

Chapter 1 : Ancient history - Wikipedia

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Much of what they experienced in the world around them was unknowable and frightening. Ammut Demons Demons were more powerful than human beings but not as powerful as gods. They were usually immortal, could be in more than one place at a time, and could affect the world as well as people in supernatural ways. But there were certain limits to their powers and they were neither all-powerful nor all knowing. She was often shown near the scales on which the hearts of the dead were weighed against the feather of Truth. She devoured the hearts of those whose wicked deeds in life made them unfit to enter the afterlife. Apepi, another important demon, sometimes called Apophis was the enemy of the sun god in his daily cycle through the cosmos, and is depicted as a colossal snake. Ancient Egyptian Gods and Goddesses Most Egyptian gods represented one principle aspect of the world: Ra was the sun god, for example, and Nut was goddess of the sky. The characters of the gods were not clearly defined. Most were generally benevolent but their favor could not be counted on. Some gods were spiteful and had to be placated. Some, such as Neith, Sekhmet, and Mut, had changeable characters. The god Seth, who murdered his brother Osiris, embodied the malevolent and disordered aspects of the world. The physical form taken on by the various Egyptian gods was usually a combination of human and animal, and many were associated with one or more animal species. When a god was angry, she might be portrayed as a ferocious lioness; when gentle, a cat. The convention was to depict the animal gods with a human body and an animal head. Sphinxes might also appear with other heads, particularly those of rams or falcons. Many deities were represented only in human form. Among these were such very ancient figures as the cosmic gods Shu of the air, Geb of the earth, the fertility god Min, and the craftsman Ptah. There were a number of minor gods that took on grotesque forms, including Bes, a dwarf with a mask-like face, and Taurt, a goddess whose physical form combined the features of a hippopotamus and a crocodile. Each limb represents a cardinal point as her body stretches over the earth. Nut swallowed the setting sun Ra each evening and gave birth to him each morning. She is often depicted on the ceilings of tombs, on the inside lid of coffins, and on the ceilings of temples. Shu was the husband of Tefnut and the father of Nut and Geb. He and his wife were the first gods created by Atum. Shu was the god of the air and sunlight or, more precisely, dry air and his wife represented moisture. He was normally depicted as a man wearing a headdress in the form of a plume, which is also the hieroglyph for his name. He was not a solar deity but his role in providing sunlight connected him to Ra. Indeed, he was one of the few gods who escaped persecution under the heretic king Akhenaten. Geb was the father of Osiris, Isis, Seth, and Nephthys, and was a god without a cult. As an Earth god he was associated with fertility and it was believed that earthquakes were the laughter of Geb. He is mentioned in the Pyramid Texts as imprisoning the buried dead within his body. Amun Also Known as Amen, Amun, Ammon Amun was the chief Theban deity whose power grew as the city of Thebes grew from an unimportant village, in the old Kingdom, to a powerful metropolis in the Middle and New Kingdoms. He rose to become the patron of the Theban pharaohs and was eventually combined with sun god, Ra who had been the dominant deity of the Old Kingdom to become Amun-Ra, King of the Gods and ruler of the Great Ennead. The implication is that his true identity can never be revealed. His cult spread to Ethiopia, Nubia, Libya, and through much of Palestine. The Greeks thought he was an Egyptian manifestation of their god Zeus. Even Alexander the Great thought it worthwhile consulting the oracle of Amun. Anubis Protector of the Dead Anubis is shown as a jackal-headed man, or as a jackal. His father was Seth and his mother Nephthys. His cult center was Cynopolis, now known as El Kes. He was closely associated with mummification and as protector of the dead. It was Anubis who conducted the deceased to the hall of judgment. Originally an avenging lioness deity, she evolved into a goddess of pleasure. Her cult center was in the town of Bubastis in the Western delta. Many cats lived at her temple and were mummified when they died. An immense cemetery of mummified cats has been discovered in the area. Bes Unlike the other gods, Bes is

