

History of the Ancient World: introductory lecture

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CONTENT

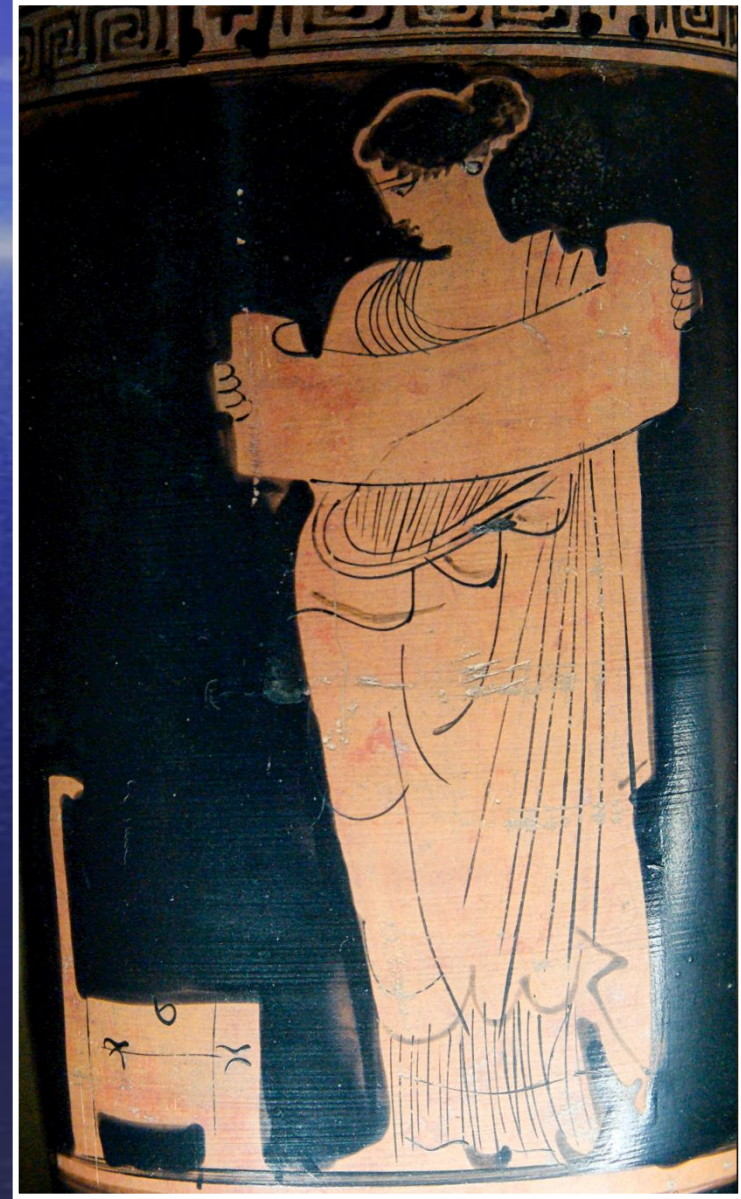
1. History as a science, the purpose and objectives of studying
2. Periodization of world history
3. The main interpretations of the historical process
4. Concepts of the development of world history (civilizational approach)

1. History as a science, the purpose and objectives of studying

At different times, "history" (ancient Greek: "ἱστορία",) meant different things:

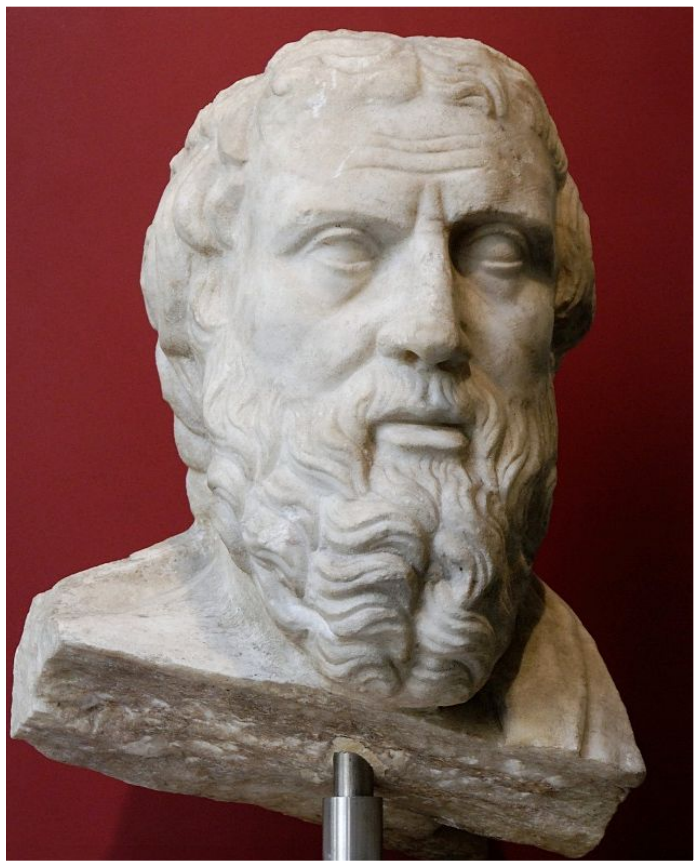
1. Ancient Greece: a way of recognizing and establishing true events and facts;
2. Ancient Rome: a story about the events of the past
3. The Renaissance: a kind of literature
4. Late 19th-early 20th centuries. - As an independent field of scientific knowledge

Clio - the Muse of history —|



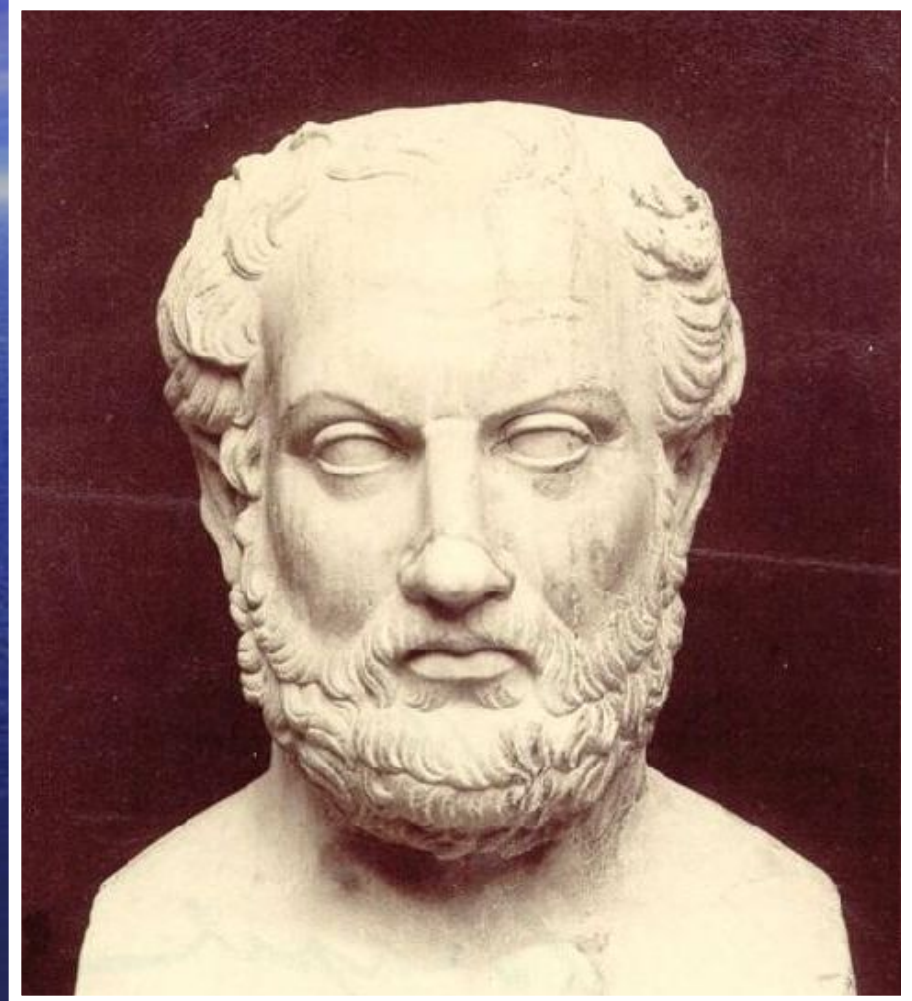
1. History as a science, the purpose and objectives of studying

Ancient Greece



Herodotus

ок. 484 – ок. 430-420 гг.б.в.



