Astrological Cuneiform Tablet
from Late Antiquity

Overview of Western Civilization

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Pre-Classical Age (1200-500 BCE)

Indo-European Invasions

Dark Age (1100-800 BCE)

Homer and Epic (*Iliad*)

Classical Age (500-400 BCE)

Democracy

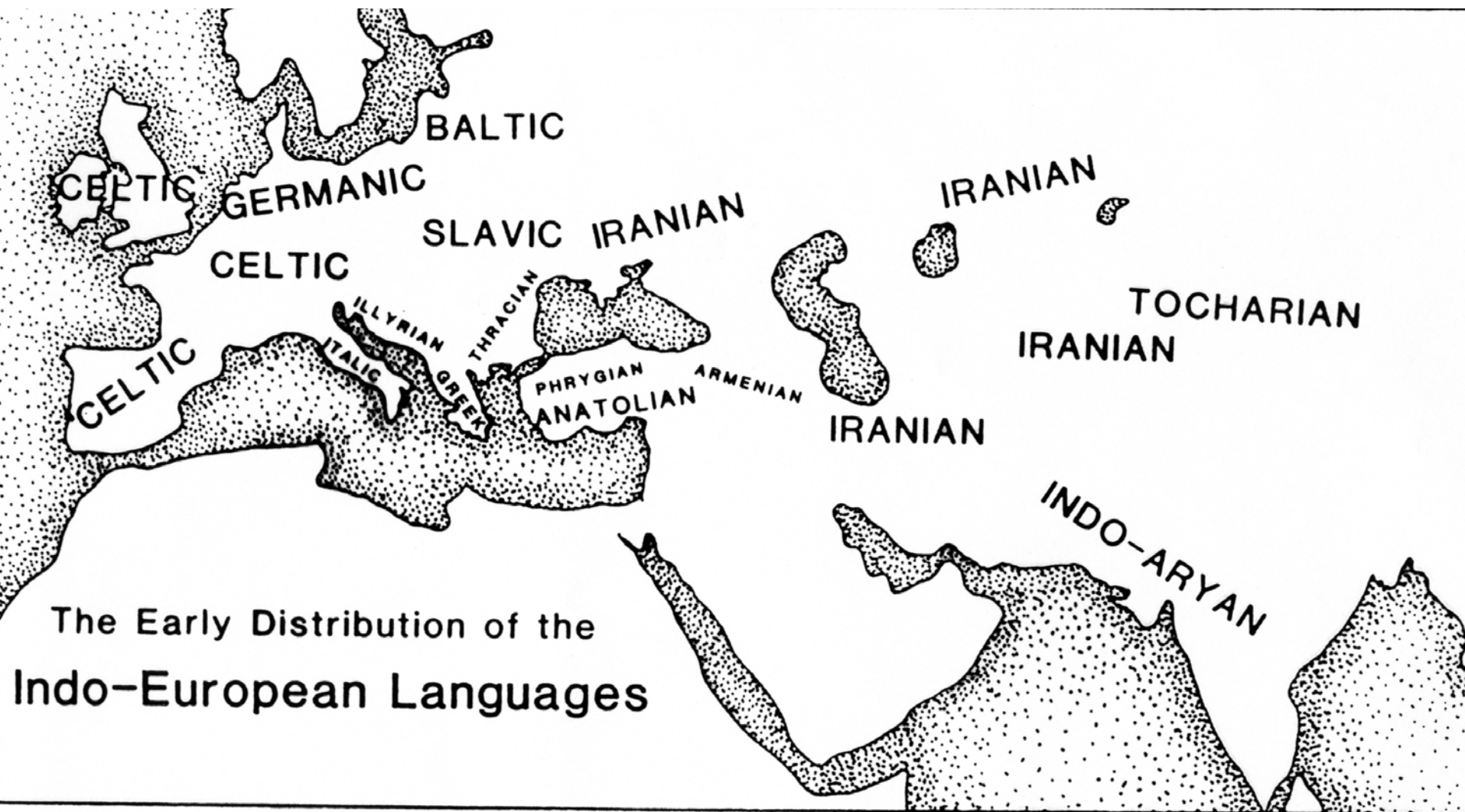
Persians Wars (490-479 BCE)

Drama, Art and Philosophy

Post-Classical Age (400-200 BCE)

Alexander the Great (Macedonia)

Hellenistic Age



The Early Distribution of the Indo-European Languages

The early historical distribution of the major Indo-European linguistic groups.

THE LANGUAGE FAMILIES OF THE WORLD

Family	Subgroup	Branch	Major Languages	Minor Languages
Indo-European	Germanic	Western	English, German, Yiddish, Dutch, Flemish, Afrikaans	Frisian, Luxembourgian
		Northern (Scandinavian)	Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, Icelandic	Faroese
	Italic		Latin	
	Romance		Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Rumanian	Catalan, Provençal, Rhaeto-Romanic, Sardinian, Moldavian
	Celtic	Brythonic	Welsh, Breton	
		Goidelic	Irish (Gaelic), Scottish (Gaelic)	
	Hellenic		Greek	
			Albanian	
	Slavic	Eastern	Russian, Ukrainian, Belorussian	
		Western	Polish, Czech, Slovak	Sorbian (Lusatian)
		Southern	Bulgarian, Serbo-Croatian, Slovenian, Macedonian	
	Baltic		Lithuanian, Latvian (Lettish)	
			Armenian	
	Indo-Iranian	Iranian	Persian, Pashto, Kurdish, Baluchi, Tadjik, Ossetian	Gilaki, Mazanderani
		Indic	Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Punjabi, Marathi, Gujarati, Bihari, Rajasthani, Oriya, Assamese, Kashmiri, Nepali, Sindhi, Sinhalese	Bhili, Romany, Maldivian

