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Chapter 1 : Civilization® VI – The Official Site

The new past, by J. H. Breasted. Some origins of civilisation, by H. J. Fleure. The diffusion of civilisation, by W. J. Perry. The Biblical record, by A. Nairne.

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Chapter 2 : History of writing - Wikipedia

Excerpt from The New Past: And Other Essays on the Development of Civilisation This book is the outcome of a Conference, held at Aberystwyth University in April, , which had for its main purpose a series of lectures and discussions on the Development of Civilisation.

European term papers Disclaimer: Free essays on History: European posted on this site were donated by anonymous users and are provided for informational use only. European, use the professional writing service offered by our company. The Renaissance not only influenced the worlds of art, music, and literature, but also the worlds of politics, religion, and society. During the Renaissance, advancements were made in several areas of technology and in thought. The Renaissance was a key in the development of Western Civilization. The Renaissance is a term that was coined in the 19th century to describe a period in which art and literature flourished in Europe, but there were so many significant changes during this time period that the term Renaissance began to mean all the developments during this time period. The time frame of the Renaissance occurs over several centuries. It began in Italy in the 14th century, and in the 15th century, the period flourished. The 16th century brought an end to the Renaissance with the coming of a crisis in Italy which spread throughout the European Continent Lurier. Between the fall of the Roman Empire and the Renaissance, Europe was in a period of decline. Eventually, Europe, for the most part, had adopted a feudal 2. There were knights and lords in this period, as well as vassals and serfs. Cities of the great Roman Empire were slums for the most part, and in the country, estates with feudal lords offered protection to local villagers from attack it is for this that villages developed close to feudal estates. Life was generally hard and not too stable. The Renaissance was a result of this life, almost retaliation more than reaction Michelet. As stated above, the Renaissance started in Italy, to get technical, it actually started in the town of Florence. A reason why the Renaissance started in Italy perhaps relates to the fact that Italian city-states survived in Italy perhaps relates to the fact that Italian city-states survived the middle ages for various reasons the were located strategically, and they were important places of trade. Northern Europe did not fair as well as the Italian city-states Kagan. Although the opposite would be true in The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, The city-states of Italy survived the Century and a half between and Better than the territorial states of Northern Europe. Great Wealth gave rulers and merchants the Ability to work their will on both society And culture. They became patrons of government, Education, and the arts, always as much for Self-aggrandizement as out of benevolence, for Whether a patron was a family, a firm, a 3. Government, or the church, their endowments Enhanced their reputation and power. The advantage of Italian city-states can be linked to trade. Some cities such as Venice traded without interruption through the middle ages. During this time, economic factors made it possible for traders of these cities to learn applications such as banking and book keeping which, in time would spread all over Europe. The Merchants of the city-states also learned such tactics as creating monopolies. Bankers, such as the Medici family became extremely affluent, and modern banking practices come directly from them. In fact, at one point, the Italian bankers became the bankers of choice for all Europe Kagan. The Wealth of the city-states greatly influenced the Renaissance. In the city-states of Italy there was a major influence in power, and how to attain it. Eventually, for the most part, the Merchants controlled the politics of the city-states, and the wealth grew as did the size of the city-states. For a period, Florence was ruled by a council of six men later it was made up of eight men who were elected. This was not democracy, but at least there 4. Constitutions were held by some city-states, thus, the city-states that held constitutions had a constitutional government. This is a development in politics for the time because Kings and Princes ruled most of Europe Andrea. Humanism came out of the Italian Renaissance. There are several types of humanism, but the best one of the Renaissance was the one that followed the belief of man being unique; that is to say that everyone is different, and should be treated with dignity. This brought on a growth in education and the arts. Humanism of the Renaissance came mostly from the people who were not of the clergy, and wanted to learn