represented full face rather than in profile, as a grotesque, bandy-legged, dwarf with his tongue sticking out. He was associated with good times and entertainment, but was also considered a guardian god of childbirth. Bes chased away demons of the night and guarded people from dangerous animals. Hapi Hapi was not the god of the river Nile but of its inundation. He is represented as a pot-bellied man with breasts and a headdress made of aquatic plants. He was thought to live in the caves of the first cataract, and his cult center was at Aswan. Hathor Hathor was the daughter of Ra and the patron goddess of women, love, beauty, pleasure, and music. In this last manifestation, she holds the solar disc between her horns. There was a dark side to Hathor. It was believed that Ra sent her to punish the human race for its wickedness, but Hathor wreaked such bloody havoc on earth that Ra was horrified and determined to bring her back. He tricked her by preparing vast quantities of beer mixed with mandrake and the blood of the slain. Murdering mankind was thirsty work, and when Hathor drank the beer she became so intoxicated that she could not continue her slaughter. Each year the goddess Hathor visited her husband the god Horus at Edfu temple to celebrate the feast of the Divine Union. Horus Horus was the son of Osiris and Isis and the enemy of the wicked God Seth. He is depicted as a hawk or as a man with the head of a hawk. He was the god of the sky and the divine protector of kings. Horus was worshipped throughout Egypt and was particularly associated with Edfu, the site of the ancient city of Mesen, where his temple can still be seen. There are many stories of his wars against his uncle Seth, who murdered his father and usurped the throne. Eventually Horus defeated Seth and became the king of Egypt. Isis A very important figure in the ancient world, Isis was the wife of Osiris and mother of Horus. She was associated with funeral rites and said to have made the first mummy from the dismembered parts of Osiris. As the enchantress who resurrected Osiris and gave birth to Horus, she was also the giver of life, a healer and protector of kings. Isis is represented with a throne on her head and sometimes shown breastfeeding the infant Horus. Her most famous temple is at Philae though her cult spread throughout the Medi-terranean world and, during the Roman period, extended as far as northern Europe. There was even a temple dedicated to her in London. Khepre Also known as, Khepri, Khepra, Khepera, Khepre was a creator god depicted as a Scarab beetle or as a man with a scarab for a head. The Egyptians observed young scarab beetles emerging spontaneously from balls of dung and associated them with the process of creation. It was thought that Khepre rolled the sun across the sky in the same way a dung beetle rolls balls of dung across the ground. Khnum Khnum, was depicted as a ram-headed man. He was a god of the cataracts, a potter, and a creator god who guarded the source of the Nile. His sanctuary was on Elephantine Island but his best-preserved temple is at Esna. He was a moon god depicted as a man with a falcon-head wearing a crescent moon headdress surmounted by the full lunar disc. Like Thoth, who was also a lunar deity, he is sometimes represented as a baboon. Khonsu was believed to have the ability to drive out evil spirits. Rameses II sent a statue of Khonsu to a friendly Syrian king in order to cure his daughter of an illness. His temple was within the precincts of Karnak. She was depicted as a seated woman wearing an ostrich feather, or sometimes just as the feather itself. Her power regulated the seasons and the movement of the stars. Ammut, devourer of the dead, ate those who failed her test. Montu Montu was a warrior god who rose to become the state god during the 11th dynasty. During the Twelfth Dynasty Montu was displaced by the rise of Amun, but he took on the true attributes of a war god when warrior kings such as Thutmose III and Rameses II identified themselves with him. Mut Mut formed part of the Theban Triad. She was one of the daughters of Ra, the wife of Amun, and mother of Khonsu. She was the Vulture goddess and is often depicted as a woman with a long, brightly colored dress and a vulture headdress surmounted by the double crown. In her more aggressive aspect she is shown as a lion-headed goddess. Like Isis and Hathor, Mut played the role of divine mother to the king. Her amulets, which depict her as a seated woman suckling a child, are sometime confused with those of Isis. Together with Isis she was a protector of the dead, and they are often shown together on coffin cases, with winged arms. She seems to have had no temple or cult center of her own. Osiris Osiris was originally a vegetation god linked with the growth of crops. He was the mythological first king of Egypt and one of the most important of the gods. It was thought that he brought civilization to the race of mankind.

Chapter 2 : The Story of Mathematics - A History of Mathematical Thought from Ancient Times to the Modern Era

Told in a straightforward, engaging style that has become Susan Wise Bauer's trademark, The Story of the World series covers the sweep of human history from ancient times until the present. Africa, China, Europe, the Americas—find out what happened all around the world in long-ago times.

Ancient Times - This interactive multimedia timeline serves as your text for Module 1. Study it thoroughly, and click on the blue words and links to learn more, and make sure you watch all videos. Ancient Egyptians utilized a combination of mystical and scientific approaches to healing: The Edwin Smith Papyrus, thought to be authored in large part by Imhotep, details illnesses, cures, and anatomy in great depth. Religious laws pertaining to food and sanitation as put forth in Leviticus helped prevent the spread of disease among the ancient Hebrews long before humans began to understand the science behind these preventive practices. Hippocrates was a Greek physician who studied disease processes, and is perhaps best known for his association with the Hippocratic Oath, which requires physicians to swear to uphold a number of ethical standards, the first of which is to "First, Do No Harm. Through his work, Galen determined that the human body was perfectly made, and thus must prove that it was designed by God. Galen also believed strongly that a focus on persona gain was antithetical to a true commitment to the art of medicine. The Neijing promotes a healthy, balanced lifestyle to ensure proper balance and prevent illness, and also offered medical remedies such as acupuncture, moxibustion, herbal medicines, and exercises to restore balance once you have already become ill. Though they did not contribute as much to the development of medicine as the Greeks, Ancient Romans invented a number of surgical instruments, and adapted a number of tools and techniques, such as forceps, scalpels, cautery, sewing needles, and speculas, to surgical uses. Ancient Roman physicians devoted great attention to eye diseases, and regularly performed cataract surgery on patients around the time of Christ. During the Dark Ages, the Scola Medica Salernitana, widely considered to be the first medical school in modern civilization, was founded in the 9th century in Salerno, Italy. While the Scola did not provide what we would classify as "university training" of physicians, it did represent a step toward the formalization and institutionalization of medical education. When the Dark Ages took hold of Europe, medical study and innovation declined significantly. The Church sought to provide palliative care to the sick and dying through monastic hospitals, but care was basic, often crude, and rarely curative. As Europe rose from the darkness of the Middle Ages, scholars began to pick up where scientific discovery left off. Desiderius Erasmus, a Dutch Catholic priest, was a key figure in returning to the study of the likes of Galen and Hippocrates with an intent to build upon that knowledge. Vesalius popularized dissections and helped to spark further anatomical study of the human body. Click on the video above to learn more about Vesalius. In 1628, William Harvey, an English physician, discovered the existence of blood circulation--leading to an understanding of the entire circulatory system. The Company of Barber Surgeons did not allow women to be surgeons, and, therefore effectively precluded women from practicing medicine. Although unable to practice "medicine," women instead practiced as midwives and, later, nurses. It will be another years until scientists actually understand that some microorganisms--namely viruses and bacteria--can lead to disease. Thomas Bond to found the first hospital in Colonial America: Pennsylvania Hospital still functions today as a private hospital in Center City Philadelphia. At the time of its founding, however, the Pennsylvania Hospital and others like it functioned as an almshouse--a place for the poor who were sickly or disabled to be housed and cared for, often in deplorable conditions. Chadwick noted that the poor had poorer sanitation due to a lack of resources, and argued that the provision of better sanitation would lead to increased public health generally. Although his system dramatically reduced death rates in his hospital, it did not catch on, as the majority of medical professionals at the time did not understand germ theory, and thus thought Semmelweis was crazy. At this time, there was no one path to becoming a physician, but all men who practiced medicine and held themselves out as physicians realized the need to protect the term "physician" and begin to standardize admittance to the profession and prevent non-members from profiting from the practice of medicine, as well as to ensure a certain standard of care for patients receiving services. John Snow developed what we would come to understand as a statistical