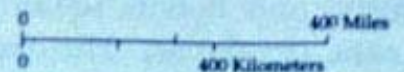


Bull-leaping Fresco: Knossos (Crete)



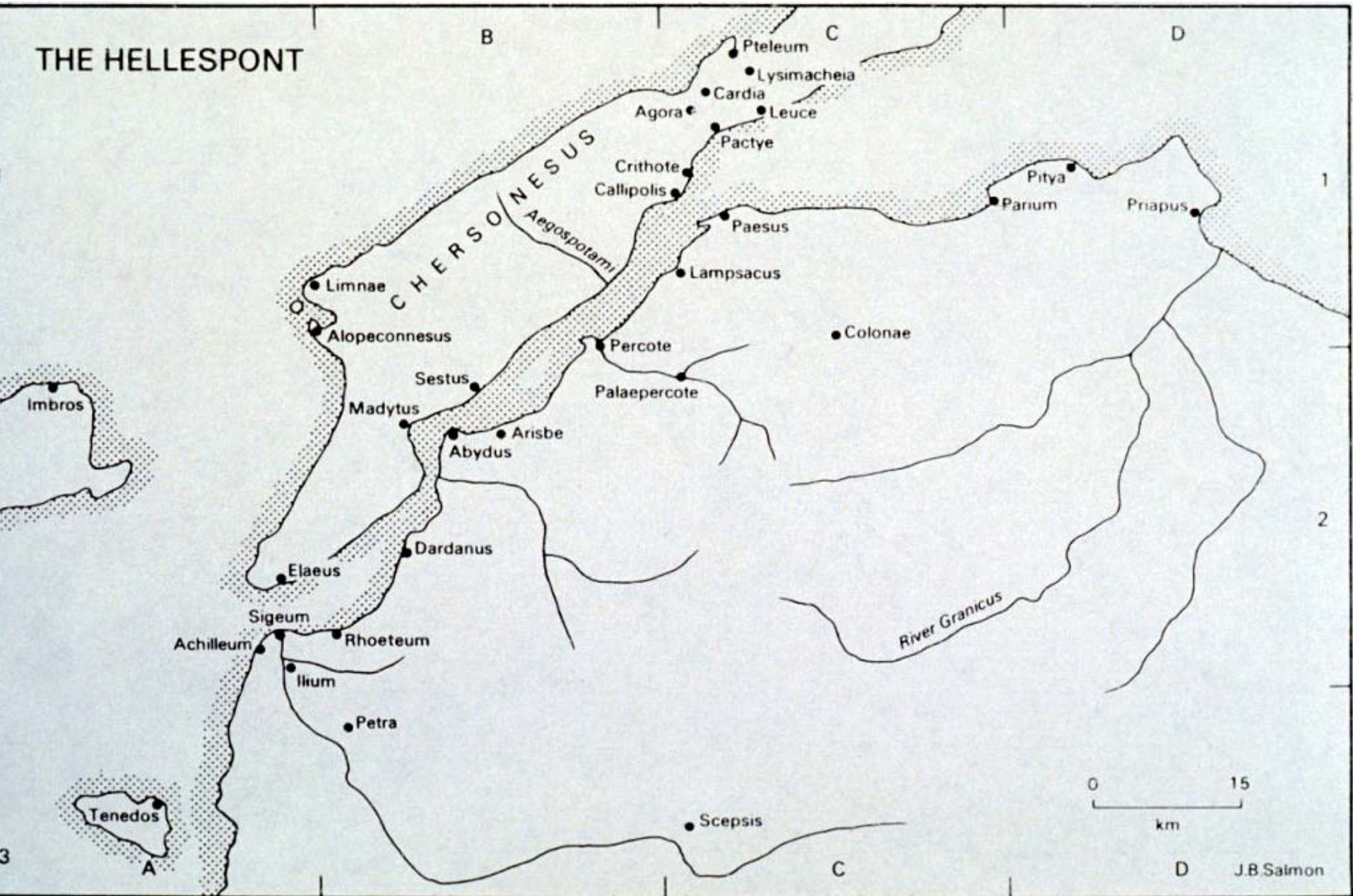


- Dorian Greeks
- Ionian Greeks
- Aeolian Greeks
- Arcadian Greeks





THE HELLESPONT



0 15
km

J.B. Salmon

The Ruins of Troy



The Walls of Troy





IX 85 B.C.-C. 500 A.D.

VIII c. 700-85 B.C.

VII c. 1250-1000 B.C.

VI c. 1700-1250 B.C.

out toward the Aegean, stood as testament to the ingenuity and prowess of its creators. Enclosed in massive cut-stone walls topped by mud-brick ramparts and watchtowers, the fortress

The lower precincts contained stone manor houses, most like private dwellings. Within an inner wall stood temples and palaces, the heart of Hisarlik's richest, most enduring citadel.



