

Lecture I: Course Introduction

Definitions: complex society involving classes, state organization, specialization of labor, urbanism, concentration of surpluses, literacy, monumental building, long-distance trade, arithmetic, geometry and astronomy

Differences between culture and civilization
Historic vs. pre-historic societies and cultures
Literate and pre-literate: modes of thought
Different peoples-different civilizations
Environment and response
Isolation and modes of thought

Lecture 2: Human Evolution

Questions about the text: *Why was Homo habilis important? When and where so most scientists believe Homo sapiens first emerged? What roles did women play in the Paleolithic Age? What were the main changes that happened in the Neolithic Age? What do we think may have been the significance of the female statuettes found at Çatal Hüyük and other Neolithic sites?*

Lecture topics:

Evidence for evolution

Tracing features which lead toward modern humans

Origins of humanity

Australopithecus afarensis

Homo erectus

Homo sapiens

Homo sapiens neanderthalis

Cro-Magnon (Old Stone Age)

Evidence of culture

Religion

Art

Earth's age: 6 billion years?

Beginnings of animal life 500 million years ago

When do humans appear?

□ *start with Timeline*

evidence for evolution: fossil and genetic

humans share 98% of their genetic material with the great African apes

Preponderance of "junk" DNA reflects random processes of evolution

small numbers explain "missing links"

timing: many methods, correlation crucial

nevertheless many filled in

seeds and bones, diet

pollens help give time of year

□ *map of Rift Valley button PJM-9*

importance of Rift Valley, East Africa,

Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania,

□ *Physical Difference menu*

□ *Three skulls 114-57*

Three Hominid skulls from East Africa. Left to right: Afarensis (Lucy), Homo Erectus, Homo Sapiens.

Brain size more than tripled during the 3.0-million-year period of human evolution represented by this trio of skulls.

1. *Australopithecus afarensis* 3.0-million-year-old composite skull

cranial capacity=400 cubic centimeters

2. *Homo erectus* (center), evolved some 1.6 million years ago

average brain volume of 850 cc.

3. Modern *Homo sapiens* (right) arose some 100,000 years ago

brain averages 1,360 cc.

- Hands - chimp, gorilla, human 106-48.hands
 - 2. Hand (opposable thumb)
 - Human-gorilla structural comparison 114-89
 - 3. Erect Posture & Bipedalism
 - changes in spine
 - foramen magnum (hole where spinal column merges with brain, moved to allow upright posture,
 - pelvis,
 - foot
 - faces
 - 4. Face: jaw & teeth, facial angle, chin, eyes
 - chimpanzee vs. human
 - flat face
 - larger jaw for speech
 - whites around pupil make for expressiveness
 - Note: DON'T CLICK! NO PICTURE for the next one*
 - 5. Throat: larynx (larger, differently positioned, enables speech)
 - Australopithecine nuclear family 106-47
 - 6. Heat diffusion capabilities
 - hairlessness major adaptation, sweat glands, can work, run for long periods without heat exhaustion
 - male & female skulls 123-79
 - 7. Sexual characteristics
 - Sexual dimorphism
 - disappearance of estrus
 - Note: DON'T CLICK! NO PICTURE for the next one*
 - 8. Neoteny
 - retention of juvenile characteristics
 - retardation of the maturation process, allows for brain growth, learning
- Click each species name in turn
 - 3.5 million year-old footprints from Laetoli, Kenya
- Fossil footprints show that hominids walked upright over 3 million years ago
- Background: *Australopithecus afarensis reconstruction, showing they walked upright. Essentially human skeleton, with ape-like skull. 114-56*
- In early Pleistocene=Paleolithic (old stone age), over a million years ago, Australopithecines in East Africa whose only survival advantages lay in their dexterity and intelligence began to make tools out of stone, wood, and bone
- Comparison of female *Australopithecus afarensis* and *Homo sapiens* skeletons 114-63
- Lucy skeleton was only 3' 8" tall; males nearly twice as large as females (at least 13 specimens found)
- Back to Timeline
 - Choose *Australopithecus Africanus*, click
 - Australopithecus africanus* with weapon 106-1
- note that early reconstructions feature males, weapons
- Australopithecine nuclear family - (heat diffusion) 106-47
- Same slide as earlier, for heat diffusion**
- more recent reconstruction emphasizes family
- note child clinging to father
- but may or may not have been our ancestors
- the Leakeys think not
- Back to Index
 - Australopithecus robustus*
- A powerfully built hominid, probably not an ancestor of humanity
- but may have competed with them
- Strong but not as skilled, victimized by large cats
- Homo habilis*
- first true human species: 2.2 to 1.6 million years ago

earliest member of the genus Homo

classified in 1964 by Louis Leakey

Specimens have been found in Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania and in deposits from Lake Turkana in Kenya.

□ *Homo habilis* skull 106-13

the oldest complete skull of early man

□ *Full length skeleton - Homo Habilis* 114-62

Recovered fossil bones assembled into the skeleton of a 1.65 million-year-old Homo erectus boy, the most complete remains of an early human ever found.

approximately 12-years-old

a surprising five feet, four inches

males were still much larger than females

□ *early stone tools* 124-77

Olduwan stone tools (c. 2,300,000 B.P.), with a hammer to give them scale

□ *Hide-slitting w/flake* PJM-6

Crude chipped stone tools surprisingly effective

□ *Homo habilis: hunter or scavenger?* 106-44

Recent research suggests large animals were not hunted by humans until much later, that these people lived largely through scavenging dead animals

not particularly ferocious

□ *back to Timeline*

□ *Homo erectus*

□ *Run Homo Erectus Population animation*

1.6 to 0.4 million years ago

Africa, Europe, China, Indonesia

this is the first species of humans to be represented by fossil remains outside of Africa

Tool-maker

□ *skull* 106-49-2

tools, bones, skull

Large-brained (900 - 1200 cc)

fifty per cent increase in brain size over *Homo habilis*.

□ *male H. erectus with hand-axe* 106-41

Reconstruction influenced by Raymond Dart

menacing male

used simple tools, but they did not improve over time

□ *Discovery of fire* 106-27

used fire.

□ *H. erectus reconstructed skulls* 106-19

series showing progressively flattened face

□ *[D] bands homo erectus - Java man - hunting and gathering* 106-21

as with all early humans, gathering more important than hunting,

women major contributors to food supply

□ *Happy erectus* PJM-5

propaganda painting from Taiyuan museum showing homo erectus claim

claim the first humans Chinese

Idyllic scene of men home from the hunt

but other evidence suggests cannibalism

Abundant use of fire in China at Choukoutien, near Beijing, 500,000 years ago

Use of fire, clearly common 200,000-300,000 years ago

□ *return to index*

□ *Homo Sapiens (archaic)*

pop-up only

400,000 to 30,000 years ago; Africa, Europe, Asia

shows continued growth of brain size, loss of bony brow ridges

somewhat more sophisticated tools, evidence of elements of human culture.

The old stone age occupied 99% of hominid history

□ *Homo sapiens neanderthalis*

@ 130,000 to 30,000 years ago

Europe and Near East.
 First fossil discovered in 1856
 now known through remains of over 100 individuals.
 Perhaps evolved in response to the ice age
 □ skull 106-51
 At first glance, Neanderthal skulls seem primitive, heavy, and crude, like *Homo erectus*, but Neanderthals were as large-brained as modern humans--although the configuration of parts in the brain is differently developed (the speech areas are not as developed and the forebrain is smaller).
 Growth in intelligence demanded larger skulls, which meant more prolonged childhood, females nurturing young most of their lives, sex role division, social organization
 □ Neanderthal withered arm PJM-58
 important because it shows handicapped individuals could live to maturity, must have been cared for, perhaps to mid-forties
 □ group, cave entrance 106-25
 □ Neanderthal women, distribution of food 114-100
 More recent reconstruction
 woman distributing food
 emphasis on family life
 □ Neanderthal pit trap - rhino 106-45
 Hunted using pit traps, also stampeding wild horses over cliffs
 Shift from the vegetarian diet of their ancestors contributed valuable protein to their diet, encouraged selection for speed, cunning, skill

Neanderthal sites show the first evidence of burial of dead with various ritual objects, possibly indicating complex religious beliefs;
 No Neanderthal remains have yet been found in sites younger than 35,000 years ago--about the time that fully modern human hunters, Cro-Magnon Man, enter Europe.
 disappearance of Neanderthals was sudden
 □ back to index
 appears connected with the intrusion of fully modern humans into Europe
 □ *Homo Sapiens Sapiens*
 □ run *Homo sapiens* population animation
 Human beings virtually identical anatomically with ourselves appeared about 30,000 or 40,000 years ago at the latest;
 some evidence, particularly the genetic evidence of modern human populations, suggests their appearance over 100,000 years ago in Africa.
 □ Omo 1 skull 114-86
 c. 130,000 B.P.
 one of the earliest known examples of a modern human skull, completely modern.
 below, a bola made of rope with stone weights (6 cm diameter) covered with rawhide.
 The hunter whirls the bola over the head and throws it at game animals.
 The weights wrap the rope around the legs of the game and bring it to the ground.
 Flake tools c. 70,000 B. P. □
 □ three skeletons 106-15 □
 approximately 26,000 years before present
 The male skulls were adorned with circles of arctic fox and wolf teeth and ivory bands
 In the center is an individual of undetermined sex who had spinal scoliosis, an asymmetrical skull and an *underdeveloped right leg*.
A male on the left, a stake apparently driven into his hip, reaches toward red ochre on the ground
 □ burial of mammoth hunters 106-35
 artist's conception of burial in Czechoslovakia
 Red ochre is being scattered over the body
 which will then be covered with a mammoth's shoulder blade

¹from the Howieson's Poort tradition, including two points, one chipped on both sides

²Multiple burial in a pit grave from Dolni Vestonice, discovered in 1986. Larger male lies face down. The find is carbon-dated to approximately 26,000 years before present.

- *Lascaux - man, bull, bird White-48*
- c. 15,000-10,000 B.C.
- probably hunting aids
- *Cro-Magnon hunting group 106-38*
- Hunting encouraged social organization
- territoriality, vulnerability of individuals also led to complex social systems
- *Cro-Magnon hunting group 106-30*
- *mammoth PJM-1*
- *Ivory needles (fitted clothes) PJM-2*
- Invention of sewing made possible warm clothing, migration to cooler climates, like Europe, during Pleistocene, including the ice ages, last of which was 10,000 years ago
- *spear thrower with carved horses 89-14*
- sideways, with delicate carving
- *Magdalenian necklace (Dentalium, bear, & inc. lion) PJM-3*
- animal teeth necklace
- *Lascaux, people in painted cave, ceremony by fire light 106-33*
- artist's reconstruction of Lascaux, ceremony, artist at work in background
- *Lascaux, Chinese horse 65-14*
- horses eaten, not ridden until much later
- some stampeded over cliffs
- *Bison painting 12,000 years bp 106-39*
- one of the masterpieces of cave painting, great sense of form, action, power
- *Cave of the bull, Lascaux 65-15*
- photograph of cave interior
- *Detail of black bull, Lascaux 65-17*
- *carved objects, female head, horse, bull 114-101*
- marvelous sculpture, Magdalenian
- Simplified features of head make it look "modern"
- *bas relief Venus with horn 114-65*
- wide-hipped, heavy-breasted woman
- *"Venus" figures NG-Venus*
- upper right, the famous Venus of Willendorf
- *"shaman figure, animal costume 114-68*
- copied from wall painting
- suggestion that this technique was used for hunting
- *"human figure with lion's head, 32,000 bp; Hohlenstein, Germany 106-16*
- *"oldest human portrait, mammoth ivory 106-14*
- *"human handprint 106-54*

- 30,000 years ago first representative cave art
- 20,000 years ago emigration to New World
- 18,000 years ago Magdalenian (decorative arts, cave paintings: Altamira, etc.) and Mousterian cultures

Lecture 3: The Agricultural Revolution

Reading: 7-15

- Cartridge: *The Agricultural Revolution*

Lecture Topics:

- Hunter-Gatherers
- Neolithic Revolution
- Pastoralism
 - Impact on Environment
- Agricultural Technology
 - major crops
 - major tools
 - flooding, irrigation
 - women in agriculture
 - evolution of the pottery kiln
 - the wheel
- Early towns:
 - Jericho (Israel)
 - Çatal Hüyük (Turkey)
 - Ban-p'o (China)
- Comparison of Eastern and Western Hemispheres
- Social Differentiation

Agricultural revolution and change

- *starts with spinning earth, logo*
- Freeze globe and point to Mesopotamia
- here's where civilization began
- *color chart of beginning of agriculture*
- left hand end of bars indicates beginning of agriculture in each area
- black line indicates beginning of civilization
- *modes of life button*

Neolithic: 8000 BCE in Near East

- *Hunters, northern tundra of Eurasia 106-29*
- duck hunting
- Early humans: hunting and gathering
- *Khoi-san — Hunter Gatherers from South Africa 114-03-2*
- note flimsy dwellings, low impact on environment
- *Lower Mesopotamia - swamp villages 114-7*
- Causes of agricultural revolution still uncertain
- *Run animation: Glacial Retreat*
- Retreat of the glaciers (see map on p. 8 of Greaves)
- *Run animation: Climate Change*
- Note Syrian desert barrier, Zagros mountains to the East, taller than the Rockies
- spread of oak forests which produced edible nuts, fruits, wild cereal
- grasses, good territory for pasture

Pastoralism—

- Between 10,000 and 6,000 BCE various groups learned how to domesticate sheep, dogs, goats, cattle, pigs and cultivate ancestors of wheat and barley; timing varied, always mixed with hunting, driven by need for protein
- *Shepherd and Flock E-84*
- donkeys, camels (later)
- sheep, goats— developed much later, c. 3,000 BCE (herding, as opposed to a few domesticated animals per farmer)
- Increased density from agricultural productivity
- *Herding, Africa 114-46*
- temporary enclosure made of sticks

Agriculture

Rice cultivated in China and Thailand by 7,000 BCE
 Independent development of agriculture in southeast Asia based on root crops
 Einkorn & emmer, ancestors of all modern wheat, originated in the Near East
 change proceeded at different paces in different areas
 Invented axes, hoes, and sickles: the distinctive neolithic tools
 At first, slash and burn agriculture

□ *Modes of Life chart modes*

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| • Hunting & Gathering | • Agriculture |
| • semi-nomadic existence | • sedentism |
| • small bands (25-250) <i>communal, no privacy</i> | • <i>expanding population</i> |
| • <i>seasonal migration</i> | • <i>permanent living sites</i> |
| • <i>wide variety of food sources (typically 350 plant varieties)</i> | • <i>replaces diversity with monocultures</i> |
| • <i>exploits territory extensively</i> | • <i>exploits intensively</i> |
| • <i>security through diversity</i> | • <i>security through specialization</i> |
| • <i>small (portable) tool kit</i> | • <i>tool kit, technology expand exponentially</i> |

by 6000 settled farming villages throughout various areas of the Near East

□ *Run animation: Village Sites*

Agriculture means need for enclosures, permanent homes, defences, walls

□ *Jericho location & Ancient mounds of Jericho PJM-46.PJM-67*

one of oldest permanent sites, important trading site.

□ *Jericho in PPNA times reconstruction w/ wall PJM-61*

Located in an oasis in the Jordan desert north of the Dead Sea

a large settlement of scattered huts surrounded by wall, ditch, stone tower

Walls are sixteen feet wide at the base, 20 feet high.

no monumental architecture, but some shrines

□ *Jericho walls E-01*

A neolithic tower inside the ancient walls of Jericho. c.8000 BCE

Tower is 30 feet tall.

7,000 BCE, Jericho destroyed, new city built with square houses, streets

□ *Reed Hut - Iraq 114-103*

seen earlier in slide from southern Iraq

□ *Village, Catal Hüyük 114-87*

Discussed on p. 11 of Greaves.

6500-5500, in Turkey (Konya plain in southern Anatolia)

Compact, emphasis on enclosure.

no streets, access through roofs.

largest ancient village.

In all ancient villages peasants go out to fields, live in villages

much more impressive art than in Jericho, great wealth

traders in obsidian (black volcanic glass), made sharp cutting edges

evidence of social classes (rich and poor houses, burials)

□ *Catal Huyuk Shrine (bull's heads) PJM-42*

Many rooms seem to be shrines

□ *Samarra pots 89-29*

Pottery developed, possible only in settled villages: too fragile for migrants, widespread

by 6,000 BCE

pottery not developed in New World until 2,000 BCE, gourds too handy?

□ *Domestication Menu*

□ *Grain*

wile einkorn wheat

emmer wheat

wild barley

Maize corn

Farming in mesoamerica, 5,000 BCE

developed early on so that it can't sow itself, clings to ear

Animals

wild pig, Bezoar goat, urial sheep, auroch bull

Peace standard of Ur - domestic animals 85-26

roughly 4500 years ago

Inspecting cattle, Egypt, 18th dynasty 59-11

Ploughing with camel 114-39

Impact on Environment menu,

impact on environment

Tendencies of System Chart tendencies

Hunting & Gathering=stability

Agriculture=instability, dynamic change

Impact on Environment chart impact

Hunting & Gathering: uses existing resources

Agriculture: alters environment physically and genetically

Hunting & gathering: low impact

Agriculture: high impact—which is potentially deleterious

Cattle at Well - Africa A-30

animals tend to denude landscape, cause erosion

Effects of erosion - western Turkey 114-98, shows retreating shoreline as soil is washed down from the deforested hills

Composite, Terraces in China 114-01, one solution to erosion problem, highly labor-intensive

Terraces in China 114-02, The landscape becomes almost totally transformed.

As arable land becomes scarce, even very rugged terrain is exploited.

Inca terraces- Macchu Picchu 80-8, in Peru, c. 1500

Technology menu:

Ploughing, Egypt, Middle Kingdom sculpture 59-10

model of team plowing

Nile in flood 114-107

natural flooding at first, no systematic irrigation works until 1500 years of Egyptian civilization have passed.

first systematically developed in Mesopotamia

Neolithic ax, hoe, sickle Anatolia 114-104

note animal teeth set in sickle

harvesting wheat, Egypt, New kingdom 114-113

notice toothed sickle

harvesting wheat by hand, Nile valley 114-111

little changed today

Women in wheat harvest 114-30

in almost all agricultural societies, women work in the fields,

although sometime segregated by task

Threshing grain 114-44

Again, note women working along with the men

Tomb painting of Harvest, 18th Dynasty 114-108

Threshing grain 67-10

animal-drawn thresher, wind-blown winnowing in background

Neolithic women grinding grain, Europe 114-6

Egyptian stone quern E-07

Egyptian sculpture of a man grinding grain, about 2500 B.C.

Baking bread 67-12

oven is basically an enclosed campfire

typical simple clay oven, found all over the world

baking flat bread

Early pottery kiln 114-04

leads to pottery kiln, where clay rather than bread dough is baked

- Earliest way of making pottery 54-27

hand-formed

also coil pottery

- Neolithic pottery - susa 4th mill BC 89-28

- man with pottery wheel 125-39

pottery wheel before 4,000 BCE

- Terra cotta wheeled vehicle, Sumer 53-62

pottery wheel leads to wheeled vehicles

- Model of Oxcart, Mohenjo Daro 62-7

toy wheeled vehicles found in Mexico, but not used because of lack of large draft animals

- weaving in a primitive loom, Europe 114-5

- Nile river shipping ag products 67-11

sailing boats developed toward end of neolithic

- Craft specializations which emerge with civilizations 53-51

Egyptian painting of many crafts

Population expanded

Perhaps also in Americas, east Asia, west Africa

Banpo (Pan-p'ò), Xian Province: a neolithic settlement in China

- *Ban P'ò Village Painting P251*

5th millennium BCE advanced farming economy

- *Ban P'ò model PB-1*, note surrounding defensive ditch

200-300 people

raised millet, pigs, goats, dogs; gathering still important

hazelnuts, pine nuts, hackberry seeds found in abundance, snail & clam shells

one area for housing, another for pottery making, another for burial

graves centered around women, richer grave goods in women's graves— status?

- *Reconstructed Ban-p'ò house PB2*, daub & wattle construction, baked with fire cellar storehouses

- *Fish totem bowl from Ban-p'ò PB-3*

- *Ban-p'ò pottery P250*, kiln-fired pottery

from Kan-Ku, Kansu Province: first representation of a dragon, on an amphora unearthed in

1958, late 3rd millennium BCE

Improved tools, polished

weaving, sewing

Discovery of metals: copper, gold, silver, mostly decorative, easy to mine

Contrast Eastern Hemisphere vs. Western

Corn (maize) much more productive than wheat, no tie to rainy

season, long harvest season, same for dried beans, squash, gourds: did not

lead to same degree of organization, discipline; trade not as urgent, no

invention of wheel

- Mezo-American village life - ceramic 56-13

- Aztec "floating gardens" 46-10

- Switch to social organization card

Differentiation in society: rulers, peasants, beginning of class system, end of egalitarian hunter existence

- Social Organization/Control menu, Social Organization/Control chart

Hunting & Gathering

- communal life
- little specialization in social or economic roles
- gender roles (?)
- relatively egalitarian
- cultural/tech information is widely diffused
- custom, tradition rule

Agriculture

- private life, property increasing
- social and economic specialization
- gender-specific roles
- social hierarchy emerges
- cult/tech information expands and becomes a form of property
- coercion becomes necessary

- Social Pyramid animation, Ensi is priestly king, emphasis on worshipfulness, Lugal is Akkadian military ruler, emphasis on might, authority

war becomes endemic
□ Phalanx (Sumerian) 85-28
highly organized, uniform armies

Lecture 4: Origins of Civilization Sumer & Mesopotamia

Origins of Civilization: Sumer & Mesopotamia (Duiker 4-16, Briens optional: 1-6, 14-16, required: 15-21)

Map Quiz over map on p. 11

*Questions about Duiker: *What were the main social classes in ancient civilizations? What were the major developments in the growth of new civilizations? Where did the first civilizations emerge? What was the name of the earliest Mesopotamian civilization? What percentage of the population of ancient Mesopotamian civilization engaged in agricultural pursuits? What sort of relationship did the Sumerians have with their gods? What was one common method of divination (telling the future) in Sumer besides astrology? *What is cuneiform and why is it important?*

*Questions about "The Epic of Gilgamesh: The Flood Story: "How does Ut-napishtim know that some land besides Mount Nimush has appeared above the flood waters even though he cannot see it? *What does Ishtar do to symbolize her opposition to Enlil's action in causing the flood? What test does Gilgamesh have to undergo in his attempt to become immortal? What is the point of the loaves of bread?*

*Questions about "Sumer-Akkadian Hymn to Ishtar: *What characteristics does Ishtar have besides beauty?*

*Questions about "The Code of Hammurabi:" What do these laws tell us about attitudes toward slavery? *Clearly men had more rights than women in this society; but what laws can you identify that seem aimed at protecting certain rights of women? Which laws deviate from the egalitarian standard of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth?"*

Question about Sumerian proverbs: Which proverbs express sympathy for women?

Question about Babylonian proverbs: What social custom is referred to in the final proverb of this group?

Lecture topics:

- The First Cities: Mesopotamia
- Ubaid culture
- Sumer: Ur
- Religion
- Architecture: The Ziggurat
- Invention of writing
- Literature & mythology
- Emergence of kings
- Gilgamesh
- The Flood myth
- Sargon of Akkad
- Mathematics

□ Time Line

Sumer first, at height 3000 BCE

Old Babylon toward the end of that period

Assyria 800-613 (captivity of Israel)

Conquered by Neo Babylonians (Chaldeans) who flourished 606-525 (Biblical Babylonians who quered Judah)

in turn conquered by Persians in 525, who allowed Jews to return to Israel.

□ Map of the Fertile Crescent 52-4

The first cities, in river valleys

high productivity of agriculture

irrigation, to be effective, needs central control, implies government diversification of skills

6000 BCE: Ubaid culture in Mesopotamia

flourished 606-525 (Biblical Babylonians who quered Judah)

in turn conquered by Persians in 525, who allowed Jews to return to Israel.

□ Map of the Fertile Crescent 52-4

The first cities, in river valleys

high productivity of agriculture
 irrigation, to be effective, needs central control, implies government
 diversification of skills
 6000 BCE: Ubaid culture in Mesopotamia
 conquered by Persians in 525, who allowed Jews to return to Israel.

- Map of the Fertile Crescent 52-4
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 high productivity of agriculture
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 6000 BCE: Ubaid culture in Mesopotamia
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 - ral control, implies government
 diversification of skills
 6000 BCE: Ubaid culture in Mesopotamia
 - kills
 6000 BCE: Ubaid culture in Mesopotamia
 predecessors of Sumerians, who transformed towns into cities
 Ubaid towns centered on temples
 - early N.E. ceramics-Hassuna and Ubaid 125-38.43.37.44.41.42
 - Domestication of oxen and onagers for transport
 - Metal tools
 - Sumer grew up in "Mesopotamia" Greek for between the rivers: Tigris & Euphrates
 South of present-day Baghdad, in Iraq
 - Switch to Mesopotamia menu
 - Marble figure, Sumer, 3rd mil BCE. 85-14
 - Sumerians called themselves the "black-headed people," perhaps Biblical Shinar
 Always arid, needed irrigation which the rivers provided
 Date palms probably original staple
 Building materials lacking, even timber; all had to be imported, called for a high degree of
 organization
 - Walled cities for defense: quotation from one epic describing Uruk:
 "look at it still today: the outer wall where the cornice runs, it shines with the brilliance of
 copper; and the inner wall, it has no equal . . . Climb upon the wall of Uruk, walk along it, I
 say; regard the foundation terrace and examine the building; is it not burnt brick and good?"
 - *Sargon I of Akkad 2371-2316 BC first empire-builder 53-1*
 - 2371 Semitic king Sargon of Agade (Akkad) came into power,
 end of early dynastic period,
 he and his descendants united Sumer and other areas
 built first Mesopotamian empire, overthrown 150 years later
 - Life: Street scene in Ur 114-55
 Most building done with mud bricks
 houses for refuge and storage, not living.
 Population in early Sumer, perhaps a half million, most cities not more than 20,000
 Small number of slaves, mostly serving the temple
 - Open Writing in the West stack, go through it
 skip images below on writing
- c. 3500 BCE world's first writing: cuneiform for wedge-shaped
 Seals
 clay tablets
 □ hand holding clay tablet, cuneiform

clay envelopes at first,

become the standard form of writing

□ *writing--use of cylinder on clay* PJM-57

at first, pictures merely stamped on with cylinder seals

□ *Cylinder seal: scene, female figure and goddesses* 3rd c. 52-19

□ *evolution of cuneiform, sun, river, man* TAK-2

ideographic (ideas associated with object): star means also heaven, god

phonetic (based on sound), often ambiguous, needed determinatives to indicate what category of word was meant

impact of literacy

□ *writing-use of stylus on clay* PJM-82

written language on clay tablets,

90% economic, legal, and administrative documents, 10% literary & religious texts, educational texts, a few scientific works

all writing social, not personal

Hymns

Lamentation (especially over destruction of Sumerian cities)

Some lament death of the god Dumuzi (later Thammuz)

“Wisdom literature”:

Sumerian and Babylonian proverbs in reader.

□ Offering scenes 52-2

priests preceded kings

□ cylinder seal showing Enki, Utu & Inanna-Sumerian gods 53-50

□ *Im-dugud, lion-headed god of storms, 1st dyn of UIR 2550 bc* 49-38

bringer of rain: Columns of the temple at Al'Ilbaid, built about 2,550 BCE by the second king of the 1st Dynasty of Ur, A-anni-pad-da;

columns of palm-logs overlaid with mosaic in red and black stone and mother-of-pearl, set in bitumen, and supporting a huge copper relief of the eagle Im-dugud grasping two stags

temple compounds contained store-houses, workshops, libraries, perhaps schools

city thought of as owned by gods, priests lived off offerings

hymns—many survive

Note: next year substitute for the following slide 49-3.PJM-63

□ Gold head of bull from the Royal Cemetery at Ur before 2500 bc 49-27

, with eyes of lapis lazuli.

Ornament on a lyre.

□ gold head of bull, lyre, Ur, eyes & beard of lapis 49-3

musical instruments: harps, lyre, flutes, trumpets, drums

□ Ram and bush. Lapis, shell, silver and gold. Ur 3rd mil BC 64-15

□ Early map of the cosmos, Old Babylonian E-32

Mythology: earth a disk surrounded by ocean, covered by vault of heaven

□ Run Babylonian Cosmogony animation

universe unchanging

everything regulated by divine law □

Sumerian king list has fabulously long reigns: thousands of years for early kings

Post-Flood kings probably real, though not reigning so long as the king-list claims

Most famous: Gilgamesh (probably historical), his epic deeds (fantastic)

□ Gilgamesh wrestling two bulls. Carved shell, Ur.

□ Gilgamesh with lion

Flood story embedded in his legend (see pp.75-76)

Discuss reading: The Epic of Gilgamesh: The Flood Myth

Explain myth: story important for its meaning, quite distinct from modern scientific approaches

Etiological myth explaining why ordinary humans are mortal

³main gods:; sky: Anu; air: Enlil; water: Enki; mother goddess: Ninhursag; moon god: Nanna; his son Utu, the sun-god; his daughter Inanna (better known by Semitic name Ishtar);

Genesis treats same subject: Adam & Eve prevented from eating fruit of the tree of life.
 Gilgamesh seeks out Utnapishtim to explain to him why his brother Enkidu is dead; fears death himself

Note myth of ferryman to land of the dead

Often depicted as a slayer of wild animals, particularly bulls and lions

No metamorphosis (seen as rebirth) for humans: Utnapishtim tells him, "It is only the nymph of the dragon-fly who sheds her larva and sees the sun in his glory."

The gods in the city of Shurruk were old.

Note Ennurgi, watcher over canals.

Enlil irritated by noise

Utnapishtim warned by Ea—rivalry between gods.

given rich food supply, told to build boat, save life

Cubit=king's forearm

Wine flows like rivers

Feasting: anointing the head, like Hebrews

Flood caused by upper and lower waters: "Nergal pulled out the dams of the nether waters, Ninurta the war-lord threw down the dykes, and the seven judges of hell, the Annunaki, raised their torches, lighting the land with their livid flame" (lightning)

Gods afraid

Ishtar blames herself

Storm clears on seventh day

lands on mountain of Nisir, looses swallow, raven

thanksgiving sacrifice, gods gather like flies: a comparison also found in Homer

Ishtar's necklace=rainbow?