Thucydides

ок. 460 - 455 гг.б.в. ок. 399—396 гг.б.в.

1. History as a science, the purpose and objectives of studying
Ancient Greece

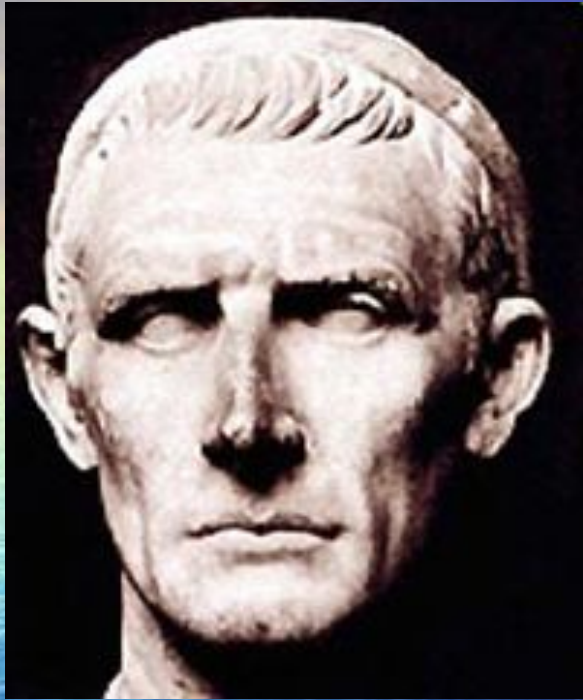
**History as a
story about the events of the
past**

The tradition of chronicling (annals)

**"The Great Annals"
Publius Mucius Scaevola
. 115 BC**

**The Roman annalists expounded
without critical evaluation**

1. History as a science, the purpose and objectives of studying Ancient Greece

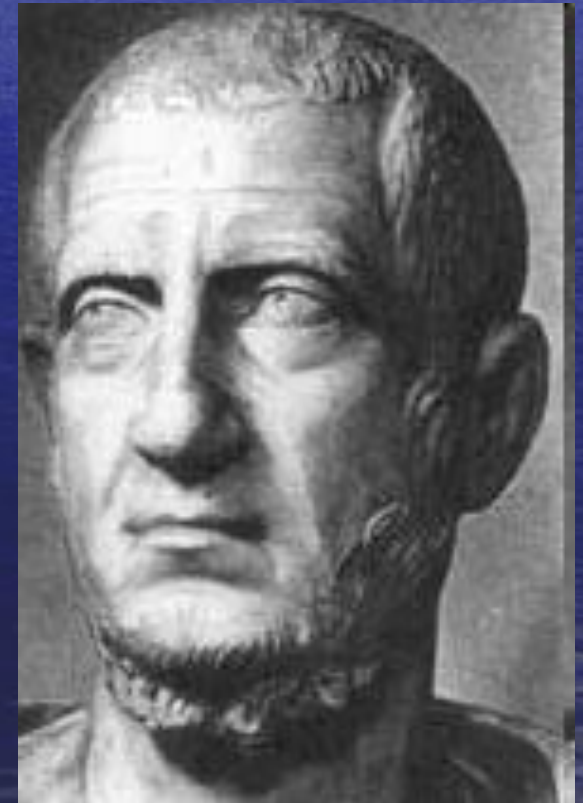


*Titus Livius
59 BC - 17 AD*

The goal: *"to perpetuate the exploits of the dominant people on earth," because "there has never been a state greater, more pious, more rich in good examples."*

Goal: *"not only the external course of events, which mostly depends on the case, but also their meaning and causes"*

Cornelius Tacitus (55-57-ca. 120 AD).