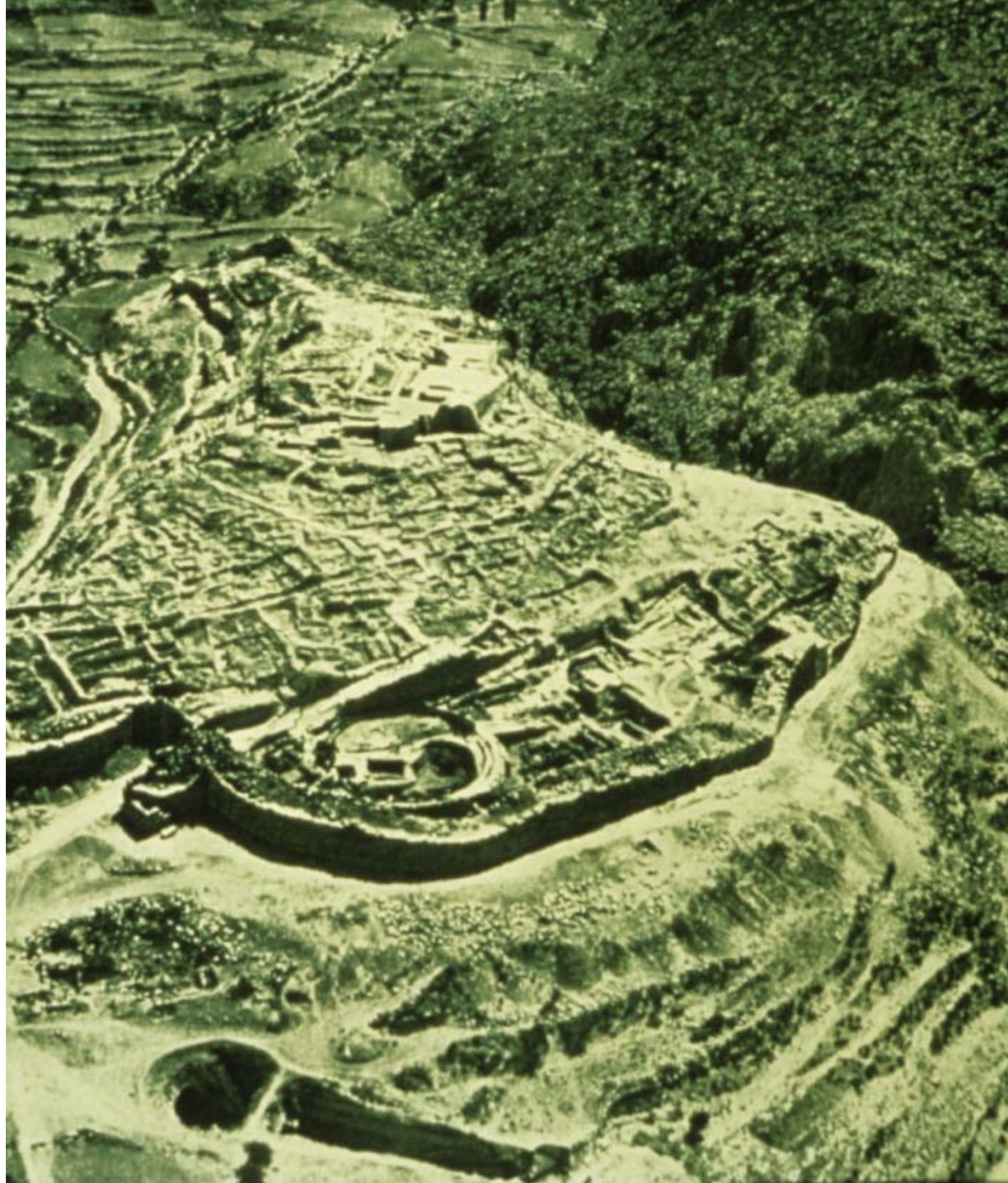
Homeric Troy



Mycenae



Mycenae



MAP 2-3 THE PELOPONNESUS *Sparta's region, Laconia, was the Peloponnesus. Nearby states were members of the Peloponnesian League under Sparta's leadership.*



Lyric Poetry



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Alexander the Great (Macedonia)

Hellenistic Age

Tyrannicides (“tyrant-killers”)



Map 2.3 The Persian Empire By 513 B.C. the Persian Empire not only included more of the ancient Near East than had the Assyrian Empire, but it also extended as far east as western India. With the rise of the Medes and Persians, the balance of power in the Near East shifted east of Mesopotamia for the first time.