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the liberal arts. Writing and poetry became important again, as did art and thought; all of the liberal arts, it was thought, contributed to the achievement of the human race, and its dignity. Humanists studied directly from the original sources. They learned Latin and Greek to do so. In doing this they did not have to rely on what others thought of classical works, which meant that they could come up with their own views on the subjects. The humanists were not only scholars, they were teachers as well; which furthered education in the Italian City States. Some humanist believed the original Latin was 5. Humanists were interested in politics and civic life Perry. During the Renaissance, politics also developed greatly. In fact, one of the greatest political works ever written came from this time period. This work was written by Machiavelli, and he called his work *The Prince*. This work is still used today in the world of politics. It is a model for ideal leadership of a nation, and gives an insight into the thinking involved to rule successfully Andrea. In terms of art and culture, the Renaissance was a time when art became more realistic, and nature was looked at as art. Various technological advances made painting better; one such advancement was oil paints. Also, during this time period, linear perspective was developed. Linear perspective gave feeling of proportion to paintings, thereby, offer continuity of subjects in a painting. This is still very important to paintings today with some exceptions Perry. The rest of Europe during this time also was experiencing a rebirth. Most of the changes in Northern 6. Europe concerned the building of nations, and religion. This time period saw rulers unifying areas of land into nations. Instead of several different feudal lords, each one controlling only his estates as some did have more than one, there was now a tendency to unite peoples under one ruler, and thus, a country was born Lurier. In the North of Europe, the Humanist movement concentrated on problems with the church. The humanists of the North were not interested in imitating the life of antiquity but learning from it. This was especially true of the operations of the early church for the Northern Humanists. The desire to reform was as profound as the need. But to reform the church and society one had to know their original form Lurier The printing press started a tradition in Northern Europe based upon printing works in the native tongue of the land the vernacular. Before the printing press, works were written and copied by scholars in either Latin or Greek; this was the age of the manuscripts. The printing press brought some to write in vernacular and be read by many. This was an idea of the Protestant reformation. Martin Luther is considered not only to be a reformer and a founding father of Protestantism, but also a humanist Perry. All in all, the Renaissance in Southern Europe was brilliant. In Northern Europe, the Renaissance was very introspective; it was about asking and answering questions, of finding the truth from the past. Also, in Europe, the Renaissance became a vehicle for exploration. With the spice trade in full swing, people were looking to find cheaper ways to conduct expeditions to the East. This meant finding an all water route. Some men sailed around the tip of South Africa. Columbus came up with the notion that it was shorter to sail in the opposite direction to get to Asia than to sail around the continent of Africa. He received support for the Queen of Spain, and had stumbled quite accidentally upon a new land. This resulted in the Spanish becoming an Empire. To the North, England also started building an empire, as well as countries such as Portugal. With all the interest in sailing there were also technological advances in sailing, 8. Other innovations during the Renaissance came from science. Many people furthered Science, and in this age there were several scientific advancements in this time period. Not only was he a great inventor, but he also was an artist, painting such works as the *Mona Lisa* Kagan. There was also advancement in the art of warfare in the Renaissance. Knights were no longer important, as now there were armies. Kings had larger forces to attack and defend their kingdoms with armies they had Andrea. The Renaissance was a time of rebirth in terms of civilization in Europe. This stems from advancements in art, literature, science, politics, reforms of the church, 9. The Renaissance was the first step in the start of the Modern period in European history. The impact and significance of the Renaissance on Europe is a direct result of all the advancements made during the renaissance. The Renaissance politically and economically set Europe up for a return to being an influencing force in the world. Cities were beginning to boom again, and there was a shift from being an agricultural society, to some places having market capital economies. The return to humanism to thought set up many principals that would be further developed as history progressed. Some of the most significant

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accomplishments in European history during the Renaissance came in the form of banking practices and politics. The Renaissance and all the changes it brought had a great impact on Europe, and were the only way to cross from the Middle Ages into the Modern era.

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Chapter 3 : History: European/ What Impact Did The Renaissance Have On The Western World term paper

The new past and other essays on the development of civilisation (Book).