epidemiological mapping study to determine the epicenter of the outbreak. Please watch the video above! Matas also developed the intravenous drip technique and was the first person to perform spinal anesthesia in the United States. While this Act did not outlaw these nostrums, it did require manufacturers to include information as to what chemicals and narcotics were contained in them on their labels and advertisements. He built on the works of others before him who had determined a link between sanitation and health, but took it a step further, arguing that unless a law compelled both the government and its citizens to engage in sanitary practices, "perfect public health" would not be achieved. The AMA then used this report to enact changes that led to a standardized admission test, standardized curriculum, and other regulations. Though not technically health insurance, this scheme was one of the earliest precursors to employer-provided health insurance. Up until this time, hospitals operated under deplorable conditions, and were more akin to an almshouse or pesthouse than a place for curative healthcare. Before medical advances led to the institutionalization of health care within hospitals in the second decade of the 20th century, individuals of any means would pay for a physician to make house-calls rather than subject themselves to the horrible conditions of a hospital. Around this time, hospitals were either owned by physicians themselves, or by churches--often by the Catholic Church, which operated hospitals for charity. On Sutori, teachers and students create a variety of projects, assignments and portfolios.

Chapter 3 : The Story of the World, Volume 1: Ancient Times Archives - Well-Trained Mind

Many stories could be told to illustrate life in ancient times, but Bauer focus' on stories about children, animals and adventure! History is explained and enjoyed from an early age. This is an excellent program and we are looking forward to continuing - the parents are learning right along with the kids (some of it is refreshment for us, and.

Visit Website Did you know? The magistrates, though elected by the people, were drawn largely from the Senate, which was dominated by the patricians, or the descendants of the original senators from the time of Romulus. Politics in the early republic was marked by the long struggle between patricians and plebeians the common people , who eventually attained some political power through years of concessions from patricians, including their own political bodies, the tribunes, which could initiate or veto legislation. The Roman forum was more than just home to their Senate. These laws included issues of legal procedure, civil rights and property rights and provided the basis for all future Roman civil law. By around B. Military Expansion During the early republic, the Roman state grew exponentially in both size and power. Though the Gauls sacked and burned Rome in B. Rome then fought a series of wars known as the Punic Wars with Carthage, a powerful city-state in northern Africa. In the Third Punic War â€” B. At the same time, Rome also spread its influence east, defeating King Philip V of Macedonia in the Macedonian Wars and turning his kingdom into another Roman province. The first Roman literature appeared around B. The gap between rich and poor widened as wealthy landowners drove small farmers from public land, while access to government was increasingly limited to the more privileged classes. Attempts to address these social problems, such as the reform movements of Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus in B. Gaius Marius, a commoner whose military prowess elevated him to the position of consul for the first of six terms in B. After Sulla retired, one of his former supporters, Pompey, briefly served as consul before waging successful military campaigns against pirates in the Mediterranean and the forces of Mithridates in Asia. During this same period, Marcus Tullius Cicero , elected consul in 63 B. After earning military glory in Spain, Caesar returned to Rome to vie for the consulship in 59 B. From his alliance with Pompey and Crassus, Caesar received the governorship of three wealthy provinces in Gaul beginning in 58 B. With old-style Roman politics in disorder, Pompey stepped in as sole consul in 53 B. With Octavian leading the western provinces, Antony the east, and Lepidus Africa, tensions developed by 36 B. In the wake of this devastating defeat, Antony and Cleopatra committed suicide. He instituted various social reforms, won numerous military victories and allowed Roman literature, art, architecture and religion to flourish. Augustus ruled for 56 years, supported by his great army and by a growing cult of devotion to the emperor. When he died, the Senate elevated Augustus to the status of a god, beginning a long-running tradition of deification for popular emperors. The line ended with Nero , whose excesses drained the Roman treasury and led to his downfall and eventual suicide. The reign of Nerva , who was selected by the Senate to succeed Domitian, began another golden age in Roman history, during which four emperorsâ€”Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and Marcus Aureliusâ€”took the throne peacefully, succeeding one another by adoption, as opposed to hereditary succession. Under Antoninus Pius , Rome continued in peace and prosperity, but the reign of Marcus Aurelius â€” was dominated by conflict, including war against Parthia and Armenia and the invasion of Germanic tribes from the north. When Marcus fell ill and died near the battlefield at Vindobona Vienna , he broke with the tradition of non-hereditary succession and named his year-old son Commodus as his successor. Decline and Disintegration The decadence and incompetence of Commodus brought the golden age of the Roman emperors to a disappointing end. His death at the hands of his own ministers sparked another period of civil war , from which Lucius Septimius Severus emerged victorious. During the third century Rome suffered from a cycle of near-constant conflict. A total of 22 emperors took the throne, many of them meeting violent ends at the hands of the same soldiers who had propelled them to power. Meanwhile, threats from outside plagued the empire and depleted its riches, including continuing aggression from Germans and Parthians and raids by the Goths over the Aegean Sea. The reign of Diocletian temporarily restored peace and prosperity in Rome, but at a high cost to the unity of the empire. Diocletian divided power into the so-called tetrarchy rule of four , sharing his title of Augustus emperor with Maximian.