The Persian King Darius

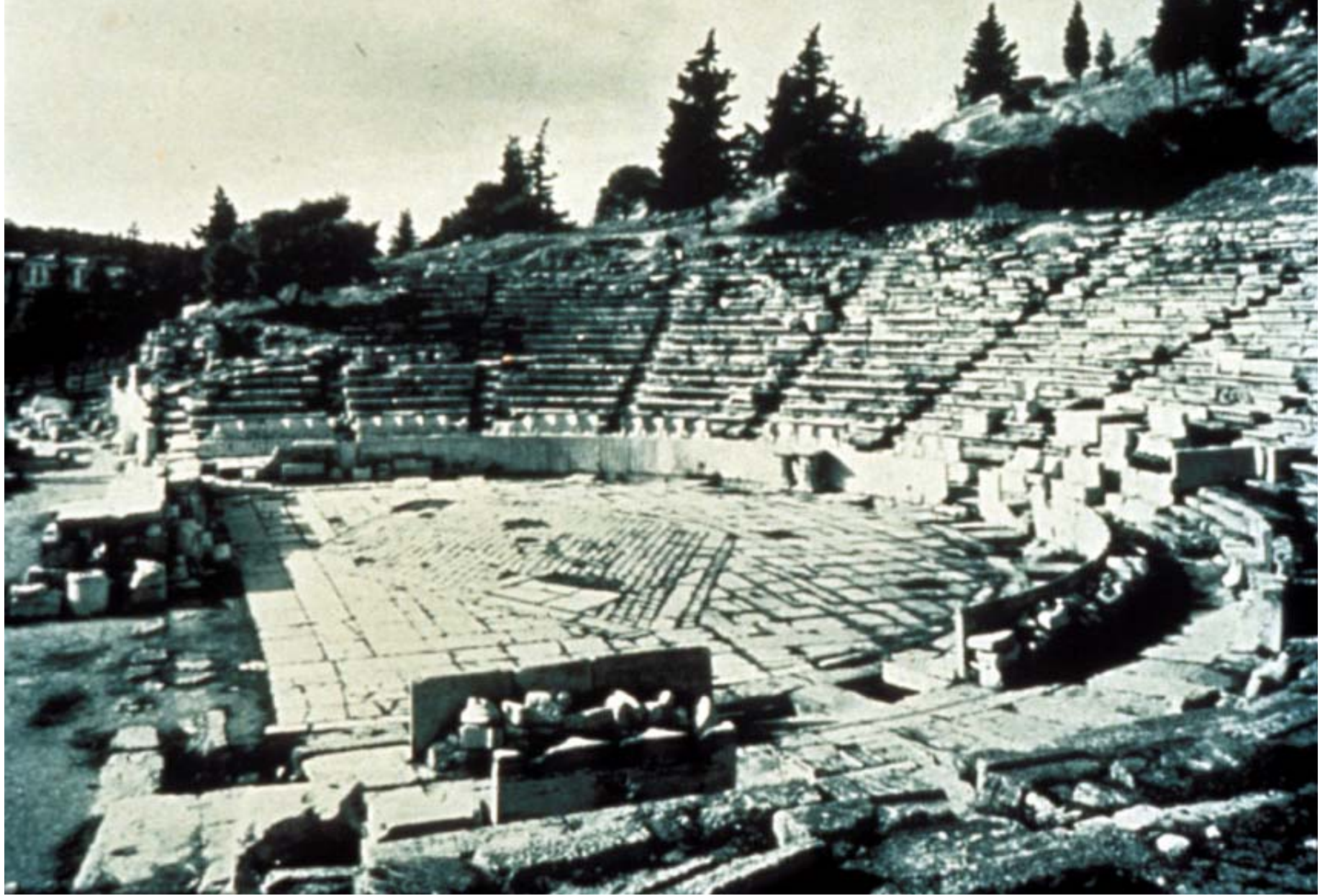




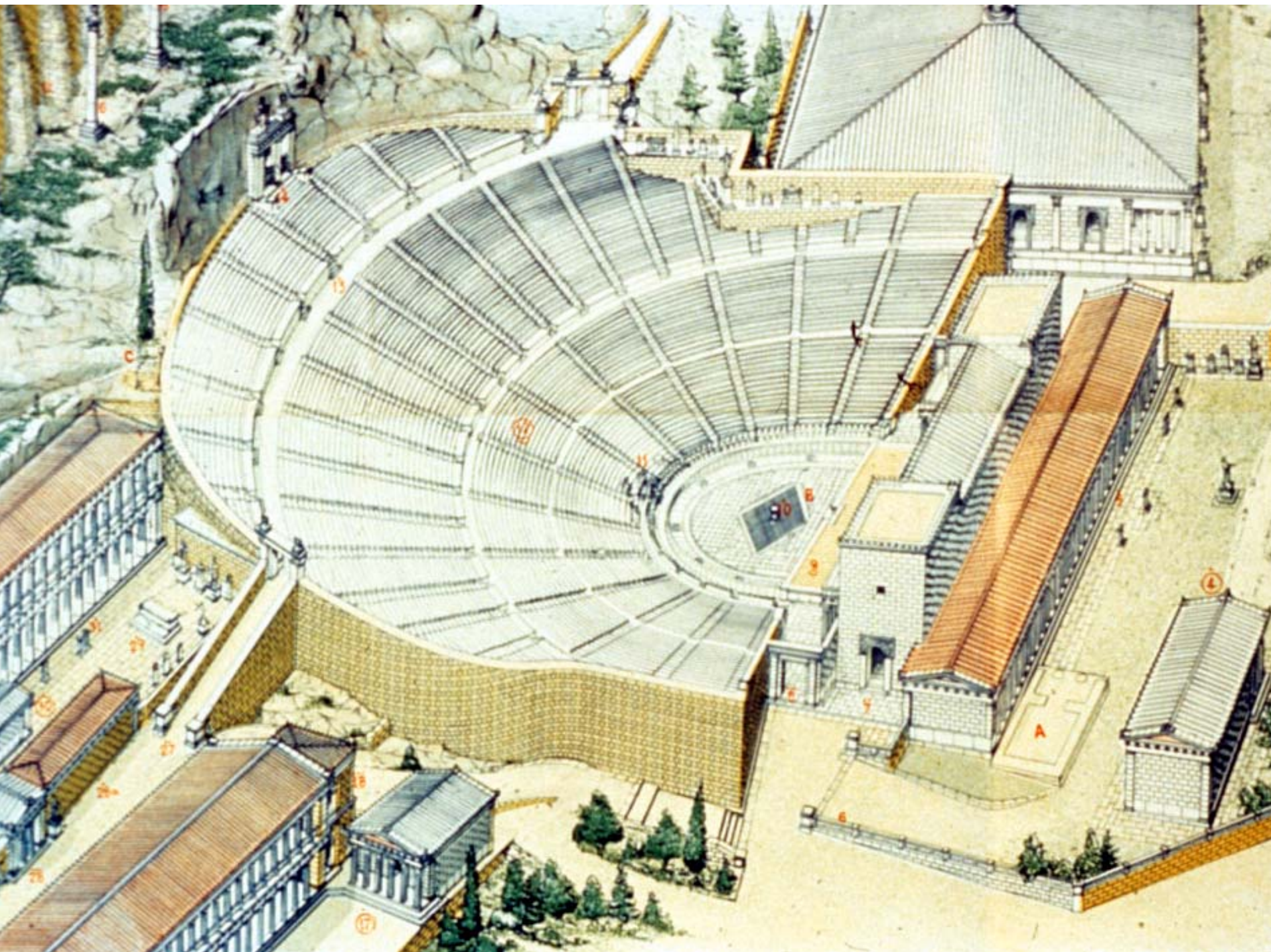


S O L O S





Theatre of Dionysus (Athens)



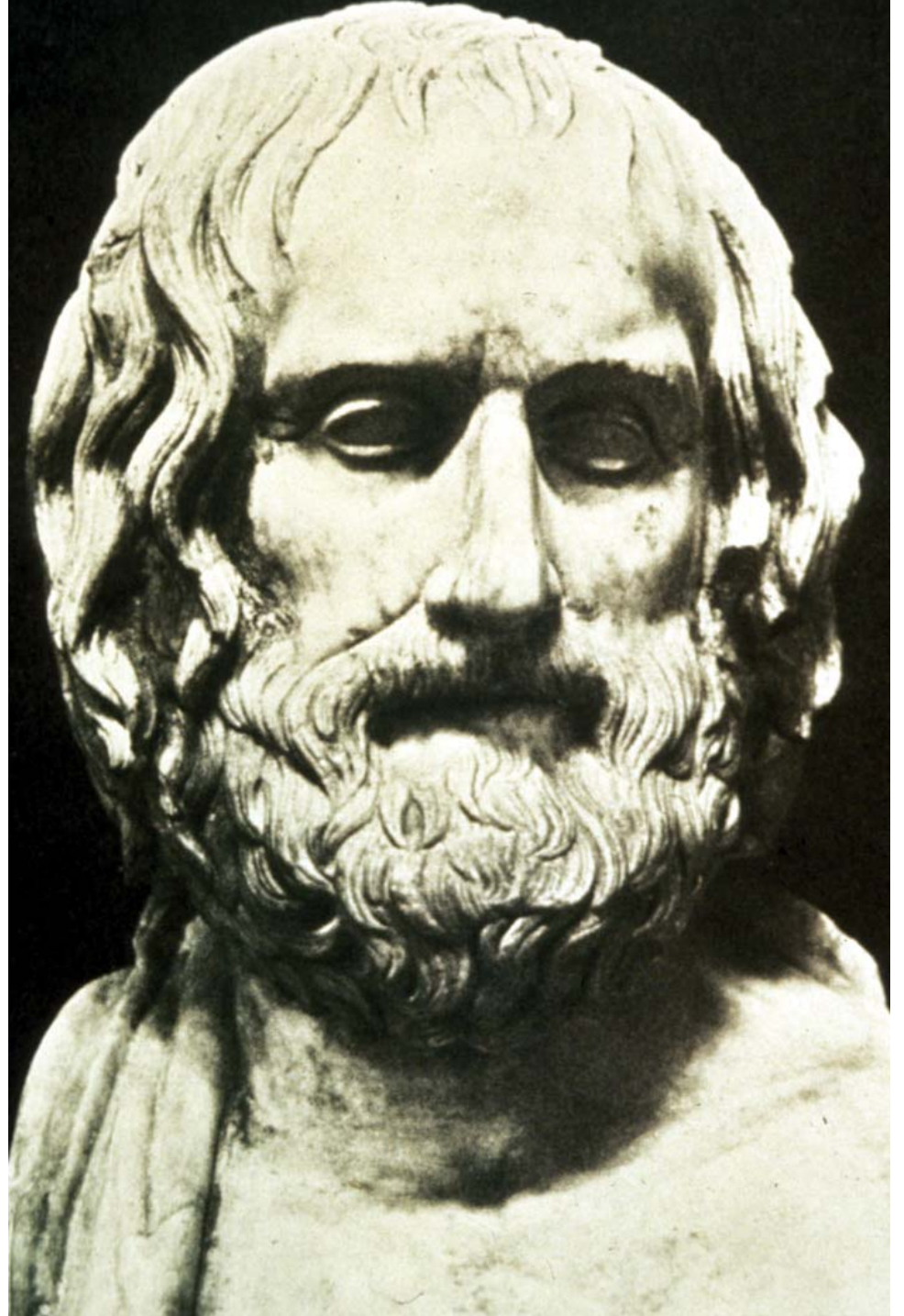
Greek Tragedy



Sophocles



Euripides





AEOLIAN ISLANDS
Lipari



0 80 km
0 50 mi



Summer 413. *Carthage* sight battle, test Greek land action, spells disaster for Athenians

