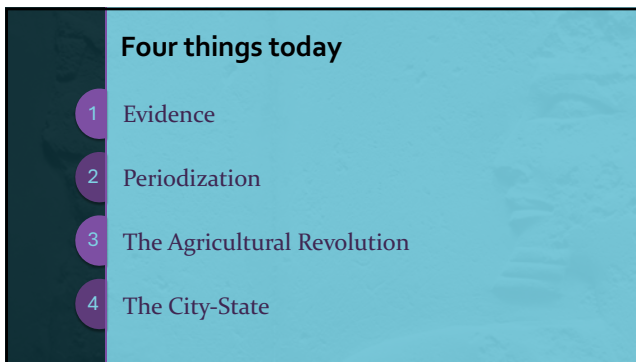


1



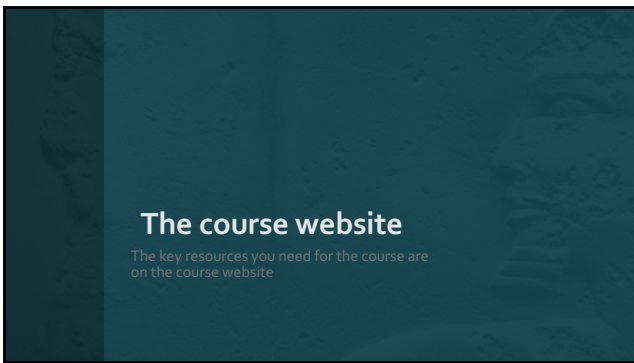
2



3



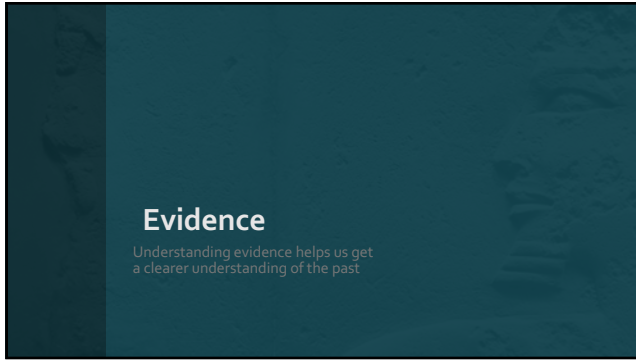
4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



14

Kinds of evidence

- **Primary source**
 - Eyewitness testimony from the place and time being studied
- **Secondary source**
 - A scholar collects and interprets primary sources on a subject
- **Tertiary source**
 - General scholarly consensus on a subject
 - Includes encyclopedias, textbooks, and almost everything on the web
 - NOT ALLOWED as a source for history papers

15

Problems with primary sources?