A pair of generals, Galerius and Constantius, were appointed as the assistants and chosen successors of Diocletian and Maximian; Diocletian and Galerius ruled the eastern Roman Empire, while Maximian and Constantius took power in the west. The stability of this system suffered greatly after Diocletian and Maximian retired from office. Constantine the son of Constantius emerged from the ensuing power struggles as sole emperor of a reunified Rome in He moved the Roman capital to the Greek city of Byzantium, which he renamed Constantinople. Roman unity under Constantine proved illusory, and 30 years after his death the eastern and western empires were again divided. Despite its continuing battle against Persian forces, the eastern Roman Empireâ€”later known as the Byzantine Empireâ€”would remain largely intact for centuries to come. Rome eventually collapsed under the weight of its own bloated empire, losing its provinces one by one: Britain around ; Spain and northern Africa by Attila and his brutal Huns invaded Gaul and Italy around , further shaking the foundations of the empire. Start your free trial today.

Chapter 4 : History of Healthcare: Ancient Times - | Sutori

During the time period of 'Ancient History' starting roughly from B.C world population was already exponentially increasing due to the Neolithic Revolution which was in full progress. According to HYDE estimates from the Netherlands world population increased exponentially in this period.

Ancient Times is rated 4. Characters speak at normal pace instead of caterpillar pace for stunted readers. Graphics--very good to excellent. The mythical castle is particularly breathtaking. Characters are clear and sharp, but definitely computer generated and somewhat robotic looking. Music-fits well with the story and not annoying. Games--easy to moderately challenging. I had to consult the walkthrough several times to get past, but a good mix to keep you interested. Some items are small and well hidden. You can always play Mahjong if you want to skip HO. He is adorable, especially when he 1st hatches from his egg. A nice touch to the game. I highly recommend this game. A fantastic value for an SE game. It is quite a long game if played in Hard mode, without being frustrating. I will be looking for more similar games from Sunward devs. Very interesting story line. The graphics were a bit dark but related to the story line. It seemed to be a very long game with loads of different scenes to interact in. A vast improvement on the previous 2. Really liked the map. Saves all that trudging around. Baby griffin was cute. Beautiful graphics and colors, nice and clear. Puzzles just challenging enough for me. Puzzle info was clear and easy to understand. Game length also good, not too short. I would definitely recommend this game! This game, however caught my interest right away. Love the realism mixed with computer graphics.. I was able to switch between the standard interactive HOs and a mahjong game. I estimate it took me between hours to complete and I understand there might be a 3rd game to the series which I will definitely purchase after enjoying this one so much. You travel to the past in order to destroy artifacts and along the way you acquire a cute baby griffin to assist you. You have a map, notes, and a hint key. I thought the game played like a CE because it was long and complex. I really liked the mini-puzzles some new to me ; there are also story boards to complete. A big plus for me you only went to the HOs once. I hope the other Secret Order games are this good. I really liked this game. Sometimes, very challenging and sometimes too easy for an "Expert". I will recommend this game to anyone who likes a good Mystery. Where are the "Bonus" Games? I really enjoyed everything about this game. It is one of those that has enough substance that I know I will play it several more times in the future. The artwork is beautiful.

Chapter 5 : Tending Our Lord's Garden: Story of the World Vol 1 Timeline Resources and Notebooking Pa

From the notched bones of early man to the mathematical advances brought about by settled agriculture in Mesopotamia and Egypt and the revolutionary developments of ancient Greece and its Hellenistic empire, the story of mathematics is a long and impressive one.

