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**Four things today**

- 1 Civilization
- 2 The syllabus
- 3 Themes for the course
- 4 Evidence

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**Civilization**  
Civilization is an invention—you could even call it a technology

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**Civilization**



What is civilization? Why was it invented?

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## Origins of civilization

- What do we need for civilization?
  - Agriculture (farming + pastoralism)
  - Not just subsistence farming but surplus production
  - Specialization of labor
  - Government
  - Religion
  - Long-distance trade
  - Metalworking
  - Writing
- What do people sacrifice in adopting civilization?
- Why did people choose civilization?

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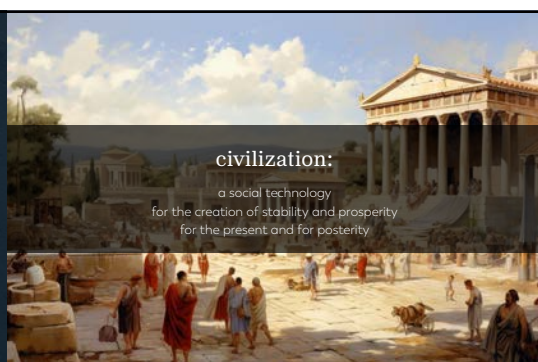
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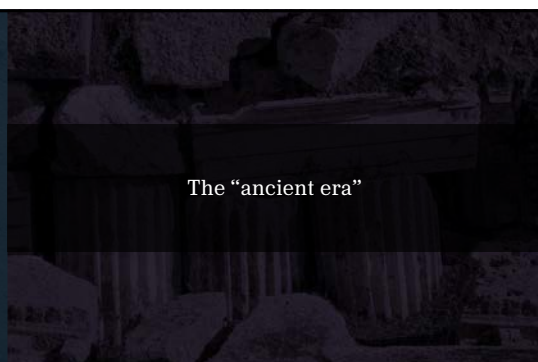
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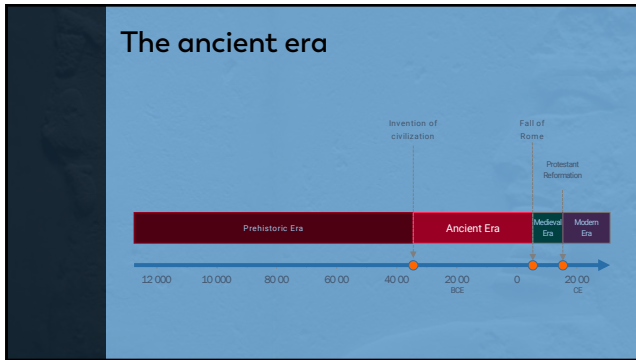
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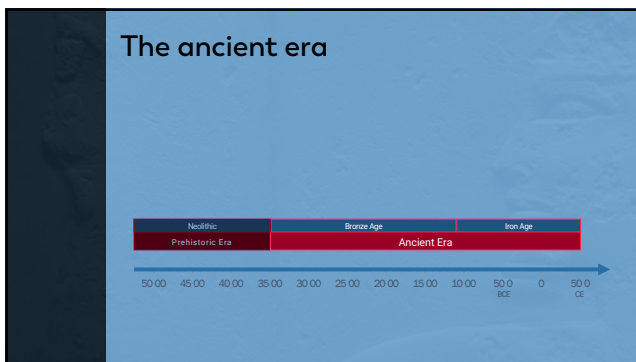
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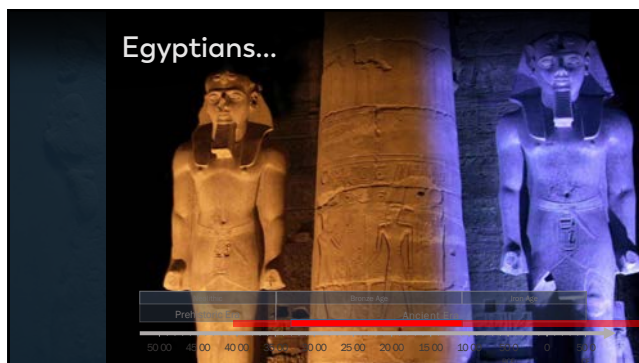
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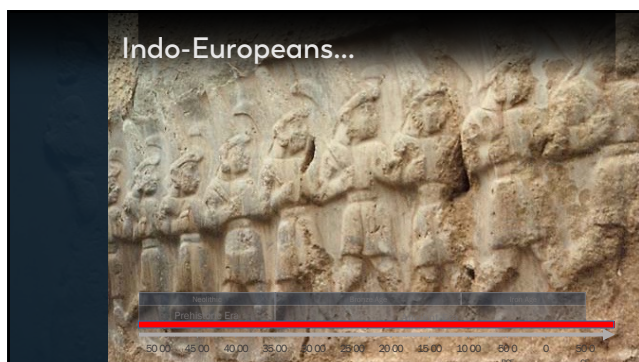
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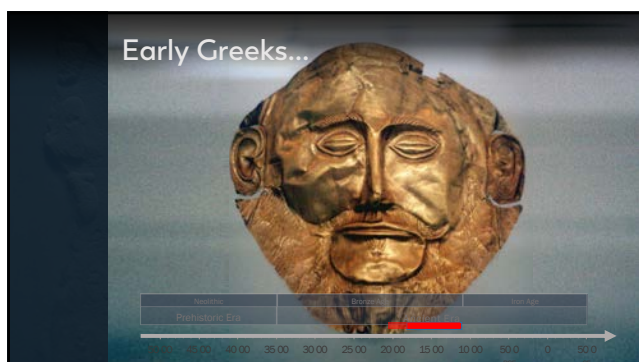
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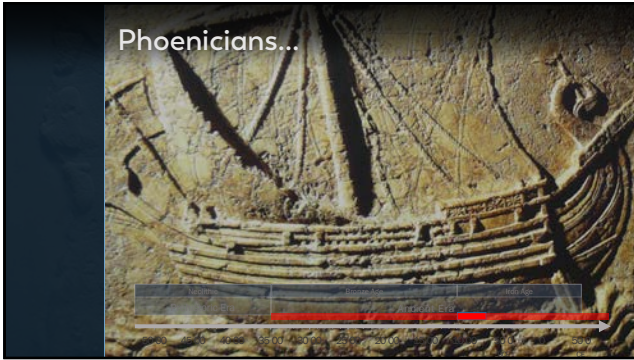
