

Two major elements in european culture

Parts of the World, Europe



Two major elements in European culture a. Greco-Roman element b. Judeo-Christian element

Division One Greek Culture and Roman Culture

Why should we study the Ancient Greeks? The Greek culture is an origin of western culture Greek culture has made to western society in the areas of art, literature, philosophy, drama, architecture and politics, astronomy It shape today's western culture with notions of democracy and personal freedom The most important reason to study the Greeks is for the opportunity to take small glimpses of history related to them, and try to better understand our humanity

1. The Historical context

a. Greek history began about 1200 B. C. At that time, a war was fought between Greece and Troy. Armed Greek invaders hid themselves inside a large wooden horse. As the horse was brought into the Troy, the soldiers attacked and seized control. This war ended in the destruction of Troy. Maybe, Greek history began at that time.

b. The High point of development of Greek Culture: the 5th century B. C. the successful repulse of the Persian invasion early in the century The Persian Wars began in 490 BC, and the Greek forces were superior and crushed the invasion at Marathon. In 480 BC, the Persians launched a second attack. This time, Persians sacked and ruined Athens. The Greeks later won a decisive military victory at Salamis, they defeated the Persian naval fleet

c. the Greek history flourished again in the second half of the 4th century B. C. In this time, Greece was ruled by Alexander, the king of Macedon. His armies went out to conquer large areas of Europe, Asia and Africa, spreading Greek culture wherever they found themselves.

d. the Greek history was broken again Alexander King died. The Roman conquered Greece in 146 B. C. In 197 BC, King Philip V lost to Roman forces in the war.

The Roman military campaign overtook the Greek warriors, and Rome tried to incorporate Greek culture within its objects 2. Its social and political structures

A. Democracy Athens was a democratic country. It means “ all people are equal and all people have freedom” “ all people” in the Greece meant only the adult male citizens and citizenship was a set of rights which a man inherited from his father. Women, children, foreigners and slaves were excluded. In other words, they had no rights. It is ironic that the Greek culture is given so much credit for ideas of democracy, because times of democracy seldom existed in Ancient Greece.

B. Greek regions ruled by a council and a king. (political) Their political structure was unstable because the kings often acted like tyrants to the citizens. The Aristocratic people, mostly landowners, served on the council. Many citizens were not fairly represented in this system. This caused tension, and in many cases political uprisings.

C. the Economy in Athens Depending on an immense amount of slave labor. These slavers worked on farms and in workshops and mines owned by their masters. In Greek society, there was harsh exploitation.

3. Homer c. His works: A. The Iliad B. The Odyssey.

b. Main lyrical poets are Sappho and Pindar

5. Drama

a. in the early period, the play was performed at religious festivals

b. The real drama developed in the 5th century

B. C. d. Three tragic dramatists

1) Aeschylus (about 525–456 B. C.)

A. He is a tragic dramatist

B. His works: Prometheus bound Persians Agamemnon (The king of Mycenae and leader of the Greeks in the Trojan War)

C. These plays only includes two actors and a chorus

D. His

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 ä 1/2 ç å ¥ ¹ å ± ^ æ œ ⚡ f. Comedy A. It flourished in the 5th century B. The best
 write was Aristophanes C. Aristophanes (about 450–380 B. C.) é ~ ç è † † † æ - ¯ æ
 % 0 ~ è Š → 1. His works: He left eleven plays and includes Frogs, Clouds, Wasps,
 Birds and so on 6. Historical writing It started early in Greece a. Herodotus
 (about 484---430) å , † È ç 1/2 — å π š å 3/4 · A. He is called " father of history" B. He
 wrote about the wars between Greeks and Persians C. His historical works
 are wonderfully readable and full of anecdotes and digressions and lively
 dialogue. D. He kept many traditional stories, which were not always
 accurate E. His writing aim was " the great and wonderful deeds done by
 Greeks and Persians should not lack renown" b. Three important
 philosophers in Greece 1) Socrates (about 470–399 B. C.) è < ⚡ æ 1/4 æ < % 0 0 å ° ·
 A. we have not clear record about him B. we know him chiefly through what
 Plato recorded of him in the famous Dialogues C. He is a son of a sculptor;
 perhaps himself is a sculptor in his early year D. He liked to talk with people
 asking and answering questions here and there. This method of argument,
 by questions and answers, has come to be known as the dialectical method
 E. He was ready to discuss anything in Heaven and earth F. In 399 B. C., at
 the age of seventy, he was put trial on a charge of " injuring the city"
 because of his persistent questioning of people. The people thought that he
 insulted the God and corrupted the young. This trial was recorded by Plato in
 the dialogue The Apology of Socrates G. At last, he was condemned to death
 because that he wouldn't compromise. But before he died, he made a

speech that reported by Plato ... Roman Culture 1. The foundation of Rome
 A. Roman conquered Greece in 146 B.C. The marked is the burning of
 Corinth . B. Greece was then reduced to a province of the Roman Empire.