Moral: punish moderately

Utnapishtim and his wife compensated with eternal life

Test: you can be immortal if you can stay awake 6 days & nights

loaves of bread: their state of decay proves how much time has passed

Eternal life is not for humans

Ludmila Zeman's retellings being processed for Education Library

□ winged, human-headed lion, Nimrud, 9th c BC Assyria 109-3

typical figure, resembles the figures described in the Bible as holding up the great bronze "sea" in front of Solomon's temple

□ human-headed bulls, gate of citadel, Khorsabad 109-4

□ Assyrian winged "genius" spirits, Nimrud 109-7

□ winged goddess, Ishtar? Old Babylon, before 1500 BC 85-12

□ goddess Ishtar, alabaster, Babylon, 4th c. BC 52-10

Worshipped in images elaborately decorated, mostly in human form

□ Gudea with flowing vase 53-65

Importance of rivers as source of all life

□ woman's head, sandstone, Sumer, 3rd mil bc 85-15

□ head of a woman or goddess?, Assyrian Nimrud, 8th c. BC 63-14

□ relief illustrating mythological combat goddess & monster 53-54

Much concern about demons, witchcraft

□ Clay model of a sheep's liver - oracles 53-49

divination, especially from animal entrails

gloomy underworld, afterlife, some judgment, but evidently not much concern about the fate of the dead, no emphasis on punishment/reward after death to motivate morality

However, rich grave goods left with kings' tombs, perhaps merely for display

□ gold dagger, Byblos-Hurrian, Sumer 1800bc 49-40

Gold dagger with sheath with Byblos from the Obelisk Temple; a figure of gold embossed upon the casing of the haft shows a combination of northern Hurri and southern Egyptian influences, whereas the two goats are a familiar Sumerian motif; 18th century B.C.

Kings eventually competed with temples, imitated their organization,

contrast with Egypt where kings were gods

□ sacred marriage bed - Old Babylon 53-55

High point of Sumerian year, New Year's holiday involving sacred marriage between King

representing god, and a priestess representing a goddess, ensuring fertility and prosperity

□ Diorite head, probably King Hammurabi of Babylon, 18th c 49-29

□ Political: Code of Hammurabi 53-43

King standing before the sun god, receiving the law. Reproduced on p. 8 of Craig.

Discuss reading on p. 9: "Hammurabi Creates a Code of Law in Mesopotamia"

(Babylonian: 1792-1750)

capital punishment, mutilation common

Punishment more severe for harming upper class members

money fines substituted for mutilation when lower classes harmed

Hebrew law therefore conservative?

emphasis on bringing peace, promoting welfare.

Has self portrayed as perfect king.

□ Royal headdress—cemetery at Ur

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62.5 x 43 meters, originally 20 meters high

built by voluntary labor of worshipers

regarded as residence of the god

two centuries later: Breakup of old empire, shift of power to Babylon, which swallowed up remnants of old Sumer

Trade made necessary by environment lacking in essentials

Trade with Indus valley civilization, no Egyptian goods found in Sumer, though some Sumerian goods found in Egypt

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Lecture 5: The Nile Valley: Egyptian Civilization

(Duiker 17-26; Brians optional: 27-28, required: 22-26, 29-32)

*** Sign up for Library Assignment Topics**

Questions about Duiker: **What roles did the Nile River play in the development of Egyptian civilization? Which is further north: Upper or Lower Egypt? What is the significance of the myth of Isis and Osiris? What were the main purposes of the pyramids? What is papyrus? Why is Akhenaten famous? *Why is Rameses II famous? What rights did women have in Egyptian society?*

Questions about "Hymn to Sekhmet-Bast": Who created the other gods? Does this hymn reflect a concern for ethical behavior? Where?

*Questions about "Hymn to Osiris:" What pairs of opposites are used to describe various aspects of Osiris? *What is one of Osiris' functions?*

*Questions about "Your love, dear man, is as lovely to me:" *What are the qualities that the speaker prizes in a good marriage?*

Questions about "Once more you pass her house, deep in thought:" Why does the lover want to replace the wooden door with a new one? How is this poem flattering to the man?

Questions about "If I could just be the washerman:" What fantasy is the speaker indulging in here?

Question about "Dialogue of a Man With His Soul:" What are some of the experiences in life that the poet seems most to prize?

Questions about "In Praise of Learned Scribes:" What are the main advantages of being a scribe?

*Question about "Hymn to the Aton of Akhnaton:" *What are some of the blessings of sunlight listed in this poem?*

Lecture topics:

Geography

Technology

Hieroglyphics

Government

Narmer unites Upper and Lower Egypt

The Egyptian empire

Ramses II

Hatshepsut & her architect Senmut

Religion

Akhnaton's monotheistic revolution

Nefertiti

Art & Architecture

Tutankhamen's tomb, temples, pyramids

Themes from daily life depicted in tomb paintings

Music and Dance

Literature

Geography & Technology button

□ Relief map of North Africa 53-56, note geographical isolation

- map 125-78
- Egyptians named their country Kemet - "Black Land" - after the color of the alluvial soil. Greeks called it Aigyptos--and Egypt it has been ever since. This map shows the Nile's course as it was around 2000 B. C.
- Satellite image of Nile valley 53-58
extremely narrow margin of cultivatable land along the Nile.
note extremely sharp margin
- Sand dunes in Sahara 54-19
—*formidable barrier*
- *Cataract in Blue Nile* 54-21
—obstacle
- Nile River animation
- new topsoil brought with each flood, (*covered in text*)
- Nile irrigation canals, Zoser's pyramid 67-8,
after 1500 years of depending on natural flooding, the Egyptians developed an irrigation system
Because the fields were flooded each year, need for surveying, geometry
leads to accurate measurement, engineering skills
contrast with salinity problem in Sumer where wheat is replaced by more salt-tolerant barley,
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Parallel with Egypt today, high Aswan dam, southwestern US
- Egyptian technology very slow to develop compared with Mesopotamia
- Feluccas [sailing craft] on Nile 67-9
Wheeled vehicles appear late, c. 16th Century BCE, probably because river was so convenient for travel and transportation
- carriage Ancient.Egypt-227 □
used mainly for war and sport, the new vehicles also carried high-echelon mail in a relay postal service. □
- sunset against western hills, source of solar calendar 54-23
- Mesopotamian influences: probably imported irrigation, metallurgy, the plow, monumental buildings
the arch, vault, first developed in Egypt about 3,000 BCE, based on mud-covered bundles of reeds
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bentwood--gilded, embossed, and inlaid with faience--was one of four in the tomb of Tutankhamun.

Charioteer, royal or not, rode standing--there was no seat.

Meshed leather straps made a resilient floor.

Open back let riders jump to the ground.

⁵New Kingdom, 1558-1069

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contrast with salinity problem in Sumer where wheat is replaced by more salt-tolerant barley, always the date palm

Parallel with Egypt today, high Aswan dam, southwestern US

Egyptian technology very slow to develop compared with Mesopotamia

□ Feluccas [sailing craft] on Nile 67-9

Wheeled vehicles appear late, c. 16th Century BCE, probably because river was so convenient for travel and transportation

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Mesopotamian influences: probably imported irrigation, metallurgy, the plow, monumental buildings

the arch, vault, first developed in Egypt about 3,000 BCE, based on mud-covered bundles of reeds

also used by Sumerians

Romans, usually regarded as inventors of the arch, picked it up three thousand years after its invention

Hieroglyphics

hieroglyphic writing, probably influenced by knowledge of cuneiform, but distinct
entury BCE, probably because river was so convenient for travel and transportation

□ carriage Ancient.Egypt-227 □

used mainly for war and sport, the new vehicles also carried high-echelon mail in a relay postal service. □

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⁴Keeping up with the Hyksos and other Asian foes pushed Egypt into the chariot age, putting war on wheels, bringing mobility to New Kingdom nobility.

Wheeled wood--gilded, embossed, and inlaid with faience--was one of four in the tomb of Tutankhamun.

Charioteer, royal or not, rode standing--there was no seat.

Meshed leather straps made a resilient floor.

Open back let riders jump to the ground.

⁵New Kingdom, 1558-1069

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□ Rosetta Stone Ancient.Egypt-145□

□ Hieroglyphic inlay Ancient.Egypt-146□

combine ideograms (signs of things or ideas) with phonograms (signs that indicate sounds).

A determinative--a sign to clarify meaning--is sometimes added.

□ papyrus manuscript Ancient.Egypt-150

Using an ivory palette with brushes and ink cakes, wooden brush holder, and ivory burnisher for smoothing papyrus, they employed the cursive script for commonplace documents.□

⁶French scholar Jean Francois Champollion solved a mystery of the ages with the help of a black basalt slab not quite four feet long. Found in the rubble of a wall near the Egyptian town of Rosetta by French soldiers in 1799, the Rosetta Stone bore strange writing--hieroglyphs at the top (reading right to left), shorthand demotic in the middle, and Greek at the bottom (reading left to right). Recognizing the stone's importance, the alert soldiers turned it in. Napoleon took an immediate interest; he ordered ink impressions from the stone sent back to scholars in Europe. There, Champollion spent years studying hieroglyphs and the Rosetta Stone. In 1822 he finally deciphered parts of the text. An important step lay in matching up the name of Ptolemy in the Greek with its hieroglyphic equivalent in an oval ring, a scribal device reserved for royal names.

⁷On this coffin lid from the fourth century BC, the name of a goddess can be found at the blue sign of the three-tiered throne in the far left column. The throne is a phonogram, st. Adding vowels translates it into Aset, the Egyptian name for Isis. The half circle and the egg signify female

⁸This folded letter from Hekanakhte, a landowner of Dynasty 11, is addressed in hieratic to "The overseer of the Delta, Hrunufe." (2040-1991 BC) From earliest times scribes rounded off hieroglyphic symbols into a handwriting called hieratic.

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□ papyrus manuscript Ancient.Egypt-150

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Politics

□ Narmer with crown of Upper Egypt 125-76.125-75 □

In the late Predynastic period, legend says Upper (Southern) and Lower Northern) Egypt were ruled by different kings with contrasting crowns, which were united shortly after 3200 BCE. Immortalized on this palette of slate, a king named Narmer--his name appears in hieroglyphs between the horned heads--smites an enemy.

□ The 'king's son' Rhotep & wife Nofret, Mykerinus & Queen, Giza, 4th dynasty C 53-13.49-1 □

Typical pose of pharaoh, wife

men typically depicted darker, reflects outdoor life

□ Pharaoh Kephren, 4th Dynasty 114-82 □

Pharaoh Khephren,

The sky God Horus, depicted as a falcon, is perched on his shoulder in a protective pose.

Altogether they total 4,000 years,

the longest-lasting government in the world

□ map, sphere of influence Ancient.Egypt-224

Map: Shows Egyptian spheres of influence and height of conquest. At its zenith, in the mid-1400s BC, the Egyptian empire spanned 1,000 miles, from the Euphrates to the Nile's Fourth Cataract.

□ Different races wall painting 121-5

tomb of Seti I

Egyptians usually depicted with reddish skin tone

men be painted red, women yellow.. □

from the left, brown-skinned people of Canaan in the Levant.

black-skinned people of Kush, or Nubia;

white-skinned people of Libya;

□ Ramses II ; slays foreign enemies (r. 1267-1200 BC) 127-15

⁸ This folded letter from Hekanakhte, a landowner of Dynasty 11, is addressed in hieratic to "The overseer of the Delta, Hrunufe." (2040-1991 BC) From earliest times scribes rounded off hieroglyphic symbols into a handwriting called hieratic.

⁸ This folded letter from Hekanakhte, a landowner of Dynasty 11, is addressed in hieratic to "The overseer of the Delta, Hrunufe." (2040-1991 BC) From earliest times scribes rounded off hieroglyphic symbols into a handwriting called hieratic.

⁹ His size denotes his importance, a convention of Egyptian art. The palette symbolically unites the two kingdoms; on this side of the palette he wears the domed crown of Upper Egypt and on the other side he wears the curled crown of Lower Egypt. Plain at first, palettes acquired decoration and ceremonial use. This palette, carved c. 3000 B. C., is 25 inches high.

¹⁰

¹¹ 4th dynasty. Polished diorite. The king sits on a throne decorated with entwined lotus and papyrus, symbols of Upper and Lower Egypt. ¹¹

Pharaoh=Horus, statue promotes immortality

Brilliant high point: 8th dynasty of New Kingdom (late third millennium)

¹² Many different races helped forge the splendid civilization of dynastic Egypt. Some are depicted in this copy of a wall painting that decorated the tomb of Seti I, who was buried in the Valley of the Kings at Thebes around 1300 BC. Horus, symbol of the living king, ends the procession

Ramses II as a thumb-sucking infant.

Nestled under the wing of the falcon god, Horus, Ramses II--famed for mighty war deeds and mightier boasts about them--appears helpless and shy in typical child's pose.

Yet the statue implies he commands the powers of Horus.

Symbols form a rebus of the name Ramses:

Re: the sun disk resting on his head;

mes, the child;

su, the plant held in his left hand.

□ Ramses II Freed-43

Ramses II slays foreign enemies. New Kingdom, Dynasty XIX, before 1200 BCE

□ Ramses II-107.125-89

mummy of Ramses III¹³

□ colossi of Ramesses II at temple, 50-57

one of the great builders

□ Ramses II Freed-119.67

On the left: Head of Ramses the Great from Abu Simbel.

On the right: Ramses the Great with his family at his feet from his temple at Abu Simbel.

□ Hatshepsut E-14.125-86

granite statue of Queen Hatshepsut.

One of Egypt's few female rulers

18th Dynasty

wore male clothing, beard

Daughter of Thutmose I, reigned for 20 years in the early 15th century B.C. (1490-1468 BC)

Blood and marriage entangled Hatshepsut with a series of kings named Thutmose. Daughter of I,

half-sister and wife of II,

she ousted III, her nephew and stepson.

Though not a pacifist, Hatshepsut made her mark in trade, not war.

She renewed Egypt's commerce with Punt, an exotic realm on the African south-east African coast.

obtaining ivory, ebony, animal skins and spices from other African peoples¹⁴

□ Temple of Hatshepsut, Karnak, 18th dynasty 50-23

much building during her reign

most famous: the funerary temple she commissioned for herself at Deir el Bahri near Karnak in Thebes.

her architect, Senmut, brilliant buildings

Divide here when lecture is split over two days.

Religion

In regular religion, main gods are the Nile, the Moon, and the Sky

Regular flooding of the Nile led to belief in regularity, permanence

God of rebirth, originally of fertility

portrayed as both dead and alive

□ Horus and Cat (Bastet) statues 125-82

¹³ Late in his reign Sethos I associated his son, Ramses II with him on the throne. The new king inherited his father's problems in Syria. After a success in year 4 of his reign, he confronted the Hittite army for the first time in year 5 in an indecisive battle at Qadesh, which Ramses II presented as a great victory in many temple reliefs. After further engagements in the next few years there was a truce, followed by a formal treaty in the year 21. Peace continued for the next fifty years, confirmed by marriages between Ramses II and Hittite princesses. One of the most important undertakings of Ramses II was the removal of the capital to a new site in the delta called Pi-Ri'amses ("Domain of Ramses"), probably at modern el-Khata'na and Qantir.

¹⁴ Although ancient Egypt was not free of sexual subordination, women could engage in business and own property, and occasionally a woman such as Hatshepsut could reach the heights of political power.

The falcon, sky-god image of mighty Horus, soared as the sign of the pharaoh. The stylized plumes and cobra-prowed uraeus of the falcon's crown join bird and serpent, symbols for the union of kingship and divinity.¹⁵

Horus-hawk, protector of the pharaoh

□ *Harsaphes, Hippo, Mongoose, and Sobek* 125-83

Harsaphes, Hippo, Mongoose, and Sobek (crocodile)

hippo: god of water, pregnancy¹⁶

□ *Priest of Anubis and Mummy Freed*-108¹⁷

Stereotype: gloomy-death obsessed people.

Dead souls had to pass through many dangers and be scrutinized before being granted eternal life¹⁸

□ *Weight of heart against feather, passing to Osiris A.E.-196.197lg*

Reading today in Brians, p. 23, Hymn to Osiris

brother/ consort of Isis, torn apart, but reassembled by her

□ *Thoth recording weight of human soul* 55-12

After balancing feather against human soul

Akhnaton=Amenhotep IV (d. 1357 BCE), religious reformer

picture of him worshipping Aton on p. 15

□ *Akhnaton worshipping Aton* 53-46.PJM-129

Painted papyrus reproduction of Akhnaton worshipping Aton. The scene shows Eighteenth-Dynasty Pharaoh Akhnaton (1367-1350 B.C.) paying homage to the newly-enthroned god, Aton, the disk of the sun.

Reading in Brians, pp. 30-32: Hymn of Akhnaton to the Sun

Sun/Light associated with life, struggle against darkness

□ *Akhnaton & family* 125-84

Emphasis on family life, realism

Baby amuses herself with mother's crown in the carving (lower)

while father playfully plants a kiss on his eldest daughter,

an act of parental fondness gleefully observed by a third, perched on Nefertiti's knee. Scenes of unabashed domestic bliss among members of the royal family add warmth and zest to art styles developed during Akhenaten's reign.

Third daughter, Ankhesenpaaten, will marry King Tutankhamun.

Akhenaten's mother the dowager Queen Tiy¹⁹

Queen Tiy (yew wood, gold and paste) c. 1350 B.C.

head of Teye (1391-1353), wife of Amenophis II, from Kom Medinet Ghurab.

Highly individualised.²⁰

¹⁵Egyptians cherished animals and even mummified those deemed sacred. The cat portrayed Bastet, goddess of happiness. The house cat--onomatopoeically called miu --lead a life blessed by Bastet. And when a miu died, its owners shaved eyebrows in mourning.

¹⁶Beast and Man merge in the ram headed god Harsaphes--"He who is on his lake." Name and image link the god to fertility, which popular notions associated with water and the virility of male sheep. The hippotamus, here adorned with plants of its habitat, may have symbolized the struggle against the evil god Seth. Hippos were also sacred to Taueret, divine midwife and goddess of pregnant women. The mongoose, here in bronze as a temple offering, was revered in some areas as a snake killer but was hated for eating crocodile eggs in places where the crocodile was worshipped. The crocodile, as the ferocious god Sobek, wears ram's horns and Maat's ostrich plumes, which show Sobek's link with order.

¹⁷A priest wearing the jackal mask of Anubis, guardian of the necropolis, attends the mummy of Sennedjem in a painting from his tomb at Deir el Medina.

¹⁸Painting from the tomb of the sculptors Nebamun and Ipuki at Thebes; a funeral ceremony at the entrance to the tomb, the scene showing decorated mummy being purified by priests who sprinkle water upon it and also perform the ritual of the "opening of the mouth,"; 18th Dynasty, 1402-1364 B.C.

¹⁹Nefertiti here has usurped the ornately decorated royal stool, while her husband contends himself with a plain one next to a rack of wine jugs. inscriptions identify the royal couple with their daughters (from left) Meryataten, Meketaten, and Ankhesenpaaten. As the wife of King Tutankhamun (bust above left), Ankhesenpaaten would one day rule as Egypt's queen. Akhenaten's mother the dowager Queen Tiy, here appears to view the proceedings with matriarchal misgivings.

□ *Nefrertiti, queen of Akhenaten, 18th dyn (Nofrete) 50-46.67-4*

Period of more realistic art

□ *Life Masks 55-40.55-41*

from the atelier of the sculptor Tuthmosis at Amarna Gypsum masks of a man, fr the same atelier

Art & Architecture

Show videotape of Zoser's pyramid, skip much of following

□ *King Zoser's step pyramid, Imhotep, 3rd dynasty PJM-122*

40.55-41

from the atelier of the sculptor Tuthmosis at Amarna Gypsum masks of a man, fr the same atelier

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²⁰ The shrewd and world-weary expression of the queen makes this head perhaps the most individually-conceived female portrait known from ancient Egypt. Yew wood, glass, gesso, and cloth. Approx. 9.5 cm. tall.

- *pyramids* 66-2
- *early form of pyramid* PJM-125
- *PJM-Pyramids*

Third dynasty: step

Fourth: bent, true, great

- *function of pyramids as mortuary temple complex* AE-p138

- *great pyramid, close up* 54-30

Cheops' is the biggest 755' on a side at the base, 481' high

2.3 million blocks averaging 5,000 lbs each

it took 100,000 men 20 years to build this one

huge blocks of stone, moved mostly by people power, enormous effort, but not impossible

Building did not involve slavery, Hebrews not here yet

- *Sphinx and Pyramid* 66-4

built about 2500

looks toward Nile, rising sun

- *Sphinx, close up* 66-5

Napoleon's troops shot the nose off in the early 19th century

Egyptians invented fluted columns, capitols, used glass extensively

- *Temple of Isis. Freed-64.AE-15*

Temple of Isis. The temple's opulence helped inspire the craze for Egyptian design that swept Europe in the wake of the French invasion in 1798.²¹

- *Portrait of Tutankhamen on mummy case* 50-48

Akhenaton's successor, Tutankhamen, died as a teenager and is famous because his tomb escaped looting until modern times.²²

- *Tutankhamun's Sarcophagus and Burial Chamber* 14th C. 121-41

Gods watching over dead king

In the center of the room lies the great sarcophagus, its corners shielded by winged goddesses, its interior still cradling one of the three nested coffins that held the mummy.²³

- *royal throne* 50.49

Royal throne of Tut-ankh-amon²⁴

- *back of throne of Tutankhamen, couple under Aten disk* 55-42

Back of the throne of King Tutankhamun²⁵

- *Chain of King Tutankhamun* 55-45.55-11

Chain of King Tutankhamun, with large scarabs; inlaid with lapis lazuli, turquoise, etc., the pendant composed of symbols representing the journey of the sun

- *Captives* Ancient.Egypt-226

Though Tutankhamun led no battles, a conventional scene of bound enemies showing submission decorates the dashboard of one of the four chariots found in his tomb.²⁶

²¹Engraving of the Temple of Isis on the island of Philae, published in the *Description de l'Égypte*, shows the holy place as it might have looked when priests still intoned chants to the goddess. Philae's monuments were threatened by Nile waters in 1902, when an early Aswan dam was built, and again when the high dam went up. These relics are being dismantled and moved to a higher island.

²²Detail of gold mummiform coffin of King Tut-ankh-amon, represented as Osiris; the insignia on his forehead are a serpent and a vulture; 18th Dynasty

²³Under the watchful eyes of baboons, each uttering spells to absolve the king of any misdeeds, Tutankhamun begins an eternal afterlife in paintings on the walls of his burial chamber. At right his successor, Ay, robed in the leopard skin of priesthood, wields the ceremonial adz in the crucial rite of "opening the mouth." Thus will the dead king--shown here wrapped in linen like Osiris--regain the power to eat and drink, breathe and speak. In the center of the panel Nut greets the living king, who clutches the ankh. As the king in royal headdress embraces Osiris, another ankh hangs from the hand of his ka, or life force.

²⁴; wood covered with gold leaf, incrustations of faience, glass paste, semiprecious stones, and silver; at the top of the chair is the solar disk, symbol of the god Aten; 18th Dynasty

²⁵Back of the throne of King Tutankhamun; the wooden throne covered with gold-leaf and with multi-colored inlays of glazed composition, glass, and stone; 18th Dynasty, 1347-1338 B.C.

□ *Numidians bringing tribute to Tutankhamen* 50-50

□ *Sekhmet* 50-30

The goddess Sekhmet (gilded wood), 18th Dynasty

Reading in Briars, p. 22 Mother of the gods, but not prominent

Daily Life

□ *deceased couple enjoying afterlife* 54-33

We know them mostly through their tombs, which gives an odd slant to our views.

But decorations celebrate life:

Reading in Briars, pp.24-26, love poems

Women can desire, marriage linked to love

□ *Board game* E-20

Two women of ancient Egypt playing a board game, similar to modern checkers²⁷.

□ *tomb painting, hunting & fishing in marshes, 18th dynasty* 50-42

Tomb painting of hunting and fishing in the marshes, from the tomb of Menena, Menena's face probably obliterated by a personal enemy, 18th Dynasty (reign of Tuthmosis IV)

□ *dancers and orchestra, Thebes, r. of Amenophis III* 55-5s²⁸

²⁶New Kingdom, 1558-1069

²⁷ One popular game was senet, forerunner of today's backgammon. Athletic contests were another form of recreation

²⁸ fragment of the painted wall of the tomb of Neb-Amum from Thebes. Reign of Amenophis III.

Lecture 6: Near Eastern Empires, Indus River Civilization, Shang China

(Duiker: 32-49, 77-82)

Questions about Duiker: *Why have the Assyrians generally had a fearsome reputation in history? *What kinds of scenes were depicted in Assyrian palace reliefs? Who were the Chaldeans? What were the main achievements of Cyrus? Who was Mithra? *Why is Zoroaster important? *What other religion do some historians believe was influenced by Zoroastrianism? Who are the Dravidians and Aryans? *What are some of the main characteristics of Harappa? What was the first state to unify most of China under a single ruler? What is the first Chinese dynasty that has been historically confirmed? *What are "oracle bones?" What were some of the religious beliefs of the Shang? What is the best-known sort of art made by the Shang?*

Lecture Topics:

Near Eastern Empires:

Note sequence of empires, common artistic themes.

Old Babylon

Distinguish Old Babylon from Neobabylon.

Assyria

Note main characteristics of Assyrians, why people rejoiced to see them overthrown.

Neobabylonians

Relationship to Jews

Persia

Cyrus, relationship to Jews, Greeks.

Indus Civilization

Period covered, relationship to later Indian culture, to Mesopotamia.

Harappa

Mohenjo-Daro

Shang China

Achievements in bronze

Human sacrifice.

Writing

□ *Mesopotamiatimeline*

□ *Portrait - Sargon II; wall painting - citadel of Sargon 84-13.49-12²⁹*

Spread of literacy and changes in writing

before 1300 BCE simplified writing develops: alphabetical, omitting vowels

alphabet created in Ugarit by 1500

scribes of Mesopotamia and Egypt clung to older cuneiform and hieroglyphic

learning became accessible to more people

Cultural diffusion

Assyrian Oppression

Chief city: Nineveh, conquered Babylon in the **late 13th Century**

²⁹About 1600 BCE, conquered by Cassites & Hittites²⁹

Small states of the Mediterranean coast (Phoenicians, Aramaeans)

slow development of civilization, no large empires in West

In Palestine: loose federation of Canaanites

on coast: Phoenicians, trading cities: Tyre, Sidon

Aramaeans spread culture, build Damascus

after 1000 BCE common language Aramaic

- *interior of Assyrian palace, reconstructed* 125-65
- *King and queen in garden - alabaster relief* 49-17
had existed since 3rd millennium
- *King Assurnasirpal - lion hunt* 52-6
Assurbanipal (668-627) assembled library at Nineveh: preservation of Mesopotamian Civilization

lion hunting the sport of kings
worshipped old Sumerian gods as well as their own

- *detail - wounded lion* 52-8
- *dying lioness* 63-12
highly militarized
unification by war and terror
- *Assyrian assault - water skins* 84-9
from 1,000 BCE on, they advanced westward, conquering, among others, Samaria, the capital of Israel, reached Egypt and conquered much of it
- *Bronze door - Shalmanasar III - attack* 49-22
- *Assyrian army sacking a city* DL-54
- *wall painting - execution of enemy* 84-17
- *vase handle, winged ibex, silver and gold* 109-12

Semiramis: famous Queen who ruled while her son was a minor
when overthrown in 606 by Babylonians (Chaldeans) and Medes (to East), obliterated

- *Mesopotamiatimeline*

Neo-Babylonians (Chaldeans) 612-537

625 conquered Nineveh, ruled Mesopotamia

founder: Nabopolassar
in Babylon, the Ishtar gate

- *Ishtar gate - outer gate* 52-17
- *Babylon life scene* DL-106

hanging gardens, probably built by Nebuchadnezzar, one of the 7 wonders of the ancient world,
built to please his wife Amyitis, who longed for the hills and forests of her native Persia

Conquered Jerusalem 586, exile of Jews from Judea
The last Neobabylonian king rebuilt Ur

- *Mesopotamiatimeline*

Persian Empire 550-332 BCE

- *Map* 81-13

brief resurgence of old states: Egypt, Babylon

Sudden rise of Persian empire:

Cyrus 559-529, united nearly all the Middle East, including Babylon (539), freed countries from domination of invading barbarians, restored local freedoms, including allowing captive Jews to return to Jerusalem, though few did
rather benevolent rule, created great rejoicing
tolerated diversity

Principal cities: Susa, Persepolis, Ecbatana, and Babylon

Slides from Persepolis, capitol built by Darius:

Panorama 65-11

- *Columns and friezes at the northern staircase* 65-12
- *Staircase* 53-41
- *detail of stair; Mede and Persian guards* 65-6.65-5

Mede on left, from relief in council chambers at Persepolis, c- 500 BCE

- *Horsehead capital* 65-8

Provinces ruled by Satraps, close centralized control
peace and unity for 200 years

Son of Cyrus Cambyses 530-521, conquered Egypt 525

Darius the Great 521-486: conquered Egypt and northwest India

Darius' son Xerxes invaded Europe, a catastrophe to be discussed later

Cyrus' successors not so benevolent
contacts from Europe to India

environment in cultures of the Levant

c. 2500 BCE: Indus River: Origins of the Harappa culture

□ Run Animated Map button

□ *Indus agriculture map 114-95*

Covered huge area (1 million square km), hundred cities discovered, grouped into Harappa (northern) and Mohenjo-Daro (southern) centers formerly prosperous, environment has been devastated, turned into a wasteland by human exploitation in ancient times

Mohenjo-Daro area so much flooded excavation and dating very difficult

Not much evidence of earlier times

Harappa (Punjab) culture and Mohenjo-Daro (Indus)

After Uruk, the largest cities in the world

first discovered in the 1920s, although the Rig.Veda spoke of civilized predecessors to the invading Aryans

Strong citadels raised on mud.brick platforms, surrounded by walls

□ *Mohenjo Daro Walls 62-4*

□ *Mohenjo Daro Streets 62-9*

Built on a grid, with well.designed drainage, sewers

At Mohenjo-Daro, complex "Great Bath" probably used for religious bathing

prosperity indicated by substantial houses

large grain storage and preparation area³⁰

No clear temples or palaces, governmental form unknown

□ *Mohenjo Daro sprawling skeletons 126-10*

No royal burials discovered

□ *Sculpture of man 126-09*

□ *Mohenjo Daro Terracotta figurine ,Bronze dancer 125-06.62-6*

Dancer in Greaves, p. 49

Female statuettes called mother goddesses, pregnant women, phalluses, vulvas indicate fertility religion, ancestors of lingam and yoni of Hinduism

Used pottery wheel

□ *Mohenjo Daro Model of ox cart 62-7*

s indicate fertility religion, ancestors of lingam and yoni of Hinduism

Used pottery wheel

□ *Mohenjo Daro Model of ox cart 62-7*

fertility religion, ancestors of lingam and yoni of Hinduism

Used pottery wheel

□ *Mohenjo Daro Model of ox cart 62-7*

Trade³¹

contacts with Mesopotamia: evidence one way. Indus objects in Sumer, but only rare signs of

Sumerian influence in the Indus

trade probably mostly by sea, indirect

Mohenjo Daro stamp seals 62-8

jewelry of various kinds

□ *Mohenjo Dro Clay seals with pictographs 126-08*

□ *Indus.meditator*

On three seals seated figure with three faces, probably a prototype of Shiva (see lower right)

semi.literate society

Script st

ill undeciphered, much unknown

□ *Sacred Bull 126-07*

Nicely detailed, unlike human figures

outstanding art on seals (over 2,000 found, probably one for each family), various fabulous animals, including "unicorn"

³⁰grew cotton, had domesticated cattle, water buffalo, camels, horses, asses, cats, dogs, perhaps pigs,

³¹copper, gold, tin, lapis lazuli from places like Afghanistan, southern India, Iran, perhaps China, Burma

Carnelian beads etched, pattern drawn with an alkali solution, stone heated until alkali made a permanent white design, or the whole stone was flooded with alkali to make it white, then a black pattern drawn on
 Ended c. 1900 BCE, cause unknown

China: the Chang (Shang) (pp. 33.38)

□ *map of Shang China 114-83*

originated on Yellow River (Huang Ho) in northern China c. 1,800 BCE
 river meanders, floods unpredictably: much evidence buried under silt
 evolved from Lung.shan culture

Longest.lasting civilization in the world

probably various peoples merged to form the Chinese

in Yellow river valley farming developed in loess soil, easily dug because laid down by wind-blown dust during the Ice Age

semi.arid

no trees, so no slash & burn necessary³²

staples: rice and millet, later wheat and barley (the latter two probably imported from Mesopotamia)

Black pottery culture developed large villagers, perhaps ancestors to Chinese

No indigenous creation myths,

cosmos regarded as natural, without beginning or end

Shang Dynasty itself dated 1523-1028 BCE

Three Chang (Shang) capitals excavated

Erlitou (oldest) highly developed bronze, jade

Zengzhou: massive rammed.earth wall: royal enclosure

Anyang: famous shaft tombs for royal burials

□ *memorial mask 126-46*

Shows a marked resemblance of the Shang people to the present-day inhabitants of North China.