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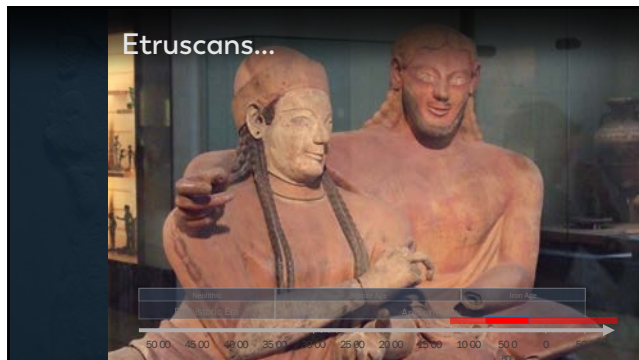
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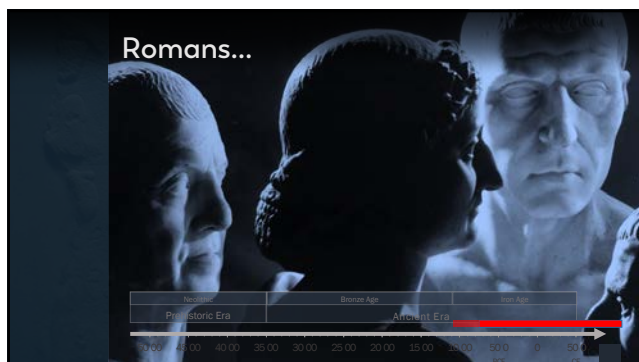
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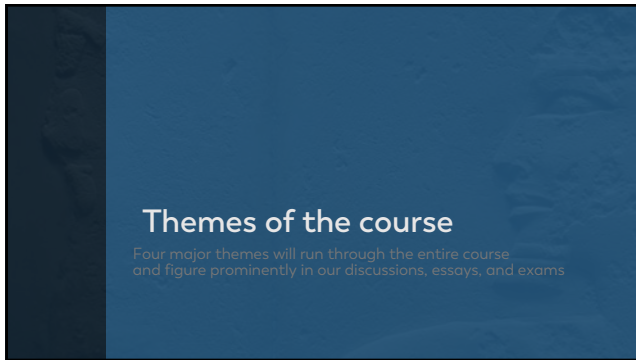
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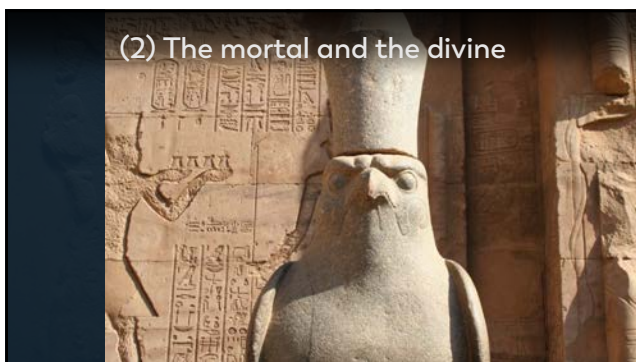
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(3) The male and the female



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(4) City and Empire



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The course website

The key resources you need for the course are on the course website

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(2) Things survive



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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

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### Problems with primary sources?

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

**CONCLUSION:**  
There are no facts in history

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“Books are not made to be believed,  
but to be subjected to inquiry.  
When we consider a book,  
we mustn't ask ourselves what it says  
but what it means.”

— William of Baskerville in Umberto Eco's *The Name of the Rose*

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### Example: Pliny the Younger, 79 CE



Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, 79 CE

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