The Greeks that came to the Sanctuary of Zeus at Olympia shared the same religious beliefs and spoke the same language. The athletes were all male citizens of the city-states from every corner of the Greek world, coming from as far away as Iberia Spain in the west and the Black Sea Turkey in the east. The sanctuary was named in antiquity after Mt. In Greek mythology, Mt. Olympos was the home of the greatest of the Greek gods and goddesses. The ancient Olympic Games began in the year BC, when Koroibos, a cook from the nearby city of Elis, won the stadion race, a foot race feet long. The stadion track at Olympia is shown here. According to some literary traditions, this was the only athletic event of the games for the first 13 Olympic festivals or until BC. From BC, the Games were held in Olympia every four years for almost 12 centuries. Contrary evidence, both literary and archaeological, suggests that the games may have existed at Olympia much earlier than this date, perhaps as early as the 10th or 9th century BC. A series of bronze tripods have been found at Olympia, some of which may date to the 9th century BC, and it has been suggested that these tripods may in fact be prizes for some of the early events at Olympia. The marathon is a modern event that was first introduced in the Modern Olympic Games of in Athens, a race from Marathon northeast of Athens to the Olympic Stadium, a distance of 40 kilometers. The race commemorates the run of Pheidippides, an ancient "day-runner" who carried the news of the Persian landing at Marathon of B. According to the fifth century B. The distance of the modern marathon was standardized as 26 miles yards or The distance was the exact measurement between Windsor Castle, the start of the race, and the finish line inside White City Stadium. There are two stories relating to the question of nudity at the ancient Olympic Games. One story states that it was a runner from Megara, Orsippos or Orrhippos who, in B. Another tradition is that it was the Spartans who introduced nudity to the Olympic Games in the 8th century B. It is not clear if the very first recorded victor at Olympia, Koroibos, who won the stadion race in B. It seems fairly clear that by the late 8th century nudity was common for the male contestants. The first modern Olympics were held in Athens, Greece, in The man responsible for its rebirth was a Frenchman named Baron Pierre de Coubertin, who presented the idea in His original thought was to unveil the modern Games in in his native Paris, but delegates from 34 countries were so enthralled with the concept that they convinced him to move the Games up to and have Athens serve as the first host. There was no torch relay in the ancient Olympic Games. There were known, however, torch relays in other ancient Greek athletic festivals including those held at Athens. The modern Olympic torch relay was first instituted at the Olympic Games in Berlin. The Olympic Oath was introduced in Additional athletic events were gradually added until, by the 5th century BC, the religious festival consisted of a five-day program. For a complete list of events, click here. For a complete list of modern Olympic Game location sites, click here. Shown here is the stadium entrance at Olympia. The first modern Winter Olympic games were held in in Chamonix, France. There was no winter Olympic festival in ancient times. Starting with Lillehammer in , it was decided that every other year will be an Olympic year with Summer and Winter Games alternating , rather than holding Summer and Winter Games every 4th year. This was done to accommodate TV networks and audiences. The Modern Olympic flag of five linked rings, each with a primary color used in the flags of the nations competing in the games, was introduced in There is no ancient basis for this modern symbol. Detail from an Attic Red Figure Kylix, ca. The coach or trainer stands to the left of the wrestlers, leaning on his staff and holding a long forked branch.

Chapter 6 : Los Angeles Times - We are currently unavailable in your region

Synopsis. Covering the major events of the ancient world, this guide includes maps, a timeline, illustrations and parental aids. Story of the World Volume 1 explores ancient times from the Earliest Nomads to the Last Roman Emperor (BC to AD).

Norte Chico in the Andes The first civilization emerged in Sumer in the southern region of Mesopotamia now part of modern day Iraq. C, Sumerian city states had collectively formed civilization , with government, religion, diversity of labor and writing. Among the city states Ur was among the most significant. The Sumerian Renaissance also developed c. Egypt was a superpower at the time. East of Persia, was the Indus River Valley civilization which organized cities neatly on grid patterns. The beginning of the Shang dynasty emerged in China in this period, and there was evidence of a fully developed Chinese writing system. The Shang Dynasty is the first Chinese regime recognized by western scholars though Chinese historians insist that the Xia Dynasty preceded it. The Shang Dynasty practiced forced labor to complete public projects. There is evidence of massive ritual burial. Early Iron Age[edit] This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. July Learn how and when to remove this template message The Iron Age is the last principal period in the three-age system, preceded by the Bronze Age. Its date and context vary depending on the country or geographical region. The Iron Age over all was characterized by the prevalent smelting of iron with Ferrous metallurgy and the use of Carbon steel. Smelted iron proved more durable than earlier metals such as Copper or Bronze and allowed for more productive societies. The Iron Age took place at different times in different parts of the world, and comes to an end when a society began to maintain historical records. Around BC, the Trojan War was thought to have taken place. In Greece the Mycenae and Minona both disintegrated. A wave of Sea Peoples attacked many countries, only Egypt survived intact. Afterwards some entirely new successor civilizations arose in the Eastern Mediterranean. The Zhou dynasty was established in China shortly thereafter. During this Zhou era China embraced a feudal society of decentralized power. Iron Age China then dissolved into the warring states period where possibly millions of soldiers fought each other over feudal struggles. Pirak is an early iron-age site in Balochistan , Pakistan , going back to about BC. This period is believed to be the beginning of the Iron Age in India and the subcontinent. Around the same time came the Vedas , the oldest sacred texts for the Hindu Religion. In BC, the rise of Greek city-states began. In BC, the first recorded Olympic Games were held. In contrast to neighboring cultures the Greek City states did not become a single militaristic empire but competed with each other as separate polis. Widespread trade and communication between distinct regions in this period, including the rise of the Silk Road. This period saw the rise of philosophy and proselytizing religions. Philosophy, religion and science were diverse in the Hundred Schools of Thought producing thinkers such as Confucius , Lao Tzu and Mozi during the sixth century B. In these developments religious and philosophical figures were all searching for human meaning. Significant for the time was the Persian Achaemenid Empire. The Royal Road allowed for efficient trade and taxation. Greek culture, and technology spread through West and South Asia often synthesizing with local cultures. In South Asia, the Mauryan empire briefly annexed much of the Indian Subcontinent though short lived, its reign had the legacies of spreading Buddhism and providing an inspiration to later Indian states. As a result of empires, urbanization and literary spread to locations which had previously been at the periphery of civilization as known by the large empires. Upon the turn of the millennium the independence of tribal peoples and smaller kingdoms were threatened by more advanced states. Empires were not just remarkable for their territorial size but for their administration and the dissemination of culture and trade, in this way the influence of empires often extended far beyond their national boundaries. Trade routes expanded by land and sea and allowed for flow of goods between distant regions even in the absence of communication. Distant nations such as Imperial Rome and the Chinese Han Dynasty rarely communicated but a horde of Roman Coins have been discovered in modern day Vietnam. Outside of civilization large geographic areas such as Siberia , Sub Saharan Africa and Australia remained sparsely populated. The New World hosted a variety of separate civilizations but its