Found in a tomb at Anyang

human sacrifice: servants buried with master

See "Human Sacrifice During the Shang," p. 32

□ *Shang Royal Burial 126-49*

Artist's recreation.

At a royal burial in a huge underground pit excavated from yellow earth, an executioner (bottom left) lifts his ax to behead a human victim.

Others wait their turn.

comment on the fear of those sacrificed

owned slaves

chariots

advanced bronze.casting techniques

□ *Shang Bronze Helmet 126-48*

Helmet made of bronze fitted with a socket for an ornamental plume

On the front appears a mythical beast with bulging eyes and stylized brows.

□ *Shang bronze with animal motif 74-12*

□ *Shang bronze of jia type, 12th century BCE, mid-Anyang P-25*

□ *"Foot vessel", bronze, 1766-1122 BCE 14-7*

Slide: *bronze ewer aad-11 74-11*

tripods: *ting*= ritual food container, *chia*= ritual wine vessel

oracle bones & tortoise shells: earliest Chinese writing³³

□ *Oracle bones- Shang China*

questions such as "Will it rain?" "Will the barbarians attack?"

Writing on tortoise shell

earliest written script, 1,000 years before Mesopotamian

ideographic

³²before 3,000 BCE millet raised, then later wheat, barley, rice

³³Ruth Whitehouse & John Wilkins: *The Making of Civilization*, p. 19 good photo of inscribed tortoise shell

□ *Writing on bamboo strips, forces vertical writing*
overrun by founders of the **Zhou (Chou)** dynasty c. 1028 BCE

Lecture 7: The Hebrews

* World Wide Web assignment due

Questions about Duiker: *Why is the alphabet of the Phoenicians important? What two other important religions did Judaism influence? Why was the Hebrew temple in Jerusalem important? What effect did the Assyrians have on the Hebrews? What effect did the Chaldeans have on them? And the Persians? What is the source of the name "Jews?" How had the Babylonian captivity transformed Judaism?*

Lecture topics:

- Origins of the Hebrews
 - Traditions about Abraham, Moses
- Conquest of Canaan
 - Evidence of influence of Canaanites on Hebrews
- The Kingdom of Israel
 - Major characteristics of the principal kings of the united kingdom
 - Saul
 - David
 - Solomon
 - Division and Fall of the Kingdom
 - When conquered and by whom
 - What happened to the exiles?
 - Exile and Return
 - Influence of Zarathustrianism on Judaism
 - Jews and Seleucids
 - Oppression and revolt
 - Jews and Rome
 - Subjection by Rome, continued tension
 - Judaism in the First and Second Centuries
 - Messianism, the Bar Kochba revolt
 - The Diaspora
- *Geography Agriculture button*
- *Map of ancient Palestine AA-P-104.Harris-98*
- on main trade routes
- constantly being overrun, conquered
- *cross-section of Israel Jones-13*
- *Terraces protect the plantings on the Mountain of Jerusalem 114-12*
- difficult climate for agriculture, prone to droughts, not to mention earthquakes
- steep, rocky terrain, but attractive next to the desert
- **History button**
- *Abraham & Joseph, Beit-Alpha Synagogue E-52*
- tradition traces Hebrews to **Abraham** of Ur c. 1900 BCE,
- idea of promised land
- however, Hebrews clearly connected with Canaanites in language, culture, religion
- El a Canaanite god
- first mention of Israelites is an Egyptian boast that they have been utterly destroyed
- *Diagram: History of Israel to 70 CE 127-17*
- Go over diagram; note brevity of ideal united kingdom period
- *Tomb painting: caravan of Asians, 12th Dynasty 50-37*
- *Semitic nomads entering Egypt early in 2nd millennium BC E-08*
- migration into Egypt (no record of this in Egypt) c. 1700?, much challenged
- Hammurabi 1728-1686 in Old Babylon
- Egyptian conflict with Hyksos 1720-1570 BCE

- Akhenaton 1364-1347
 c. 1280-1250 BCE, Moses, departure from Egypt,
- Jebel Musa, 7293 feet high, according to Christian tradition, Mt. Sinai 53-5 law at Sinai
 - Moses reading from a scroll, B-P-10
- Wall painting from synagogue of Duras-Europos on the Euphrates River, 3rd c. BCE
 nomadic life on Sinai peninsula
 Jews define themselves by the exile and the subsequent giving of the law (Torah)
 Seen as a great blessing and a responsibility
- Holy Ark on Wheels 127-40
- Tradition depicts the tablets of the law being carried in the ark, which disappeared from history in ancient times until Indiana Jones rediscovered it
- Canaan: ruled by inland Canaanites and sea-going traders: Phoenecians
- Shrine of the Canaanite stela 127-31
- Reconstruction of a Canaanite shrine, standing stones typical
- Sacred stones from Gezer A-P-160
- custom begun earlier, adopted by Hebrews later denounced when worship is centralized in Jerusalem
- Israelite sanctuary at Arad 127-34
 - Horned altar from Megiddo B-P-59
- 10th-9th c. BCE
 Jewish attitude toward graven images, Laban's household gods sat on by Rachel
- Canaanite carving of a maiden 54-17
 - Stele from Ugarit showing the Baal of Lightning B-P-143
- Baal=Elohim=Allah, Baalzebul, Beelzebub, Lord of the Flies
 invasion of Canaan c. 1250 BCE
 probably few had been in Egypt, few were Yahwists
 militant pastoralists, subjugating farmers
- 1200-1030 BCE loose.knit tribal coalition ruled by "Judges"
- Philistine 127-39
- Constant enemy living along the coast, more advanced technologically
 the Philistines are depicted as frequently defeated, but always resurgent
 Obvious why Jews reject the name "Palestine" for their country
 Saul (c. 1020), David (1000-961),
- Samuel anointing David 127-41
- first comes to prominence as a musician soothing Saul's madness
 It is said of him that he wrote many psalms, so all of them become attributed to him,
 even those explicitly said to be by others
- David with Musicians and Dancers, St. Gall MS. 112-10
- centralization of worship in the temple in Jerusalem, built under Solomon
 (961-c.922 BCE)
- Assyrian woman with crown and braids, Nimrud 109-9
- Solomon the most successful, though portrayed in the Bible as cursed
 Also famous for his 300 wives and 700 concubines, many of them foreigners
- Astarte, worshipped by Solomon's wives 127-30
- Solomon's wives blamed for apostasy
- Craig. Solomon's Temple 81-9
 - A reconstruction of Solomon's Temple in Jerusalem 61-18
- quick reversion to worship of local gods
 long struggle for supremacy
 rise of prophecy, insistence on the worship of one god
 universalizing tendency of Amos, Hosea, Isaiah
- 822 BCE: **kingdom split:**
- Map of ancient Palestine
- Israel (capital Samaria) North
 Judah (capital Jerusalem) South
- Ivory carvings from Ahab's Palace in Samaria B-P-46
- 9th c. BCE renknowned as wicked king, wife: Jezebel

□ *Assyrian war chariot 127-44*

Israel conquered by Assyrians, capital city of Samaria destroyed, 722 BCE

□ *Siege-engines in action 49-32*

□ *Shalmaneser III; Tribute bearers; Assyrian soldier 49-33*

exiles lost their identity, few remaining people became known as Samaritans
later Jews viewed them as heretics, newcomers (one theory)

□ *Judean captives driven out of destroyed Lachish B-P-150*

from a relief from Nineveh

Judah conquered by Babylonians 597 BCE, Nebuchadnezzar sacks Jerusalem
539:

□ *Nimrud. Winged deity-Assurnasirpal, 84-4*

seeing winged deities like this may have given Jews' concept of angels

□ *Sign of Ahura-Mazda 127-32*

In Babylon, may have been influenced by Zoroastrianism, which had dualism, God vs. Devil,

angels, heaven & hell

Cyrus the Great of Persia captures Babylon, returns Jews next year to Jerusalem
much effort at reform

□ *Diagram: History of Israel to 70 CE 127-17*

Caught in the middle of warring powers

332 BCE: conquered by Alexander the Great

323-197 BCE: under the Ptolemys of Egypt

197-142 BCE: Seleucid dynasty of Syria rules Palestine

167-164 BCE: Antiochus IV Epiphanes, tries to impose Hellenism

164 BCE: Maccabean revolt successful, cleansing & rededication of the temple

142-63 BCE: expel Seleucids, Judea becomes independent briefly

63 BCE Palestine conquered by Rome, becomes a province

□ **Jerusalem Card**

□ *Photograph of the Old City 52-12*

□ *Street scene in Jerusalem 120-9*

□ *temple site in Jerusalem 127-33*

□ *Dome of the Rock with the Mount of Olives above 52-14*

□ *Model of the Second Temple 52-3*

□ *The upper platform of the Temple seen from the east 52-15*

□ *An ancient synagogue at Capernaum in modern-day Israel E-77*

□ *A menorah, at the synagogue of Eshtemoa B-P-331*

66-70 CE Jewish revolt against Rome

70 CE Romans destroy Jerusalem & temple

□ *The Wailing Wall, or Western Wall, in Jerusalem E-56*

□ *The Masada ruins in Israel E-77*

□ *Coin of Bar Kochkba B-P-927*

Bar Kochkba revolt, finally crushed

would-be messiah

The diaspora. Judaism as a world religion.

Lecture 8: The Rise of Judaism

(Duiker 29-32; Brians 34–51)

* Library assignment, step 2 due

Questions about Duiker: *What are the main characteristics of Yahweh? What do the prophets Isaiah and Amos have to say about the covenant? With what concepts did the prophets enrich the Hebrew tradition? What qualities made Hebrew religion unique among the religions of western Asia and Egypt?*

Questions about the Hebrew Creation Narrative:

The tree of the knowledge of good and evil is often confused with the tree of life; can you distinguish between their apparent functions? What image from the story of the Fall influenced later images of the Virgin Mary?

Questions about the “Story of Abraham:” *What significance does this story have for Muslims?*

Questions about the Law: In what ways are the laws on slaves different from those of Hammurabi’s Code?

What restriction is placed on men who marry more than one wife? What does the law have to say about the proper treatment of enemies and aliens?

Question about “The Passover Haggadah:” *What does the Haggadah say is the function of the statutes which God has given the Jews?*

Question about “The Shema:” *What is the basic teaching of the Shema?*

Question about Proverbs: *How does Proverbs say enemies are to be treated?*

Questions about Psalm 19: *What image is used in Psalm 19 to describe the rising of the sun? According to Psalm 19, in what way is knowing the law not sufficient to protect the believer?*

Question about Psalm 137: *How do the Jews react when the Babylonians ask to be entertained with some of their exotic folk songs? What vengeance is hoped for against the Edomites who sided with the Neobabylonians when they conquered Judah?*

Question about “Song of the Suffering Servant:” *What are the main characteristics of the “suffering servant” described in Isaiah 42: 1-9?*

Lecture topics:

- The Covenant
- Monotheism
- The Law
- Concept of History
- Transforming Role of the Prophets
- Humane Ethics
- The Messianic Ideal
- Influences on Later History

The Hebrew Bible

- chart showing development of the alphabet 127-23
- The Gezer Calendar, c. 950 BC B-P-205
- 90-91 CE evolution of canon complete
- Ruins of an Essene community in Qumran E-58
- now suspected by some to be a military post
- “Thanksgiving Scroll” from the Dead Sea Scrolls B-P-271
- controversy over scrolls’ centrality
- A Torah scroll in synagogue in northern Israel E-57
- Torah scroll in holder 127-38
- captives holding lyres Assyrian found in Babylon 127-45
- Hebrew view of history eschatology

Readings from packet:

The Shema

Evolution of **monotheism**; origins uncertain
henotheism?

Claimed as main contribution of Judaism in to world religion.

true, within limits; there are many sources, Zoroastrian, Greek, and others.

Text still worn in mezuzah, put on door, worn on chain (not forehead any more)

The Passover Haggadah

Importance of the Exile in Egypt

deliverance tightly linked to the law, seen as freeing them from sinful ignorance, expressing God's concern.

Jewish law sometimes claimed to be the basis for Western legal tradition, but there are many sources for law in the Western world, and little that is unique in Jewish law

Of the ten commandments, for instance, the prohibition against graven images, considered central among Jews, had little effect on Christians, thought a great deal on Muslims

Law: American law rests on three foundations:

Mesopotamian tradition, passed on by the Hebrews

Roman law

English common law

Specifically Hebrew contributions: two **witnesses** necessary for conviction, **equality** (of males) before the law, one law for all

More important: notion that the world has an **underlying moral order**, as well as a physical order

complex development: from simple Deuteronomic view to Job

Joshua 24: 25-27

Renewal of covenant after miraculous crossing of Jordan river marked by oath taken in view of specially erected stones, later to be condemned by priesthood backing centralization of worship in Jerusalem.

Psalms 19

God in nature,

Image of sun rising like enthusiastic bridegroom going out of his tent

emphasis on creation characteristic of Babylonian period and later

leads to universalism

Conception of **history** as **purposeful, directional**, understandable, *readable* like a text. Time is finite, bounded by Creation and Last Judgment.

This world coexists with another, superior one, but this world is real; events in it are significant, even fateful., and one acts either in accordance with the nature of things (with the plan or purpose) or against it.

Every act is significant.

The universe *cares*: both comforting and threatening.

contrast with Hindu, Buddhist thought.

Enthusiasm for the law. Not seen primarily as a burden, but as a joy.

next to last stanza prays for protection from involuntary sin

Final lines used routinely by both Christians and Jews

Psalms 137

Importance of **Babylonian Exile**

role of **prophets**: revolutionaries claiming to be conservatives

interpreting Hebrew history as a story of faithfulness and apostasy

made majority of returning Jews Yahwists

forced focus on text, law, not on ritual, downplaying importance of the temple:

Note emphasis on bloody vengeance,

quoted by crusaders as they killed babies and children in Jerusalem in the first crusade.

Proverbs:

Portrait of a wicked woman, vivid dramatic dialogue. Often a metaphor for apostasy, but here probably more down to earth.

Proverbial warnings against Sheol identify it with death, not Hell.

Tradition of proverbial wisdom goes back to Sumer, Egypt. Egyptian influence on some.

25: 21-22

Treating enemies well will cause them to repent, contrast with vitriolic attitude against

Babylonians expressed in earlier passage

traditional Jewish emphasis on kindness to strangers, repeated warnings that they must

remember that they were strangers in Egypt

27: 5

Little noted but moving saying urging the expression of love

27: 14

humorous complaint of the late riser

28: 27

Amos first introduced emphasis on care for poor, becomes central theme of prophets

The Song of Solomon

Erotic poems which made their way into the Bible, probably through allegorical interpretation

God's love for his people

Christians said Christ's love for the church, Christians' love for Christ

But heavily influenced by Egyptian love poetry.

idea that these are wedding poems pretty thoroughly debunked

Woman strikingly assertive

Male beauty described in the same terms as female

From Isaiah: First Song of the Servant

various interpretations:

The Servant=Cyrus, deliverer of the Jews

The Servant=Judah itself, the people collectively

But in Jewish tradition, the Servant is not identified with the Messiah, a concept which evolves to depict a military hero claiming divine kingship who establishes a universal reign in which a reestablished Judaism becomes universal, everyone (including the Messiah) lives forever on a transfigured earth and peace reigns unbroken

Christians radically reinterpret the Jewish messianic ideal, in their beliefs about Jesus, who is rejected by the Jews because 1) he rejects militarism, 2) he challenges the traditional law, 3) he dies (concept of a dying and resurrected god associated with pagan religions)

day of judgment

gradual development of idea of **Messiah**,

transformed notion of Day of Judgment

The Hebrews (through the Bible) were the conduit through which many ideas were preserved and handed down. The Bible gives these views a distinctive Hebraic stamp, even though the source is older, or other than, Hebrew culture.

- a) for example, the idea that each individual has a good and bad spirit or angel hovering around in found in Sumerian culture.
 - b) The ideas of the Last Judgment, heaven & hell, the devil, angels, war between good and evil, light and darkness, are all borrowed from **Zoroastrianism**, but fused into a unique synthesis.
 - c) Greek philosophers (including Socrates and Plato) contributed much to later ideas of God, and Akhenaton had anticipated these ideas by centuries, though with little later influence.
 - d) Sin. Uncleanliness, moral or ritual impurity is of course not uniquely Hebrew, but connecting human morality with religion is an important Jewish concept. One is bound to obey God not only for ritual reasons, but in order to do right in relationship to others. The prophets stress both a horizontal and vertical element in religion.
- Zoroastrianism solved **problem of evil** more successfully than Judaism
Cf. Job, Ecclesiastes

Some less attractive contributions:

- 1) collective accountability, insistence that all conform and obey, that there is only one right way.
- 2) Defining oneself as God's people is a license for aggression, genocide, slavery
- 3) Tendency to assume all wisdom is contained in the Torah effectively put off other kinds of enquiry about the world for centuries. Emphasis on the intellect, but bound by tradition.

Jewish/Christian **intolerance** did lead to the decline and near-death of classical culture. However, **stress on literacy** in order to study the Bible did ultimately lead to widespread learning, with far-reaching consequences.

Paradox: the religion stresses skills which lead to inquiries which in turn undermine the religion, leading to secularism.

Lecture 9: Homeric World

(Duiker 26-27, 113-116; Briens 52-57)

Questions about Greaves: Where did the Minoan civilization arise? What were the main characteristics of Mycenaean civilization? How did the geography of Greece tend to encourage Greek communities to be fiercely independent? What were some of the main characteristics of the Mycenaeans? What were the titles of the two most famous Greek epic poems? Why was Homer so important to the Greeks?

Questions about Homer: The Odyssey, "Odysseus & the Cyclops":

What crucial law of Zeus do the cyclopes ignore? How does Odysseus manage to escape the cyclops Polyphemos? What is the point of Odysseus telling Polyphemos that his name is "Nobody?" What character traits can you deduce from Odysseus' actions and words besides his obvious cleverness?

Lecture topics:

Minoan Civilization
Myceneans
Mythology
The Gods
The Trojan War
The Odyssey

The Aegean environment

- *Relief map, Greece P8-9*
- *Greek-Timeline*
- *olive trees-with wheat and wine a staple of Med diet 114-8*
- *Prehistoric: Marble figurine of a woman, Sparta, 3d millenium. 70-8*

Cycladic sculpture, discussed on p. 90.

- *Female idols, Gazi, post-palace period. 69-8*

Crete settled c. 4000 BCE

trade with Egypt by about 3000 BCE

c. 2000 **Minoan** civilization, palace of Minos: c. 1900

- *Bronze helmet embellished with horses, Arkanes. 69-4*
- *"Ruins of Palace of Minos at Knossos, partly reconstructed 121-43*
- *Palace of Minos, Knossos, Crete. 69-16b*
- *Palace at Knossos, Crete. 69-15*
- *"Throne of Minos", Knossos. 69-6*
- *"superb ivory carving of Minoan goddess with snakes 69-11.121-45*

Also reproduced in text, p. 91.

- *"Queen's chambers, palace of Minos, Knossos 126-25*
- *Young man holding fish, Thera. 69-7*

note casual use of nudity, rare in Mesopotamia, present only for entertainers in Egypt.

- *"Lily Prince" fresco, Palace of Minos, Knossos, Crete. 69-17*
- *Wall painting, House of Frescoes, Knossos(l) 69-19.69-14*

Sea traders: exports: timber and olive oil: imports: copper and tin

- *Multi-handled pithos, First Palace Period. 69-12*
- *Harvester Vase, Palace, Hagia Triada. 69-18*
- *Minoan harvest festival, procession in palace of Minos 126-23*
- *Minoans built no temples but worshipped in sacred caves 126-28*
- *Youths and girls bull-leaping, fresco, Knossos, Crete. 69-10*
- *artist's depiction of bull leaping rite, Minoan civ 126-21*
- *Linear A tablets, Aghia Triadhan. 69-13*

written language: Linear A

Bronze Age background: **Mycenean** world, before iron tools

written language: Linear B (a kind of Greek)

Agamemnon mythical ruler of Mycenae

Myceneans invaded Crete and other Aegean islands

c. 1200 Minoan civilization destroyed

causes uncertain, followed by **dark age**

Myth of the invading Dorians having destroyed Mycenaean civilization largely discredited it, though discussed on p. 78 of text.

- *Tholos (tomb), Kamilari, Crete.* 69-5
- *Walls of Mycenae with Lion Gate, entry way to citadel.* 70-1
- *The Lion Gate, Mycenae.* 70-2
- *Bronze armor, Dendra.* 70-4
- *Warrior's head, Ivory, Mycenae.* 70-5
- *"Mask of Agamemnon", Hammered gold.* PJM-35

Reproduced on p. 92 of Greaves.

- *Tiara made for the grave, woman's grave in Upper Grave Circle.* 70-7

c. 1250 Mycenaean's probably sacked Troy, giving rise to the legend of the Trojan War.

Homer: *Iliad, Odyssey* (c.850-700?)

- *Homer, 8th century? BC.* 92-13

Search for Troy

- *Heinrich Schliemann, 1822-1890.* PJM-202.69-1
- *Schliemann reading the Iliad to his wife at Troy* PJM-31
- *Troy, the plain from the city, photo taken 1893.* 69-2
- *Troy* PJM-34
- *artist's conception of Troy* 127-62

Mythology: the Olympians and the cosmos

Flexible polytheism, incorporating many religious beliefs

Zeus' love affairs

For the Greeks, it was Homer (and Hesiod) who, according to Herodotus: "first fixed for the Greeks the genealogy of the gods, gave the gods their titles, divided among them their honors and functions, and defined their images."

Summarize Trojan War

- *The judgment of Paris, terracotta cosmetic jar, 460-450 BCE* 54-4
- Achilles & Ajax at dice or checkers, black-figure amphora, 530 BC.* 109-25
- *artist's conception of individualistic Homeric combat* 126-31
- *Achilles slaying Penthesilea, attic black-figure vase, 530 BCE* 54-11
- *Death of Achilles, 3rd & 2nd cent. BC.* 92-34t
- *Neirids mourning the dead Achilles, hydria (water pitcher), 6th c Corinth* 54-2
- *Trojan horse & warriors, from Mykonos, vase, 7th c* 54-1
- *The sack of Troy, King Priam lying on ground. Aphrodite at left protects Helen from the wrath of Menelaus; Neoptolemus brandishing the boy Astyanax by the leg, 400-350 BCE* 54-15
- *Odysseus, excavated at "Cave of Tiberius" near Sperlonga, 1st cent. BC.* 82-18
- *The Sacred Oxen of the Sun (Hydria, Italy, 6th BC)* abk53
- *Odysseus companions preparing to blind Polyphemus, 425 BC.* 54-13
- *The blinding of Polyphemus, fragment of a krater, Argos, 7th C* 54-10
- *Odysseus blinding Polyphemus, vase painting.* 72-3a
- *Odysseus escapes under ram (black-figured lekythos, late 6th BC)* Lessing-37a
- *Stromboli, seat of Aeolus, the lord of the winds* abk49
- *Odysseus & Circe, 4th cent. BC.* 70-20

Boetian black-figure cup showing a parody of the story of Odysseus and Circe. At right is a typical Greek vertical loom with a shuttle in position, 4th C BCE

Highly anthropomorphic vision of gods, female gods spin, as do queens like Penelope

- *Odysseus (w/sword) forces Circe to re-humanize his companions* abk47
- *Odysseus summoning the dead, red-figure calyx crater, 5th cent. BC.* 54-5
- *The seer Teiresias appears and foretells Odysseus' destiny (Italy, 5th BC)* abk48

Hades like Sheol, place of death, highly undesirable.

Achilles: "I would rather be a slave on a worn-out farm than king over all the famous dead."

- *Odysseus tied to the mast, to resist Sirens' call (2nd cent AD)* abk50
- *The rock of Scylla (Straits of Messina, Italy-Sicily)* abk52
- *Athena pities Odysseus* abk58
- *The swineherd Eumaeus (Melian, 5th BC)* abk54
- *Penelope watches sadly as the suitors carouse (Melian 5th BC)* abk55
- *Eurykleia is silenced by Odysseus as she sees his scar (Rome, 1st AD)* abk56

- *Odysseus bends his bow (Attic red-figured skyphos, 5th BC) abk57*
classical Greeks had no consciousness of a dark age separating themselves from the Bronze Age
Greeks, thought of them as their immediate ancestors

Reading: *Odysseus & the Cyclops*

note wonderfully vivid descriptive detail, nothing like it in earlier literature

Greek scorn for solitary cyclopes, lacking civil institutions

pride in their own seafaring:

"For the Cyclopes have no ships with cheeks of vermilion..."

envy of fertile land: *"For it is not a bad place at all, it could bear all crops in season"*

Formula of *"Dawn's Rosy Fingers"*

Irony of being guided by gods: *"There we sailed ashore, and there was some god guiding us"*

As captain he gets an extra goat: only fitting

law of hospitality to travelers:

"go and find out about these people, and learn what they are, whether they are savage and violent, and without justice, or hospitable to strangers and with minds that are godly."

Wine from the priest he spared on Ismauros:

"sweet wine, given me by Maron, son of Euanthes and priest of Apollo, who bestrides Ismaros; he gave it because, respecting him with his wife and child, we saved them from harm."

Note that the giant's diet of milk and cheese with no wine is a sign of his savagery

Suspicion of piracy persistent in *The Odyssey*:

"Strangers, who are you? From where do you come sailing over the watery ways? Is it on some business, or are you recklessly roving as pirates do, when they sail on the salt sea and venture their lives as they wander, bringing evil to alien people?"

Sudden death for the sailors when Polyphemos knows they cannot escape.

Thinks of Athena (wisdom) as helping him escape:

"And so the Cyclops, whistling loudly, guided his fat flocks to the hills, leaving me there in the cave mumbling my black thoughts of how I might punish him, how Athene might give me that glory."

Drink, Nobody trick

The blinding: unforgettably vivid

Carried out under rams

Can't resist boasting

Polyphemos' call to his father Poseidon, god of the sea

premier cause of Odysseus ten-year wanderings

Disorganized mythology encouraged speculation, alternative theories

Lecture 10: Classical Greece, Art & Architecture

(Duiker 116-126, 128-130, 132-135; Brians optional: 84-89, required: 59-60)

* Map Quiz on map in Duiker, p. 118

Questions about Greaves: What is an acropolis? An agora? What were the main characteristics of the Greek polis? Why were the tyrants important in Greek history? What are some of the details which Plutarch tells us about the rearing of Spartan boys? What were the major reforms of Cleisthenes? During what period did classical Greece exist? What was the nature of the relationship between the Persians and the Greeks? What were the main characteristics of Athen's democratic system under Pericles? Where did the money to build new temples in Athens come from in his time? What were the two opposing sides in the Peloponnesian War? What are the main characteristics of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders? What is the Parthenon? What was the favorite subject matter of classical Greek sculpture? What was the dominant feature of the classical standard in sculpture? Name three of the chief Greek Gods and specify what they were gods of. What was the function of the oracle of Apollo at Delphi? What percentage of the population of Athens was excluded from citizenship. What were the main characteristics of slavery in Athens? How were women treated? What was the Greek attitude toward homosexuality?

Questions about Pericles' Funeral Oration: What are the main virtues that Pericles praises as characteristic of the Athenians? How does he contrast Athens with Sparta? What does he say is the proper role of women?

Questions about "Xerxes at the Hellespont:" What incidents described in this selection depict Xerxes as superstitious? As tyrannical?