From this time, Roman occupied the west half of Greece and spoke Latin
 Greek was only spoken by Greeks in the east half 2. Roman History A. The
 history of Rome can be divided into two periods before and after the year 27
 B.C. a. the first period: before the year 27 B.C., Rome had been a republic
 b. Two century later, the Rome became an Empire and reached its greatest
 extent in 2-3 century, encircling the Mediterranean, reaching Scotland in the
 north and spreading into Armenia and Mesopotamia in the east c. In the
 Roman history there came two hundred years of peaceful time
 which was guaranteed by the Roman legions d. In the
 Roman history there came two hundred years of peaceful time
 which was known as Pax Romana. C. The decline

of Rome a. It began to decline in the third century 3. Latin Literature A. Prose
 1) Marcus Tullius Cicero (106-43 B.C.) a. He was well known
 for his oratory and fine writing style and played an important role in the
 Roman senate b. His legal and political speeches are models of Latin diction
 that called Ciceronian c. His eloquent, oratorical manner of writing has had
 an enormous influence on the development of European prose 2) Virgil (70-
 19 B.C.) a. He was the greatest one of Roman poets b. His epic:
 Aeneid c. this poem tells of the wanderings of Aeneas after the sack of Troy.

Division Two a. The ancestor of the Jews is the Hebrews b. They called “
 Hebrews” which means “ wanderers” c. About 1300 B.C. the
 Hebrews came to settle in Palestine, know as Canaan at that time The Great

contributions made by Hebrews to the world civilization a. the Hebrews history was recorded in the Old Testament of the Bible, which still later became the first part of the Christian Bible, which the Hebrews made one of the greatest contributions to the world civilization Bible The Old Testament Bible is a collection of religious writings The Bible was divided into two sections

A. the Old Testament B. the New Testament The Old Testament is about God and the Laws of God. The New Testament is about the doctrine of Jesus Christ The New Testament is written by the four disciples. What is The Old Testament? The Bible was divided into two sections the Old Testament and the New Testament. The Old Testament is about God and the Laws of God. The word " Testament" means " agreement" the agreement between God and Man. 1. The Pentateuch What's Pentateuch? The Old Testament consists of 39 books, the oldest and most important of which are the first five books, called Pentateuch. Pentateuch contains five books Genesis Exodus Leviticus Numbers Deuteronomy

1. The former body of church was known as Synagogues. The Pentateuch is also called torah. Rise of Christianity two forceful beliefs which separated it from all other religions One is that Jesus Christ is the Son of God (God sent him to earth to live as humans live, suffer as humans suffer, and died to redeem mankind) The other is that God gave his only begotten son (whoever believes in him should not perish, but have everlasting life) The heart of

Christianity is the life of Jesus the first English version of whole Bible was translated from the Latin Vulgate in 1382 and was copied out by hand by the early group of reformers (Ælfric, Wycliffe...)

led by John Wycliffe Milton's Paradise Lost (John Bunyan's Pilgrim's

Progressive Byron's Cain Hemingway's The Sun Also Rises Steinbeck's East

of Eden. Division Three The Middle Age the Middle ages In European history the thousand-year period following the

fall of the Western Roman Empire in the fifth century is called the Middle Ages, to be specific, from the 5th century to 15th century between ancient

times and modern times. "Age of Faith" 1. Feudalism What is feudalism? The

formation of Feudalism Fiefs In Feudalism the ruler of the government

redivided the large lands into small pieces to give to chancellors (Ælfric) or soldiers as a reward for their service. These

subdivisions were called fiefs. vassals In Feudalism, the ruler of the

government redivided the large lands into small pieces to give to chancellors (Ælfric) or soldiers as a reward for their service. The owners

of the fiefs were called vassals. Knighthood and Code of Chivalry Pike Dubbing (Ælfric) After a knight was successful in his trained

and tournaments there was always a special ceremony to award him with a title knight. This special ceremony is called dubbing. Knight

trained for war by fighting each other in mock battles called tournaments. (Ælfric) 3. The Crusades Historical background of coming into

being of them Crusades a series of holy wars called crusades which went on

about 200 years. All the soldiers going to Palestine wore a red cross on the

tunics as a symbol of obedience to God. There were altogether eight chief Crusades. Literary works were no longer all written in Latin. It was the starting point of a gradual transition of European literature from Latin culture to a culture that was the combination of a variety of national characteristics.