own trade networks were smaller due to the lack of draft animals and the wheel. Empires with their immense military strength remained fragile to civil wars, economic decline and a changing political environment internationally. In Persia regime change took place from Parthia to the more centralized Sassanian Empire. The land based Silk Road continued to deliver profits in trade but came under continual assault by nomads all on the northern frontiers of Euarasian nations. Safer sea routes began to gain preference in the early centuries AD. Proselytizing religions began to replace polytheism and folk religions in many areas. Social change, political transformation as well as ecological events all contributed to the end of Ancient Times and the beginning of the Post Classical era in Eurasia roughly around the year

Chapter 7 : Myths & Legends | Ancient Origins

History, told in a story-book style that covers the events from BC to AD, journeys from Ancient Mesopotamia through Egypt and Babylonia, to Greek culture and Ancient Rome. This fact-filled tome comes in a voice that is easy even for young children.

The vast majority of these tales are just stories people have handed down through the ages. But a few have roots in real geological events of the past, providing warning of potential dangers and speaking to the awe we hold for the might of the planet. In Theory, Yes These stories encode the observations of the people who witnessed them, says geoscientist Patrick Nunn, of the University of the Sunshine Coast in Australia, who has studied the links between natural hazards and stories told in the Pacific. In the Hindu epic the Ramayana, bears and monkeys help Rama and his brother Lakshman by building a floating bridge between India and Lanka. Wikimedia Commons According to lore, a giant catfish named Namazu is buried beneath Japan. When the fish moves its feelers or its tail, the earth quakes. Courtesy of Flickr user Greg Bishop Here are ten ancient stories from around the world and the geology that may have influenced them: God covered the Earth with water, drowning everyone and everything that once roamed the land. Noah, his family and the animals on the ark survived and repopulated the planet. Similar flood tales are told in many cultures, but there never was a global deluge. And a global flood is one explanation for something like the discovery of fossil seashells on the side of a mountain, says Adrienne Mayor, a historian of ancient science at Stanford University. We now know, though, that plate tectonics are responsible for lifting up rocks from the ocean floor to high elevations. Within a sacred chamber, a priestess called the Pythia would breathe in sweet-smelling vapors emanating from a crack in the rock. These vapors would send her into a state of frenzy during which she would channel Apollo and speak gibberish. A priest would then turn that gibberish into prophesies. Gas was likely emanating from those fissures when the oracle was in action. But researchers have been arguing over the contents of the euphoria-causing gaseous mix. Theories include ethylene, benzene or a mix of carbon dioxide and methane. Atlantis Plato, the ancient Greek philosopher, wrote of a great civilization called Atlantis founded by a race of people who were half god and half human. They lived in a utopia that held great naval power. But their home, located on islands shaped like a series of concentric circles, was destroyed in a great cataclysm. Among the contenders is Santorini in Greece. Santorini is now an archipelago, but thousands of years ago it was a single island—a volcano named Thera. Around 3, years ago, the volcano blew up in one of the biggest eruptions in human history, destroying the island, setting off tsunamis and blowing tons of sulfur dioxide into the atmosphere where it lingered for years and probably caused many cold, wet summers. Those conditions would have ruined harvests in the region and are thought to have contributed to the quick decline of the Minoans, who had dominated the Mediterranean from nearby Crete. The city of Helike in Greece has also been suggested as inspiration for Atlantis. The ancient metropolis was wiped off the map by an earthquake and tsunami in December of the year B. Pele, Goddess of Kilauea Pele came to Hawaii with her sisters and other relatives. She started in Kauai. She finally recovered his body, and they are now together. What seems like a celestial soap opera actually describes volcanic activity at Kilauea, say scientists. The burning forest was probably a lava flow, the largest the island experienced since its settlement by Polynesians. Lava flowed continuously for 60 years in the 15th century, covering some square kilometers of the island of Hawaii. Geological Survey volcano scientist Donald A. Bears and monkeys help Rama and his brother Lakshman by building a floating bridge between India and Lanka. Rama leads an army of monkey-like men and rescues his wife. Satellite images reveal a kilometer line of limestone shoals that stretches between India and Sri Lanka that would have been drowned when sea level rose after the last ice age. It is possible that people were able to cross over the bridge until about 4, years ago. Today, only one pagoda, the Shore Temple, exists. But the great tsunami removed centuries of sediment from the ocean floor just off the coast, revealing several submerged temples. The leader, or Fon, of the Kom discovered a plot by the Bamessi Fon to kill all the young men in his kingdom, and the Kom Fon vowed revenge. He told his sister he would hang himself and the fluids from his body would form a lake. The Kom were not to go near the lake—they were to leave the fish for the Bamessi