Lecture Topics:

- The Polis
 - Definition, main characteristics
- Athens and Greek Democracy
 - Nature and limits
 - Athens' empire
- Sparta
 - Military organization
 - role in history
- Pottery
 - Basic styles
- Sculpture
 - Evolution of the classical style
- Architecture
 - Theaters
 - The Acropolis and Parthenon

The polis

"city-state" misleading because of importance of rural citizens; rural population not ruled by urban

Athens about the size of Rhode Island, quite small

Corinth had perhaps 90,000

Thebes, Argos, 40,000-60,000

the **polis** the focus of life, discouraging individualism, knitting citizens together

stress on community, tied by kinship, religion, political unity

McNeill's theory that concept of law in the polis led to a view of the universe governed by law,

the cradle of modern science

organization of the polis called for widespread participation in civic affairs

family life

□ *Miscellaneous menu:*

□ *Owl, olive sprig, coin, 480-450 BCE.*

Athens at its peak, 250,000-275,000 people, biggest of all Greek polises

Majority were not citizens: women, slaves, metics

□ *Woman grinding corn in a handmill, terracotta 5th Cent. BCE.*

□ *Terracotta doll with jointed arms.*

class differences: perhaps 60,000-80,000 slaves, about the same proportion as slaves to free folk in pre-Civil War South

Demos: the common people, source of word "democracy"

polis had unlimited authority

"The law is king"

ideal of order and respect for duly established law rather than individual freedom

□ *rugby-like Greek ball game-no team sports at the Olympics 127-55*

athletics very important, done nude

no non-Greeks allowed in Olympic games

□ *show gray card*

Athenian Democracy and Spartan Egalitarianism

Athens See pp. 90-95

Importance partly derived from role in defeating Persians: Darius 490 at Marathon; Xerxes 480 Salamis (sea battle)

Marks the beginning of the classical period

lawgiver Solon in 594, chosen by the citizens to reform the state

having established new system, he left the city for ten years to let it be tested

actually the system evolved over a long period

his hallmark: rules which protected the minority from the majority

Tyrants tended to be thrown out all over Greece, but often it was a transition from rule by nobility to classical city-state

after the overthrow of Hippias, Cleisthenes created most of the basic structures of the classical democracy

No separate priestly caste

All citizens liable to military service

Direct democracy, all laws passed by whole citizenry

boule a planning council of 500, but it did not have final authority, members chosen by lot, no one could be a member more than twice

most of officials chosen by lot for one year

ten general elected

no hierarchy: all officers solely responsible to the demos

amateur government, no professional politicians

some dangerous figures ostracized (banished by vote), few executed

very tolerant for the most part

Athens most prosperous and most culturally rich of all the classical Greek states

Most important figures in Greek culture associated with Athens for at least part of their careers, including severe critics like Plato

Rise and Fall of the Athenian Empire outlined in text

□ *Map showing the extent of ancient Greek and Roman Empires.*

Paradox: Athens the cradle of liberty oppressed its colonies and was finally destroyed at least partly by those who resented its power.

Sparta (see pp. 87-90)

Some evidence of early contributions to literature, music

about 600 abrupt break

Subjected *helots*, greatly outnumbering them, enslaved natives, often rose in revolt

also subjected, though not enslaving, *periæci*, responsible for trade and industrial production

citizens were armed soldiers, bred for military qualities and absolute obedience

all citizens equal in theory

a closed society, suspicious of outsiders

legendary lawgiver Lycurgus³⁴

429 Peloponnesian War begins

404 defeat of Athens

³⁴Two kings headed Council of 28 Elders elected by citizens over 60 years old; Most power held by 5 ephors elected annually by all citizens

Preclassical Pottery

- Red-figure Kylix, archaic. 87-18
- Man and trees, kylix, archaic. 87-4
- Black attic amphora, archaic. 87-5

Blacks in ancient Greece

- Kantharos: conjoined heads of Heracles and a Black, 5th Century BCE, terracotta. Height: 20 cm. Vatican: Museo Gregoriano Etrusco. fig. 193 black_kantharos
- Etruscan coin: head of a black elephant mahout, 3rd C. BCE, diameter 1.8 cm., London: British Museum. fig. 271. mahout-coin
- Statuette of a young musician (detail), from Chalon-sur-Saône. Hellenistic period. Bronze. Height: 20.2 cm. Paris: Bibliothèque nationale. fig. 255. Greek_Black_musician

Sculpture

- Stamford Apollo, archaic. 72-20
- Archaic Kouros; Kore; Rampin Head (archaic smile) PJM-540.545.544
- Archaic Kouros; Kore; early classic Kritios boy PJM-540.545.72-9
- Kouros, marble, archaic. 72-7
- Stamford Apollo, archaic. 72-20
- Kouros, marble, archaic. 72-7
- Wounded soldier, Temple of Aphaia, Aegina. 72-16
- Poseidon, bronze statue (formerly thought to be Zeus), front, rear. 71-13.PBGreece-4
- Poseidon (detail), bronze. 109-30.71-14
- Lysippos, Hermes tying his sandal, Ny Carlsberg Glypt, 400-332 BCE. 109-21
- Myron, Diskobolos, Roman copy, 450 BCE. 72-15
- Statue of freedom (winged victory), marble, erected on the island of Samothrace 117-51
- Pensive Athena, early classical Greek, 460 BCE. 72-11
- Statue of Pallas Athena, bronze, c. 350 B.C. 117-49
- Aphrodite rising from the sea, 480-450 BCE. 72-19
- Hera, "Barberini Juno" Rome, Vatican Mus. late 5th c. 109-18
- Gigantomachy (N. Frieze), ca. 550-525 BCE. 109-20
- Temple of Aphaia, Aegina, warriors with shields, late classical. 72-14
- Delphi, Charioteer. 87-16

Pottery:

- Attic amphora signed by Amasis, 540-530 BCE. 54-3
- Vase, Theseus killing the Minotaur, 470 BCE. 54-12
- Athenian jar, woman playing aulos, 440 BCE. 71-20
- White ground pot, Aulos and lyre, 5th Cent. BCE. 72-2
- woman and soldier husband, 440 BCE & warrior 87-17.72-1
- White ground ware, warrior. 87-17
- Painting on pottery by Exekias, the miracle of Dionysus. 59-14
- Painted vase, Dionysus (Bacchus), portrait. 109-31
- Painting on pottery, child seated in a "potty-chair". 70-18
- Architecture, Other button

Classical architecture**Theaters & music**

- Doric temple at Segesta, unfinished, 5th Cent. BCE. 109-41
- Athens, Theater of Dionysus. 87-10
- Athens, Theater of Dionysus, close-up of seats. 87-11
- Judge's seat, Theater of Dionysus PBGreece-15
- Athens, Theater of Dionysus. 87-12
- Athens, the Odeum, 5th Cent. BCE. rectangular concert hall built by Pericles near the Dionysiac Theater, which it closely resembles 71-12
- Theater of the sanctuary of Asklepios at Epidaurus, 4th Cent. BCE. 59-16
- Theater at Epidaurus from top of seats PB-Epidaurus
- Apollo with a lyre pouring a libation PJM-526
- Hymn to Apollo, earliest known musical score PBGreece-16

Hymn to Apollo, found at the Treasury of Athens in Delphi, attributed to Limenios of Athens.

- Hymn to Apollo, transcription Music-Ancient Greece

- *Music of Ancient Greece CD cover GreekMusicCD*
- **Play CD of hymn to Apollo**³⁵
- *Sanctuary of Athena at Delphi PBGreece-12*
- *View of the Temple of Pythian Apollo on Mount Parnassus in Delphi PBGreece-8*
- *The Omphalos, the navel of the world PBGreece-10*
- *Treasury of Athens, Delphi PBGreece-9*
- *Sanctuary of Athena at Delphi PJM-526*
- *Delphi, Theater and general view. 87-22*
- *Delphi, Stadium. 87-13*

The Acropolis at Athens

- *Acropolis from Mt. Philoeppos, 5th Cent. BCE. 71-1*
- *Athens, Acropolis from the agora, 5th Cent. BCE. 87-6*
- *Athens, Acropolis seen from the southwest, 5th Cent. BCE. 102-23*
- *Parthenon, 5th Cent. BCE. 71-9*
- *Parthenon, (detail) 5th Cent. BCE. " PICT 87-19*
- *Acropolis, reconstruction, 5th Cent. BCE. 71-2*
- *East facade of the Parthenon PJM-525*
- *Parthenon, reconstruction, east face. 71-6*
- *Interior of Parthenon PBGreece-1*
- *Interior of Parthenon restored, showing sculpture of Athena PBGreece-2*
- *Parthenon, detail of pediment. 87-21*
- *Parthenon, Panathenaic procession. 87-7*
- *Parthenon, rider (detail), north frieze. 71-11*
- *Parthenon, horse's head, east pediment.71-10*
- *Three women from the Parthenon sculptures. PBGreece-3*

³⁵Transcription by Theodor Reinach. From the notes to track 3 of "Music of Ancient Greece," Orata ORANGM 2013: "The two hymns to Apollo that became known as 'Delphic Hymns' were discovered by the French Archaeological school in Athens in 1893. They were found engraved on the hoard of the Athenians at Delphi. They are two paeans dated by Theodor Reinach ca. 138 B.C. for the first and ca. 128 B.C. for the second. Reinach also transcribed them into modern music semantics. His work was published with comments by Henri Weil in the Bulletin de Correspondance Hellenique . (The first Delphic Hymn in 1893 and the second in 1894.) These two works are certainly the most extensive specimens of ancient Greek music preserved until today. In the execution proposed by us, the missing (unreadable) parts of the musical text were completed by Christodoulos Halaris. The work is attributed to the Athenian Limenios."

Lecture 12: Golden Age of Athens: Poetry & Tragedy

(Duiker 126-128; Brians 61-71; video: excerpt from Antigone)

* Library assignment, Step 3 due

Questions about Greaves: What were the names of the three great Athenian tragic playwrights? Why is Herodotus important? When and where was drama first created? How does the outcome of the Oresteia reflect the Athenian belief in the importance of reason and law? How did Euripides portray war? What is the subject of Aristophanes' *Lysistrata*?

Questions about Greek Lyric Poetry:

Tyrtaios: "Spartan Soldier:" What does this poem tell us about Spartan values?

Sappho: "To Anaktoria:" Why does Sappho compare Anaktoria, who has left her, to Helen of Troy?

Sappho: "Seizure:" Why is the speaker so upset by what she sees?

Questions about Sophocles' *Antigone*: Why does Creon insist on treating Eteocles' body with such contempt? What value does Antigone oppose to Creon's insistence on the final authority of the state? Evaluate Creon's arguments? Do they have some validity?

Lecture topics:

The Polis

Athens and Greek Democracy

Sparta

Pottery

Sculpture

Architecture

Greek society reflected through its writers, values
written word not very important, essentially an oral culture
tragedies, lyric poetry, epics, known through oral presentation
Socrates never wrote anything

□ *Literature card*

Lyric poetry

Poetry used for politics (Solon expressed his ideas in couplets), history

Most great writers used verse

□ *Tyrtaios (Spartan, 7th Century BCE): Spartan Soldier 117-58*

Example of verse written for political purposes.

Illustrates typical Spartan attitudes.

Good for youth to die in war.

But earlier poems often personal, like love poems of Sappho, drinking songs of Anacreon

□ *Sappho, early 6th Cent. BCE. 92-14*

Frequently considered the greatest lyric poet of antiquity.

Plato, who was not fond of literature, called her "the tenth muse"

To Anaktoria expresses her devotion (debate over whether lesbian)

She is like Helen leaving her husband because of "the Kyprian" (Aphrodite);

Anaktoria has left Sappho

But she plans to Trojan War to reunite with her

she prefers Anaktoria's face to the war hosts

contrast with Tyrtaios

Seizure

Passion of jealousy, watching the man she loves speak with someone else

incredibly intensity of passion

compared to death

love seen as powerfully disturbing, destructive

classical Greek poetry not personal, but the expression of the community

Xenophanes

famous as a historian

Banquet Decorum

Vivid picture of typical party

incense, food, singing, prayers, libations
 praises moderate drinking, ability to hold one's liquor
 compare Plato's *Symposium*
 Ends by dismissing old legends, praising instead "reverence for the gods"
 sign of increasing scepticism

Religion woven into much poetry: Pindar's odes for example, profuse use of myths

Bakchylides

Peace

The pleasures of peace, wealth, song, piety, sacrifice, wrestling, flute, Bacchic dance.

Vivid picture of rusting arms

Nice contrast with Tyrtaios again.

History:

History: sense of the past: through myth, literature, history

Herodotus of Halicarnassus, used sources, research on the spot, history of the Persian Wars

Called "the Father of History"

Thucydides history of the Peloponnesian War, he himself a participant

no other Greek historians rivalled these two

Tragedy

developed in Athens, after Homer considered the highest form of expression

theater an Athenian invention, evolving out of choral dialogue

Festival of the Greater Dionysia in early spring:

1st day: procession, sacrifice of a bull, statue of Dionysus placed in theater, contest of dithyrambic odes

2nd day: five comedies

next three days: one each for each of three competing playwrights:

wrote three tragedies and a satyr play

1,000 participants (all male)

14,000 spectators

supported partly by public funds, partly assigned to wealthy patrons

First time an old play was revived at festival was 386, after middle of 4th century few new plays presented, rigidified

Associated with Dionysus, but only formally, except in the case of the satyr-plays

Not religious drama, but always with religious references

elevated tone, complex poetic language, allusions, most important questions in life treated, confrontation of human action and will vs. divine power and authority

Music: choral singing, dancing

Role of the chorus constantly diminished, evolving away from ritual

Æschylus

□ *Aeschylus, engraving from an antique bust, 525-456 BCE. 92-37*

Sophocles (496-406 BCE)

92-17

□ *Sophocles and Euripides 92-17.92-18*

Sophocles, 496-406 BCE.

Euripides (480?-406 BCE) pushes the form to its limits, challenging old beliefs, very popular

□ *Tragic masks-Priam of Troy, youth, satyr, and buffoon 127-59*

□ *two figures from satyr plays in costume 127-60*

Comedy

As represented by Aristophanes, even wilder

□ *Aristophanes, c. 448-c. 388 92-19*

Satire of all aspects of Athenian life, including Euripides himself, and Socrates

Attack on the Peloponnesian war, contemporary politics

end of the Peloponnesian war meant the end both of the writing of new tragedies but the

evolution of the old comedy into the timeless New Comedy, focussing on personal life, with

virtue triumphant, emphasis on complex plot

Play tape (cued up) 20 minutes

Antigone

tragic conflict between the rule of law and obedience to the gods

presented here as

Lecture 12: Golden Age of Athens: Philosophy

(Duiker 130–132; Briars 72–81)

Questions about Duiker: Why were the skills taught by the Sophists especially valuable in Athens? What is the “Socratic method?” What was Plato’s attitude toward democracy? What are some of the subjects on which Aristotle wrote treatises?

Questions about the early Greek philosophers: What reason does Thales seem to have given for taking water to be the basic stuff of which everything is made? In what ways are the speculations of the atomists similar to modern scientific beliefs? What does Xenophanes think is the source of peoples’ ideas about the nature of the gods? What reasons does Socrates give for not fearing death? What about the account of his death from Plato’s *Phaedo* indicates that he remained true to his beliefs on this point? Judging by the “Allegory of the Cave” from Plato’s *Republic*, why do you think many people in the democracy of Athens might have been antagonistic to Plato’s ideas?

Lecture Topics:

The Pre-Socratics

What makes their ideas different from those of earlier peoples?

What major scientific findings did they anticipate?

The Atomists

In what ways were their theories like modern atomic theory, and in what ways unlike it?

The Sophists

Why did Socrates object to the sophists?

Socrates

What distinguished him from the pre-Socratics?

What were his main beliefs?

Plato

What is his relationship to Socrates?

What were his major influences on Western Civilization?

Aristotle

What were his major influences on Western Civilization?

Philosophy begins with sophists, travelling teachers in rhetoric, philosophy, statecraft
Ionian “scientists” (link of science and philosophy) (pp.78-80)

traditional great questions answered with myths

Philosophers advance theories:

They were wrong, but they tried to find rational principles to explain the world

From readings:

Thales, the first: water the essence of all
idea of abstraction. Need for some primal substance

idea of transformation

basic principles

water naturally active, easily transformed.

Anaximander:

Argues no beginning. The divine is immortal, eternal, not bound by time
order in the universe, not based on the whims of gods

hint of evolution: “in the beginning man was born from creatures of a different kind; because other creatures are soon self-supporting, but man alone needs prolonged nursing. For this reason he would not have survived if this had been his original form.” But his solution was fantastic: progenitors of humans were “either fish or creatures very like fish; in these men grew, in the form of embryos retained within until puberty; then at last the fishlike creatures burst and men and women who were already able to nourish themselves stepped forth.”³⁶

The Atomists (Leucippus, Democritus, Epicurus):

³⁶Trans in G. S. Kirk & J. E. Raven: *The Presocratic Philosophers* (Cambridge Univ. Press, 1962), p. 141.

everything made of atoms in a void, their arrangement determining the nature of things
 Atom means “uncuttable”—wrong
 in 2nd half of 5th century developed atomic theory later adopted by Epicurus and which found
 its best-known written expression in a first century BCE Latin Poem, *On the Nature of Things*,
 by Lucretius (excerpt later); but was never developed scientifically
 Leucippus: Notion of planetary and stellar evolution by swirling atoms
 They also progressed very far in science (see pp.120-122 for Hellenistic science)
 Hippocrates: auscultation of the heart
 Euclid: *Elements of Geometry*
 Archimedes: discovery of specific gravity
 Apollonius of Perga: treatise on conic sections
 Eratosthenes: estimated the diameter of the earth to within a few hundred miles of the correct
 figure
 Hipparchus: calculated the precession of the equinoxes
 Hero: developed steam-powered devices
 Aristarchus of Samos developed theory that earth rotates on its axis, revolves around the sun;
 but astronomers found geocentric hypothesis simpler; no one objected on religious grounds

Xenophanes: sceptic about myths

See also discussion of Prodicus by Sextus Empiricus in box on p. 64

people at first worshipped the useful

plot by rulers to use fear to dominate people=religion.

people create gods in their own images

believes in a supreme, abstract god

very much like later Christian theologians

Xenophanes also speculated that fossils were traces of earlier life forms from previous cycles of
 creation

Accomplishments not to be equalled in Europe for another 1500 years

But science became frozen, authoritarian, many of the best findings were rejected

Gulf between theory and practice in science, between pure and applied science

Pure knowledge the highest good

Philosophy and science an aristocratic pursuit, little connected with practicality

Little value placed on changing nature, increasing efficiency, improving production

Aristotle and Theophrastus developed knowledge of animal

breeding and plant yields, but no one applied their findings to selective breeding

Protagoras

insists “Man is the measure of all things.”

Anthropocentric universe

study of knowledge becomes crucial

inspired Renaissance humanist ideal

Dubious about the gods

Quotation of p. 66 “Plato reports the Claims of the Sophist Protagoras”

Plato is using Protagoras to present the Socratic idea of philosophy as the source of virtue

Plato represents the extreme in this direction: objecting to the study of the stars and

preferring theoretical astronomical problems

Extended their concerns to politics and ethics, especially after Socrates

Socrates (469-399 BCE)

□ *Socrates, head copied from full-length statue of the 11th century BCE 70-10*

Marks the turning point, those before him known as “pre-Socratics”

Followed Delphic oracle’s pronouncement: “know thyself”

Basic ideas: humans can know themselves by rigorous rational thought

First

use of dialectical analysis which weighs alternative hypotheses against each other

true knowledge cannot be taught, must be found within

ultimate goal of life: self-knowledge: “an unexamined life is not worth living”

people do evil on from ignorance

knowledge=virtue=happiness

the essence of the human soul is rationality

the goal: to help the rational faculty to dominate the irrational elements

First passage on sheet about the search for virtue, “to know justice and to be just came simultaneously”

Investigated love, friendship, piety, immortality, and especially justice
Political ideas followed from his theory that the most rational of people should rule;
antidemocratic implication

Socrates tried in 399

the accusation of impiety was absurd
probably for political reasons, though the causes are obscure
fear of philosophical antidemocratic ideas in wake of the bloody tyranny of the Thirty Tyrants,
but Athens recovered without widespread persecution

Death of Socrates (detail), Jacques-Louis David, 1787. 31-16

Argument for immortality in **last quotation on sheet**

credits oracle with correct prophecy

longs for conversation with the dead great like Orpheus and Musaeus and Hesiod and Homer:

interesting contrast with Plato's hostility to the arts.

True knowledge beyond the grave: doctrine appealed powerfully to Christians

□ *Plato, 427?-347 BCE. 92-10*

□ *Roman mosaic, Plato seated on a stone seat. 109-32*

Plato pushed his antidemocratic tendency even further in the *Republic* and the *Laws*

Platonic forms or ideals

Aristotle rejects Platonic forms for empiricism: emphasis on the world of experience

Ironically, he was to become the authoritarian block to progress in
the Middle Ages

Rationalism was a Greek invention, but did not pervade Greek society

Euripides' *Bacchæ* as an answer to rationalism

Aristophanes' satire on philosophers as unworldly fools

Diogenes the rebel, founder of Cynics (discussed pp. 65-66)

“I am a *cosmopolites* [citizen of the world]” rejecting ideal of the polis and citizenship

from page 64: first passage: “Concerning the gods, I do not know whether they exist or not. For many are the obstacles to knowledge; the obscurity of the subject and the brevity of human life.”

Plato's ideas emptied of their political content, his ideals, mystical side stressed in neoplatonism,
which had far greater impact than Platonism proper

Plato's Academy around 385 BCE, lasted until 529 CE, when the Christian emperor Justinian shut
down all pagan institutions of learning

Aristotelian practicality:

Aristotle born at Stagira in Macedonia 384 BCE

Studied in Athens under Plato, rebelled against him

Educated Alexander 345

Founded school: Lyceum, the peripatetic school

specialized in biology and the natural sciences rather than the speculative subjects of Plato's
Academy

His science was well-intentioned, but full of errors; extremely influential

Shared Greek disdain for physical labor, done by slaves,

no incentive to build machines

observation rather than experimentation

Works on logic, sciences, esthetics, ethics, politics, and metaphysics

Did not write: texts are based on student notes of his lectures, in a crabbed style

Major contribution: Logic

systematized the method developed by Socrates and Plato

notion of the universals: subjective rather than objective like Plato's forms

Syllogism: major & minor premisses > conclusion

the conclusion does not reveal truth, but organizes thought

Lecture 13: The Hellenistic World, The Myth of Arcadia

(Duiker 135-146)

Questions about Duiker: Why is Philip of Macedon famous? *What were the major achievements of Alexander the Great? What does "Hellenistic" mean? *What aspects of nature are described in Theocritus' Seventh Idyll? What story that you have read earlier in this course is referred to in this poem? What characteristics of Hellenistic art are illustrated by the sculpture of the old market woman? Why is Archimedes famous? What is the goal of life according to Epicurus' philosophy? What makes Stoicism different from Epicureanism? On what premises are the mystery religions based? For what religion did they prepare the way?

Lecture topics:

Alexander the Great

Characteristics of Hellenistic civilization

Learning

Philosophy

Religion

Art

Literature

Hellenistic age: 336-330 BCE

Spartan-Athenian rivalry led to disastrous Peloponnesian War (431-404), ended into total defeat of Athens and dissolution of its empire

Sparta claimed to be fighting for the autonomy of Greek states, but in destroying Athen's empire, created a power vacuum taken advantage of by Philip II of Macedon

Constant conflict involving mercenary armies during this period

Cost of armies hindered development of cities

Sparta crushed by Thebes in 371

Philip conquered Greece by 338, projected invasion of Persia on the pretext of taking revenge for the Persian desecration of Greek shrines 150 years earlier

also promulgated laws to ensure that there "shall be [no] execution or banishment contrary to the established laws of the *poleis*, nor confiscation of property, nor redistribution of land, nor cancellation of debts, nor freeing of slaves for purposes of revolution"

Aimed at stasis

Assassinated 336 BCE

□ *Alexander the Great, (356-323) r. 336-324 BCE. 92-12*

Alexander's role in spreading Hellenistic civilization (334-324 BCE. from, p. 114)

□ *The Battle of Issus or Battle of Alexander and the Persians. Mosaic copy from Pompeii, 120-17*

□ *Macedonian phalanx P142-143*

□ *Map of Alexander's Campaigns, 334-324 BCE. Map-6.1*

Similar map in Greaves, p. 128.

died 323 at age 33

Main subdivisions of Alexander's empire after his death:

Egypt under the Ptolemies

Macedon controlling Greece

Seleucid Empire

new cities founded, many very large

typical Greek features:

Agora

temples

gymnasia

stoas

assemblies

councils, magistrates

language Koine Greek used by ruling classes, distinguished them from the lower classes, who clung to their native language such as Egyptian, or Aramaic

Hellenistic kings were absolute monarchs, modelled on Near Eastern kings, not Greek polis

Learning:

Hellenistic civilization: individualism, cosmopolitanism; contrast with classical Greece
 Institutions of scholarship and learning, science and mathematics
 spread of education

Alexandria, Egypt: library, museum (research institute)

Impact across the Mediterranean

Philosophy (p. 118):

Skepticism: nothing can be known

Epicureanism: goal—human happiness, life based on reason, materialist, no afterlife

ataraxia

Stoicism: Zeno. Harmony with nature, virtue, avoid passion, seek *apatheia*

Religion:

Ruler-worship: began in 324 when Alexander commanded the Greeks to recognize him as the son of Zeus

quickly spread, integrated into traditional religion

Hellenistic religion also rather otherworldly, increasing importance of mystery religions

Sarapis & Isis (discussed in Greaves)

goddess Tyche (fortune)

astrology

As Greaves notes, multiplicity of gods, syncretism opens way for monotheistic beliefs

common idea in philosophy

Art:

Emotion replaces the classical ideal in art

□ *Apollo Bebevedere & Venus of Milo 72-18.72-13*

Each once thought to be epitome of classical art, now known to be Hellenistic

□ *Praxiteles: Aphrodite of Cnidus & Aphrodite of Rhodes crouching 71-17.71-19*

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The figure becomes seductive, charming rather than commanding, awe-inspiring

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Aphrodite of Rhodes crouching, 2nd C BCE, develops three-dimensionality fully

□ *Dying Gaul*, 220 BCE 72-17

Note pathos, bloody wound, complex posture

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tour de force of sculpture, inspired romantics in 19th century as counterweight to classical ideal.

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also yearning for simplicity

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Longus: Daphnis and Chloe, ballet by Maurice Ravel

Arcadia

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where sophisticates idealize the simple pleasures of country life

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64-354 BCE mentioned in Greaves as the most famous Aphrodite, many copies

The figure becomes seductive, charming rather than commanding, awe-inspiring

Imaginative

Aphrodite of Rhodes crouching, 2nd C BCE, develops three-dimensionality fully

- Dying Gaul, 220 BCE 72-17

Note pathos, bloody wound, complex posture

- Laocoon 72-10

tour de force of sculpture, inspired romantics in 19th century as counterweight to classical ideal.

- Old Market Woman 71-15
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- Greek Tanagra figurines (1&2) 87-1.87-2

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Imaginative

Aphrodite of Rhodes crouching, 2nd C BCE, develops three-dimensionality fully

□ *Dying Gaul*, 220 BCE 72-17

Note pathos, bloody wound, complex posture

□ *Laocoon* 72-10

tour de force of sculpture, inspired romantics in 19th century as counterweight to classical ideal.

□ *Old Market Woman* 71-15

□ *Women playing a game, terracotta* 87-24

□ *Greek Tanagra figurines (1&2)* 87-1.87-2

Cf. example in Greavesp. 138, illustrates why Zorba in Kazantzakis' *Zorba the Greek* could have confused a Tanagra figurine with the Virgin Mary.

□ *Greek Tanagra figurine (3)* 87-3

□ *Hellenistic jewelry* 87-15

□ *Hellenistic gold wreaths*

□ *Hellenistic gold wreaths.* 87-14

□ *Silver drachm and hemidrachm coins, about 160-140 BCE.* U-17

In the second century B.C., the Greek rulers of Bactria invaded India and ruled over what is now eastern Afghanistan and Pakistan. Menander was the most famous of these Indo-Greeks. The Buddhist text Milindapanhe (Dialogues of Milinde), dated 140 B.C., describes his theological discussions with a Buddhist monk. The portrait coins issued by the Indo-Greeks and the Indo-Bactrian rulers followed the high Hellenistic sculptural tradition; the Gandhara school of art and architecture made those traditions popular. (example in Greaves, p. 132 — not the most striking possible).