Summer 413. Under *Diomedes*, Athenians near *converging walls*. They sweep a 300 counterwall, preventing *evacuation* of city

Summer 413. *Carthage* sight battle, test Greek land action, spells disaster for Athenians

Summer 414. Athenian general *Lamachus* is slain at Syracusans' 2d counterwall, leaving *Nicias* sole commander

Winter 415-414. Syracusans *lashed piles* in sea off all landing places. Returning Athenians pull *sails* on with *windless* divers saw others off *underwater*

Original invasion force numbers 134 triremes, 27,000 men, relief force under Athenian general *Demosthenes*, summer 412, brings 72 war galleys, 13,000 men

GREAT HARBOR

LITTLE HARBOR

ATHENS' GLORY SINKS IN SIEGE OF SYRACUSE

Bad *omen* of *lunar eclipse* on August 27, 413, delays Athenian evacuation "thrice nine days" in those 27 days Syracusans build a wall of ships, sealing Athenians' fate

Seizing upon a squabble between her ally *Segesta* and Syracuse's ally *Selinus*, Athens seeks to expand her empire into Sicily. In 415 B.C. she sends an armada against Syracuse, friend of Sparta.

Gylippus, military advisor sent by Sparta, lands at *Himera* and collects an army as he marches to the rescue. He builds third counterwall, making "the besiegers the besieged." Cut off from interior, Athenians must rely on *ships* for supplies; they fortify *Plammyrium* (9) as naval base. That winter Syracusans strengthen fleet and in spring of 413 drive (10) Athenians back to *Lysimelaia*.

Athenians sail into Great Harbor (1), fight *indecisive* battle (2), and retire to *Catana*. During winter Syracusans build *defensive* wall (3) across *Achradina*. Next summer Athenians attack from *Leon* (4), seize pass at *Euryelus* (5), drive Syracusans back behind city walls. Invaders build fort at *Syca* (6) and begin *siegewalls* north and south to starve city into submission.

Athens drains its resources, sends more ships and men (11). They attack counterwall by night, but defenders push them over *cliffs* (12). Syracusans *blockade* Great Harbor.

Fearing direct battle, defenders start two counterwalls, but Athenians destroy these (7) and complete their own walls south to harbor as fleet anchors at *Dascon* (8). Meanwhile,

In September Athenians try to break out (13) but are thrown back (14). When Athenian sailors *mutiny*, entire force retreats (15) toward interior, only to be captured and perished in *quarries* (16), where most will die.

Spring 413. In attack on *Plammyrium*, Syracusans suffer *naval* defeat, but in simultaneous assault army drives Athenians out, capturing *forts* and vital supplies of *grain*, *masts*, and *naval* tackle

After *land* victory near *Olympium* in summer 415, Athenians build a fort at *Dascon*

Athens



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Hellenistic Age



Map 3.5 Greece at 362 B.C. The fourth century B.C. witnessed the rapid growth of Greek federalism as states sought allies to gain security from rival powers.

