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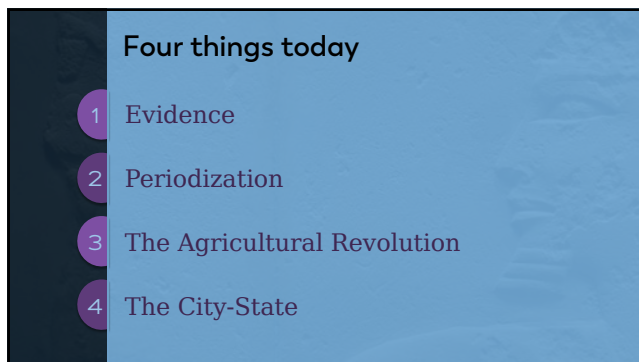
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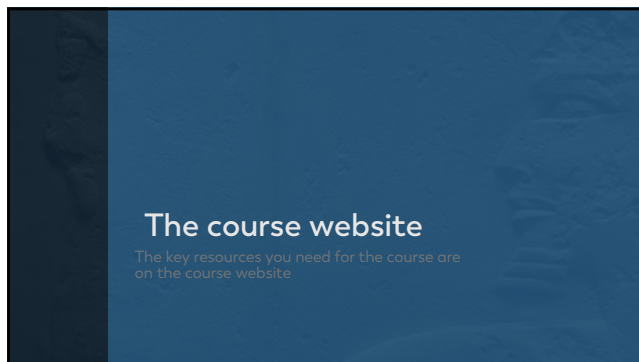
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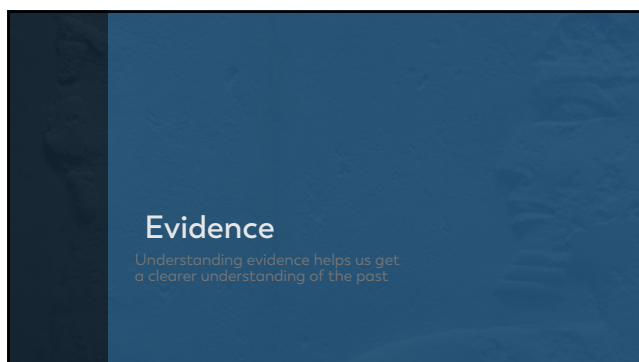
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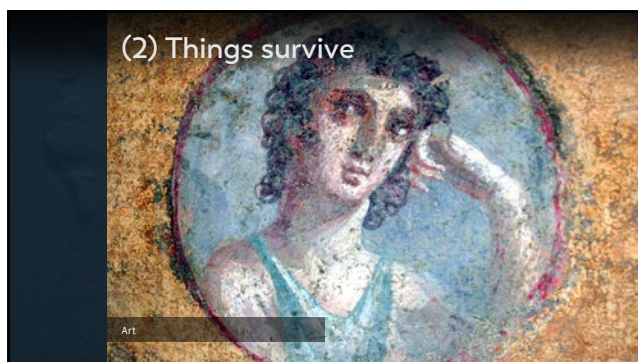
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### Kinds of evidence

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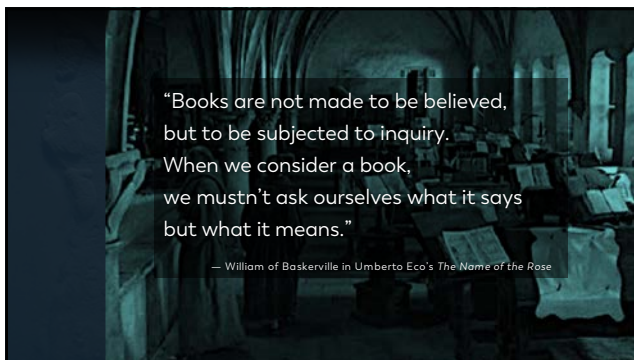
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“Books are not made to be believed, but to be subjected to inquiry. When we consider a book, we mustn't ask ourselves what it says but what it means.”