Literature

Cynical, sensual

also yearning for simplicity

Greek Romance:

Longus: Daphnis and Chloe, ballet by Maurice Ravel

Arcadia

□ *Arcadian landscape showing typical vegetation* PBGreece-7

The landscape that haunted the imagination of Europeans for centuries afterward

the tradition begins and flourishes in urban centers

where sophisticates idealize the simple pleasures of country life

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Question about Horace: "We All Must Die:" What typically Roman philosophical attitude is Horace trying
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3rd C BCE 1st Punic War results in the overthrow of Carthage, conquest of Sicily, first non-Italian province

□ map showing extent of ancient Greek and Roman empires E-63

Roman Republic

ideal of the republic

role of senate

Republic dominated by estate-owning nobiles , who restricted access to the Senate, monopolized higher offices, always looking for sources of money, milked the state treasury

Next lower class: equites preferred stability

Common people, plebs, never had power

huge slave population, badly treated, often revolted

Cæsar crosses Rubicon in 49 BCE, ending triumvirate

□ Julius Caesar. Statue 68-21

□ Julius Caesar silver denarius 68-3

Cæsar assumed power for life, though he rejected the title of king, paved the way for the emperors used title *Imperator*, but only to imply commander-in-chief, ruled officially as dictator

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“Suetonius Describes Cæsar’s Dictatorship” p. 147

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- Assassinated in 44 BCE by those seeking to restore the old order
 - Augustus brought an end to chaos caused by civil war
 - Augustus Caesar. Statue 68-22
 - Augustus 88-19
 - Augustus. Statue as Pontifex 68-1
- posed as a republican, gradually gathered total power under the guise of restoring traditional liberties
- 449 BCE: Twelve Tables of Justinian: society of law
 - supposedly found in the marketplace, codified by Justinian 555 CE
 - first written Roman law:
 - inherited by Europe
 - imitative statuary, painting, dependence on Greek thought
- Horace: "Captive Greece made captive her rude conqueror."
- Many protested, but Roman culture was overwhelmed with Hellenistic, providing a pathway for Christianity later
- Dictatorship of later Caesars made a congenial atmosphere for Stoicism
- Lucretius: The Nature of Things
- Emphasis on rationalism
- fear caused belief in gods
- but in fact we see nothing created ex nihilo
- everything is born of its kind
- use to atomic theory
- sees order in the universe, perhaps comforting in disorderly times among humans
- After Augustus, a series of notoriously bad Emperors (list on p. 160)
- One of the worst: Nero, 54-68 CE
- later famous for having blamed the great fire of Rome on the Christians
- Imperialism: a Roman way of life
 - The Empire Menu
 - Mosaic depicting Roman plantation life in North Africa. E-70
 - Palmyra, Syria, Roman rule c. A.D. 160 E-72
 - Roman temple, Douga ? 29-1
 - Roman amphitheater at El Djem, Tunisia. E-66
 - Aqueduct at Segovia, 128 arches in 800 m 123-14
 - Rural workers, Fresco from Trier, France, 3rd c., 123-16
 - Hadrian's wall, England, A.D. 100-200 123-17
 - Hadrian's Villa, Tivoli, c. A.D.120 123-12
- aside from taxes and the cult of the Emperor, little central control; not like a modern bureaucratic state
 - local autonomy to large degree
 - Rome itself had over 1 million inhabitants
 - 200,000 of the poorest lived on welfare
 - ruled absolutely by the Emperors, but they did their best to make it a pleasant place to live; probably the most comfortable city in history up to that time
 - Many well-planned, clean, lively cities throughout the Empire
 - Outstanding engineering:
 - Crafts and Engineering menu
 - A stretch of Roman road at Ostia 68-7
 - outstanding road system, best until modern times
 - Roman wagon 88-11
 - famous water-works, brilliant engineering
 - Pont du Gard, 31-mile long aqueduct that supplied Nimes 68-15
 - arch developed in architecture, though now 3,000 years old
- stus brought an end to chaos caused by civil war
 - Augustus Caesar. Statue 68-22
 - Augustus 88-19
 - Augustus. Statue as Pontifex 68-1

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Lucretius: *The Nature of Things*

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After Augustus, a series of notoriously bad Emperors (list on p. 160)

One of the worst: Nero, 54-68 CE

later famous for having blamed the great fire of Rome on the Christians

Imperialism: a Roman way of life

- The Empire Menu
- Mosaic depicting Roman plantation life in North Africa. E-70
- Palmyra, Syria, Roman rule c. A.D. 160 E-72
- Roman temple, Douga ? 29-1
- Roman amphitheater at El Djem, Tunisia. E-66
- Aqueduct at Segovia, 128 arches in 800 m 123-14
- Rural workers, Fresco from Trier, France, 3rd c., 123-16
- Hadrian's wall, England, A.D. 100-200 123-17
- Hadrian's Villa, Tivoli, c. A.D. 120 123-12

aside from taxes and the cult of the Emperor, little central control; not like a modern bureaucratic state

local autonomy to large degree

Rome itself had over 1 million inhabitants

200,000 of the poorest lived on welfare

ruled absolutely by the Emperors, but they did their best to make it a pleasant place to live; probably

the most comfortable city in history up to that time

Many well-planned, clean, lively cities throughout the Empire

Outstanding engineering:

- Crafts and Engineering menu
 - A stretch of Roman road at Ostia 68-7
- outstanding road system, best until modern times
- Roman wagon 88-11

famous water-works, brilliant engineering

- Pont du Gard, 31-mile long aqueduct that supplied Nimes 68-15
- arch developed in architecture, though now 3,000 years old

1

posed as a republican, gradually gathered total power under the guise of restoring traditional liberties

449 BCE: Twelve Tables of Justinian: society of law
supposedly found in the marketplace, codified by Justinian 529 CE
first written Roman law:
inherited by Europe

imitative statuary, painting, dependence on Greek thought

Horace: "Captive Greece made captive her rude conqueror."

Many protested, but Roman culture was overwhelmed with Hellenistic, providing a pathway for Christianity later

Dictatorship of later Caesars made a congenial atmosphere for Stoicism

Lucretius: The Nature of Things

Emphasis on rationalism

fear caused belief in gods

but in fact we see nothing created ex nihilo

everything is born of its kind

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- *A Roman drain running beneath modern Bodengasse at Cologne 68-9 , built to carry sewage and floodwater from the city into the Rhine*
- *A street in Herculaneum showing lead pipes 68-14*
baths: social role, see pp. 162
- *Public lavatories of Roman colony of Philippi 68-16*
Standardized weights and measures, controls over merchants
- *Stone measuring block in market at Leptis Magna, Libya 68-13*
Mostly used manpower
- *A treadmill crane being used to construct a temple. 68-17*
Appreciation for elegant crats.
- *Roman glass 88-7*
- *Roman glass 88-8*
- Architecture**
- *Rome. Aerial view 107-8*
- *Rome. Forum. General view. 107-9*
- *Rome. Forum. Reconstruction. 107-10*
- *Rome. The Forum Square (as it appears today) 105-27*

- Rome. *The Forum Square (reconstruction)* 105-28
- Roman forum, *seen through the arch of Septimus Severus* 59-17
- *Part of Forum Romanum showing Shrine of Vesta* 68-2
- Rome. *The House of Vestal Virgins (as it appears today)* 105-29
- Rome. *The House of Vestal Virgins (reconstruction)* 105-30
- Rome. *The Basilica of Maxentius (as it appears today)* 105-31
- Rome. *The Basilica of Maxentius (reconstruction)* 105-32
- Rome. *Colosseum (aerial view)* 107-11
- Rome. *Colosseum (interior)* 107-12
- Rome. *Colosseum (as it appears today)* 105-23
- Rome. *Colosseum (reconstruction)* 105-24
- Rome. *Colosseum (reconstruction)* 107-13

□ **Views and Architecture menu**

Pompeii: the wealthy resort

79 CE, Vesuvius buries Pompeii and Herculaneum

- *Triangular forum and theater, Pompeii.* 60-2
- *The Theater, Pompeii (today).* 105-21
- *The Theater, Pompeii (reconstruction).* 105-22
- *Street scene, Pompeii, 79 AD.* 59-19
- *Pompeii and Mt. Vesuvius.* 107-6
- *Victim of Mt. Vesuvius eruption, 79 AD.* 107-7
- *The Lupanar, brothel in Pompeii, 79 AD.* 60-12
- *Street scene, Pompeii, 79 AD.* 60-20
- *House of the Vettii, atrium, Pompeii, 79 AD.* 107-2
- *House of the Vettii, peristyle, Pompeii, 79 AD.* 107-3
- *Sacred landscape, Pompeii, 79 AD.* 60-21
- *Sales counter of a Pompeiian thermopolium, 79 AD.* 60-4

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- *Sales counter of a Pompeiian thermopolium, 79 AD.* 60-4
 - *Bread oven, Pompeii, 79 AD.* 60-22
 - *Caldarium of the Forum Baths, Pompeii 79 AD.* 60-14
 - *House of Menander, mural painting, Pompeii, 79 AD.* 60-8

Sculpture

- *Silver drinking cup with cupids riding centaurs, Pompeii 79 AD.* 60-13
- *Statue of Diana from elegant garden shrine, House VII, Pompeii 79 AD.* 60-1
- *Venus and Priapus, gilded marble, Pompeii 79 AD.* 60-11
- *Herm with the head of Faunus.* 60-18

Painting

- *Frieze of Apollo & Daphne, House of the Vettii, 79 AD.* 107-1

- *The "Domina", Villa del Misteri, Pompeii, 79 AD. 107-4*
- *Garden scene with Mars, mural painting, Pompeii, 79 AD. 60-7*
- *Venus in her shell, mural painting, Pompeii, 79 AD. 60-16*
- *Rehearsal for a Greek satyr play, Pompeii, 79 AD. 60-3*
- *Dionysiac Mysteries, wall painting, Pompeii, 79 AD. 60-10*
- *Still life, House of Julia Felix, Pompeii, 79 AD. 60-19*
- *Three pitchers and a chalice, blue glass, Pompeii, 79 AD. 60-9*

Tools and Instruments

- *Surgical instruments, bronze and iron, Pompeii, 79 Ad. 60-6*
- *Bronze wind instrument, Pompeii, 79 Ad. 60-5*
- *Sistrums and cymbals, Temple of Isis, Pompeii, 79 AD. 60-15*

Lecture 15: Rome: Cultural Achievements

Oct. 2 (15) Rome: Cultural Achievements (Duiker 168–166; Brians 95-103)

Questions about Duiker: What sort of influences did Greek civilization have on Roman civilization? What was Catullus' poetry like? When was the "Golden Age" of Latin literature? What is the subject of Virgil's *Aeneid*? Describe Ovid's *Metamorphoses*. Choose one of Ovid's recommendations from *The Art of Love* and give your opinion of it. What quality characterized Roman portrait sculpture? What were the main kinds of building projects that Roman engineering made possible?

Questions about Ovid, Propertius and , Juvenal: What are some of the moments in the story of Daedalus and Icarus that convey emotions? What evidence is there in Propertius' poem that Cynthia has good reason to be angry? What are the main characteristics of life in the city that the speaker objects to in Juvenal's *Satire on the City of Rome*? What customs of life in ancient Rome did you learn from reading this poem?

Lecture Topics

Literature

Ovid

Propertius

Juvenal

Sculpture

Other Art

Rome's Fall

Literature:

Golden age authors:

□ *Virgil. Mosaic found at Sousse, Tunisia 93-19*

Virgil (70-19 BCE): *Eclogues* (pastoral poetry, *Georgics* (beauty of countryside), and *Aeneid*, after Homer, tribute to Rome

Horace: (65-), *Satires, Odes, Epistles*

Ovid (43 BCE-18 CE): *Metamorphoses, Art of Love*, exiled by Augustus

Daedalus and Icarus, from p. 95 of the reader.

Vivid storytelling, intimate familiarity with these tales assumed.

Sourcebook for all later Western civilization.

Propertius (c. 50 BCE-16 CE) *QUALIS THESEA IACUIT CEDENTE CARINA . . .*

love poems, sensual witty, colloquial

vivid

dramatic

coming home later, adoring her

she wakes to berate his faithlessness

He has been partying, though perhaps not unfaithful to her.

He portrays his own insensitivity; lets her get the last word.

Juvenal (50- ? CE): satires

The Third Satire: Against the City of Rome

Very vivid picture of life in urban Rome

Narrated by a friend of Juvenal's who is moving to the countryside

Noisy traffic at night because prohibited during the day

rich have superior means of transportation

vignette of man killed by load of marble being dumped on him

servants at home preparing dinner while he waits on the shore of the river Styx, penniless

dangers of the nighttime

having to deal with a mean drunk who doesn't dare attack nobles

but goes after the poor

references indicate Roman popularity / unpopularity of Judaism

robbers, burglars

entire iron output being put into chains and manacles

Rome happier when it had only one jailhouse

time passing, eager to get off to country.
I'll come back just to see you, hear your latest poems

Martial (CE 40-104): cynical

Epigrams

IV. viii

picture of a day: patron-client relationship

wrestling

rest in afternoon and read Martial

Tacitus (c. 55 CE-c. 116 CE): *Histories, Annals*

Apuleius: *Golden Ass* depicts influence of mystery religions

IV. xlv

poem on the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, burial of Pompeii, Herculaneum

natural forces worse than the gods

Sculpture:

- Capitoline Wolf, symbol of love* 68-6
- Trajan's column* 68-12
- bust of Trajan* Rome1
- bust of Sabina, wife of Emperor Hadrian* Rome4
- Roman woman* 88-17
- bust of Roman boy of Neronian Period* Rome2
- bust of Livia* Rome3
- bust of unknown old man* Rome5
- Rhyton: Black youth struggling with a crocodile, from Apulia, 4th C. BC, Terracotta. Height 22.2 cm, Cambridge, Fitzwilliam Museum. fig. 214*
- Bust of an Ethiopian. 1st C. CE, Gray-black marble. Diameter 140 cm. Rome: Museo Torlonia. fig. 281.*

Other Art:

- "the Music Lesson". Wall painting* 68-24
- Cithar player. Fresco-Stabia* 68-18
- The philosopher. Fresco* 68-19
- Young boy. Fayum, Egypt* 68-20
- Roman jewelry* 88-3
- Roman jewelry* 88-4
- Roman woman. Agrippina the Younger (mother of Nero)* 88-16

Rome's Fall

Army eventually dominated by offspring of peasants with no concern for maintaining the overall system. They supported Emperors who favored them

Rome's wealth built on agriculture, not manufacture or trade; never developed many factories (provinces produced more than the capitol), mines run on ruinous slave basis

Greed of Roman ruling class plus their lack of understanding how the system worked led to over-taxation which ruined the economy of the empire

people who produced, paid taxes impoverished

Nobles had few children; adopted outsiders who did not follow the old traditions

In late Rome, classes became rigidified into castes, impossible to develop new leadership,

provide scope for advancement of talented commoners

importance of tradition

contrast Greeks and Romans

Lecture 16: Later Rome & The Rise of Christianity

(Duiker 168–166; Brians 95-103)

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Lecture Topics

Literature

Ovid

Propertius

Juvenal

Sculpture

Other Art

Rome's Fall

Oct. 4 (16) Later Rome & the Rise of Christianity (Duiker 178-187; Brians optional: 122, required: 107-120)

* Library assignment, step 4, parts 1, 2, & 3 due

Questions about Duiker: What was the general Roman attitude toward other religions? What qualities made mystery religions popular? What religion celebrated the birth of a sun god around December 25? What were the opposing views of the Jewish Sadducees and Pharisees on life after death? Who were the Zealots? What were the central teachings of Jesus, as discussed in Duiker? Why did Jesus disappoint Jewish radicals? Why is Paul important? What did he teach about the nature and role of Christ? Why did the Romans view the Christians as harmful? What was the Emperor Constantine's biggest building project? How long did it take Christianity to spread widely in the Roman Empire? What qualities made it appealing? What is the importance of the Edict of Milan?

Questions about "Selections from the Christian Scriptures:" What is different about the passage from Isaiah and the passage as Matthew quotes it? What is the significance of this difference? In the story of the Baptism of Jesus, what is the meaning of the imagery of the grain and the chaff? What image is used to depict the Holy Spirit? In "A miracle based on faith" what is it that Jesus says has caused the woman to be healed? How does Matthew 5: 38-48 say Christians should treat their enemies? What kinds of people do the Beatitudes say are blessed? Compare the Golden Rule with Confucius' teaching in the Analects on p. 161. According to Matthew 7:13–23, which is easier, salvation or damnation? What is the attitude toward planning for the future expressed in the passage entitled "The ascetic ideal?" Compare the attitudes expressed in this passage to those expressed in Marcus Aurelius' Meditations. What do they have in common? What differs? What aspects of the account of the trial and crucifixion of Jesus seem to lessen the responsibility of the Romans for Jesus' death? Why would the story of the Last Supper have been more acceptable to non-Jews than to Jews? According to Romans 3:21–28, what makes all Christians equal? What arguments does Paul use against marriage? What does he say are reasons one should get married? In what way has the Catholic Church embraced the concept of celibacy? According to the last selection from Revelation, what will be different about the world after God comes to live with his peoples?

Question about Tacitus: What were the main accusations brought against the Christians?

Question about "The Apostles' Creed:" To what belief does the phrase "he descended into hell" refer? What is the future role of Jesus said to be?

Question about St. Augustine: "The Nature of Good and Evil;" Can you find any flaws in his argument that there is no contradiction between a perfectly good God and a universe containing evil?

Lecture Topics:

Jewish background of Christianity
 Jesus
 Paul
 Jewish reaction to Christianity
 Romans and Christians
 Early church architecture
 Dominance of Christianity

Questions about Selections from the Christian Scriptures: *What is different about the passage from Isaiah and the passage as Matthew quotes it? What causes the woman to be healed in Mark 5? How does Matthew 5 say Christians should treat their enemies? What kinds of people do the Beatitudes say are blessed? Which are not blessed? What attitude toward planning for the future is expressed in Matthew 6: 25-33? What is the role of Barabbas in the trial of Jesus? What does Jesus cry out on the cross in Matthew 27? Why might Jews who have been taught that the eating of blood is forbidden be scandalized by the speech in John 6? What is Paul's attitude toward marriage in the passages from 1 Corinthians? According to the last selection from Revelation, what will be different about the world after God comes to live with his peoples?*

Apocalyptic trend in Judaism

influence of Pharisees, fighting traditionalist Sadducees

greatest thinkers: Hillel and Shammai

nationalistic urges, zealots

Strong messianic hopes during 1st century

According to Josephus, various leaders, some with messianic qualities, emerged: Theudas,

Eleasar, anonymous "prophets" All suppressed by Romans

Eventually Bar Kochba the most successful

led revolt in 132 CE

John the Baptist one of these

Herod erected Roman eagle on temple, as he lay on his deathbed, young men tore it down

Jewish Messiah

- Fully human, chosen by God
- Military leader and ruler
- Upholds traditional law
- Rules the entire world from Jerusalem
- Lives forever, bringing with him an era of immortality and justice for the faithful, destruction (or—later—damnation) the wicked.
 - The world is transformed both physically and spiritually upon the arrival of the Messiah.
 - The Messiah has not yet come

Christian Messiah

- Divine offspring or God himself
- Peaceful prophetic preacher and miracle-worker
- Expands and revises traditional law
- Establishes Heavenly kingdom ("My kingdom is not of this world.")
- Dies, but is resurrected to give his followers eternal rewards, for those who reject him, eternal damnation after death.
- The transformation of the world is postponed until the second coming of the Messiah.
- Jesus was the Messiah

Jesus:

story of his miraculous birth in Bethlehem probably a later invention to fulfill prophecy

□ *Annunciation (Van Cleve) p31/b*

□ *Adoration of the Magi (Massys) p45/b*

John the Baptist

probably an independent figure, many of his followers switched to Jesus

an apocalyptic preacher, Kingdom of God at hand, adopting John's concept of immanence of the kingdom

Reading: **Matthew 3, contrast Isaiah 40: 1-5**

Christian use of Jewish Bible unpersuasive to Jews in Palestine because they used isolated excerpts from the Septuagint, not the Hebrew Bible.

Passage in Isaiah probably meant to depict imminent return from Babylonian exile flattening of the path back

In Matthew it is the prophet who is in the wilderness, not the road

Rejection of Jews as sole chosen people

Threats of fiery destruction

Stress on subordination of John to Christ

Blessing of Jesus as "Son", compared to David

Jesus presented first as a miracle-worker, stress on his identity in Mark

presented as a healer, expeller of demons

Mark 5: 25-34, involuntary miracle

helps inspire cult of relics in Middle Ages

stress on *faith*

□ *Christ preaching (Rembrandt) p 77/b*

rejects detailed imagery of Kingdom, it is to be wholly supernatural simplification of Judaism, prophetic themes of deeds over ritual

Matthew 5:38-48:

extreme ethic, taken seriously only by certain monastics and modern pacifists

picks up on Jewish tradition of charity toward enemy, extends it

emphasizes Charity, as had prophets (contrast Proverbs)

"going the second mile" a sign of loyalty to Rome

request for godlike love of all

demand for *perfection*

very much in Jewish tradition

but rejected in its literal sense by Christians

sometimes interpreted as an impossible standard meant to induce despair of salvation by

works

Theory of "interim ethic": designed for the short time remaining before the end

Much modified in practice to combination of resistance, judgment with love

Luke 6: 20-26

Luke's version of the Beatitudes

often thought to be earlier than Mark's, who makes it "the poor *in spirit*," "the hungry *after righteousness*"

welcome message to poor, downtrodden.

extends social prophets' idea of praising the poor, cursing the rich

Matthew 6: 25-33

extreme rejection of wealth, planning, total trust in God

inspires the monastic orders

similarity to Buddhist tradition

otherwise, literal meaning widely rejected

Emphasis on decision, to become a believer or not

Triumphal entry into Jerusalem, seizure of temple, driving out merchants and money-changers

Hailed as the messiah (Christos)

Matthew 27: 15-54

overwhelming emphasis on trial and crucifixion in narratives

iconography dominated by the stations of the cross

Barabbas perhaps a popular zealot

narrator bent on exculpating the Romans, blaming the Jews ("and your children")

Is tried, crucified

resurrection story

doctrine of substitutionary sacrifice

□ *Christ's torment (Rembrandt) p 90*

radical reinterpretation of Messianic image, defeated, otherworldly king, mocked and tormented

□ *Crucifixion (Velazquez) p53*

miraculous signs, rather similar to those upon Caesar's assassination: darkness at noon, dead bodies walk streets

veil of the temple a sign of God terminating the Covenant

Revelation: he is God's son

□ *Descent from the Cross (Rembrandt)* p99

Christians claimed he rose from the dead, founded their theology on that claim

John 1: 1-5

John makes him coequal with God, in fact the creator of the universe: Logos

John 5: 25-30

foretells his resurrection, resurrection of the dead to judgment

Christ subordinates himself to the Father, constant theme in John

John 6: 51-57

metaphors constant in John

blood-drinking image shocking to orthodox Jews, familiar to Roman mystery religions

Essential promise: eternal life

Paul/Saul, persecutor of Christians

□ *Stephen's Gate, Jerusalem* E-80

□ *Conversion of Paul (Bernini)* p79

Jesus probably originally saw himself as a Jewish reformer;

but Paul transformed the new faith into a universal one, directed at a wider audience

born among Jews of the Diaspora, in Tarsus (in Asia Minor), influence of Hellenistic culture:

soul/body split (spirit/flesh)

his letters earliest Christian documents

died under Nero

Romans 3: 21-28

classic definition of salvation by faith

tries to avoid condemning the law

but subordinates it to faith

"Christ Jesus, whom God put forward as a sacrifice of atonement by his blood, effective through faith"

robs Judaism of its basic rationale

Paul on women

1 Corinthians 7: 25-31, 36-40

deep unease about marriage

sees it as a solution for lust, but bringing about its own problems

never praises marriage as a good in itself

clearly endorses celibacy for those who can manage it

followed by the Church, some other believers

emphasis on the shortness of the time

attractive to those oppressed by Rome: freedom soon

1 Corinthians 17-26

extreme emphasis on resurrection

no notion of ethical religion valuable in itself

if Christ not raised, Christians to be pitied, contrast with Pascal's wager

Revelation 4: 1-6

Spectacular image of the new Jerusalem descending from heaven, inspired by Jewish tradition,

inspires Abbot Suger to build first Gothic cathedral

Revelation 8: 10-11

wormwood="chernobyl"

Revelation 20: 11-21:4

Triumphant vision of the conquest of death

book of judgment

lake of fire

new Jerusalem, divine marriage

eternal joy

Reasons for Jewish rejection of Christianity

Messiah to be human

sonship offensive doctrine, conflicting with monotheism

earth to be transformed at his coming

law to be fulfilled, not surpassed

immediate earthly immortality for all
 writing of Christian scriptures:
 □ *Papyrus fragment, Gospel of St. Matthew E-79*
 Hellenization of early Christianity

Romans and Christians

attempt to distance Christianity from Jews, influence on gospels
 Role of Mystery religions: Dionysus, Cybele, Isis
 Unconquered sun 3rd century: feast day December 25
 Mithras, preaching purity, self-discipline, compassion, excluded women
 popular with army; Iranian in origin
 Dualistic religions, culminating in 3rd century with Manicheism, founded by Mani: light vs.
 dark, solution of problem of evil
 St. Augustine converted for a while

Struggle for power

Nero's attempt to blame the great fire of Rome on Christians 64 CE
 but most emperors protected Christians despite their unpopularity

□ ***In Rome***

□ *Lion prepares to devour a fallen gladiator, 4th c AD 117-35*
 persecutions beginning in mid-third century, then lapsing into tolerance,
 climaxed in Great Persecution of 303-313 CE, under Diocletian
 perhaps 3,000 Christians martyred

□ ***Iconography***

Early Christian iconography

- *"The Good shepherd", pre-Christian fresco & Romanized Christ, fresco 117-60x*
- *Christ and the Apostles, fresco, 4th c AD 117-46*
- *Militant Christ, Bishop's Palace, Ravenna, Italy 117-47*
- *Christ as Sun-God, mosaic P-19*
- *Christ in Majesty, painting, 4th c 117-59*
- *Baptism of Christ, Arian Baptistery in Ravenna c 500 P-22*
- *Crucifixion of Christ, Judas hanging from tree c 420 ADE 117-45*
- *Christian Orpheus with animals, 5th C, mosaic P-113*
- *grandmother bestowing love on a child 117-54*
- *Virgin Mary, statue, Ephesus, Turkey E-76*

Early church architecture

- *Church carved from rock, Lalibela 28-16*
- *Monastery of St. Catherine, foot of Mt. Sinai, Egypt E-82*
- *Priest, Ethiopian Coptic Church 28-15*

in 323 Constantine reunited divided Roman Empire, later converted to Christianity, moved
 capitol to Constantinople, had his own son killed for rumored plot against him, baptized on
 deathbed

□ ***Early Christian Rulers***

- *Constantine the Great, bronze bust 117-61*
- *Christian Mausoleum, Church of Santa Costanza 4th c 117-48*

361 Julian the Apostate tries to revive classical religion, stripped Christian church of its
 privileges, but his successor, Jovian, reestablished Christianity
 successive waves of invaders eat away at the Western Roman Empire until, by the end of the fifth
 century CE, nothing was left

Lecture 17: Early India

(Duiker 47-57, 66-68; Briens 139-140, 147-148)

* Map Quiz on map in Duiker, p. 65

Questions about Greaves: What is dharma? What were the traditional five major castes and what were their functions? What disadvantages were there in being an untouchable? Why did the caste system survive for so many centuries? What attitudes toward women are expressed in the Law of Manu? What evidence is there in the Arthashastra that war was considered a standard part of the king's duties?

Questions about The Arthashastra: What is one way in which Kautilya advises the king to spy on his subjects? What practical argument does Kautilya offer the king for supporting poor farmers? In what ways did caste affect the way slaves were to be treated?

Lecture topics:

Arians and Dravidians

Historical background

Caste system

Brahmans, Kshatriyas,

Vaishyas, Sudras

Hinduism

Major values

The Vedas

Magadhan states

Chandragupta Maurya and

Kautilya's Arthashastra

The Guptas

The golden age of Indian

classical culture

Impact of foreign contacts

Greek influence

□ **Geography & Agriculture**

□ *Map of India*. 1-8

□ *Indus valley plain, site of foundation civilization* 102-5

India always basically a village culture until the 20th century

□ *Village water wheel, Khajurao, 1978*. 28-10

□ *Aravalli Mountain region, wheat and vegetables, 102-8*

Note women at work

□ *Young Rajasthani dervish & a Rajput, 20th c. 126-58.126-71*

Note wide variety of skin colorings, etc.

General outline of Indian history:

c. 3000-1500 BCE Indus civilization

c. 1500-500 BCE Aryan invasions

c. 500 BC-AD 647 Age of empires

647-1206 Hindu principalities and Muslim (Turkic) incursions

c. 712 Arab conquest of Sind (present.day SE Pakistan)

1206-1526 Delhi sultanate

1526-1707 The Great Mughals

Aryan-Dravidian synthesis

Aryans an invading people from Central Asia (perhaps modern Uzbekistan) coming in two waves in the 2nd millennium, initiating a dark age

Did not bring civilization, but made it possible by breaking down isolation of villages

Body of Aryan languages includes Sanskrit, Greek, Latin and all its romance derivatives

(Spanish, French, Italian, Romanian, etc.), also Teutonic (German, English, Swedish, etc.) and Slavic (Russian, Polish, etc.)

The name Iran comes from Aryan

Iranians worshipped gods like Indra, Varuna, Mitra, etc., until they were swept away by Zoroaster in the late 6th century
Darius I of Persia called himself an Aryan

Caste system very ancient (*Varna*)
probably result of Aryan invasion
Development of **caste** and varnasrama-dharma (class/life duties), origins and consequences
Caste: group of people who will eat with one another and intermarry
origins unclear

Theoretical 4 castes:

Brahmans: pray

Brahmans=priests

□ *History Menu*

Impact of foreign contacts

Greece:

□ *Gandhara*

Gandhara statue from Boston Museum showing Greek influence

great art influence in Buddhist sculpture

Not much on literature

astronomy but not geometry

no influence of Greek logic

□ *Brahmins from Bengal. U-6*

Kshatriyas: fight

Kshatriya=warrior/nobles

□ *The warrior caste, led by the king. U-7*

Vaishya=peasant/tradesmen

□ *Vaishya, merchant caste. U-8*

Shudra=servants

(no illustration)

Castes never really organized this way, always many more castes

Basic principles:

ceremonial purity

rank in society (everyone could look down on someone)

unique customs, traditions, preserved, resistance to homogenization

reincarnation provided hope

Existence of low-caste sudras eliminated need for slavery

Loyalty to caste reduced importance of empires, kingdoms, made states fragile

Newcomers easily incorporated

Brahmans stressed the importance of precise ritual, exalting their own role

Upanishads react to this by stressing otherworldliness, asceticism, mysticism; reject multitude of gods, also reject ritual sacrifice tradition

The Brahmans incorporate this way of life in their system by reserving it for the final stage of life

When these two traditions merge, the result is **Hinduism** (next time)

The **Vedas**, the oldest literature in India, talk about the Aryans as the people who worshipped the gods

Oldest: *Rigveda*

Perhaps the earlier parts date from 1500-1200 BCE³⁷

c. 850 BCE, a battle took place which became legendary, like the Trojan War, resulting in the

Mahabharata, which portrays the war as world-spanning

³⁷Principal Vedic god, Agni, the god of fire

Much detail on ritual sacrifice of astonishing variety:

Highest ranking sacrifices: man, bull, stallion

Vedic Hymns; ritual; cosmic control and communion with cosmic source

rote memorization by Brahmans, tendency to freeze Sanskrit, eventually to become the language of educated upper class

found its final form during Gupta period
 3 1/2 times as long as the Christian Bible
 originally a lament to the defeat, but eventually changed to a somewhat ironic song of victory
 each episode prefaced by Vedic hymn
 Brahmins who chanted these hymns molded the tradition, many stories added, frame story of
 King Janamejaya III added dealing with an elaborate ritual sacrifice: the battles then became
 episodes narrated within the framework of a religious poem
 Most important addition: the **Bhagavad Gita**, a discourse of Krishna delivered just before the
 fighting
 quite late, perhaps 3rd C CE, reflects feudal values in emphasizing loyalty and duty

Magadhan states, rigorous centralized rule, small states consolidated
 Greek influence by way of Seleucid contacts
 Chandragupta Maurya met Alexander
 guided by the *Arthashastra* by Chanakya or Kautilya, a brahman minister of the king
 Chandragupta Maurya (founder of Maurya dynasty) at the end of the 4th C BCE
 title means "the science of material gain"

urged the maintenance of power with no regard for morality
 much reliance on spies, enormous variety and number
 engaged in widespread land-clearing and development
 large bureaucracy
 large tracts owned by the king, peasant held land directly from him
 not really a feudal system because of no layers of nobility
 life in these crown villages rigidly controlled
 centralized production of goods: food, lumber, oil, etc.
 a strong cash economy based on silver coins
 few slaves, and the status was not inherited
 army of half a million men by 300 BCE
 deliberate breaking down of tribal groups to incorporate them into the kingdom
 Patna the largest of these cities, perhaps largest in the world

Ashoka (c. 272-232 BCE), greatest emperor of this period, to be discussed under Buddhism

Gupta kings began in 4th C CE, consolidation of many small kingdoms through conquest, built a
 considerable empire including most of India, parts of surrounding territories as well
 □ *gold stater coin, issued by King Kumaragupta I. U-21*
 considered classical age of India
 constructed a feudal system, lords collecting taxes for the king
 lords served their masters in wartime, supplying soldiers
 but largely a time of peace, little stress on government
 a time of peace and prosperity, considered the golden age of India
 □ *Detail from a painting of a tiger hunt, 15th-16th c. 126-83*
Dharma Shastras compiled defining caste regulations in great detail,
 prescribing proper caste behavior as the path to improved reincarnation
 Sanskrit revived as a literary language
 final form of *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana*
 invention of decimal notation
 so-called "Arabic" numbers emerged in India by 270 CE, greatly facilitating calculation; but
 was not widely applied until centuries later
 6th century BCE: emergence of Buddhism, challenge to tradition

Lecture 18: Hinduism

(Duiker 57-61, 68-73; Brians optional: 125-130, required: 131-140)

Questions about Duiker: What are the main goals of ascetic meditation in Hinduism? Explain the relationship between Brahman and Atman. How does karma relate to dharma? What compensations did the concept of reincarnation provide for those lower on the ladder of life? Explain the meaning conveyed by the sculpture of Siva depicted in your book. Choose one of the sayings from the Mahabharata and comment on it. What is the subject of the Ramayana? What is a stupa?