1. History as a science, the purpose and objectives of studying The Renaissance

studia humanitatis

Critical attitude of humanists to philological texts; in-depth study of Roman texts

"It is precisely because the Scythians almost always hated writing (litteris), and the southerners — weapons, neither of them could ever establish great empires. On the contrary, the Romans were able to practice both with the greatest success, always taking care to combine gymnastics and music, as Plato advised. They received from the Greeks, as a palladium, law and literature, that is, the secret of civil life; from the Carthaginians and Sicilians they inherited the science of navigation, and the Romans themselves mastered the science of military affairs in continuous wars."



**Jean Bodin 1529/1530
BC -
1596 AD**

1. History as a science, the purpose and objectives of studying The Renaissance



the founder of historical and philological criticism, the author of the treatise "Reasoning about the falsity of Konstantinov's gift"

Lorenzo Valla 1407-1457

History is a special branch of scientific knowledge

Today, there are two main meanings of the term "history":

1. the process of development of nature and society the
2. science of these processes

World History

History of world civilizations

History of continents

History of separate countries and peoples



1. History as a science, the purpose and objectives of studying

Auxiliary historical disciplines that develop general issues of methods and techniques for studying historical sources:

paleography (history of writing)

numismatics (coins, orders, medals)

toponymy (names of geographical places)

historical metrology (measures – length, area, volume, weight)

sphragistics or sigillography – (seals and their impressions)

source studies

diplomacy

genealogy

heraldry chronology

historical geography

historical computer science, etc.

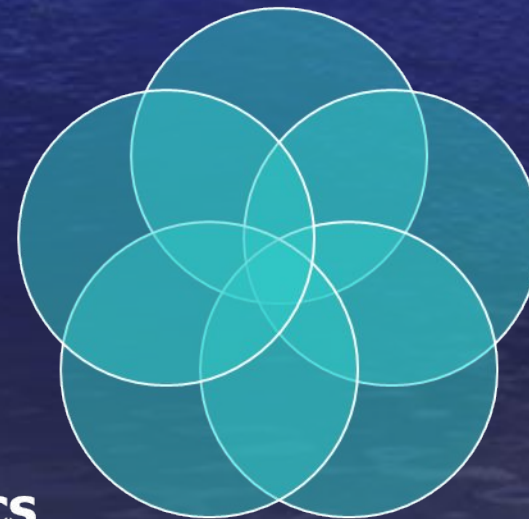
**Political
science**

Economics

History

**Social
science**

**Other
subjects₁₁**



Periodization *is the establishment of chronologically consecutive stages in social development.*

It is based on general development factors

1. The material from which the main tools of labor were made and the technology of their manufacture: "Stone Age"
 2. "Copper-stone Age"
 3. "Bronze Age"
 4. "Iron Age"
2. The existence of various civilizations and states that kept their own account of time (the presence of writing system)

2. Periodization of world history

It is customary to divide world history into four main periods:



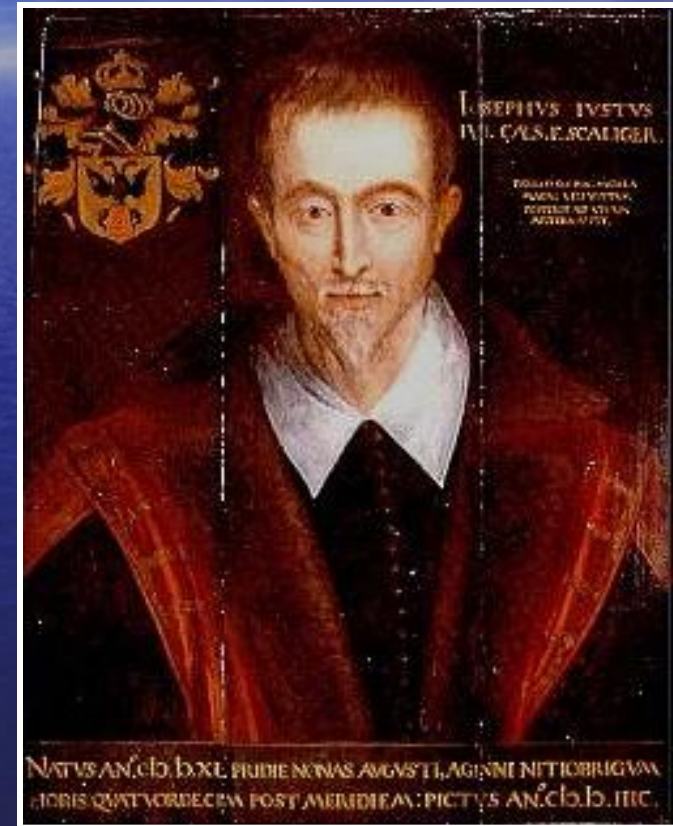
Formation of modern chronology

- "A new work on the correction of chronology" ("*Opus novum de emendatione temporum*", Paris, 1583)
- "Treasury of chronology" ("*Thesaurus temporum*", Leiden, 1606; Amsterdam, 1629)

0.0 JD = noon on January 1, 4713 BC ;

beginning of A.D. = 1721424.0 JD
(365.250159 days x 4713 = 1721424.0)

30.09.2001 = 2452183,0 JD.



Joseph Just Scaliger (1540-1609)

3. The main interpretations of the historical process

- Antique
- Christian
- Rationalistic
- Cultural and historical

A civilization is a community of people united by fundamental spiritual values and ideals, having stable special features in the socio-political organization, culture, economy and a psychological sense of belonging to this community

3. The main interpretations of the historical process

1. Theories of the stadial development of civilizations

Linear concept

The concept of "axial time" by Karl Jaspers

2. Theories of local civilizations

**Local civilizations are
complex systems**

3. The main interpretations of the historical process

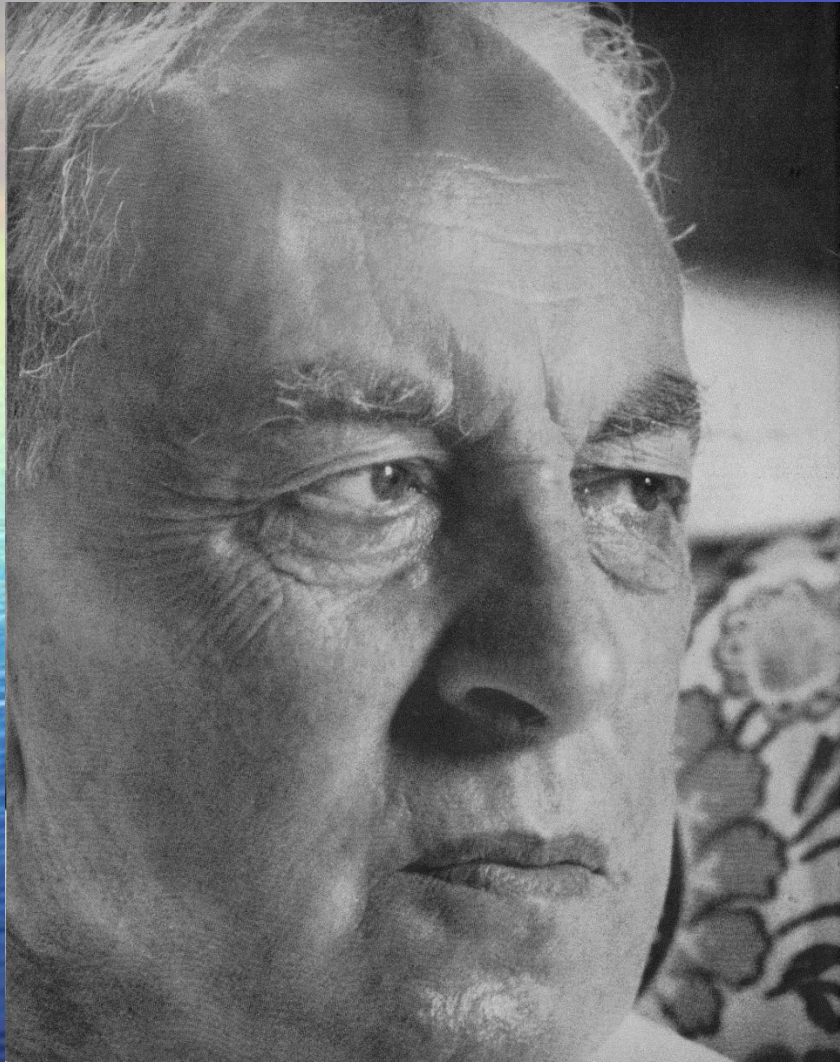
The types of civilizations are determined by the following criteria:

- the commonality of historical fate and economic development;
- interweaving of cultures;
- common interests

Based on these features, 3 types of civilization development are determined:

1. Non-progressive forms of existence
2. Cyclical development
3. Progressive development

4. Modern concepts of the development of world history of supporters of the civilizational approach.



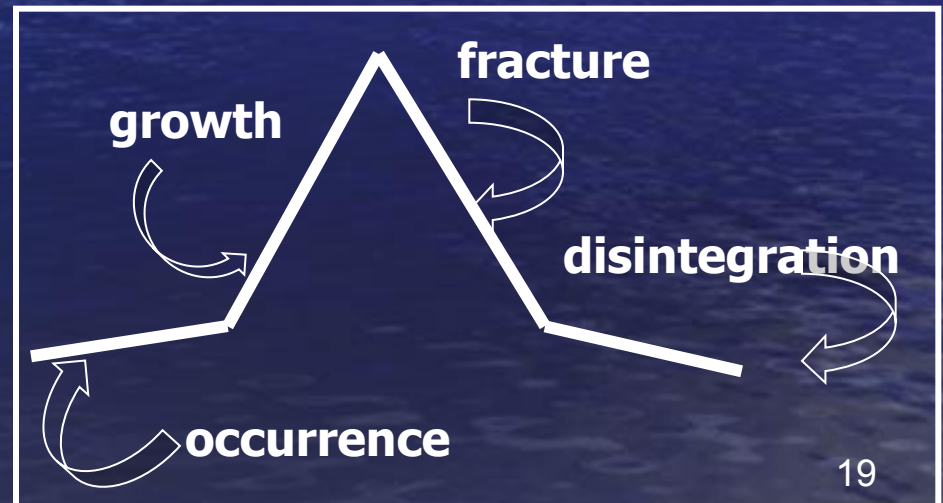
Arnold Toynbee (1888-1975)

The theory of the cycle of civilizations

2 criteria of civilization:

Religion and the form of its organization;
Territorial feature

The creative minority is the vanguard of civilization



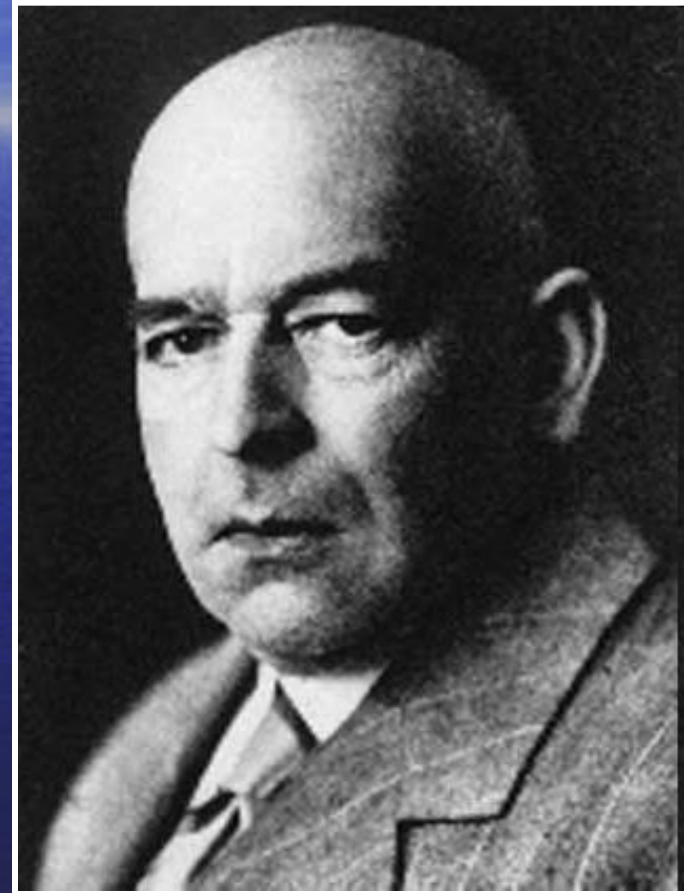
4. Modern concepts of the development of world history of supporters of the civilizational approach.