From war hammers to napalm to the arquebus, this was by far the most inhumane advancement in weapons apart from modern day. The Medieval time went from about the 11th century to the 14th. During this time survival depended on the power of the certain ruler people served under. March 19, By: Tommy Weapons of the Times What would have been the worst aspect of life during the European middle ages? That really crappy mandolin music that midgets enjoy dancing to? Close, but wrong again. The worst thing about medieval life was the unwavering evil of the Christian "justice" system and the tools of torture they employed. The following are the 20 worst torture devices of all time in order of sheer terror: December 5, By: The Model was the Russian produced version of this weapon. This weapon was originally a cartridge gun, but the Russian Navy wanted a cheaper Rating: February 19, By: After high school and with the help of friends and family, and a scholarship he received to Fisk College now University, he eagerly to Nashville, Tennessee to further his education. This was his first trip south. And during his stay there, his knowledge of the race problem became clearer. He saw discrimination in ways he never dreamed of, and developed a determination to expedite Rating: December 11, By: Tommy Websites for Teachers, Parents and Students <http://> This site has been instrumental in my lesson planning development as a first year teacher. There are links to many primary source documents Rating: November 16, By: Bred Weddings of the Middle Ages Middle Ages As the ages have past weddings have changed, the most interesting weddings took place in the middle ages. Middle ages were full of mystery and lust, women were not merely wives but prizes and a possession, rarely was it love. The reasons of which people were married was determined by their class. Most of the marriage laws we know today evolved during this era. The celebrations were extravagant, full of color and magnificent Rating: March 14, By: David Weddup Say hello to me one more time and you will see what will happen to you because I am very tired of playing games with you. So for you own sake and security leave me alone and proceed with this registration process already. Say hello to me one more time and you will see what will happen to you because I am very tired of playing games with you. So for you own sake and Rating: May 2, By: It was time to move from the classic style of life to a more modern. Many factors led up to the start of changes in American society. The United States was in chaos and need to seek order. With the help of Robert H. Wiebe and Charlotte Perkins Gilman, the factors that led to the need for change will be examined, in addition to the movement Rating: April 3, By: Fonta Weimar Germany In examining great social and cultural changes in the modern West, many specific events come to mind: One such event, often overlooked, is the "Great War", Like every people affected by the expanse of this war, Germans were deeply affected and forever changed. As a social, cultural, and psychological reaction to World War I, the German people created the Rating: January 23, By: The Treaty of Versailles and the influence of the German Army proved to account for the failure of democracy in the Weimar period to a certain extent, however other events such as the Munich Putsch, Kapp Putsch, hyperinflation, the Stresemann era and the breakthrough of Hitler also contributed to Rating: January 17, By: Edward Welding Over the previous 50 years, welding has become more productive, automated, and safer. Generally, the welding norm was resistance based and performed with big machinery. The aerospace industry spurred the innovation of new ways to weld thin metal. At this point in history, all welding systems had good and bad aspects; the choice should be made with a balance between the different capabilities of the systems, including its power requirements and limitations. Manufacturers used this Rating: February 25, By: Were civilian casualties more extensive inside or outside of Tiananmen Square on June 4th, ? As a result of large-scale Chinese cover-up the public knew little about the deaths that occurred on the morning of June 4th. The aim of this investigation is to find out where the casualties were most extensive. The information needed to answer this question would Rating: May 27, By: Since the beginning of time various groups across the globe have fought for their freedom, and territory. Some groups failed and found little fortune while others