Questions about Sanskrit Verse from Ancient India: In what ways is Kama like Cupid? What images are associated with the idea of the rainy season in the Sanskrit verse? What does the poetry have to say about poverty?

Questions about "Love Songs to Krishna:" How could you interpret some of the lines in the first poem in religious terms? What different emotions are expressed in the second poem? What functions do you think such a poem as the third one might play in a polygamous society? Does it express women's feelings, or teach them how they should feel?

Question about the Bhagavad Gita: How is Krishna's claim that "the impermanent has no reality" supposed to help Arjuna?

Questions about Kalidasa's The Recognition of Sakuntala: In what ways are Sakuntala and the King compared to objects or phenomena in nature? What evidence is there that the gods have destined this meeting between the two?

Lecture topics:

Ritual

Meditation, sacrifice, dietary laws

Roles of women, sati

Basic concepts

Syncretism

Terms: atman, samsara, karma, moksha, puja, dharma, maya

Hindu themes in the arts

Literature

The Mahabharata

Bhagavad Gita

Ramayana

Classical Sanskrit courtly literature

Kalidasa: Shakuntala

Jayadeva: Gita-Govinda

Mirabai: songs to Krishna

Music

Jainism

Major beliefs and practices.

Sikhism

Major beliefs and practices.

Temple Architecture

Questions about the text: *What is the main subject of the Bhagavadgita? What is dharma? What is karma? How does karma affect reincarnation? Why does belief in reincarnation lead to vegetarianism? Who are the following: Shiva, Hanuman, Krishna, and Kali? What caste contains the exclusive keepers and reciters of rituals. How do Hindu attitudes toward death differ from those of Christians and Muslim?*

Questions about Sanskrit Verse from Ancient India: *What qualities does the Buddha have in "Hymn to the Buddha?" What images are associated with the idea of the rainy season in the Sanskrit verse? What does the poetry have to say about poverty?*

Hinduism a conflation of many beliefs; many earlier totemic gods made into incarnations of Vishnu

imagery filled with esoteric symbolism, extremely complex

On the other hand, the basic goal is extremely simple, to overcome the world of illusion and seek reincarnation at a higher level

□ *Yoga position. U-9*

meditation an important tool

□ *Rice harvest festival, south India. U-11*

veneration of cattle: uses of milk, dung

tendency toward vegetarianism

later conflicts between Muslims who eat beef and Hindus who abhor the practice

Women seen as inferior beings in a sense, but having a chance to be reincarnated as men if they play their roles well

Tradition of *sati*, widow voluntarily throwing herself on funeral pyre

□ *Sati (suttee), immolation of widows. V-40*

Outlawed for a couple of centuries now

widowhood a very unfortunate state, even today

made women care for their husband's health very energetically

Syncretism incorporated people into the larger culture by recognizing the validity of their gods

Basic concepts of Hinduism (on p. C-9, after p. 192):

atman: the immortal part of each human being, enmeshed in existence, but not ultimately of it
maya The world of illusion

samsara: unending becoming and change, natural existence

dharma Duty

karma: doctrine that every act has results; bad acts lead to bad consequences, etc; but also all action leads to continued *samsara*. Ultimate goal the cessation of action, transcendence of *samsara*

Moksha: the ultimate release from *samsara*, which may be obtained through knowledge, action, or devotion (*puja*—temple worship)

□ *Sacred tank at Shravanabelagola, Hindu 5-3th c. 124-86*

□ *Riverfront in Benares, 20th c. 126-97*

□ *The famous steps leading to the Ganges River in Benares 126-98*

Warning: next slide is X-rated! Don't show yet.

note stress on variety of paths to the same goal

choose a favorite deity to worship: but all worship leads to the same end

1 million gods or one

ideal of asceticism, not followed by all but very influential

Hindu themes in literature, art, etc.

Sanskrit drama:

themes from Vedas

theme of separated lovers

much dance and chant

heroes speak Sanskrit, women and servants Prakrit

most plays lasted all night

earliest sophisticated literary dramas presented by Buddhist monasteries:

stories of the conversion of heroes, or the story of the Buddha himself

most famous playwright: Kalidasa, probably wrote for the Gupta court of Chandragupta II

wrote great mythical poems: "The Cloud Messenger," "The Lineage of

Raghu," *Kumarasambhava*

most famous play: *Recognition of Shakuntala*, based on a story from the Mahabharata, king

cannot remember his lover

another famous playwright: Bhavabhuti, perhaps 1st half of 8th century

Emperor Harsha wrote and acted in plays, as did other nobles until the Muslim conquest

Another famous play: *Mricchakatika* "The Little Clay Cart":

villainous governor pursues, then strangles the heroine, accuses the hero of her murder; she is revived, the hero rescued just before execution

Panchatantra : popular animal tales, translated into Syriac and Arabic, travelled to West
 Last great work musical drama by Jayadeva *Gita-Govinda*, about mystical union of Krishna with Radha

Warning: next slide is x-rated!

□ *Wall sculpture, Konark temples ("Black Pagoda"). U-31*

Erotic temple sculptures reflect tradition of sexual union as metaphor for spiritual union

Sanskrit poetry: write notes on first page

Krishna the most popular god, many-faceted, inconsistent

□ *Krishna playing the flute. U-3*

presented in the Rig-Veda as a villain, later became a hero

picture of Krishna as a warrior in the *Mahabharata*

□ *Krishna (left) and Prince Arjuna, Mahabharata, 17th AD. 82-15*

protected cattle against Indra

killed by an arrow in his heel, like Achilles

by Kama, the god of love, compare with Eros/ Amor/ Cupid

cult of Krishna replaced that of Indra, who is depicted as his adversary

had 16,108 wives

□ *Krishna and the gopis, c. 1720 AD. 90-18*

depicted as lover of the married women who herd cattle: the *gopis*

□ *Krishna as lover of Radha 117-86*

Mirabai

Noblewoman, chose marriage to Krishna, widowed, refused sati, became mendicant, very

famous poet and musician,

celebrated even today

Three Songs for Krishna:

stress on the physical beauty of the god

his posture as he plays the flute

both Krishna and Shiva often pictured dancing

□ *Dancing Shiva, bronze Dravidian, 12th c AD. U-29*

continuous dance.

Madam and Giridhara are both titles of Krishna

"Giridhara " refers to his deed in holding up the mountain of Govardhana as illustrated on page C-12, plate

II-5, protecting Brindavan from the jealous god Indra

second poem depicts love-longing as part of religious devotion

Manamohan again being a title of Krishna

She is identifying with Radha

Third poem:

human life (as opposed to an animal life) is the reward for good deeds in former lives

stresses brevity of life

Music

Music continuous in tradition, but no history exists

uses 22 note octave, complex melodies and rhythms, but no harmony

the tunes are not fixed

□ *A sitar player, at home, 20th c. 126-61*

Much emphasis on elaborate improvisation

Bhajans are devotional songs, mostly written in the 15th century, originally sung in temples or

public squares by *Bhaktas* (devotees)

later sung on the stage as entertainment

● *Mira Bhajan Raga Bhairavi,*

sung by Lakshmi Shankar from Ocora 558615 HM 90, Track 5 (play first 3:30 or so)

Text (sung in Hindi):

O Lord, please don't go;

I fall at your feet, please don't go.

Love and devotion are the right path,

Show me the way,

I have made a funeral pyre with sandalwood and incense,

*Please light it with your hand.
That pile has become a mount of ashes,
I beg you: smear your body with it.
Mira says: "My Krishna,
who held the mountain in your hand,
Light your light with mine
Make my soul merge with yours!"*

Dance:

Temple dancers

□ *Kathak dancer, 20th c. 126-77*

□ *Bharata natyam dancer (with traditional expression) 126-60*

Mother goddesses turned into consorts: Durga-Parvati made wife of Shiva

Paintings of major gods

□ *Shiva and Parvati with their sons, 1750 AD. 93-15*

□ *Shiva and family, Garhwal, c. 1800 AD. 78-10*

□ *Shiva as ascetic, Mandi, c. 1820 AD. 78-8*

Lakshmi wife of Vishnu

□ *Vishnu and Lakshmi enthroned, Basohli, c. 1700 AD. 78-7*

Very popular theme of combat against demons, from the *Ramayana*

□ *Rama routs demons, Kulu, c. 1700-1710. 78-4*

□ *(detail) 78-2*

□ *(detail) 78-3*

Paintings of Rama

□ *Rama hunting by moonlight, Kotah or Bundi, c. 1780 AD. 78-5*

□ *Rama and Sita (detail), Kangra, c. 1775-1780 AD. 78-6*

□ *Goddess Kali slaying demons 90-15*

Warning: next slides x-rated!

Kali, very popular goddess of death wearing necklace of skulls, because she can ward off evil spirits

□ *Kali Kali-NY-2*

□ *Kali beheaded Kali-beheaded-NY-3*

6th C BCE: many new religious ideas emerge, including Jainism

□ **Jainism:**

take no property from others

possess no property of one's own

be truthful

be celibate

severe penance and meditation

going naked

□ *Mahavira, "The Great Hero", Bhopal, 6th c BCE. U-13*

filter water, air

ideal: fasting to death

□ *Jain temple, Mt. Abu c. 9th-13th c AD. U-14*

□ *Dharana-Vihara, Jainism, mid 15th c. 124-97*

About the time Christianity was beginning, **Hinduism** went through a transformation:

Vishnu and Shiva made saviors between 500 BCE and 1000 CE, very popular to this day
c. 800 CE Shankara reabsorbed many faiths into Hinduism, including Buddhism

Buddha made an avatar of Vishnu

broad popular appeal drove out Buddhism eventually

□ **Religious architecture**

□ *Pallava temple at Mahabalipuram, 7th c AD. U-28³⁸ in south India, Dravidian style*

³⁸Mahabalipuram was a Pallava seaport to the south of Madras. The kingdoms of South India became increasingly important during the six post-Gupta centuries. Politically and culturally, South India was often untouched by the empires of North India and it developed its own way of living. The Pallavas were

Sculptured elephant reliefs.

- *Kampaharshvara Temple* 124-92
- *Khandariya Temple*, 11th c. 124-93
- *South torana of the Mashastupa at Sanchi*, 150 BC 124-87

Temples centers of civic life

- *Konark, the Sun Temple*, 13th c AD. U-30

on the Orrisan coast of India during the reign of Narasimhadeva (1238-64 AD.)

One of the largest temples in India

conceived as a sun-chariot with twelve decorated wheels ten feet in diameter.

- *village temple to Vishnu, Jitwarpur, Darbhanga Dist. modern.* 102-7

The architecture of this village temple to the god Vishnu, poised on the edge of a tank (reservoir) in Jitwarpur, Darbhanga District

indicative of the region's former wealth

Before entering the temple, villagers descend to the tank to wash their feet and teeth and to gargle, as they should anywhere in India prior to setting foot in an orthodox shrine.

- *Shiva Temple at Tirukalikundram, Hindu*, 13th-18th c. 125-03
- *Jambukeshvara Temple*, 13th-18th c. 125-05
- *The Great Hall, Salindheshvara Temple, Hindu* 15th c. 124-98
- *The southwest face of Govid Mahal, Hindu* 1605-27 125-09
- *Man Singh's palace: Ramparts & Hathi Pol, Hindu* 125-07
- *Man Singh's palace: the Western Court, Hindu* 15th c. 125-08

powerful rulers of South India in the 6th to 8th century. This rock-cut Pallava temple from Mahabalipuram city is among the earliest and finest examples of the Dravidian architectural style. These rock-cut temples contained many features associated with Buddhist cave shrines.

Lecture 14: Rome: History and Government

(Duiker 149–168, 172-178; Briens 90-94, , 104-106)

* Map Quiz on map in Duiker, p. 166

Questions about Duiker: What ways did the Romans find to give conquered states a stake in Rome's success? What leaders' life and death helped set the stage for the death of the Roman Republic? What were some of the achievements of Augustus? What were the three basic classes in Rome? What did Augustus do to try to correct Roman morals? What advantages did women have in Rome as compared to Classical Greece? What was the penalty if a slave killed his master, according to the passage from Tacitus? What does the expression "Bread and Circuses" refer to? What are some of the features of the public bath described by Lucian? Briefly describe the gladiatorial shows.

Questions about Lucretius: The Nature of Things: What sorts of fears is Lucretius trying to get people to overcome? Why does he insist that everything happens according to natural laws?

Question about Horace: "We All Must Die:" What typically Roman philosophical attitude is Horace trying to teach in this poem? What are some of the examples of inevitable loss that he uses in this poem?

Question about "Epitaph from the tomb of a Roman wife:" What seem to have been the qualities Romans prized in women?

Republic and Empire

The ideal of the republic vs. reality

Julius Caesar's conquest of Rome

Relationship with Greek culture

Lucretius: *The Nature of Things*

Rationalism

Horace: "We All Must Die"

Stoicism

Imperialism

Relationship of Rome to its colonies

Engineering & Architecture

Outstanding accomplishments

Pompeii

Illustration of a typical Roman city, story of its destruction

Traditional Roman Values:

Mos Majorum, gravitas, paterfamilias

Traditional Roman values:

Mos majorum: the custom of the ancestors, importance of tradition

fear of change

gravitas, seriousness

stress on the family, controlled by the paterfamilias

Republic and Empire

Empire preceded the republic

actual overthrow of Etruscan kings: Tarquins, in 5th century, beginning of

3rd C BCE 1st Punic War results in the overthrow of Carthage, conquest of Sicily, first non-Italian province

□ *map showing extent of ancient Greek and Roman empires E-63*

Roman Republic

ideal of the republic

ruled by two consuls elected annually

role of senate

Republic dominated by estate-owning *nobiles*, who restricted access to the Senate, monopolized

higher offices, always looking for sources of money, milked the state treasury

Next lower class: *equites* preferred stability

Common people, *plebs*, never had power

huge slave population, badly treated, often revolted
 Cæsar crosses Rubicon in 49 BCE, ending triumvirate

□ *Julius Caesar. Statue* 68-21

□ *Julius Caesar silver denarius* 68-3

Cæsar assumed power for life, though he rejected the title of king, paved the way for the emperors

used title *Imperator*, but only to imply commander-in-chief, ruled officially as dictator

“Suetonius Describes Cæsar’s Dictatorship” p. 147

Suetonius very negative, criticizes Caesar’s egotism, having his statue put among those of the gods, assumed many different offices, defeating their purpose

Let freedmen, Gauls into the Senate

Assassinated in 44 BCE by those seeking to restore the old order

Augustus brought an end to chaos caused by civil war

□ *Augustus Caesar. Statue* 68-22

□ *Augustus* 88-19

□ *Augustus. Statue as Pontifex* 68-1

posed as a republican, gradually gathered total power under the guise of restoring traditional liberties

449 BCE: Twelve Tables of Justinian: society of law

supposedly found in the marketplace, codified by Justinian 529 CE

first written Roman law:

inherited by Europe

imitative statuary, painting, dependence on Greek thought

Horace: “Captive Greece made captive her rude conqueror.”

Many protested, but Roman culture was overwhelmed with Hellenistic, providing a pathway for Christianity later

Dictatorship of later Caesars made a congenial atmosphere for **Stoicism**

Lucretius: *The Nature of Things*

Emphasis on rationalism

fear caused belief in gods

but in fact we see nothing created ex nihilo

everything is born of its kind

use to atomic theory

sees order in the universe, perhaps comforting in disorderly times among humans

After Augustus, a series of notoriously bad Emperors (list on p. 160)

One of the worst: Nero, 54-68 CE

later famous for having blamed the great fire of Rome on the Christians

Suetonius: “The Murder of Agrippina, at the Orders of Her Son, Nero”

Ghastly episode of Nero repeatedly trying to murder his seemingly indestructible mother.

Imperialism: a Roman way of life

□ *Roman Villa, Hammond*-175

□ *Palmyra, Syria, Roman rule c. A.D. 160* E-72

□ *Mosaic depicting Roman plantation life in North Africa.* E-70

□ *Roman temple, Douga ?* 29-1

□ *Roman amphitheater at El Djem, Tunisia.* E-66

□ *Aqueduct at Segovia, 128 arches in 800 m* 123-14

□ *Rural workers, Fresco from Trier, France, 3rd c.,* 123-16

□ *Hadrian’s wall, England, A.D. 100-200* 123-17

□ *Hadrian’s Villa, Tivoli, c. A.D.120* 123-12

aside from taxes and the cult of the Emperor, little central control; not like a modern bureaucratic state

local autonomy to large degree

Rome itself had over 1 million inhabitants

200,000 of the poorest lived on welfare

ruled absolutely by the Emperors, but they did their best to make it a pleasant place to live;

probably the most comfortable city in history up to that time

Many well-planned, clean, lively cities throughout the Empire

Outstanding engineering:

- *A stretch of Roman road at Ostia* 68-7
- outstanding road system, best until modern times
- *Roman wagon* 88-11
- famous water-works, brilliant engineering
- *Pont du Gard, 31-mile long aqueduct that supplied Nimes* 68-15
- arch developed in architecture, though now 3,000 years old
- *Roman aqueduct. Tunisia* 29-2
- *A Roman drain running beneath modern Bodengasse at Cologne* 68-9 , built to carry sewage and floodwater from the city into the Rhine
- *A street in Herculaneum showing lead pipes* 68-14
- baths: social role, see pp. 162
- *Public lavatories of Roman colony of Philippi* 68-16
- Standardized weights and measures, controls over merchants
- *Stone measuring block in market at Leptis Magna, Libya* 68-13
- Mostly used manpower
- *A treadmill crane being used to construct a temple.* 68-17
- Appreciation for elegant crats.
- *Roman glass* 88-7
- *Roman glass* 88-8
- *Roman glass* 88-10

Architecture

- *Rome. Aerial view* 107-8
- *Rome. Forum. General view.* 107-9
- *Rome. Forum. Reconstruction.* 107-10
- *Rome. The Forum Square (as it appears today)* 105-27
- *Rome. The Forum Square (reconstruction)* 105-28
- *Roman forum, seen through the arch of Septimus Severus* 59-17
- *Part of Forum Romanum showing Shrine of Vesta* 68-2
- *Rome. The House of Vestal Virgins (as it appears today)* 105-29
- *Rome. The House of Vestal Virgins (reconstruction)* 105-30
- *Rome. The Basilica of Maxentius (as it appears today)* 105-31
- *Rome. The Basilica of Maxentius (reconstruction)* 105-32
- *Rome. Colosseum (aerial view)* 107-11
- *Rome. Colosseum (interior)* 107-12
- *Rome. Colosseum (as it appears today)* 105-23
- *Rome. Colosseum (reconstruction)* 105-24
- *Rome. Colosseum (reconstruction)* 107-13
- **Views and Architecture menu**

Pompeii: the wealthy resort

79 CE, Vesuvius buries Pompeii and Herculaneum

- *Triangular forum and theater, Pompeii.* 60-2
- *The Theater, Pompeii (today).* 105-21
- *The Theater, Pompeii (reconstruction).* 105-22
- *Street scene, Pompeii, 79 AD.* 59-19
- *Pompeii and Mt. Vesuvius.* 107-6
- *Victim of Mt. Vesuvius eruption, 79 AD.* 107-7
- *The Lupanar, brothel in Pompeii, 79 AD.* 60-12
- *Street scene, Pompeii, 79 AD.* 60-20
- *House of the Vettii, atrium, Pompeii, 79 AD.* 107-2
- *House of the Vettii, peristyle, Pompeii, 79 AD.* 107-3
- *Sacred landscape, Pompeii, 79 AD.* 60-21
- *Sales counter of a Pompeiian thermopolium, 79 AD.* 60-4
- *Bread oven, Pompeii, 79 AD.* 60-22
- *Caldarium of the Forum Baths, Pompeii 79 AD.* 60-14
- *House of Menander, mural painting, Pompeii, 79 AD.* 60-8

Sculpture

- *Silver drinking cup with cupids riding centaurs, Pompeii 79 AD.* 60-13
- *Statue of Diana from elegant garden shrine, House VII, Pompeii 79 AD.* 60-1

- *Venus and Priapus, gilded marble, Pompeii 79 AD. 60-11*
- *Herm with the head of Faunus. 60-18*

Painting

- *Frieze of Apollo & Daphne, House of the Vettii, 79 AD. 107-1*
- *The "Domina", Villa del Misteri, Pompeii, 79 AD. 107-4*
- *Garden scene with Mars, mural painting, Pompeii, 79 AD. 60-7*
- *Venus in her shell, mural painting, Pompeii, 79 AD. 60-16*
- *Rehearsal for a Greek satyr play, Pompeii, 79 AD. 60-3*
- *Dionysiac Mysteries, wall painting, Pompeii, 79 AD. 60-10*
- *Still life, House of Julia Felix, Pompeii, 79 AD. 60-19*
- *Three pitchers and a chalice, blue glass, Pompeii, 79 AD. 60-9*

Tools and Instruments

- *Surgical instruments, bronze and iron, Pompeii, 79 Ad. 60-6*
- *Bronze wind instrument, Pompeii, 79 Ad. 60-5*
- *Sistrums and cymbals, Temple of Isis, Pompeii, 79 AD. 60-15*

Lecture 15: Rome: Cultural Achievements

Oct. 2 (15) Rome: Cultural Achievements (Duiker 168–166; Brians 95-103)

Questions about Duiker: What sort of influences did Greek civilization have on Roman civilization? What was Catullus' poetry like? When was the "Golden Age" of Latin literature? What is the subject of Virgil's *Aeneid*? Describe Ovid's *Metamorphoses*. Choose one of Ovid's recommendations from *The Art of Love* and give your opinion of it. What quality characterized Roman portrait sculpture? What were the main kinds of building projects that Roman engineering made possible?

Questions about Ovid, Propertius and , Juvenal: What are some of the moments in the story of Daedalus and Icarus that convey emotions? What evidence is there in Propertius' poem that Cynthia has good reason to be angry? What are the main characteristics of life in the city that the speaker objects to in Juvenal's *Satire on the City of Rome*? What customs of life in ancient Rome did you learn from reading this poem?

Lecture Topics

Literature

Ovid

Propertius

Juvenal

Sculpture

Other Art

Rome's Fall

Literature:

Golden age authors:

Catullus (c. 84-54 BCE) satire, passionate love poetry, deeply individual

□ *Virgil. Mosaic found at Sousse, Tunisia 93-19*

Virgil (70-19 BCE): *Eclagues* (pastoral poetry, *Georgics* (beauty of countryside), and *Aeneid*, after Homer, tribute to Rome

Horace: (65-), *Satires, Odes, Epistles*

Ovid (43 BCE-18 CE): *Metamorphoses, Art of Love*, exiled by Augustus

Ovid: *Apollo and Daphne*

□ Bernini: *Apollo and Daphne*

Tradition of gods loving mortals

Daphne flees to the woods, home of Diana

had resisted even her father's requests to marry and give him grandchildren

Apollo is fooled by his own oracles

"Run a little slower,

And I will run, I promise, a little slower. "

She escapes through prayer to the river god

Turned into a laurel tree

eternal symbol of poetry, the arts

She will agree to be patroness of the arts

Silver age authors:

Seneca (c. 4 BCE-65 CE), plays

Lucan: *Pharsalia* (civil war)

Petronius: *Satyricon*

Propertius (c. 50 BCE-16 CE) *QUALIS THESEA IACUIT CEDENTE CARINA . . .*

love poems, sensual witty, colloquial

vivid

dramatic

coming home later, adoring her

she wakes to berate his faithlessness

Juvenal (50- ? CE): satires

The Third Satire: Against the City of Rome

Very vivid picture of life in urban Rome

Narrated by a friend of Juvenal's who is moving to the countryside
 Noisy traffic at night because prohibited during the day
 "car" here refers to sedan chair or cart
 rich have superior means of transportation
 vignette of man killed by load of marble being dumped on him
 servants at home preparing dinner while he waits on the shore of the river Styx, penniless
 "flesh-scrapers" for scraping off excess oil
 dangers of the nighttime
 having to deal with a mean drunk who doesn't dare attack nobles
 but goes after the poor
 references to "praying-house with the Jewboys" indicates Roman popularity/unpopularity of
 Judaism
 robbers, burglars
 entire iron output being put into chains and manacles
 Rome happier when it had only one jailhouse
 time passing, eager to get off to country.
 I'll come back just to see you, hear your latest poems
Martial (CE 40-104): cynical

Epigrams

IV. viii

picture of a day: patron-client relationship

wrestling

rest in afternoon and read Martial

Tacitus (c. 55 CE-c. 116 CE): *Histories, Annals*

Apuleius: *Golden Ass* depicts influence of mystery religions

IV. xliv

poem on the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, burial of Pompeii, Herculaneum

natural forces worse than the gods

Sculpture:

- Capitoline Wolf, symbol of love* 68-6
- Trajan's column* 68-12
- Roman woman* 88-17
- bust of Trajan* Rome1
- bust of Roman boy of Neronian Period* Rome2
- bust of Livia* Rome3
- bust of Sabina, wife of Emperor Hadrian* Rome4
- bust of unknown old man* Rome5

Other Art:

- "the Music Lesson". Wall painting* 68-24
- Cithar player. Fresco-Stabia* 68-18
- The philosopher. Fresco* 68-19
- Young boy. Fayum, Egypt* 68-20
- Roman jewelry* 88-3
- Roman jewelry* 88-4
- Roman woman. Agrippina the Younger (mother of Nero)* 88-16

Rome's Fall

Army eventually dominated by offspring of peasants with no concern for maintaining the overall system. They supported Emperors who favored them

Rome's wealth built on agriculture, not manufacture or trade; never developed many factories (provinces produced more than the capitol), mines run on ruinous slave basis

Greed of Roman ruling class plus their lack of understanding how the system worked led to over-taxation which ruined the economy of the empire

people who produced, paid taxes impoverished

Nobles had few children; adopted outsiders who did not follow the old traditions

In late Rome, classes became rigidified into castes, impossible to develop new leadership, provide scope for advancement of talented commoners

importance of tradition

contrast Greeks and Romans

Lecture 16: Later Rome & The Rise of Christianity

(Duiker 168–166; Brians 95-103)

Questions about Duiker: What sort of influences did Greek civilization have on Roman civilization? What was Catullus' poetry like? When was the "Golden Age" of Latin literature? What is the subject of Virgil's Aeneid? Describe Ovid's Metamorphoses. Choose one of Ovid's recommendations from The Art of Love and give your opinion of it. What quality characterized Roman portrait sculpture? What were the main kinds of building projects that Roman engineering made possible?

Questions about Ovid, Propertius and , Juvenal: What are some of the moments in the story of Daedalus and Icarus that convey emotions? What evidence is there in Propertius' poem that Cynthia has good reason to be angry? What are the main characteristics of life in the city that the speaker objects to in Juvenal's Satire on the City of Rome? What customs of life in ancient Rome did you learn from reading this poem?

Lecture Topics

Literature

Ovid

Propertius

Juvenal

Sculpture

Other Art

Rome's Fall

Oct. 4 (16) Later Rome & the Rise of Christianity (Duiker 178-187; Brians optional: 122, required: 107-120)

* Library assignment, step 4, parts 1, 2, & 3 due

Questions about Duiker: What was the general Roman attitude toward other religions? What qualities made mystery religions popular? What religion celebrated the birth of a sun god around December 25? What were the opposing views of the Jewish Sadducees and Pharisees on life after death? Who were the Zealots? What were the central teachings of Jesus, as discussed in Duiker? Why did Jesus disappoint Jewish radicals? Why is Paul important? What did he teach about the nature and role of Christ? Why did the Romans view the Christians as harmful? What was the Emperor Constantine's biggest building project? How long did it take Christianity to spread widely in the Roman Empire? What qualities made it appealing? What is the importance of the Edict of Milan?