The subject of the study is "morphology of world history"

History as a series of independent cultures – "living forms of being"

Aphorisms:

When a culture dies, it turns into a civilization.



Oswald Spengler
(1880-1936)

4. Modern concepts of the development of world history of supporters of the civilizational approach.

The concept of cultural and historical types

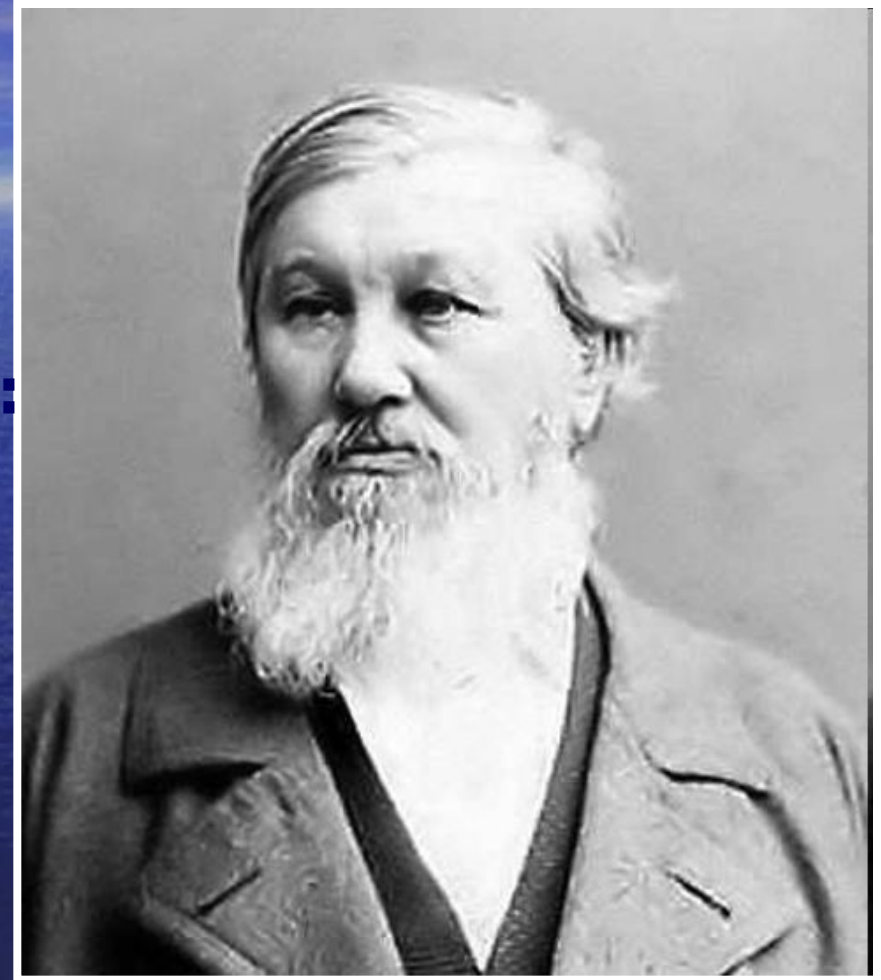
The reason for the selection:

Religion

Culture

Politics

Socio-economic structure



**Nikolai Yakovlevich Danilevsky
(1822-1885)**

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Thank you for your attention