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prospered giving way to powerful nations capable of seizing land from the less fortunate for their own benefit. This is what modern day historians refer to as imperialism. Throughout history these powerful nations have used imperialism to their advantage. In simple terms imperialism is a powerful tool used by Rating: April 18, By: However, there are other reasons that can promote a change within a system such as morals, religious beliefs, values, and ethics. During the nineteenth century, society was not much different from that of the present day as the economy remains one of the most important parts of the country. This is evident in the Rating: March 16, By: November 21, By: Fonta Were the Myceneans the Early Greeks? Greeks have idealized the Myceneans in epic poems and classic tragedies that glorify the exploits of king Agamemnon and older heroes who went in out of favour with the Greek gods. Mycenean Greece or Mycenean civilization was the last phase of the bronze age in Ancient Greece c. It represents the first advanced civilization in mainland Greece, with its palatial states, urban organization, works of art and writing system. Among the centres of Rating: January 12, By: Germany is located in the very heart of Europe, bordered by the nine other countries. It became a divided nation after its overwhelming defeat in World War II. The Soviets controlled the East Rating: November 26, By: David Western Civ 1. Division of labor- characteristics of civilizations in which different people perform different jobs. Irrigation- method of transporting water for crops based on the use of ditches and canals. Artisans- skilled craft workers Cultural diffusion- spread of culture from one area of the world to another. January 22, By: Fatih Western Civilization Western Civilization from to had many specific changes that contributed to the structure of the western world before World War I. In the absolutism state sovereignty is embodied in the person of the ruler. Kings were absolute kings and were responsible to no one except god. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries absolute rulers had to respect the fundamental laws of their land. They had to control competing jurisdictions, institutions or groups that Rating: He chose Aphrodite because she Rating: March 7, By: Steve Western Civilization Western Civilization from to had many specific changes that contributed to the structure of the western world before World War I. March 29, By: Tommy Western Europe 1. In Western Europe, the mile radius of Paris, ideas of democracy, parliamentary, government, industry-based economy were improved or invented. The French, Dutch, English and Swiss were the major players. Geneva, Amsterdam, London and Paris were to become centers of learning 2. Louis XIV after age of 23 controlled every aspect of life from foreign to internal affairs. Mike Western History There is no doubt that Napoleon had a major impact on the post French revolution period. First I will describe negative impact he had on France and western Europe then I will discuss the positive impact Napoleon had on France and western Europe.

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Chapter 4 : Civilization - Wikipedia

Additional Physical Format: Online version: Carter, E.H. (Edward Henry), New past and other essays on the development of civilisation.

Sociology term papers Disclaimer: Free essays on Sociology posted on this site were donated by anonymous users and are provided for informational use only. The free Sociology research paper The Development of Civilization essay presented on this page should not be viewed as a sample of our on-line writing service. Other factors we have to account for are the different physical capabilities and limitations of man and the climactic conditions of the ancient world. The evolution has gone from simple groups of hunters to great empires to advanced forms of government such as democracy and communism. However, the main concept that has driven men to learn to work together is survival. Man, due to physical limitations, is unable to survive on his own. Men must interact with each other in order to survive. This common thread in the evolution of civilization has enabled man to develop to the level he has, from a time when cave drawings were considered historical records and had religious significance to an age when we have readily available at our fingertips the temperature of a city two thousand miles away. In this essay, I am going to examine how mankind went from bands of hunters to the great cities that sprung all over Asia, the Middle East and southeastern Europe in ancient times. In examining this evolution, I will explain how man has become the in one sense the high end in evolution, in his ability to manipulate nature, and the low point in evolution, in his ability and apparent willingness to destroy himself. Also, any reference to the word man is implied in the general sense of the entire human race, male and female alike. To begin this essay, I am going to discuss the need of man for other men. Whether the dependence that men have on each other is a positive or negative aspect of mankind is open for debate. However there is almost no one in this day and age, at least in western civilization, who is totally independent of others to survive. Not one of us is able to emotionally survive totally ignoring the physical aspects of survival loneliness. This eventually leads to madness and self-destruction. However, the primary necessity that led to the development of civilization was not the mental factor, it was the physical factor. Men learned that in order to survive they were going to have to work together. Men learned that better cloaks could be made if one man made them all and that more and better food could be caught or gathered and eaten if one man or a group of men caught or collected all of it. All of these realizations led to the development of the earliest communities of people. Men learned to work together in order to work more efficiently and to make life easier. By working together, man was able to improve on his efficiency in food production. Man switched from simply gathering food and simply gambling that the next place he went would have the food he needed to survive. Now man began to insure that the food would always be there when he needed it by beginning to farm and domesticate animals. These farming techniques and the division of labor brought mankind to a turning point in his development. Animals, unlike humans spend every waking hour of their lives trying to survive and men did that until it was no longer necessary because they had enough food, if not more than enough to survive and so man was actually able to sit down and think about things, to consider, interpret and explore. One of the greatest evolutionary accomplishments came from these accomplishments: Spoken communication, as advanced as ours, is one of the things that separate us from animals, because thoughts are worthless if there is no way to share them. It is incredible how much as evolved from the simple need to survive. The physical evolution of man, however great it is, has been well surpassed by the social evolution of man. It is simple to marvel at the past, but we can never really understand our current civilization without understanding its roots. Even at this early level of civilization, art, one of the most wondrous and unique things about the human race, developed. This theory suggests that early social philosophers tried to interpret the demands of the social structure by depicting them symbolically. For example, cave bison were not meant to be seen as bison, but rather depicted as women, and horses were meant to be seen as men. On these cave walls are depicted wondrous murals of animals, such as bison, bulls, horses, ponies and stags. Also, the cave