Questions about "Selections from the Christian Scriptures:" What is different about the passage from Isaiah and the passage as Matthew quotes it? What is the significance of this difference? In the story of the Baptism of Jesus, what is the meaning of the imagery of the grain and the chaff? What image is used to depict the Holy Spirit? In "A miracle based on faith" what is it that Jesus says has caused the woman to be healed? How does Matthew 5: 38-48 say Christians should treat their enemies? What kinds of people do the Beatitudes say are blessed? Compare the Golden Rule with Confucius' teaching in the Analects on p. 161. According to Matthew 7:13–23, which is easier, salvation or damnation? What is the attitude toward planning for the future expressed in the passage entitled "The ascetic ideal?" Compare the attitudes expressed in this passage to those expressed in Marcus Aurelius' Meditations. What do they have in common? What differs? What aspects of the account of the trial and crucifixion of Jesus seem to lessen the responsibility of the Romans for Jesus' death? Why would the story of the Last Supper have been more acceptable to non-Jews than to Jews? According to Romans 3:21–28, what makes all Christians equal? What arguments does Paul use against marriage? What does he say are reasons one should get married? In what way has the Catholic Church embraced the concept of celibacy? According to the last selection from Revelation, what will be different about the world after God comes to live with his peoples?

Question about Tacitus: What were the main accusations brought against the Christians?

Question about "The Apostles' Creed:" To what belief does the phrase "he descended into hell" refer? What is the future role of Jesus said to be?

Question about St. Augustine: "The Nature of Good and Evil;" Can you find any flaws in his argument that there is no contradiction between a perfectly good God and a universe containing evil?

Lecture Topics:

Jewish background of Christianity
 Jesus
 Paul
 Jewish reaction to Christianity
 Romans and Christians
 Early church architecture
 Dominance of Christianity

Questions about Selections from the Christian Scriptures: *What is different about the passage from Isaiah and the passage as Matthew quotes it? What causes the woman to be healed in Mark 5? How does Matthew 5 say Christians should treat their enemies? What kinds of people do the Beatitudes say are blessed? Which are not blessed? What attitude toward planning for the future is expressed in Matthew 6: 25-33? What is the role of Barabbas in the trial of Jesus? What does Jesus cry out on the cross in Matthew 27? Why might Jews who have been taught that the eating of blood is forbidden be scandalized by the speech in John 6? What is Paul's attitude toward marriage in the passages from 1 Corinthians? According to the last selection from Revelation, what will be different about the world after God comes to live with his peoples?*

Apocalyptic trend in Judaism

influence of Pharisees, fighting traditionalist Sadducees

greatest thinkers: Hillel and Shammai

nationalistic urges, zealots

Strong messianic hopes during 1st century

According to Josephus, various leaders, some with messianic qualities, emerged: Theudas,

Eleazar, anonymous "prophets" All suppressed by Romans

Eventually Bar Kochba the most successful

led revolt in 132 CE

John the Baptist one of these

Herod erected Roman eagle on temple, as he lay on his deathbed, young men tore it down

Jesus:

story of his miraculous birth in Bethlehem probably a later invention to fulfill prophecy

□ *Annunciation (Van Cleve) p31/b*

□ *Adoration of the Magi (Massys) p45/b*

John the Baptist

probably an independent figure, many of his followers switched to Jesus

an apocalyptic preacher, Kingdom of God at hand, adopting John's concept of immanence of the kingdom

Reading: **Matthew 3, contrast Isaiah 40: 1-5**

Christian use of Jewish Bible unpersuasive to Jews in Palestine because they used isolated

excerpts from the Septuagint, not the Hebrew Bible.

Passage in Isaiah probably meant to depict imminent return from Babylonian exile

flattening of the path back

In Matthew it is the prophet who is in the wilderness, not the road

Rejection of Jews as sole chosen people

Threats of fiery destruction

Stress on subordination of John to Christ

Blessing of Jesus as "Son", compared to David

Jesus presented first as a miracle-worker, stress on his identity in Mark

presented as a healer, expeller of demons

Mark 5: 25-34, involuntary miracle

helps inspire cult of relics in Middle Ages

stress on *faith*

□ *Christ preaching (Rembrandt) p 77/b*

rejects detailed imagery of Kingdom, it is to be wholly supernatural
 simplification of Judaism, prophetic themes of deeds over ritual

Matthew 5:38-48:

extreme ethic, taken seriously only by certain monastics and modern pacifists
 picks up on Jewish tradition of charity toward enemy, extends it
 emphasizes Charity, as had prophets (contrast Proverbs)
 “going the second mile” a sign of loyalty to Rome
 request for godlike love of all
 demand for *perfection*
 very much in Jewish tradition
 but rejected in its literal sense by Christians
 sometimes interpreted as an impossible standard meant to induce despair of salvation by works
 Theory of “interim ethic”: designed for the short time remaining before the end
 Much modified in practice to combination of resistance, judgment with love

Luke 6: 20-26

Luke’s version of the Beatitudes
 often thought to be earlier than Mark’s, who makes it “the poor *in spirit*,” “the hungry after *righteousness*”
 welcome message to poor, downtrodden.
 extends social prophets’ idea of praising the poor, cursing the rich

Matthew 6: 25-33

extreme rejection of wealth, planning, total trust in God
 inspires the monastic orders
 similarity to Buddhist tradition
 otherwise, literal meaning widely rejected
 Emphasis on decision, to become a believer or not
 Triumphal entry into Jerusalem, seizure of temple, driving out merchants and money-changers
 Hailed as the messiah (Christos)

Matthew 27: 15-54

overwhelming emphasis on trial and crucifixion in narratives
 iconography dominated by the stations of the cross
 Barabbas perhaps a popular zealot
 narrator bent on exculpating the Romans, blaming the Jews (“and your children”)
 Is tried, crucified
 resurrection story
 doctrine of substitutionary sacrifice
 □ *Christ’s torment (Rembrandt) p 90*
 radical reinterpretation of Messianic image, defeated, otherworldly king, mocked and tormented
 □ *Crucifixion (Velazquez) p53*
 miraculous signs, rather similar to those upon Caesar’s assassination: darkness at noon, dead bodies walk streets
 veil of the temple a sign of God terminating the Covenant
 Revelation: he is God’s son
 □ *Descent from the Cross (Rembrandt) p99*
 Christians claimed he rose from the dead, founded their theology on that claim

John 1: 1-5

John makes him coequal with God, in fact the creator of the universe: Logos

John 5: 25-30

foretells his resurrection, resurrection of the dead to judgment
 Christ subordinates himself to the Father, constant theme in John

John 6: 51-57

metaphors constant in John
 blood-drinking image shocking to orthodox Jews, familiar to Roman mystery religions
 Essential promise: eternal life

Paul/Saul, persecutor of Christians

- *Stephen’s Gate, Jerusalem E-80*
- *Conversion of Paul (Bernini) p79*

Jesus probably originally saw himself as a Jewish reformer;
 but Paul transformed the new faith into a universal one, directed at a wider audience

born among Jews of the Diaspora, in Tarsus (in Asia Minor), influence of Hellenistic culture:

soul/body split (spirit/flesh)

his letters earliest Christian documents

died under Nero

Romans 3: 21-28

classic definition of salvation by faith

tries to avoid condemning the law

but subordinates it to faith

“Christ Jesus, whom God put forward as a sacrifice of atonement by his blood, effective through faith”

robs Judaism of its basic rationale

Paul on women

1 Corinthians 7: 25-31, 36-40

deep unease about marriage

sees it as a solution for lust, but bringing about its own problems

never praises marriage as a good in itself

clearly endorses celibacy for those who can manage it

followed by the Church, some other believers

emphasis on the shortness of the time

attractive to those oppressed by Rome: freedom soon

1 Corinthians 17-26

extreme emphasis on resurrection

no notion of ethical religion valuable in itself

if Christ not raised, Christians to be pitied, contrast with Pascal’s wager

Revelation 4: 1-6

Spectacular image of the new Jerusalem descending from heaven, inspired by Jewish tradition,

inspires Abbot Suger to build first Gothic cathedral

Revelation 8: 10-11

wormwood=“chernobyl”

Revelation 20: 11-21:4

Triumphant vision of the conquest of death

book of judgment

lake of fire

new Jerusalem, divine marriage

eternal joy

Reasons for Jewish rejection of Christianity

Messiah to be human

sonship offensive doctrine, conflicting with monotheism

earth to be transformed at his coming

law to be fulfilled, not surpassed

immediate earthly immortality for all

writing of Christian scriptures:

□ *Papyrus fragment, Gospel of St. Matthew E-79*

Hellenization of early Christianity

Romans and Christians

attempt to distance Christianity from Jews, influence on gospels

Role of Mystery religions: Dionysus, Cybele, Isis

Unconquered sun 3rd century: feast day December 25

Mithras, preaching purity, self-discipline, compassion, excluded women

popular with army; Iranian in origin

Dualistic religions, culminating in 3rd century with Manicheanism, founded by Mani: light vs.

dark, solution of problem of evil

St. Augustine converted for a while

Struggle for power

Nero’s attempt to blame the great fire of Rome on Christians 64 CE

but most emperors protected Christians despite their unpopularity

□ *In Rome*

- *Lion prepares to devour a fallen gladiator, 4th c AD 117-35*
persecutions beginning in mid-third century, then lapsing into tolerance, climaxed in Great Persecution of 303-313 CE, under Diocletian perhaps 3,000 Christians martyred

- **Iconography**

- **Early Christian iconography**

- *"The Good shepherd", pre-Christian fresco & Romanized Christ, fresco 117-60x*
- *Christ and the Apostles, fresco, 4th c AD 117-46*
- *Militant Christ, Bishop's Palace, Ravenna, Italy 117-47*
- *Christ as Sun-God, mosaic P-19*
- *Christ in Majesty, painting, 4th c 117-59*
- *Baptism of Christ, Arian Baptistery in Ravenna c 500 P-22*
- *Crucifixion of Christ, Judas hanging from tree c 420 ADE 117-45*
- *Christian Orpheus with animals, 5th C, mosaic P-113*
- *grandmother bestowing love on a child 117-54*
- *Virgin Mary, statue, Ephesus, Turkey E-76*

- **Early church architecture**

- *Church carved from rock, Lalibela 28-16*
- *Monastery of St. Catherine, foot of Mt. Sinai, Egypt E-82*
- *Priest, Ethiopian Coptic Church 28-15*

in 323 Constantine reunited divided Roman Empire, later converted to Christianity, moved capitol to Constantinople, had his own son killed for rumored plot against him, baptized on deathbed

- **Early Christian Rulers**

- *Constantine the Great, bronze bust 117-61*
- *Christian Mausoleum, Church of Santa Costanza 4th c 117-48*

361 Julian the Apostate tries to revive classical religion, stripped Christian church of its privileges, but his successor, Jovian, reestablished Christianity
successive waves of invaders eat away at the Western Roman Empire until, by the end of the fifth century CE, nothing was left

Lecture 17: Early India

(Duiker 47-57, 66-68; Briens 139-140, 147-148)

* Map Quiz on map in Duiker, p. 65

Questions about Greaves: What is dharma? What were the traditional five major castes and what were their functions? What disadvantages were there in being an untouchable? Why did the caste system survive for so many centuries? What attitudes toward women are expressed in the Law of Manu? What evidence is there in the Arthashastra that war was considered a standard part of the king's duties?

Questions about The Arthashastra: What is one way in which Kautilya advises the king to spy on his subjects? What practical argument does Kautilya offer the king for supporting poor farmers? In what ways did caste affect the way slaves were to be treated?

Lecture topics:

Arians and Dravidians

Historical background

Caste system

Brahmans, Kshatriyas,

Vaishyas, Sudras

Hinduism

Major values

The Vedas

Magadhan states

Chandragupta Maurya and

Kautalya's Arthashastra

The Guptas

The golden age of Indian

classical culture

Impact of foreign contacts

Greek influence

□ *Geography & Agriculture*

□ *Map of India.* 1-8

□ *Indus valley plain, site of foundation civilization* 102-5

India always basically a village culture until the 20th century

□ *Village water wheel, Khajurao, 1978.* 28-10

□ *Aravalli Mountain region, wheat and vegetables, 102-8*

Note women at work

□ *Painting: bazaar leading to the Chitpore Road, 19th c.* 124-75

□ *India's largest camel market, 20th c.* 126-55

□ *Pavilion on the banks of the Jumna, across from Taj Mahal* 126-65

□ *Rajasthani villager, 20th c.* 126-56

□ *Young Rajasthani dervish & a Rajput, 20th c.* 126-58.126-71

□ *14-year-old Rajput girl, & Young woman in traditional dress, 20th c.* 126-63.126-69

General outline of Indian history:

c. 3000-1500 BCE Indus civilization

c. 1500-500 BCE Aryan invasions

c. 500 BC-AD 647 Age of empires

647-1206 Hindu principalities and Muslim (Turkic) incursions

c. 712 Arab conquest of Sind (present.day SE Pakistan)

1206-1526 Delhi sultanate

1526-1707 The Great Mughals

Aryan-Dravidian synthesis

Aryans an invading people from Central Asia (perhaps modern Uzbekistan) coming in two waves in the 2nd millennium, initiating a dark age

Did not bring civilization, but made it possible by breaking down isolation of villages

Body of Aryan languages includes Sanskrit, Greek, Latin and all its romance derivatives (Spanish, French, Italian, Romanian, etc.), also Teutonic (German, English, Swedish, etc.) and Slavic (Russian, Polish, etc.)

The name Iran comes from Aryan

Iranians worshipped gods like Indra, Varuna, Mitra, etc., until they were swept away by Zoroaster in the late 6th century

Darius I of Persia called himself an Aryan

Caste system very ancient

probably result of Aryan invasion

Development of **caste** and varnasrama-dharma (class/life duties), origins and consequences

Caste: group of people who will eat with one another and intermarry

origins unclear

Theoretical 4 castes:

Brahmans: pray

Brahmans=priests

□ **History Menu**

□ *Brahmins from Bengal. U-6*

Kshatriyas: fight

Kshatriya=warrior/nobles

□ *The warrior caste, led by the king. U-7*

Vaishya=peasant/tradesmen

□ *Vaishya, merchant caste. U-8*

Shudra=servants

(no illustration)

Castes never really organized this way, always many more castes

Basic principles:

ceremonial purity

rank in society (everyone could look down on someone)

unique customs, traditions, preserved, resistance to homogenization

reincarnation provided hope

Existence of low-caste sudras eliminated need for slavery

Loyalty to caste reduced importance of empires, kingdoms, made states fragile

Newcomers easily incorporated

Brahmans stressed the importance of precise ritual, exalting their own role

Upanishads react to this by stressing otherworldliness, asceticism, mysticism; reject multitude of gods, also reject ritual sacrifice tradition

The Brahmans incorporate this way of life in their system by reserving it for the final stage of life

When these two traditions merge, the result is **Hinduism** (next time)

The **Vedas**, the oldest literature in India, talk about the Aryans as the people who worshipped the gods

Oldest: *Rigveda*

Perhaps the earlier parts date from 1500-1200 BCE

Principal Vedic god, Agni, the god of fire

Much detail on ritual sacrifice of astonishing variety:

Highest ranking sacrifices: man, bull, stallion

Vedic Hymns; ritual; cosmic control and communion with cosmic source

rote memorization by Brahmans, tendency to freeze Sanskrit, eventually to become the

language of educated upper class

c. 850 BCE, a battle took place which became legendary, like the Trojan War, resulting in the

Mahabharata, which portrays the war as world-spanning

found its final form during Gupta period

3 1/2 times as long as the Christian Bible

originally a lament to the defeat, but eventually changed to a somewhat ironic song of victory

each episode prefaced by Vedic hymn

Brahmans who chanted these hymns molded the tradition, many stories added, frame story of King Janamejaya III added dealing with an elaborate ritual sacrifice: the battles then became episodes narrated within the framework of a religious poem
 Most important addition: the **Bhagavad Gita**, a discourse of Krishna delivered just before the fighting
 quite late, perhaps 3rd C CE, reflects feudal values in emphasizing loyalty and duty

Magadhan states, rigorous centralized rule, small states consolidated

Greek influence by way of Seleucid contacts

Greaves mentions Chandragupta Maurya met Alexander

guided by the *Arthashastra* by Chanakya or Kautalya, a brahman minister of the king

Chandragupta Maurya (founder of Maurya dynasty) at the end of the 4th C BCE

title means "the science of material gain"

passage reprinted on p. 55 of Greaves

urged the maintenance of power with no regard for morality

much reliance on spies, enormous variety and number

engaged in widespread land-clearing and development

large bureaucracy

large tracts owned by the king, peasant held land directly from him

not really a feudal system because of no layers of nobility

life in these crown villages rigidly controlled

centralized production of goods: food, lumber, oil, etc.

a strong cash economy based on silver coins

few slaves, and the status was not inherited

army of half a million men by 300 BCE

deliberate breaking down of tribal groups to incorporate them into the kingdom

Patna the largest of these cities, perhaps largest in the world

Ashoka (c. 272-232 BCE) , greatest emperor of this period, to be discussed under Buddhism

Gupta kings began in 4th C CE, consolidation of many small kingdoms through conquest, built a considerable empire including most of India, parts of surrounding territories as well

□ *gold stater coin, issued by King Kumaragupta I. U-21*

considered classical age of India

constructed a feudal system, lords collecting taxes for the king

lords served their masters in wartime, supplying soldiers

but largely a time of peace, little stress on government

a time of peace and prosperity, considered the golden age of India

□ *Detail from a painting of a tiger hunt, 15th-16th c. 126-83*

Dharma Shastras compiled defining caste regulations in great detail,

prescribing proper caste behavior as the path to improved reincarnation

Sanskrit revived as a literary language

final form of *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana*

invention of decimal notation

so-called "Arabic" numbers emerged in India by 270 CE, greatly facilitating calculation; but

was not widely applied until centuries later

6th century BCE: emergence of Buddhism, challenge to tradition

Impact of foreign contacts

Greece:

great art influence in Buddhist sculpture

See *Standing Buddha*, Gandhara-school, influenced by Greco-Roman style, p. 207

note also *The Buddha's Nirvana* on p. 205, notes pointing out that the meotional reaction of the

bystandards to the Buddha's death is influenced by Roman relief technique

Not much on literature

astronomy but not geometry

no influence of Greek logic

Lecture 18: Hinduism

(Duiker 57-61, 68-73; Brians optional: 125-130, required: 131-140)

Questions about Duiker: What are the main goals of ascetic meditation in Hinduism? Explain the relationship between Brahman and Atman. How does karma relate to dharma? What compensations did the concept of reincarnation provide for those lower on the ladder of life? Explain the meaning conveyed by the sculpture of Siva depicted in your book. Choose one of the sayings from the Mahabharata and comment on it. What is the subject of the Ramayana? What is a stupa?

Questions about Sanskrit Verse from Ancient India: In what ways is Kama like Cupid? What images are associated with the idea of the rainy season in the Sanskrit verse? What does the poetry have to say about poverty?

Questions about "Love Songs to Krishna:" How could you interpret some of the lines in the first poem in religious terms? What different emotions are expressed in the second poem? What functions do you think such a poem as the third one might play in a polygamous society? Does it express women's feelings, or teach them how they should feel?

Question about the Bhagavad Gita: How is Krishna's claim that "the impermanent has no reality" supposed to help Arjuna?

Questions about Kalidasa's The Recognition of Sakuntala: In what ways are Sakuntala and the King compared to objects or phenomena in nature? What evidence is there that the gods have destined this meeting between the two?

Lecture topics:

Ritual

Meditation, sacrifice, dietary laws

Roles of women, sati

Basic concepts

Syncretism

Terms: atman, samsara, karma, moksha, puja, dharma, maya

Hindu themes in the arts

Literature

The Mahabharata

Bhagavad Gita

Ramayana

Classical Sanskrit courtly literature

Kalidasa: Shakuntala

Jayadeva: Gita-Govinda

Mirabai: songs to Krishna

Music

Jainism

Major beliefs and practices.

Sikhism

Major beliefs and practices.

Temple Architecture

Questions about the text: *What is the main subject of the Bhagavadgita? What is dharma? What is karma? How does karma affect reincarnation? Why does belief in reincarnation lead to vegetarianism? Who are the following: Shiva, Hanuman, Krishna, and Kali? What caste contains the exclusive keepers and reciters of rituals. How do Hindu attitudes toward death differ from those of Christians and Muslim?*

Questions about Sanskrit Verse from Ancient India: *What qualities does the Buddha have in "Hymn to the Buddha?" What images are associated with the idea of the rainy season in the Sanskrit verse? What does the poetry have to say about poverty?*

Hinduism a conflation of many beliefs; many earlier totemic gods made into incarnations of Vishnu

imagery filled with esoteric symbolism, extremely complex

On the other hand, the basic goal is extremely simple, to overcome the world of illusion and seek reincarnation at a higher level

□ *Yoga position. U-9*

meditation an important tool

veneration of cattle: uses of milk, dung

□ *Rice harvest festival, south India. U-11*

tendency toward vegetarianism

later conflicts between Muslims who eat beef and Hindus who abhor the practice

Women seen as inferior beings in a sense, but having a chance to be reincarnated as men if they play their roles well

Tradition of *sati*, widow voluntarily throwing herself on funeral pyre

□ *Sati (suttee), immolation of widows. V-40*

Outlawed for a couple of centuries now

widowhood a very unfortunate state, even today

made women care for their husband's health very energetically

Syncretism incorporated people into the larger culture by recognizing the validity of their gods

Basic concepts of Hinduism (on p. C-9, after p. 192):

atman: the immortal part of each human being, enmeshed in existence, but not ultimately of it
maya The world of illusion

samsara: unending becoming and change, natural existence

dharma Duty

karma: doctrine that every act has results; bad acts lead to bad consequences, etc; but also all action leads to continued *samsara*. Ultimate goal the cessation of action, transcendence of *samsara*

Moksha: the ultimate release from *samsara*, which may be obtained through knowledge, action, or devotion (*puja*—temple worship)

□ *Sacred tank at Shravanabelagola, Hindu 5-3th c. 124-86*

□ *Detail of a temple-front in Benares, the Holy City 126-96*

□ *Riverfront in Benares, 20th c. 126-97*

□ *The famous steps leading to the Ganges River in Benares 126-98*

Warning: next slide is X-rated!

note stress on variety of paths to the same goal

choose a favorite deity to worship: but all worship leads to the same end

1 million gods or one

ideal of asceticism, not followed by all but very influential

Hindu themes in literature, art, etc.

Sanskrit drama:

themes from Vedas

theme of separated lovers

much dance and chant

heroes speak Sanskrit, women and servants Prakrit

most plays lasted all night

earliest sophisticated literary dramas presented by Buddhist monasteries:

stories of the conversion of heroes, or the story of the Buddha himself

most famous playwright: Kalidasa, probably wrote for the Gupta court of Chandragupta II

wrote great mythical poems: "The Cloud Messenger," "The Lineage of

Raghu," *Kumarasambhava*

most famous play: *Recognition of Shakuntala*, based on a story from the Mahabharata, king

cannot remember his lover

another famous playwright: Bhavabhuti, perhaps 1st half of 8th century

Emperor Harsha wrote and acted in plays, as did other nobles until the Muslim conquest

Another famous play: *Mricchakatika* "The Little Clay Cart":

villainous governor pursues, then strangles the heroine, accuses the hero of her murder; she is revived, the hero rescued just before execution

Panchatantra : popular animal tales, translated into Syriac and Arabic, travelled to West
 Last great work musical drama by Jayadeva *Gita-Govinda*, about mystical union of Krishna with Radha

Warning: next slide is x-rated!

□ *Wall sculpture, Konark temples ("Black Pagoda"). U-31*

Erotic temple sculptures reflect tradition of sexual union as metaphor for spiritual union

Sanskrit poetry: write notes on first page

Krishna the most popular god, many-faceted, inconsistent

□ *Krishna playing the flute. U-3*

presented in the Rig-Veda as a villain, later became a hero

picture of Krishna as a warrior in the *Mahabharata*

□ *Krishna (left) and Prince Arjuna, Mahabharata, 17th AD. 82-15*

protected cattle against Indra

killed by an arrow in his heel, like Achilles

by Kama, the god of love, compare with Eros/ Amor/ Cupid

cult of Krishna replaced that of Indra, who is depicted as his adversary

had 16,108 wives

□ *Krishna and the gopis, c. 1720 AD. 90-18*

depicted as lover of the married women who herd cattle: the *gopis*

□ *Krishna as lover of Radha 117-86*

Mirabai

Noblewoman, chose marriage to Krishna, widowed, refused sati, became mendicant, very

famous poet and musician,

celebrated even today

Three Songs for Krishna:

stress on the physical beauty of the god

his posture as he plays the flute

both Krishna and Shiva often pictured dancing

□ *Dancing Shiva, bronze Dravidian, 12th c AD. U-29*

continuous dance.

Madam and Giridhara are both titles of Krishna

"Giridhara " refers to his deed in holding up the mountain of Govardhana as illustrated on page C-12, plate

II-5, protecting Brindavan from the jealous god Indra

second poem depicts love-longing as part of religious devotion

Manamohan again being a title of Krishna

She is identifying with Radha

Third poem:

human life (as opposed to an animal life) is the reward for good deeds in former lives

stresses brevity of life

Music

Music continuous in tradition, but no history exists

uses 22 note octave, complex melodies and rhythms, but no harmony

the tunes are not fixed

□ *A sitar player, at home, 20th c. 126-61*

Much emphasis on elaborate improvisation

Bhajans are devotional songs, mostly written in the 15th century, originally sung in temples or

public squares by *Bhaktas* (devotees)

later sung on the stage as entertainment

• *Mira Bhajan Raga Bhairavi,*

sung by Lakshmi Shankar from Ocora 558615 HM 90, Track 5 (play first 3:30 or so)

Text (sung in Hindi):

O Lord, please don't go;

I fall at your feet, please don't go.

Love and devotion are the right path,

Show me the way,

I have made a funeral pyre with sandalwood and incense,

*Please light it with your hand.
That pile has become a mount of ashes,
I beg you: smear your body with it.
Mira says: "My Krishna,
who held the mountain in your hand,
Light your light with mine
Make my soul merge with yours!"*

Dance:

Temple dancers discussed in text

- *Kalbelia dancer in the palace at Samod, 20th c. 126-62*
- *Kalbelia dancers applying their makeup, 20th c. 126-66"*
- *Kathak dancer, 20th c. 126-77*
- *Bharata natyam dancer (with traditional expression) 126-60*

Mother goddesses turned into consorts: Durga-Parvati made wife of Shiva

Paintings of major gods

- *Holy family (Shiva, Parvati & Nandi), c. 1770 AD. 78-9*
- *Holy family, water color, 1725 AD. 90-14*
- *Shiva and Parvati with their sons, 1750 AD. 93-15*
- *Shiva and family, Garhwal, c. 1800 AD. 78-10*
- *Dance and music for Shiva and Parvati, watercolor, 1820 AD. 90-16*
- *Shiva as ascetic, Mandi, c. 1820 Ad. 78-8*

Lakshmi wife of Vishnu

- *Vishnu and Lakshmi enthroned, Basohli, c. 1700 AD. 78-7*

Very popular theme of combat against demons, from the *Ramayana*

- *Rama routs demons, Kulu, c. 1700-1710. 78-4*
- *(detail) 78-2*
- *(detail) 78-3*

Paintings of Rama

- *Rama hunting by moonlight, Kotah or Bundi, c. 1780 AD. 78-5*
- *Rama and Sita (detail), Kangra, c. 1775-1780 AD. 78-6*
- *Goddess Kali slaying demons 90-15*

Warning: next slides x-rated!

Kali, very popular goddess of death wearing necklace of skulls, because she can ward off evil spirits

- *Kali Kali-NY-2*
- *Kali beheaded Kali-beheaded-NY-3*

6th C BCE: many new religious ideas emerge, including Jainism

□ **Jainism:**

take no property from others
possess no property of one's own
be truthful
be celibate

severe penance and meditation
going naked

- *Mahavira, "The Great Hero", Bhopal, 6th c BCE. U-13*
filter water, air
ideal: fasting to death
- *Jain temple, Mt. Abu c. 9th-13th c AD. U-14*
- *Dharana-Vihara, Jainism, mid 15th c. 124-97*

About the time Christianity was beginning, **Hinduism** went through a transformation:

Vishnu and Shiva made saviors between 500 BCE and 1000 CE, very popular to this day
c. 800 CE Shankara reabsorbed many faiths into Hinduism, including Buddhism
Buddha made an avatar of Vishnu
broad popular appeal drove out Buddhism eventually

□ **Religious architecture**

□ *Pallava temple at Mahabalipuram, 7th c AD. U-28*³⁹ in south India, Dravidian style
Sculptured elephant reliefs.

□ *Kampaharesvara Temple 124-92*

□ *Khandariya Temple, 11th c. 124-93*

□ *South torana of the Mashastupa at Sanchi, 150 BC 124-87*

Temples centers of civic life

□ *Konark, the Sun Temple, 13th c AD. U-30*

on the Orrisan coast of India during the reign of Narasimhadeva (1238-64 AD.)

One of the largest temples in India

conceived as a sun-chariot with twelve decorated wheels ten feet in diameter.

□ *village temple to Vishnu, Jitwarpur, Darbhanga Dist. modern. 102-7*

The architecture of this village temple to the god Vishnu, poised on the edge of a tank (reservoir)
in Jitwarpur, Darbhanga District

indicative of the region's former wealth

Before entering the temple, villagers descend to the tank to wash their feet and teeth and to
gargle, as they should anywhere in India prior to setting foot in an orthodox shrine.

□ *Shiva Temple at Tirukalikundram, Hindu, 13th-18th c. 125-03*

□ *Jambukeshvara Temple, 13th-18th c. 125-05*

□ *The Great Hall, Salindheshvara Temple, Hindu 15th c. 124-98*

□ *The southwest face of Govid Mahal, Hindu 1605-27 125-09*

□ *Man Singh's palace: Ramparts & Hathi Pol, Hindu 125-07*

□ *Man Singh's palace: the Western Court, Hindu 15th c. 125-08*

³⁹Mahabalipuram was a Pallava seaport to the south of Madras. The kingdoms of South India became increasingly important during the six post-Gupta centuries. Politically and culturally, South India was often untouched by the empires of North India and it developed its own way of living. The Pallavas were powerful rulers of South India in the 6th to 8th century. This rock-cut Pallava temple from Mahabalipuram city is among the earliest and finest examples of the Dravidian architectural style. These rock-cut temples contained many features associated with Buddhist cave shrines.