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

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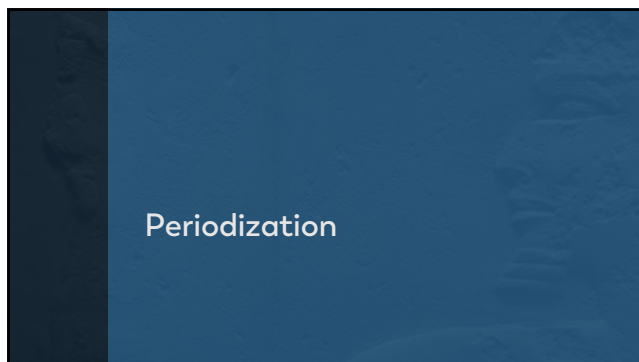
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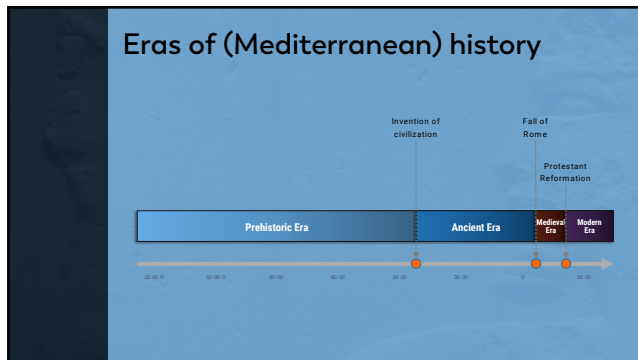
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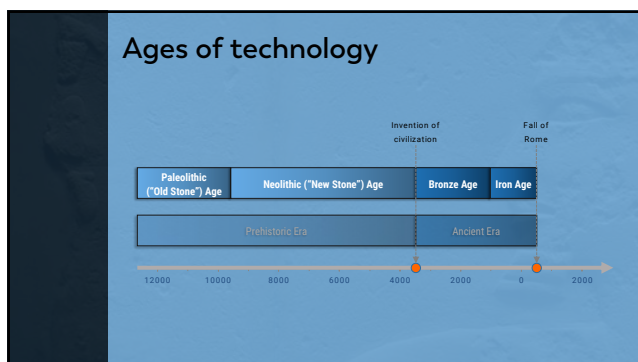
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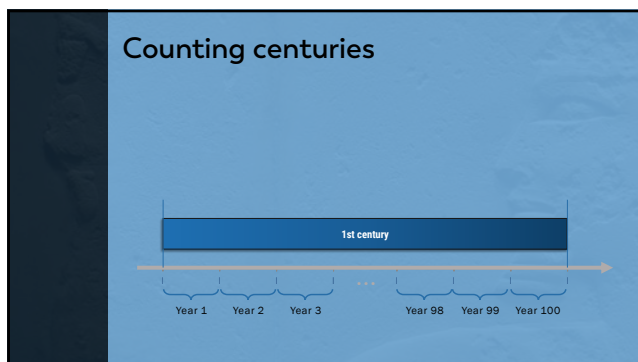
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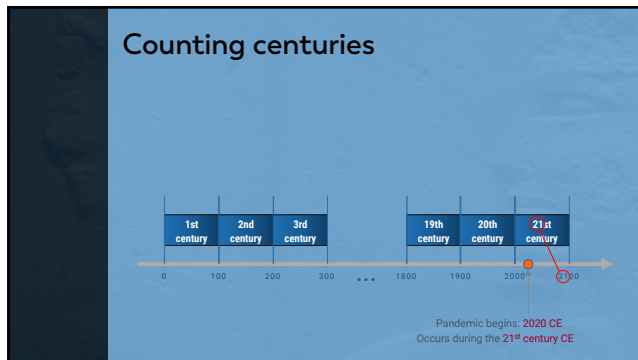
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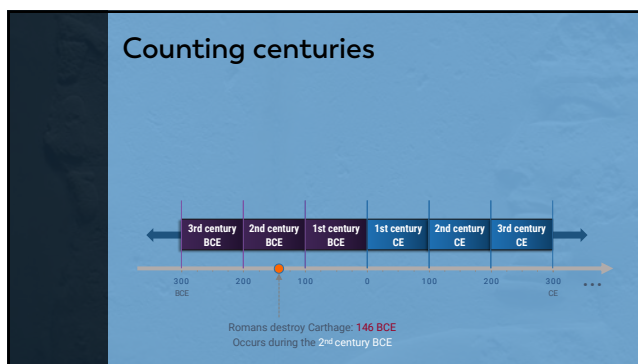
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### Periodization