and should prepare themselves to leave the region on the day that was set for catching fish. On that day, when the Bamessi entered the lake to fish, the lake exploded or imploded or sank, depending on the storyteller, drowning everyone. On the night of August 21, Lake Nyos, a volcanic lake in Cameroon, released a deadly cloud of carbon dioxide, killing 1,700 people sleeping in nearby villages. A smaller degassing event at Lake Monoun two years earlier killed 37 people. Carbon dioxide can build up in waters at the bottom of volcanic lakes such as these, where it is kept dissolved by the pressure of the lake water above. But seismic activity can trigger a sudden release of the gas, which will travel along the ground and suffocate anyone caught in the cloud. Such events might have been behind the exploding lake of the Kom legend. Mayor notes that Africa is not the only place with cautionary tales of deadly lakes—Greeks and Romans also had stories warning of valleys or bodies of water that killed birds flying over them. They may also describe real places. Namazu, the Earthshaker Buried beneath Japan is a giant catfish named Namazu. But when Kashima slips, Namazu can move its feelers or its tail, causing the ground above to move. Japan, which sits at the junction of several tectonic plates, is home to volcanoes and is criss-crossed by seismic faults, making it the number one country for earthquakes—no giant catfish necessary. Catfish also figure into Japanese myth in another way: The fish are supposedly able to predict earthquakes. Decades of research has failed to find any link between catfish behavior and earthquakes, however, and the country now relies on a sophisticated early warning system that detects seismic waves and sends messages to people so they can take actions, such as slowing trains, before the worst of the shaking arrives. But her flaming tongue remained, burning in her lair. There, methane vents from dozens of cracks in the ground. The ignited gas has probably been burning for millennia, and sailors have long used it as a natural lighthouse. The myth probably predates the Greeks and Romans, beginning with the Hittites, says Mayor. The Hittite chimera had three heads—a main human head, a lion head facing forward and the head of a snake on the end of its tail. The Native Americans would not gaze upon the lake, for to do so was to invite death. The lake, they said, had been created in a great battle between Llao, who ruled the Below World, and Skell, the chief of the Above World. During the battle, darkness covered the land, and Llao, standing on Mount Mazama, and Skell, on Mount Shasta, threw rocks and flames. The fight ended when Mount Mazama collapsed and sent Llao back into the underworld. Scientists now recognize that the Klamath tales describe a real event. Red-hot rocks do get flung through the sky during a volcanic eruption. The mountain did collapse to form a volcanic caldera that was filled in with rainwater. Usually, myths are reliable for only about 100 years, says Nunn. Rapuanate had taken a woman from the island to be his wife, but her brother took her back. So Rapuanate turned to sorcery in revenge. He was given three taro plants, two to plant on Teonimanu and one to keep. When new leaves sprouted on his plant, it was a sign that the island was about to sink. People had notice to flee the island, though—it became salty as the ocean water rose. They fled on boats, rafts or clinging to trees that were washed off the land. Lark Shoal sits at the eastern edge of the Solomon Islands, part of a ridge that flanks the 5,000-meter-deep Cape Johnson Trench. An earthquake could have sparked a landslide that let the island slide into the trench, Nunn says. Underwater maps have revealed several islands submerged under hundreds of meters of water. Islands have probably been sinking in this region for a million years. Unlike the myths of the Bible or Greece that provide inspiration for many modern-day tales, stories like that of Teonimanu are not well known and often not even written down, Nunn notes. He worries, though, that with modern lifestyles creeping into every corner of the world, many of these stories will be lost. She is a contributing writer in science for Smithsonian. Read more from this author Follow sarahzielinski Tags.

Chapter 8 : History Of Storytelling – How Did Storytelling Begin?

The term Ancient, or Archaic, Greece refers to the time three centuries before the classical age, between B.C. and B.C. – a relatively sophisticated period in world history.