- Intentional bias
- Unintentional bias
- Point of view
- Survival
- Translation

CONCLUSION:
There are no facts in history

16

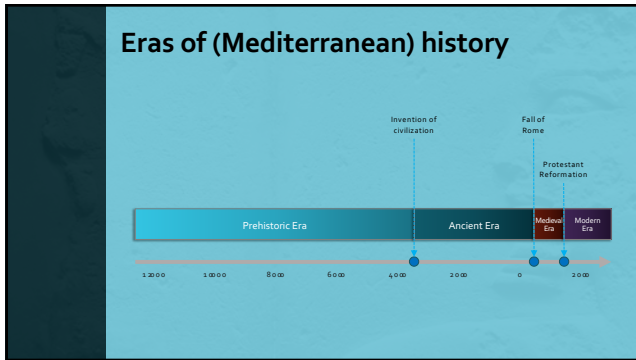
Periodization

17

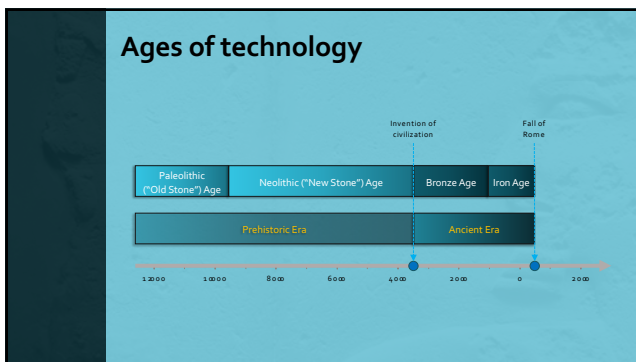
The "Common Era" calendar



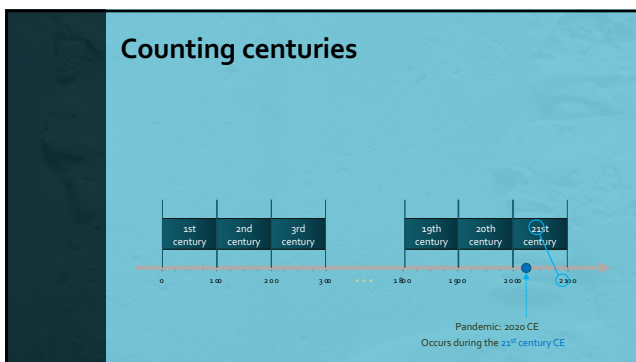
18



19

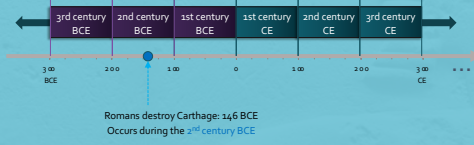


20



21

Counting centuries



22

Periodization

- Historians divide history into "eras" based on how we can characterize society
- Archaeologists divide history into "ages" based on changes in prevalent technology
- These periods help organize our studies, but also overgeneralize places and times within each period

23

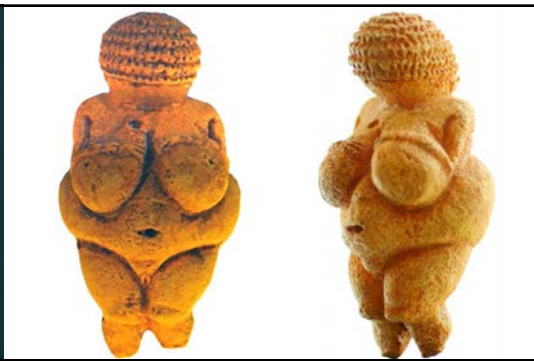
The stone age

24

The Paleolithic (Old Stone Age)



25



26

Neolithic: Agricultural revolution



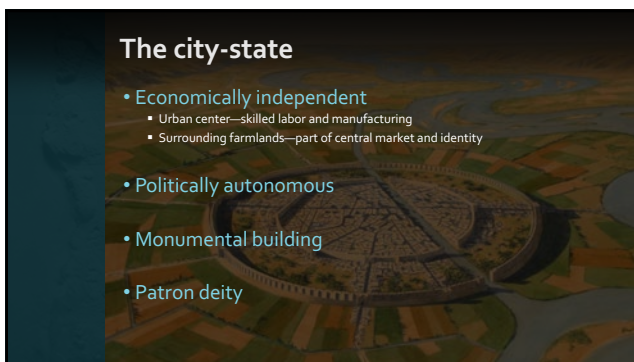
27



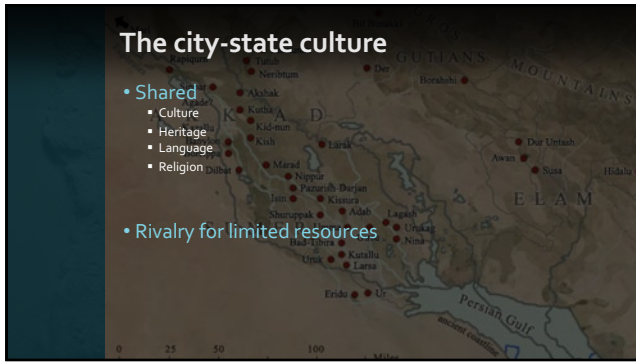
28



29



30



31



32

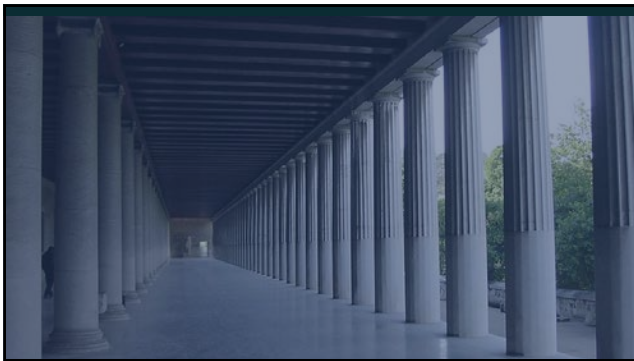


33

Forms of government

• Democracy	δήμος 'people' + κράτος 'power'
• Republic	RES PUBLICA 'public matters'
• Oligarchy	ὀλίγοι 'few' + ἄρχων 'leader'
• Autocracy	αὐτός 'self' + κράτος 'power'
• Tyranny	τύραννος 'lord and master'
• Monarchy	μῶνος 'alone' + ἄρχων 'leader'
• Dynasty	δύναμις 'to be able, to be strong enough'
• Theocracy	θεός 'deity' + κράτος 'power'
• Citizen	CIVITAS 'city-dwellers'
• Constitution	CONSTITUO 'settled, agreed upon'
• Empire	IMPERIUM 'power to command, compel'

34



35