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painters were not of the hunters in their group, their roles in society was to draw these paintings. They were specialists at their art. These people spent their whole day, just like the hunter-gatherers spent their whole day, doing their job. This is evidence that division of labor is a very old concept. Cave drawings were obviously a very important part of a society in ancient days, and art itself came to be a very important part of every culture that has ever existed. Later civilizations formed more advanced versions of art, such as sculpture, music and literature. These are all defined as arts. Almost every culture that had the ability to developed these forms of art, did. After the social group of hunter-gatherers, another type of community evolved. This was the community of villagers. Hand tools made it possible for man to build some of the structures he built when he built the villages. Researchers have since attempted to determine when and where man first changed from hunter-gatherer to pastoralist or agriculturist. On the basis of such evidence, some scholars have hypothesized a preliminary agricultural phase of intensive food gathering in the Middle East about BC, when man passed from hunting and gathering to food producing or agriculture. The Natufians of Palestine, who possessed sickles, lived at this time; whether the grain they harvested was sown or wild is not known. Cattle were probably domesticated during this period or slightly earlier from the wild ox *Bos taurus*, which stood six to seven feet tall. At Shanidar, in Iraq, it is claimed that sheep, similar to wild varieties in form and structure, were kept in herds. Furthermore, it has been suggested on somewhat speculative grounds that einkorn wheat *Triticum monococcum*, emmer wheat *Triticum turgidum*, and wild barley *Hordeum spontaneum* were cultivated about BC at Ali Kosh on the borders of Iraq and Iran. It is possible that domesticated beans *Phaseolus*, peas *Pisum*, bottle gourds *Lagenaria siceraria*, and water chestnuts *Trapa* may have been grown at the Spirit Cave in northern Thailand about BC. In the Americas, pumpkins *Cucurbita* and gourds *Lagenaria* are known to have existed in domesticated form in northeast Mexico about BC, and probably beans in the Tehuacan Valley. The bones of a dog, possibly used for hunting around B. In sum, it now seems unlikely that there was either a single or even a very limited number of places of origin of plant and animal domestication and, therefore, of agriculture. This brought about even greater accomplishments because of its complexity. Men had to totally change their way of life to survive village life. Most of their time was spent in field-work. When people in western Asia became agriculturists, they began building year-round dwelling places. With the development of permanent villages came the development of warfare. How people build up alliances in everyday life. How one group of children can not like another group, and vice-versa. The spirit of war is imbedded in us all. It may not come naturally, but we see it in ourselves and each other. No doubt war has been the bane of human existence, with famine and disease, at least since the appearance of agricultural villages, but since the growth of warfare in ancient times stimulated the growth of economic and social complexity it nonetheless must be counted as a step toward the emergence of civilization. In addition to economic advancements due to the war, social advancements were also made. The next level in the development of civilization was the emergence of the towns. Towns were slightly more populated than villages and much more organized. Townspeople had leaders or kings and these towns eventually evolved into cities. Many towns sprung up around southwest Asia and Europe around this time. Religion played an important role in the lives of towns people. The oldest forms are composed of hymns and litanies to the moon goddess Sin and the god Tammuz. Though some songs of joy have been found, most are adjurations. Some hymns of thanksgiving tell of gratitude to the divinity for victory over an enemy. They believed that if they made sacrifices to their gods, they would receive a good harvest, good weather and be free from diseases. Religion played an important role in the development of ancient civilizations. Many of these newly formed cities were ruled under a theocracy, a form of government in which the ruler has both religious and political power. While these civilizations were developing, they were laying the groundwork for future societies. The United States, for example, modeled itself after Athens, an ancient city in Greece. Their development was just as important as was that of modern countries because they initiated new techniques and strategies. The ancient civilizations formed a part of our modern world that is very evident today. These civilizations shaped our theology, art, music, literature, language, lifestyles, and government. In closing, I would like to reflect on