Susie Reed, a local photographer, said she felt it was important to see the rock mark this day, when the sun passes over the equator. Could this, he wondered, be an ancient calendar? Archaeo- or cultural astronomy, the study of how ancient peoples tracked the seasons and studied the cosmos, has fought for respectability. View image of Kenneth Zoll kept careful records of how the sun and the shadows fell over the petroglyphs of the V Bar V historical ranch site Credit: The forest service scientist told him to observe the site for a year and then get back to him. Undaunted, the former computer systems manager began to watch and keep careful records. And what he found astonished him. View image of Zoll believes the Sunagua people created the calendar to mark religious ceremonies and track the growing seasons Credit: Forest Service Coconino National Forest Every month, as the sun interacted with the art, the rock, it seemed, was speaking to him. On the summer solstice, which falls on 21 June this year, shadows interplayed with half a dozen images on the stone. Six months later, on the shortest day of the year, the sun shone directly through a notch between two rocks. It was agriculture that likely inspired the so-called imaging calendar, Zoll said. The Sinagua people, who researchers believe lived and farmed here between the 7th and 15th Centuries, grew corn, cotton, squash and beans. Their descendants, the Hopi people, now live about miles away. One of the most compelling findings comes on 8 July, the end of a day Hopi period of prayer and meditation. On that day, the sun perfectly outlines a figure that appears to be dancing. Hopi elder Floyd Lomakuyvaya, 65, said that some of the petroglyphs are the familiar symbols of tribal clans. Every month we have different ceremonies, and different things happen. They had brought a youth group to learn about their heritage and to help with demonstrations, including an agave pit roast. The sizeable head of the desert plant was a staple for the tribe, providing sustenance throughout the year. Most have rock art with concentric circles, which appear to align with shadows at specific times of year. This is based on the discovery of a northern Arizona burial of a man who appeared to be a visitor because his body was larger than others found in the area. View image of More than 30 other petroglyph examples believed to be ancient rock calendars have been found in central Arizona Credit: Forest Service Coconino National Forest Researchers have also discovered several observation sites in the area that appear to have been used by sun watchers, tribal members who were tasked with observing the daily rise and setting of the sun. Indeed, turtles, which are their clan symbol, appear to be carved above the V Bar V rock. As the minutes ticked by that afternoon, the shadows grew more distinct on the rock face, and then they slowly started to fade away. Early in his research, something similar occurred during a solstice. It had been overcast all day and then suddenly the sun emerged, just in time for him to record its shadow. A few minutes later, the clouds returned. When he recounted the story later, a Hopi man offered an explanation:

Chapter 9 : Story of the World – Ancient Times Video Supplements – Eclectic Homeschooling

The Story of the World, Volume 1: Ancient Times (BC to AD) - History is a story; Isn't it time you read it that way? This engaging guide presents world history in a narrative format.

Historically, it was regarded as the science of quantity, whether of magnitudes as in geometry or of numbers as in arithmetic or of the generalization of these two fields as in algebra. Some have seen it in terms as simple as a search for patterns. During the 19th Century, however, mathematics broadened to encompass mathematical or symbolic logic, and thus came to be regarded increasingly as the science of relations or of drawing necessary conclusions although some see even this as too restrictive. The discipline of mathematics now covers - in addition to the more or less standard fields of number theory, algebra, geometry, analysis calculus , mathematical logic and set theory, and more applied mathematics such as probability theory and statistics - a bewildering array of specialized areas and fields of study, including group theory, order theory, knot theory, sheaf theory, topology, differential geometry, fractal geometry, graph theory, functional analysis, complex analysis, singularity theory, catastrophe theory, chaos theory, measure theory, model theory, category theory, control theory, game theory, complexity theory and many more. The history of mathematics is nearly as old as humanity itself. Since antiquity, mathematics has been fundamental to advances in science, engineering, and philosophy. It has evolved from simple counting, measurement and calculation, and the systematic study of the shapes and motions of physical objects, through the application of abstraction, imagination and logic, to the broad, complex and often abstract discipline we know today. From the notched bones of early man to the mathematical advances brought about by settled agriculture in Mesopotamia and Egypt and the revolutionary developments of ancient Greece and its Hellenistic empire, the story of mathematics is a long and impressive one. The East carried on the baton, particularly China , India and the medieval Islamic empire , before the focus of mathematical innovation moved back to Europe in the late Middle Ages and Renaissance. Then, a whole new series of revolutionary developments occurred in 17th Century and 18th Century Europe, setting the stage for the increasing complexity and abstraction of 19th Century mathematics, and finally the audacious and sometimes devastating discoveries of the 20th Century. Follow the story as it unfolds in this series of linked sections, like the chapters of a book. Read the human stories behind the innovations, and how they made - and sometimes destroyed - the men and women who devoted their lives to This is not intended as a comprehensive and definitive guide to all of mathematics, but as an easy-to-use summary of the major mathematicians and the developments of mathematical thought over the centuries. It is not intended for mathematicians, but for the interested laity like myself. My intention is to introduce some of the major thinkers and some of the most important advances in mathematics, without getting too technical or getting bogged down in too much detail, either biographical or computational. Explanations of any mathematical concepts and theorems will be generally simplified, the emphasis being on clarity and perspective rather than exhaustive detail. It is beyond the scope is this study to discuss every single mathematician who has made significant contributions to the subject, just as it is impossible to describe all aspects of a discipline as huge in its scope as mathematics. The choice of what to include and exclude is my own personal one, so please forgive me if your favourite mathematician is not included or not dealt with in any detail. The main Story of Mathematics is supplemented by a List of Important Mathematicians and their achievements, and by an alphabetical Glossary of Mathematical Terms. You can also make use of the search facility at the top of each page to search for individual mathematicians, theorems, developments, periods in history, etc. Some of the many resources available for further study of both included and excluded elements are listed in the Sources section.