Philip II of Macedon





0 400 Miles
0 400 Kilometers

BLACK SEA

Philippopolis

THRACE

ILLYRIA

Nikopolis

Bosporus

Byzantium

MACEDONIA

Philippi

PROPONTIS

Pella

Amphipolis

THASOS

Ancient coastlines

Methone

CHALCIDICE

Potidaea

Hellespont

CORCYRA

EPIRUS

Larissa

THESSALY

LEMNOS

LESBOS

PERSIAN EMPIRE

AEGEAN SEA

AETOLIA

BOEOTIA

EUBOEA

Chaeronea X

Thebes

CHIOS

ACHAEA

Megara

Athens

ANDROS

SAMOS

PELOPONNESE

Corinth

Argos

ATTICA

NAXOS

Miletus

IONIAN SEA

Pylos

Sparta

CYCLADES

MELOS

RHODES

SEA OF CRETE

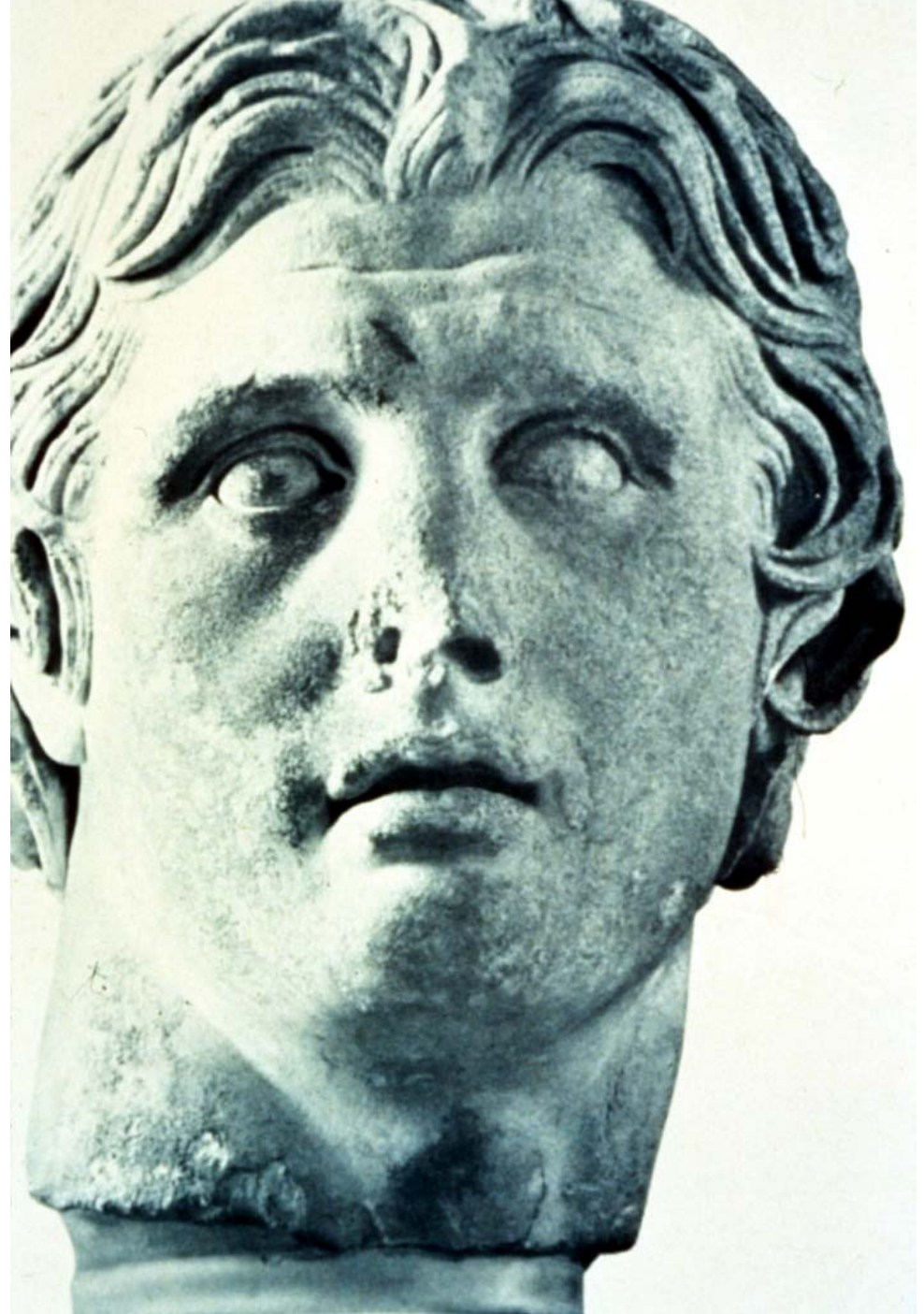
X Battle symbol

Macedonia in 359 B.C.E.