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certain key points in this essay. First off being how mankind learned to work together. Men worked together in order to accomplish a common goal from the earliest times. But these alliances brought about warfare. War is permanently imbedded in our souls and our minds. It has always played a major role of world history. Despite this characteristic, the want of man to achieve a common good has continually popped up through history and resolved many of these conflicts. It is necessary that we understand how modern civilization developed so that we can fully comprehend it. Mankind has shown a continual effort to achieve perfection, with some methods coming to a dead end and others flourishing, and whether or not we ever achieve a perfect society depends on whether or not we are able to fully trust each other. Essays, term papers, research papers related:

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Chapter 5 : This Law of Ours and Other Essays - Wikipedia

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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 18th century, again from French. The first known use in French is in 1751, 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 18th and early 19th centuries, 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,

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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. Traditionally, polities that managed to achieve notable military, ideological and economic power defined themselves as "civilized" as opposed to other societies or human groupings outside their sphere of influence—calling the latter barbarians, savages, and primitives. 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

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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 " cultural, technological, economic, political, or military-diplomatic " 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. This encouraged a secondary products revolution in which people used domesticated animals not just for meat, but also for milk, wool, manure and pulling ploughs and carts" a development that spread through the Eurasian Oecumene. 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.

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Mesoamerican writing systems A stone slab with 3,year-old writing, the Cascajal Block , was discovered in the Mexican state of Veracruz, and is an example of the oldest script in the Western Hemisphere, preceding the oldest Zapotec writing dated to about BC. The earliest inscriptions which are identifiably Maya date to the 3rd century BC, and writing was in continuous use until shortly after the arrival of the Spanish conquistadores in the 16th century AD. Maya writing used logograms complemented by a set of syllabic glyphs: Iron Age writing[edit] Cippus Perusinus , Etruscan writing near Perugia , Italy , the precursor of the Latin alphabet The sculpture depicts a scene where three soothsayers are interpreting to King Suddhodana the dream of Queen Maya , mother of Gautama Buddha. Below them is seated a scribe recording the interpretation. This is possibly the earliest available pictorial record of the art of writing in India. From Nagarjunakonda , 2nd century CE. The Phoenician alphabet is simply the Proto-Canaanite alphabet as it was continued into the Iron Age conventionally taken from a cut-off date of BC. This alphabet gave rise to the Aramaic and Greek alphabets. These in turn led to the writing systems used throughout regions ranging from Western Asia to Africa and Europe. For its part the Greek alphabet introduced for the first time explicit symbols for vowel sounds. The Brahmic family of India is believed by some scholars to have derived from the Aramaic alphabet as well. Several varieties of the Greek alphabet developed. The other variation, known as Eastern Greek , was used in present-day Turkey and by the Athenians, and eventually the rest of the world that spoke Greek adopted this variation. After first writing right to left, like the Phoenicians, the Greeks eventually chose to write from left to right. Greek is in turn the source for all the modern scripts of Europe. The most widespread descendant of Greek is the Latin script , named for the Latins , a central Italian people who came to dominate Europe with the rise of Rome. The Romans learned writing in about the 5th century BC from