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)
  Old Babylonians (2000-1000 BCE)
  Assyrians (1000-612 BCE)
  New Babylonians (612 -540 BCE)
  Persians (540-330 BCE)
The Tigris and Euphrates Rivers
Overview of Western Civilization

Mesopotamia (3000-1000 BCE)
  Sumerians (3000-2000 BCE)
  Akkadians (2300-2100 BCE)
  Old Babylonians (2000-1000 BCE)
  Assyrians (1000-612 BCE)
  New Babylonians (612-540 BCE)
  Persians (540-330 BCE)
The Sumerians
Cuneiform tablets
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
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*
Overview of Western Civilization

Mesopotamia (3000-1000 BCE)
  Sumerians (3000-2000 BCE)
   Akkadians (2300-2100 BCE)
  Old Babylonians (2000-1000 BCE)
  Assyrians (1000-612 BCE)
  New Babylonians (612 -540 BCE)
  Persians (540-330 BCE)
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Among the world’s earliest historical documents is this list of Sumerian kings, written about 1820 BC on a four-sided clay block.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 Ibni-Sin, son of Shu-Sin, reigned twenty-four years.”
Overview of Western Civilization

Mesopotamia (3000-1000 BCE)
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  Assyrians (1000-612 BCE)
  New Babylonians (612 -540 BCE)
  Persians (540-330 BCE)
Hammurabi
Stele of Hammurabi’s Law Code
Close-up of the top of the law code stele:

Hammurabi with the sun god Shamash
Overview of Western Civilization

Mesopotamia (3000-1000 BCE)
  Sumerians (3000-2000 BCE)
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  New Babylonians (612 -540 BCE)
  Persians (540-330 BCE)
The Assyrian Army
Assyrian Relief: Impaling Victims
The beheading of a king defeated by the Assyrians in battle
Gates of Nineveh
Overview of Western Civilization

Mesopotamia (3000-1000 BCE)
  Sumerians (3000-2000 BCE)
  Akkadians (2300-2100 BCE)
  Old Babylonians (2000-1000 BCE)
  Assyrians (1000-612 BCE)
  New Babylonians (612 -540 BCE)
  Persians (540-330 BCE)
BABYLON
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

Greece (1200-200 BCE)

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

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<th>Family</th>
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<th>Branch</th>
<th>Major Languages</th>
<th>Minor Languages</th>
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<td>Italic</td>
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<td>Romance</td>
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<td>Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Rumanian</td>
<td>Catalan, Provençal, Rhaeto-Romanic, Sardinian, Moldavian</td>
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<td>Welsh, Breton</td>
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<td>Sorbian (Lusatian)</td>
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<td>Southern</td>
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<td>Bulgarian, Serbo-Croatian, Slovenian, Macedonian</td>
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<td>Iranian</td>
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<td>Persian, Pashto, Kurdish, Baluchi, Tadzhik, Ossetian</td>
<td>Gilaki, Mazanderani</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Indic</td>
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<td>Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Punjabi, Marathi, Gujarati, Bihari, Rajasthani, Oriya, Assamese, Kashmiri, Nepali, Sindhi, Sinhalese</td>
<td>Bhili, Romany, Maldavian</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bull-leaping Fresco: Knossos (Crete)
THE EXPEDITION OF THE ACHAIANS
AGAINST TROY AND HER ALLIES

To Aulis

Mycenaean palaces

Achaeans

To Troy

Paionios
Kikones
Thracians
Troy
Trojans
Dardanians
Mysians
Pelasgians
Maisongs
Karjans
Lykians
Samos
Chios
Andros

Kephallenia
Leukas
Zakythos

Orthomenos
Thasos

Skyros
Lemnos

Melos
Thera

Melos
Naxos

Corfu

Arzawa

Crete

Rhodes
Karpasos
The Ruins of Troy
The Walls of Troy
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.
THE EXPEDITION OF THE ACHAIANS AGAINST TROY AND HER ALLIES

- To Aulis
- To Troy
- Mycenaean palaces
- Achaeans
Mycenae
Mycenae
MAP 2-3 THE PELOPONNESUS Sparta’s region, Laconia, was in the Peloponnesus. Nearby states were members of the Peloponnesian League under Sparta’s leadership.
Lyric Poetry
Overview of Western Civilization

Greece (1200-200 BCE)

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Post-Classical Age (400-200 BCE)
- 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
Theatre of Dionysus (Athens)
Greek Tragedy
Sophocles
Euripides
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.

Athenians sail into Great Harbor (1), fight an 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 siege walls north and south to starve city into submission.

Fearing direct battle, defenders start two countermoves: first, Syracusans destroy their (7) and complete their own walls south to harbor as fleet anchors at Dascion (8). Meanwhile, Gylippus, military advisor sent by Sparta, lands at Himera and collects an army in his march to the rescue.

He builds third countermound, making "the besiegers the besieged." Cut off from interior, Athenians must rely on ships for supplies; they fortify Plemmyrium (9) as naval base. That winter, Syracusans strengthen fleet and in spring of 413 drive (10) Athenians back to Lysimeleia.

Athenians drain its resources, send more ships and men (11). They attack countermound by night, but defenders push them over cliffs (12). Syracusans blockade Great Harbor.

In September, Athens again tries to break out (13), but is thrown back (14). When Athenian sailors mutiny, entire force retreats (15) toward interior, only to be captured and penned in quarries (16), where most will die.
Athens
Overview of Western Civilization

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    Homer and Epic (*Iliad*)
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    Democracy
    Persians Wars (490-479 BCE)
    Drama, Art and Philosophy
  Post-Classical Age (400-200 BCE)
    Alexander the Great (Macedonia)
    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
Alexander the Great
The Dying Alexander
The Hellenistic Age
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