- 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

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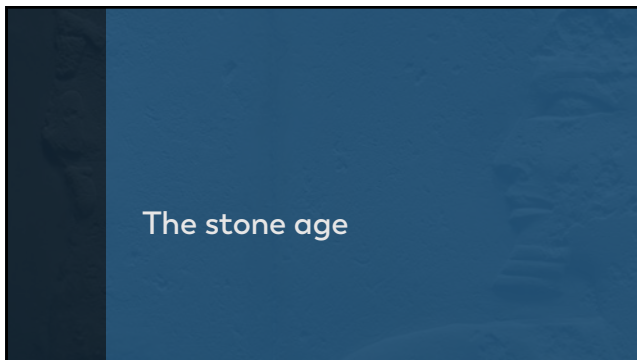
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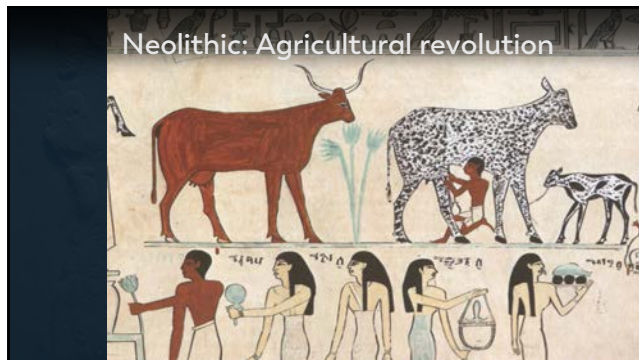
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### The city-state

- Economically independent
  - Urban center—skilled labor and manufacturing
  - Surrounding farmlands—part of central market and identity
- Politically autonomous
- Monumental building
- Patron deity



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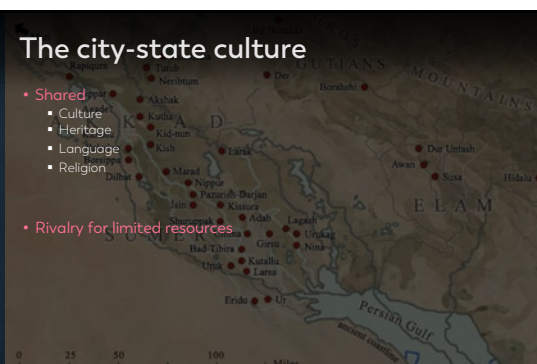
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### The city-state culture

- Shared
  - Culture
  - Heritage
  - Language
  - Religion
- Rivalry for limited resources



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### Great river civilizations



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### Civilization as social revolution

- Complex social structures
  - Division of labor
  - Class
  - Forms of government
  - Citizen and noncitizen
- The responsibilities of the citizen
  - The individual is subordinated to the community
- The responsibilities of gender

MEN	PUBLIC	PRESENT
WOMEN	PRIVATE	FUTURE

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### Forms of government

- Democracy                    δῆμος 'people' + κράτος 'power'
- Republic                    RES PUBLICA 'public matters'
- Oligarchy                    ὀλίγοι 'few' + ἄρχων 'leader'
- Autocracy                    αὐτός 'self' + κράτος 'power'
  - Tyranny                    τύραννος 'lord and master'
  - Monarchy                    μόνος 'alone' + ἄρχων 'leader'
  - Dynasty                    δύνανται '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'

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