the Etruscan civilization , who used one of a number of Italic scripts derived from the western Greeks. Due to the cultural dominance of the Roman state, the other Italic scripts have not survived in any great quantity, and the Etruscan language is mostly lost. Latin, never one of the primary literary languages, rapidly declined in importance except within the Church of Rome. The primary literary languages were Greek and Persian , though other languages such as Syriac and Coptic were important too. The rise of Islam in the 7th century led to the rapid rise of Arabic as a major literary language in the region. Arabic script was adopted as the primary script of the Persian language and the Turkish language. This script also heavily influenced the development of the cursive scripts of Greek, the Slavic languages , Latin , and other languages[citation needed]. The Arabic language also served to spread the Hinduâ€™Arabic numeral system throughout Europe. Renaissance and the modern era[edit] By the 14th century a rebirth, or renaissance , had emerged in Western Europe, leading to a temporary revival of the importance of Greek, and a slow revival of Latin as a significant literary language. A similar though smaller emergence occurred in Eastern Europe, especially in Russia. At the same time Arabic and Persian began a slow decline in importance as the Islamic Golden Age ended. The revival of literary development in Western Europe led to many innovations in the Latin alphabet and the diversification of the alphabet to codify the phonologies of the various languages. The nature of writing has been constantly evolving, particularly due to the development of new technologies over the centuries. The pen , the printing press , the computer and the mobile phone are all technological developments which have altered what is written, and the medium through which the written word is produced. Particularly with the advent of digital technologies, namely the computer and the mobile phone, characters can be formed by the press of a button, rather than making a physical motion with the hand. The nature of the written word has recently evolved to include an informal, colloquial written style, in which an everyday conversation can occur through writing rather than speaking. Written communication can also be delivered with minimal time delay e-mail , SMS , and in some cases, with an imperceptible time delay instant messaging. Writing is a preservable means of

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communication. Some people regard the growth of multimedia literacy as the first step towards a postliterate society. Writing material There is no very definite statement as to the material which was in most common use for the purposes of writing at the start of the early writing systems. In the latter case there is this peculiarity, that plaster sic , lime or gypsum was used along with stone, a combination of materials which is illustrated by comparison of the practice of the Egyptian engravers, who, having first carefully smoothed the stone, filled up the faulty places with gypsum or cement, in order to obtain a perfectly uniform surface on which to execute their engravings. To the engraving of gems there is reference also, such as with seals or signets. The tablets of the Chaldeans are among the most remarkable of their remains. Wooden tablets are found pictured on the monuments; but the material which was in common use, even from very ancient times, was the papyrus. This reed, found chiefly in Lower Egypt, had various economic means for writing, the pith was taken out, and divided by a pointed instrument into the thin pieces of which it is composed; it was then flattened by pressure, and the strips glued together, other strips being placed at right angles to them, so that a roll of any length might be manufactured. Writing seems to have become more widespread with the invention of papyrus in Egypt. That this material was in use in Egypt from a very early period is evidenced by still existing papyrus of the earliest Theban dynasties. As the papyrus, being in great demand, and exported to all parts of the world, became very costly, other materials were often used instead of it, among which is mentioned leather, a few leather mills of an early period having been found in the tombs. With the invention of wood-pulp paper , the cost of writing material began a steady decline.

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