Beowulf (700–750 A. D.) Song of Roland (about the 12th century A. D.) 2. Dante Alighieri and The Divine Comedy 3. Geoffrey Chaucer and The Canterbury Tales Geoffrey Chaucer Division Four Renaissance and Reformation

â... Renaissance Renaissance Generally speaking, Renaissance refers to the period between the 14th and mid-17th century. The word "Renaissance" means revival (å«å...´), specifically in this period of history a revival of interest in ancient Greek and Roman culture.

Renaissance, in essence (ä» Žå®žè´´ä, Šè®²), was a historical period in which the European humanist thinkers and scholars: made attempts (è¯•å³¼) to get rid of conservatism (ä¿å®ª^ä,» ä¹%œ€å³) in feudalist Europe and introduce new ideas that expressed the interests of the rising bourgeoisie (èµ,, äº§é~¶çº§), to lift the restrictions (ç¿å¿) in all areas placed by the Roman church authorities.(æ¿få^©å"å¿¿) The Historical Background After 396, the empire was divided: The Byzantine Empire (the East) The West Renaissance started in Florence and Venice with the flowering of paintings, sculpture and architecture. It began early with painting â...; Renaissance in Italy 1. Historical Background Why dose the Renaissance take place first in Italy? Two reasons The development of it in Italy 1. in the late of 15th Florence (beginning) (the first center of it) 2. in the 16th it reached its height with its center moving to Milan, then to Rome, and created High Renaissance (1490-1530) The beginning of 16th, Venice (come

into being in full glory) The end of 16th, declining (because of a series of wars among England, France and Spain) 2. The Rise of Humanism The characteristics of it 1. the assertion of the greatness of man

(«...»)

«...»

«...»

«...» 2. Pleasure is very important

opposing stoicism («...»)

«...»

«...» 3. Advocating scientific research and opposing

ignorance 4. Advocating unity of the country and opposing feudal division

The significances of it 1. making progress for the present and future of

mankind 2. Shaking down the ideas of the feudalism and Christianity 3. New

Literature Giovanni Boccaccio (1313–1375) «...» Francesco Petrarch

(1304–1374) «...» Sonnet «...» and canzoniers

«...» 4. Reformation and Counter-Reformation The Reformation The Beginning

of Reformation: The Reformation was a 16th century religious movement as

well as a socio-political movement. It began as Martin Luther posted on the

door of the castle church at the University of Wittenberg his 95 thesis. The

Demands of Reformists: This movement which swept over the whole of

Europe was aimed at : A. opposing the absolute authority of the Roman

Catholic Church B. replacing it with the absolute authority of the Bible. C.

translating the Bible into their mother tongues. (this point is the essence of

reformation) «...»

«...» The demands of

the reformists D. Simplifying the rituals E. Abolishing heavy taxes levied on their countrymen F. Abolishing the indulgences, 1. Renaissance in France Francois Rabelais (about 1483–1553) æ<%öä¼´é>· Michel Eygues de Montaigne (1533–1592) è´™ ç”° b. Literature Miguel de Cervantes (1547–1616) åžä, †æ◆◆æ- Don Quixoteå , å◆%è`få¾· â...æ. Science and Technology during the Renaissance 1. Geographical Discoveries Christopher Columbus (1451–1506)å“¥ä¼|å, f Bartholomeu Dias (1466?–1500) èžä°šå£« Vasco da Gama (about 1460–1524) ä¼½é©¬ Amerigo Vespucci (1457–1512) ä¼ÿæ- æ²>å¥†·é~ çæç...èŽ%æ ¼ 2. Astronomy Nicolaus Copernicus (1473–1543) å“¥ç™½å°¼ Division Five The Seventeenth Century â... The duration of the 17th century â...j. Science Invention of New Instruments 3. Thermometer by Galileo his one pupil made it become barometer â...ç. Philosophy, Politics and Literature in England Several scientists and philosophers 1. Francis Bacon å<å¥^·ç¬→å◆jå°” 1. Rene Descartes(1596—1650) å<å¥^·ç¬→å◆jå°” 2. French Classicism But French classicism of the 17th century was not conscious of being a classical revival. Moliere (1622–1673) èŽ« é†Œå“€ Tartuffe