Acquisitions to 346

Acquired by 342

Alexander the Great



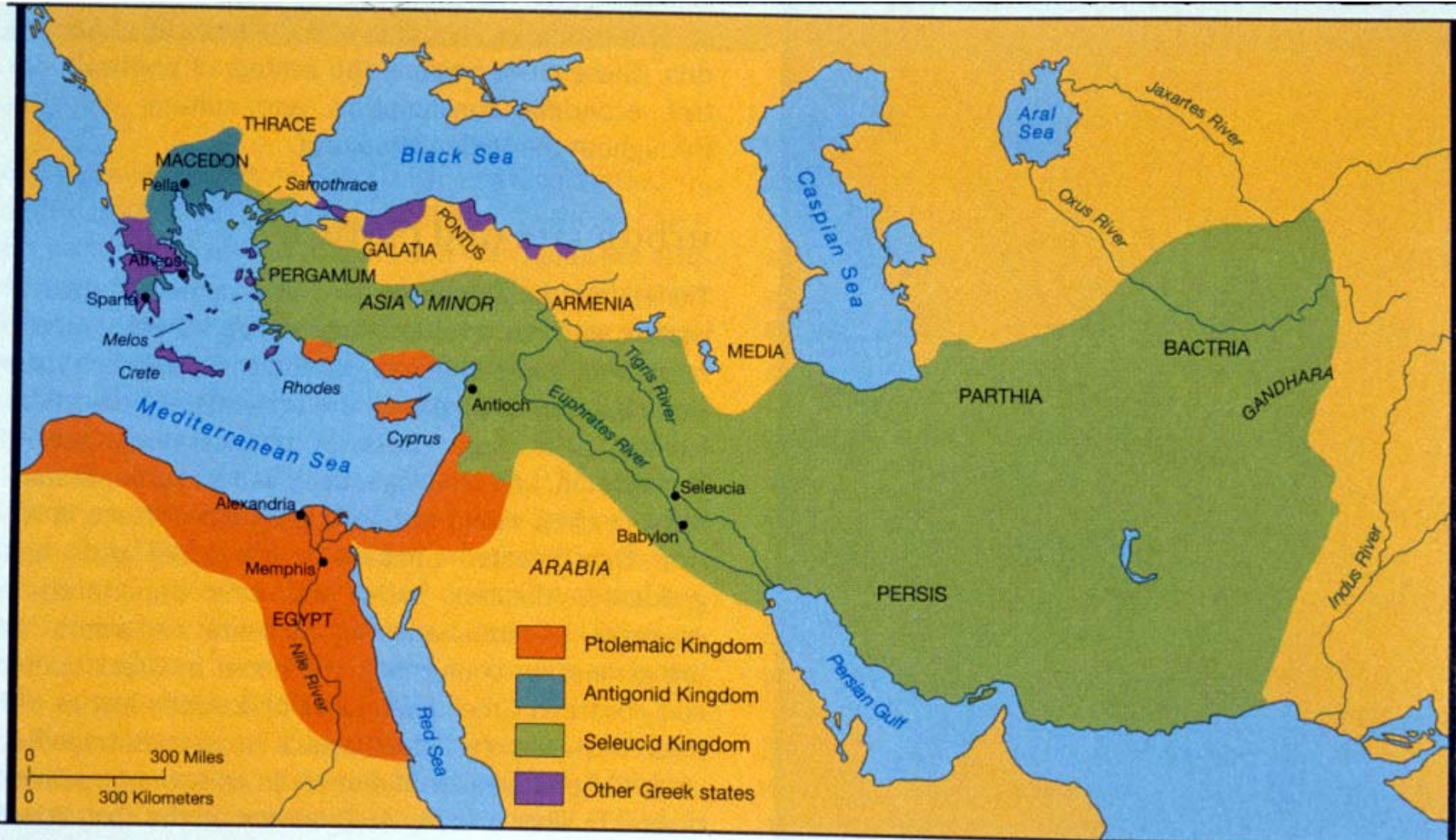


the Empire of Alexander the Great

The Dying Alexander



The Hellenistic Age



The Hellenistic Kingdoms

Overview of Western Civilization

Rome (200 BCE – 476 CE)

Rome vs. Carthage: Punic Wars
(264-146 BCE)

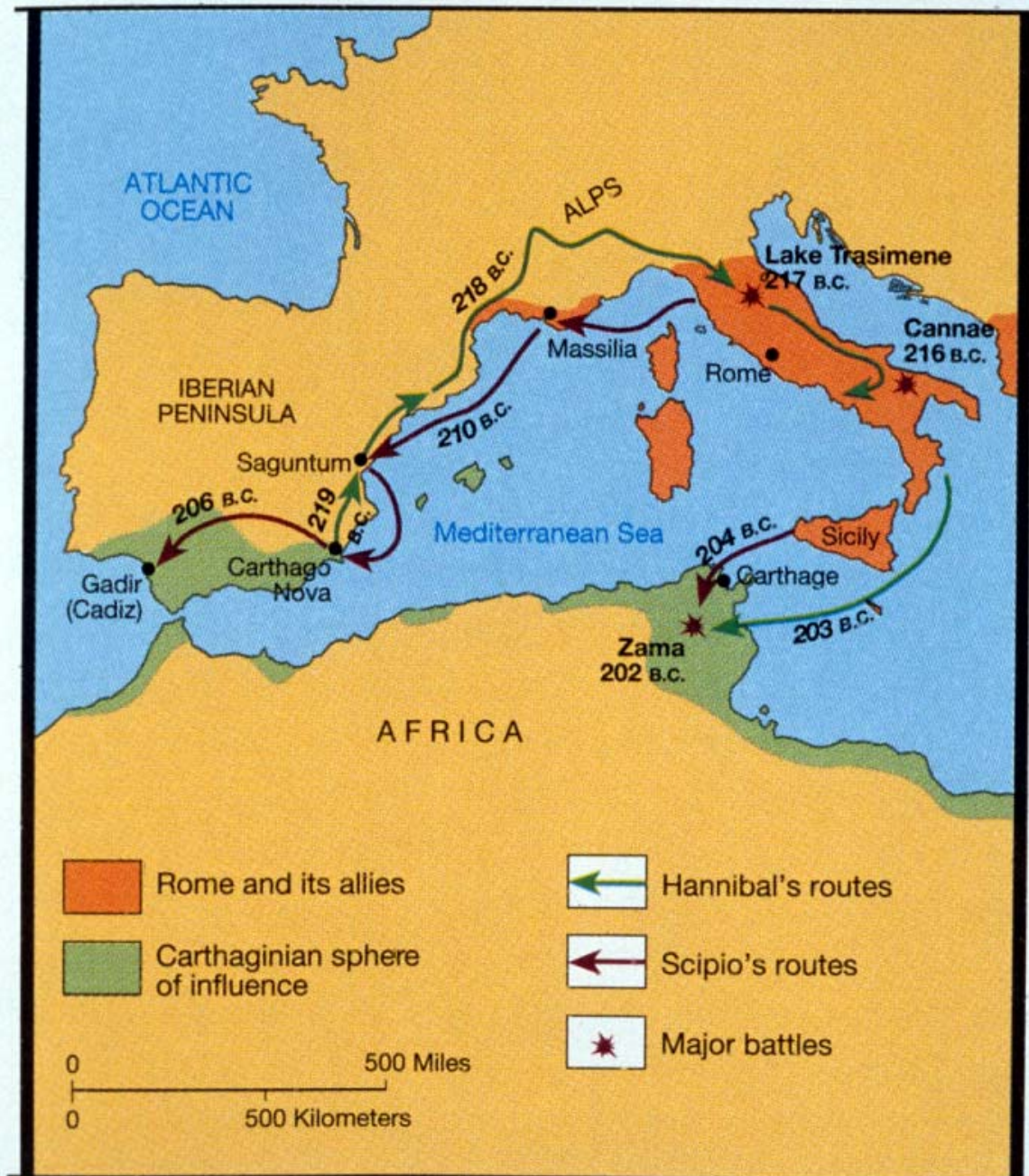
Roman Revolution (120-31 BCE)

Julius Caesar (100-44 BCE)

Augustus Caesar (63 BCE – 14 CE)

Roman Empire (31 BCE – 476 CE)

Pax Romana (31 BCE - 180 CE)



The Punic Wars