Lecture 19: India: Origins and Development of Buddhism

(Duiker 61–66; Briens 145-151)

* Revised library projects due

Questions about Duiker: Who was Siddhartha Gautama, and why was he famous? What, according to Siddhartha, is the cause of human suffering? What are the Four Noble Truths? How does Buddhism differ from Hinduism? What two extremes Siddhartha Gautama urged his followers to avoid in the sermon at Benares? In what ways is Jainism more extreme than Buddhism?

Questions about the Buddha's First Sermon: How does the Buddha think that pain can be avoided? What is the relation between enlightenment and rebirth?

Question about the inscriptions of Ashoka Maurya: What exception does the king make in resolving to rule in peace? What was his attitude toward other religions?

Question about the "Pure Land Sutra:" What are the main distinctive beliefs of Mahayana Buddhism reflected in this sutra?

Lecture topics:

Life of the Buddha

The story of his enlightenment

Teachings of the Buddha

The Four Noble Truths

The Eightfold Path

Nature of monasticism

Buddhism in India

The career of Ashoka

Major developments in Mahayana

Buddhism

Buddhist Art

Challenge of the **Buddha**: religious, philosophical, social, existential

□ *Standing Buddha, Govindnagar, 434 AD. 77-13*

□ *(detail) 77-15*

Denies Brahman claim to exclusive access to liberation

According to legends, the bodhisattva dwelling in the Heaven of the Blessed, chooses his father (Shuddhodana) and mother (Maya), descends into her womb miraculously (his parents had not had sex for some time), is born painlessly from her side while she grasps a tree, free of pollution caused by human sexuality, femaleness

In the womb the child is nourished by a drop of elixir from an open lotus

Maya dies seven days after his birth, ascends into Heaven of the Blessed

Gautama Siddhartha, the Buddha, part of a simple tribe, little influenced by Hinduism perhaps born 483 BCE, but this is also given as the date of his death by some married, had son

later legends that he was born a prince, lived lavishly

protected from suffering, he encounters old man, sick man, dead man, and monk, learns the truth of this world

broke with this life immediately after the birth of his son, age 29

at age 29, left home, went on 6-year quest, going from teacher to teacher

becomes known as Shakyamuni (The Silent One), joined by 5 disciples

practices extreme asceticism, ultimately rejects it

Just before his enlightenment, tempted by Mara, challenging him with hellish hosts; but to no

avail "The flames of hell became wholesome breezes of perfume and the angry thunderbolts were changed into lotus blossoms. As the rays of the sun drown the darkness of the world, so he who perseveres in his search will find truth and the truth will enlighten him."

Finally found enlightenment under a pipal or bo tree (tree becomes his symbol)

at first rejected by his own disciples as having abandoned perfect asceticism

wandered 45 years preaching

disciple Ananda supposedly recorded his discourses

died 79

rejected ritual, brahman pretensions, stress devotion to duty

urged benign, generous rule on the part of princes
 Buddhism is "The Middle Way" between self-indulgence and extreme asceticism
 See "*The 'Turning of the Wheel of the Dharma': Basic Teachings of the Buddha*", p. 54
 rejection of sensual indulgence and self-mortification both

Four Noble Truths

1. All existence is suffering (*Dukkha*)
2. There is a cause for this suffering=desire
3. The cause may be brought to an end by the cessation of desire, attainment of *nirvana*
4. There is a discipline which can bring this suffering to an end, the eight-fold path

The Eightfold Path (abbreviated in text, different terminology, order):

1. Proper vision: world filled with suffering caused by desire, greed, self-seeking
2. Proper aims: don't increase wealth and power at others' expense, don't lose self in sensuality, love others fully and increase their happiness
3. Proper speech: avoid lies, slander, chatter, quarrels
4. Proper action: avoid killing, theft, adultery, and other bodily sins
5. Proper livelihood: don't earn your living in a way that harms society: selling alcohol, butcher, etc.
6. Correct mental exercise: avoid evil thoughts, generate good ones, carry out good thoughts
7. Correct awareness: be aware that the body is made of unclean substances, examine sensations of pleasure and pain, functioning of the mind, meditate on evils that come from attachment to flesh and mind, and on methods to change
8. Proper meditation

Fire Sermon

preached to Brahman fire-worshipping ascetics:
 "Everything O Jatalas is burning. The eye is burning, thoughts are burning, all the senses are burning. They are burning with the fire of lust. There is anger, there is ignorance, there is hatred and as long as the fire finds inflammable things upon which it can feed, so long will it burn, and there will be birth and death, decay, grief, lamentation, suffering, despair and sorrow. Considering this the disciple of Truth will see the four Truths and walk in the Noble Eightfold Path. He will divest himself of passion and become free. He will be delivered from selfishness and attain the blessed state of Nirvana."
 Preached selflessness; aim: the destruction of the ego

Distinction between monks and laity
 Monks sworn to poverty, asceticism, wandering

□ *Buddhist priests, Delhi. 77-20*

Buddha wary of women (says a religion of men will last 1,000 years, but one which includes women will last only 500), but does accept nuns

A rich merchant ashamed of his costly clothing is assured that enlightenment is inner: a monk in rags may be worldly, a prince covered with jewels enlightened, if he feels no attachment to his wealth

Buddha refused to answer questions about the existence of the soul

dies at age 80 Legend: when his funeral pyre was lit, sun and moon stopped shining, earth quaked, shaking trees and showering the ground with flowers

accepted theory of reincarnation

rebirth dependent on karma

ultimate goal: liberation by annihilation: Nirvana

weakness: original Buddhism provided no rituals for ordinary life

followers blame elaboration of later doctrine, but in fact this is what was to make Buddhism successful elsewhere

Ashoka came to the throne c. 270 BCE (grandson of Chandragupta)

□ *Map of Asoka's empire, c. 273-232. U-19*

legend says he killed his half-brothers to gain power, ruled ruthlessly for eight years

conquered most of India except for the southern tip
 War in which 100,000 men were killed and 150,000 deported,
 he converted to Buddhism (often compared to conversion of Constantine to Christianity)
 says he regrets the conquest of Kalinga because of the suffering he caused
 refers to himself as “the Beloved of the Gods”

□ *Lion capital of Emperor Asoka. U-18*

Picture in Greaves, p. 46

Promoted Buddhism, but did not try to suppress other religions, gave donations to many groups

Asoka’s slogan: “Whatever exertion I make, I strive only to discharge the debt that I owe to all living creatures.”

Striking contrast with ideas of the *Arthashastra*

Many public works: hospitals for humans and animals, wells, orchards, resting places on main routes

though he was a vegetarian and protected certain animals, animal slaughter was permitted, including that of various kinds of cattle

Ban on the burning of forests

granted certain rights to prisoners

Boasted that after his conversion he used his army only for parades and public ceremonies

Built many stupas

□ *Buddhist Stupa at the Deer Park, Sarnath, 6th c BCE. U-16*

Site of the Buddha’s first sermon, large monastery built here, later forgotten

sent out Buddhist missionaries to Ceylon, Central Asia, probably China

in last paragraph from Thirteenth Rock edict, refers to contacts with Antiochus (Seleucid), Ptolemy, etc.

Elaborate architecture in wood. A story tells how Chinese pilgrims visiting Patna in 400 CE were so impressed by the ruins of Ashoka’s palace that they assumed it had been built by supernatural powers

Empire disintegrated upon his death

□ *The White Tara*

Development of Buddhist goddess, the “White Tara”

has seven eyes

very popular in Tibet and Nepal

also fierce female warrior figures like Dakini

influence of Hellenistic art on sculpture

Ajanta cave paintings

monastery near Calcutta, in south

□ *Ajanta caves, Andhra Pradesh, 2nd c BCE. U-25*

□ *Monks’ cells, Ajanta Caves. 77-5*

□ *Temptation of Buddha, Ajanta Caves. 77-4*

□ *Buddha’s Parinirvana, Ajanta Caves. 77-3*

□ *Bodhisattva, painting, Ajanta Cave 1. U-26*

□ *1000 Buddhas Shrine, antechamber, Ajanta. 77-7*

□ *Sea Cows, hall ceiling, Ajanta Caves. 77-9*

iron mining, Indian steel for swords an old tradition

no other real kings in India at this time, only wild tribes

some later kings invented religious cults to collect money for the state treasury

Later:

no effort to maintain a common law: tribal and caste traditions took over

learning degenerated after Ashoka’s time

sense of history, unity lost for fifteen centuries

kings reigned, but were paid little attention in the villages

c. 630 CE a report of a Chinese pilgrim⁴⁰ describes an elaborate Buddhist monastery at Nalanda: 10,000 monks studying religious texts, grammar, medicine, mathematics, supported by more than 100 villages

⁴⁰Hsiuan-tsang

learning rewarded by status and power, lived in luxurious surroundings
contrast with simple ascetic ideal

great increase in emphasis on miracles, which had been rejected by Buddha

At first images of the Buddha avoided: wheel, footprints

□ *Adoration of Buddha's alms bowl, Nagajunakonda, 3rd c AD. 77-18*

Through Greek influence, images of the Buddha become common

Greeks brought Egyptian gods, Horus, Isis and Serapis

Isis became Hariti, a wicked goddess converted by Buddha,

in China she became Kuan-Yin, god/ goddess of mercy;

Kuan-Yin seated in Maharajalila, glazed sancai stoneware, 13-14th CE, China

14-11

in Japan Kwannon, often depicted holding the child-god Horus; votive candles burned before her
and models of parts of the human body needing healing (cf. Virgin cult)

Mahayana (greater vehicle) **Buddhism**, adopting many features of other faiths, became the
dominant form, scornful of more traditional **Hinayana** (lesser vehicle) Buddhism, of which the
mainstream is **Theravada** Buddhism

incorporated many other hindu gods

Buddha himself deified

tales of Buddha's previous incarnations (jataka) were told

Pure Land Buddhism: very influential in China, Japan

Amitabha presides over the Pure Land (Sukhavati), a paradise for the faithful

The Buddha slowly earned the merit to attain his status, acquired so much good Karma that he
can save all the world who believe in him and recite the formula "reverence be to Amitabha"

Cf. Christian doctrine of grace

Tantric Buddhism: late development, important in Tibet, China

Emphasis on magic

Sexual symbolism, temples

Mantra: formula (om mani padme hum: O the jewel in the lotus), sufficient to bring liberation

□ *Mudra (hand poses). 90-13*

Mudras: hand signs

Mandala: cosmic diagram of the gods

□ *Dvarpala, keepers of the Koor (entrance of the Pagoda) Buddhist 127-03*

□ *Main Buddhist shrine at Anuradhapura 127-04*

□ *Bahu temple, specimen of medieval ornate architecture 127-05*

Many Buddhist kings conducted wars—for instance Ghengiz Khan (Temujin); but no Buddhist
king ever killed or crusaded to glorify or spread Buddhism

Buddhism finally suppressed by Muslims

An early persecution was the campaign of King Harsha of Kashmir (1089-1101) who collected all
metal images, had them defiled by the urine and feces of leprous beggars, then had them

melted down to finance his wars

only four images spared

Lecture 20: Chou, Ch'in & Han Dynasties

(Duiker 82-107; Brians 164, 168-174)

Questions about Duiker: What does it mean to say that the concept of the mandate of Heaven is double-edged? How does the book of Mencius say peasants should be treated? What were Confucius' views on Heaven and the gods? In what way is the concept of Dao like the Hindu concept of dharma? What are the two key elements of Confucianism discussed by Duiker? What were the main views of the legalists? How is Daoism (Taoism) different from Confucianism? How did Daoism influence Chinese art? What were some of the main achievements of Qin Shi Haungdi? Why did Li Su recommend the burning of certain books? What was the attitude of the Qin dynasty toward merchants and private business enterprises? What system was established in the Han dynasty for choosing bureaucrats? What important things were invented during the Han Dynasty? What were traditional Chinese attitudes toward women? How did the Chinese solve the problem of communicating among the various languages spoken in various regions?

Questions about Confucius' Analects: What are the main values taught by Confucius? What are the main characteristics of a gentleman? Which does he say is more important for an orderly state: food, weapons, or a government that one can trust? How did he reply to questions about sacrifice and the ghosts of the dead?

Questions about the Ta-Hsüeh: How does this reading emphasize the traditional Confucian value of the importance of knowledge?

Questions about Han Fei Tzu: What attitude does Han Fei express toward the common people? What kinds of stern measures does he suggest should be enacted for their own good?

Questions about Ban Zhao's "Lessons for Women:" On what one subject does Ban Zhao insist on the rights of women? Does she hold a romantic view of marriage? Explain your answer.

Question about "Examples of Filial Piety:" Which do you think is the most extreme of these examples? Why?

Lecture topics:

Chou Dynasty

Period of chaos, classical age

Ch'in Dynasty

Confucianism vs. Legalism

Confucius: major ideas

The stereotype of legalism

The First Emperor

Ch'in Shih Huang-ti: major accomplishments, crimes

Buddhism

Buddhism's reaction to Taoism

Major period of Buddhist art: T'ang Dynasty

Han Dynasty

Major period of stability

Trade

With Central Asia, Mediterranean

Science & Technology

Seismograph, compass, paper

Empress Wu's reputation

Questions about the text: *In what important ways has China's civilization been more continuous than that of the West? What is the origin of the name "China?" What were the major achievements of the First Ch'in Emperor? What was his attitude toward Legalism? Toward Confucianism? Describe briefly the guards of the First Emperor's tomb. According to traditional Chinese history, what sort of emperors rule during the late period of a Dynasty? What does Fu Hsiian have to say about the position of women? Why was Confucianism eventually accepted as the best philosophy for creating good government? What was the Silk Road? Where did it go? Northern and southern Chinese do not speak the same language; how were they able to communicate? What important inventions did the Chinese discover during the Han Dynasty? What were the main concerns of Neo-Taoism?*

What advantages did Buddhism have over Taoism in China? Were Buddhist monasteries for men only? What is the subject of the novel Monkey? How did Buddhism in China differ from Buddhism in India? What were the main differences between the Roman Empire and the Han Empire?

Mythical origins⁴¹

Ancestor worship:⁴²

□ *Satellite photo, east Asia China.aerial*

note snow on mountainous regions

□ *map, physical characteristics of China P-05*

clearly shows mountains, northern and coastal plains

□ *map, agricultural regions of China P-04*

note restricted areas of growth, wheat in north

population greatest in agricultural regions

□ *Map: China under the Shang and Chou Dynasties Map-4.1*

refugees spread Chinese civilization

Chou were conquerors from the West who overthrew the Chang (Shang) 1028 BCE (actually took about 20 years)⁴³

large empire extending between Huang Ho (Yellow) and Yangtze Rivers

efficient government of northern China

kings were also priests

no monumental temples as in other civilizations

□ *Map, E Chou, late Spring & Autumn Period, c. 500 BC ChouDynastySA*

771 barbarian attack led to end of imperial line and a series of princely rivalries and wars; the

period of the **warring states** (403-221 BCE), also known as Middle and Late Chou

many more cities developed

⁴¹ system of dikes, irrigation, terraced fields, attributed to ancient culture heroes

Emergence of civilization sometimes depicted as a struggle between a hero and a monster: The Yellow Emperor Huang-ti and the monster Ch'ih-yu, which had a bull's head on a serpent's body. Ch'ih-yu tried to prevent the sun from climbing into the sky, thus plunging earth into perpetual darkness. Ch'ih-yu introduced weapons into the world.

The Yellow Emperor battled him with armies of animals, including a great Winged Dragon, Ying-lung. Final weapon: created his daughter Pa, Goddess of the drought, destroyed Ch'ih-yu. Pa was then banished to the desert areas.

Huang Ti also given credit for inventing rites, music, calendar, clothes, hairdressing, constructing first temples

Many different myths about the creation of various geographical features, often involving dragons

creation seen as the imposing of order on the world

various narratives put together into a pseudo-history called the Shu Ching after the 8th C BCE

Culture heroes:

Fu-hsi: discovered the eight trigrams

his sister Nü-kua, originated rites of marriage

Shen-nung: invented plow, agriculture

Some human sacrifice in early civilization

⁴²strong family orientation, kinship ties

ancestor worship far more uniform, prevalent, and important than the worship of the gods

two parts of soul: p'o remains with body, hun ascends to Heaven, keeping its rank. The way to heaven is difficult, prayers help one get past dangers

if the p'o is not fed, it suffers, and becomes a hungry ghost: kuei

later an underworld kingdom of the dead evolved.

obligation to revere ancestors to get their favor, avoid their curses: mainly among nobles

with time the ancestors become less powerful, finally lose all power

Emperors' souls stronger, longer-lasting

early Chinese considered themselves center of the earth (square, covered with a domed sky), the sole civilized people surrounded by barbarians

⁴³early (western) Chou: 1028-771, ruled in Shensim near modern Sian

increased literacy

despite the chaos of the period, it was greatly productive, classical age
lack of orthodoxy perhaps allowed new developments.

Chou ended human sacrifice

written laws

development of market economy, money

tightly controlled economy

fertilizer development, irrigation

the traction plow developed

Chou bronzes

□ *bronze bell Eastern Zhou, 6th c BC 96-10*

□ *winged guardian animal, E. Zhou, 4th c BC 96-22*

□ *bronze lion, late Zhou or early Han 94-25*

iron begins to replace bronze in common tools and weapons

new ideas in science

classical literature stems from this period, including the *Book of Odes*, used by Confucius (8th-7th C. BCE)⁴⁴

subjects: courtship & marriage, love affairs, miserable life of soldiers, popular myths and legends. Use of rhyme throughout, not used in West until over ten centuries later

many people memorized passages, quoted them for all purposes

concept of **mandate of Heaven** (T'ien-ming) begins now

supreme deity selected Emperor as Son of Heaven, so long as he behaved piously

monarch expected to perform miracles, like bringing rain

all power derived from emperor

Yin-yang concept developed; reconciliation of **opposites**

Warring states environment undermined Mandate of Heaven doctrine.

Legalists repudiated traditional rites

Confucius (K'ung Ch'iu, Master K'ung) (c. 551-479 BCE)

□ *portrait rubbing of Confucius-Kong fuzi, 551-479 BC P-37*

□ *Confucius 75-12*

from the Ming Dynasty (A.D. 1368-1644)

□ *trad site tomb of Confucius, Shandong, P-38*

□ *entrance to Confucius' tomb, Shandong prov 75-6*

famous and influential only after his death, in the Han Dynasty

didn't present his ideas as original, which was in fact true

self-control

ideas addressed to nobles, rulers

respect superiors, expect obedience from inferiors

nobility not necessarily hereditary: education led to advancement

refused to speculate about the spiritual realm, though he participated in sacrifices to his ancestors and the gods (cf. Socrates)⁴⁵

Analects (Lu-ii) Confucius' sayings collected

doctrine of moderation in a disorderly, dangerous world

be good, wise, brave, always pursue virtue

filial piety: devotion to parents and other family members:

"In serving his parents, a son may gently remonstrate with them. When he sees that they are not inclined to listen to him, he should resume an attitude of reverence and not abandon his effort to serve them. He may feel worried, but does not complain."

essential virtue: *jen* (pronounced "ren")=humanity, never clearly defined

"I am not one who was born with knowledge; I love ancient [teaching] and earnestly seek it."

"What you do not like when done to yourself do not to others"

"With coarse rice to eat, with water to drink, and with a bent arm for a pillow, there is still joy.

Wealth and honor obtained through unrighteousness are but floating clouds to me."

"It is man that can make the Way great, and not the Way that can make man great."

Mencius 2nd part of 4th C BCE, developed Confucianism

⁴⁴ most prominent persons from the Chou period are made into fictional heroes

⁴⁵Falsely said to have arranged the Five Classics which were the basis of all later study

- Mencius or Mengzi, human benevolence 370-290 BC P-49
- influenced by Taoism, insists that human nature is good. 4 innate virtues: altruism, justice, religious sentiment, knowledge of good and evil. Emphasis on good government—now famous but had little influence on main tradition
- scholar-bureaucrats serving the emperor 75-27
- Ch'in (Qin) dynasty 256-205 BCE**
- Ch'in [family name] Shih [the first] Huang-ti [emperor] pronounced: chin sher hwang-dee
- Huangdi, the Yellow Emperor, last of 3 Sovereigns P-11
- 13 years old when he began his reign in 247 BCE, twelve years later he had conquered all nearby states, only reigned 14 years
- Map of China's unification under Qin (328-221 BC) Unification. Map forty provinces with governors appointed by the emperor
- uniform coins (round, square hole, like all following), weights, measures
- highways built, all leading to his capital, Xianyang near today's Sian (Xian)
- standardized length of cart axles so all could use same ruts
- collected various forms of writing, standardized script (xiao zhuan—lesser seal)
- had Great Wall built, linking former walls (though current Great Wall is 1500 years later)
- Great Wall of China 75-2
- Zhengguan Terrace (portion of the Great Wall) 125-24
- if a work team did not arrive on time, whole team put to death
- led to a peasant revolt in 209 BCE
- poem by T'ang Dynasty poet Li Po
- Battle at regional wall, Chou Dynasty 120-36. text
- lavish capital, 140 palaces
- First emperor, burning of books Burning Books
- except 1 copy each, 213 BC
- Burnt Books Detail
- attacked by many Confucian scholars, he arrested 400 of them, had them buried alive
- imposed high taxes
- stereotype in Chinese history: first emperor of a dynasty good, last bad
- radically reorganized China dividing it up into provinces and prefectures in a way that lasted until modern times
- centralized imperial administration
- Three parts: civil, military, censorial
- prescribed uniform script
- invention of paper
- iron technology
- seismograph
- public granaries
- network of roads
- Pagoda gate at Dujiangyan, Szechwan PJM-305
- canals & dikes, corvée labor
- Li Bing, engineer of irrigation project, Temple, Szechwan Li Bing
- Called Li Ping in Greaves, discussed on pp. 78-79
- Chengdu Plain irrigation, title Dujiangyan
- died 210, civil war broke out,
- His tomb discovered 1974
- Burial mound of Qin Shi Huangdi Huashi-2
- royal tomb, Qin dyn, Shangxi prov 73-6
- supposedly took 700,000 conscripts 36 years to build
- terracotta army, excavation, Qin Shi Huangdi 75-28
- Overview of excavation, first Emperor's tomb PJM-211.212
- weapons looted in the ancient past
- Heads of generals, tomb of first Emperor Huashi-11.9
- 7,500 terra-cotta warriors, each figure individually shaped of coiled clay (pictures on p. 214)
- Two terracotta warriors in armor 96-2.73-9
- chariots, tomb of Qin Shi Huangdi 73-7
- Three warriors in armor with horses Huashi-5

- *Bronze 4-horse chariot Huashi-1*
- *charioteer, tomb of Qin Shi Huangdi, Shanxi prov 14-6*
- *jade burial suit, W. Han, 2nd c BC 14-14*
- *kneeling lady, tomb, Shensi prov, Qin hynasty 94-1*
- *stoneware jar, Qin Dynasty, 221-06 BC 73-13*
- *square "hu" bronze ritual vessel, 3rd-2nd c BC 14-12*

Buddhism

Despite legends, no real evidence that Buddhism spread to China during Asoka's reign, early entry into China legendary story of Emperor Ming (CE 58-75), had a vision of the Buddha, sent envoys to India to bring back sacred texts, becomes elaborated into a complex myth however, Buddhism was already in China at this time

It probably entered somewhat earlier, about the same time as the origins of Christianity early Chinese Buddhism, influenced by Taoism, emphasized indestructibility of the soul through various incarnations, in stark contrast to classic Indian Buddhism

breathing exercises borrowed from Taoism; much mixing of Taoism and Buddhism, so that Buddhism came to be seen as a sect of Taoism

monkish begging foreign to China, soon abandoned by Buddhists

prohibition against killing

virtues: suppression passions and desires, be charitable, compassionate, generous, concentrate energies

Just as Christianity had appeal during collapse of Roman Empire, Buddhism appealed now

By end of Han dynasty, Buddhism became more self-conscious, separated itself from Taoism, rejected Taoist claim that Lao-tzu had gone to India to become the Buddha

Taoists used nationalism to argue against Buddhism during the Ch'in (Qin) Dynasty in the south

Ho Ch'eng-t'ien (370-447 CE): "The Chinese were by nature good and gentle, embracing benevolence and righteousness, hence the Chinese sages Chou-kung and Confucius taught them to practice their nature. The Indians on the other hand were by nature hard and unbending, indulging in the pleasures of the senses, and surly. Therefore, the Buddha had to specify the five monastic rules to restrain them."

Sometimes persecution

At the end of the Han dynasty, the powerful harem eunuchs purged and slaughtered the Confucianists

Buddhist art from India transformed Chinese art at end of Han Dynasty, c. 220 CE

Tatars, founders of Northern Wei Dynasty in 386 CE, Buddhists, take religion with them as they conquer northern China.

Early T'ang emperors also strong Buddhists, revive missions to India

T'ang era prosperous, stable, arts flourish

strong Confucianists, yet tolerant of other religions

- *Siddhartha begins his journey, 1st c. AD 125-21*
 - *The Buddha preaching on the vulture peak*⁴⁶ R-13
 - *Vairocana Buddha. Lungmen Ming Dynasty, 73-14*
- 6th-7th C caves at Lung Men, approx 100,000 images of the Buddha
- *Seated Buddha. Stone. H. 31 in. 96-4 96-18*
 - ***Buddha from Yungang rock temple, Shanxi 5th c BC Q-39***

Kuan Yin, female Bodhisattva

- ***Figure of Guanyin seated in Maharajalila 14-11***⁴⁷
- ***Guanyin***⁴⁸ R-57

⁴⁶ a rare painting in ink and color on silk from the Tang period, preserved for centuries in a sealed cave at Dunhuang in far western Gansu province. Dunhuang, a gateway to China on the silk road, was both an early center of Chinese Buddhism and one of its most crucial historical repositories. BM Tang

⁴⁷. Glazed Sancai stoneware. H.51 cm. Yuan, 13th-14th century

⁴⁸(Kuan-yin, the Buddhist god/goddess of mercy) of the Water Moon, Northern Song/Tangut, ink and color on silk. After approximately the mid-Tang, institutional Buddhism held much less appeal for the Chinese intelligentsia and upper classes. In Song society and afterwards, Buddhism was increasingly appropriated by native traditions, most obviously Neo-Confucianism, and progressively weakened. Men of quality now rejected the Buddhist priesthood for themselves or their sons, and once-great temples fell into disrepair. Buddhism among the peasant masses tended to fuse with Daoist and folk-religious elements into an almost undifferentiated popular religion. This scroll, dated to 968 A.D., is said to have come from the

□ *Kuan Yin. Gilded bronze, Sung dynasty, Song, 74-8*

□ *Lohan: Buddhist Saint 74-13*⁴⁹

Chinese vs Buddhist world views

objected to otherworldliness: Confucianism refused to speculate about the afterlife, emphasized duty in this world

Buddhist individualism, monasticism seen as anti-social, anti-governmental, anti-family

□ *Buddha with disciple having his head shaved 4-500 BC 91-4*

Confucian view: mandate of heaven inevitable, beyond human control

Buddhist view: one's behavior influences the future through one's *karma*

Chinese cited wicked prospering, good suffering to counter Buddhism, like Job's arguments, Ecclesiastes; Buddhists answered that justice was served in subsequent incarnations

Han dynasty established in 202 BCE, lasted for next 418 years

⁵⁰

□ *map, expansion of empire during Han dynasty Q-09*

under the Han, society became stabilized and unified, Confucianism reasserted its influence

Founding of the Han Empire and the Institutionalization of Confucianism

Han Dynasty established 202 BCE, ended CE 220

□ *"flying horse," tomb at Leitai, E Han dyn 94-29*

built on a new landowning class

□ *an official's carriage, Leitai tomb, E Han dynasty, 94-28*

During the Han period the Silk Road developed (beginning in 106 BCE), connecting China with the Mediterranean

□ *kneeling camel, silk road, northern Qi, c. 570 BC 96-36*

□ *Yi vessel and wine cup, lacquer, W. Han, c 168 BC 96-25*

□ *wine container, gold & silver inlay, W Han, 2nd c BC 14-15*

silk imported into Rome so much Roman gold sent east to pay for Chinese silk that Tiberius banned the wearing of silk to stop the trade imbalance

In return, the Chinese received luxury goods like glassware from the Mediterranean region

More importantly, horses from Central Asia

Shipping linked Red Sea and India, China

Trade also brought exchange of diseases, plagues

□ *Smallpox 91-12*⁵¹

□ *Zhang Heng Q-20*⁵²

inventor of first seismograph, picture in Greaves, p. 86

□ *compass 91-8*

Confucianism constantly reinterpreted, texts given imaginative readings

Confucius worshipped

Han Empire began to break down, new barbarian invasions, led to uncertain times

end of second century BCE:

Peasant revolts in 18 CE and 184 CE put down, generals take over, carve up the Han Empire into three kingdoms. It is during this period that Buddhism becomes fully established

Dunhuang Buddhist complex, which at that time was controlled by the Tangut people, for whom Buddhism was still the dominant religion. NC Cross-reference: A slide of a Buddhist scroll painting of the Song period is located at U 24. Northern Song, Sung

⁴⁹Yuan Dynasty, 1271-1368,

⁵⁰Pan Chao, woman co-author of orthodox history of the earlier Han (Ch'ien Han-shu)

⁵¹ An illustration from a Chinese book shows a form of smallpox. The Chinese practiced a form of immunization against smallpox centuries before similar developments in the west.

⁵² (Zhang Heng), a brilliant mathematician, astronomer, and geographer of the Eastern Han. Zhang, who lived from 78-139 A.D., is credited with inventing the first seismograph. He also designed, for astronomical observations, a unique armillary sphere with a system of water-powered gears which caused the globe to revolve on its axis at the rate of one revolution per day. Zhang, an early proponent of the idea that space is infinite, is further identified with a range of astronomical discoveries, such as the elucidation of eclipses. CP, November, 1983 Eastern Han, 132

Lecture 21: China: Sui, T'ang, & Sung Dynasties

(Duiker 367-381, 389-392, Brians optional: 165-167)

Questions about Duiker: *What needs did Buddhism fill in China? Why is Xuan Zang famous? Why is the T'ang city of Chang'an famous? What are some of the luxuries of Chang'an described by Du Fu? How were government officials selected? What aspects of the system prevented it from truly providing equal opportunity to all? What important technological developments occurred during the T'ang Dynasty? What was the traditional Confucian attitude toward the family? Why is Empress Wu famous? What qualities distinguish the following types of Buddhism: Chan, Pure land, and Tantrism? What Buddhist beliefs conflicted with Confucian teachings? What were the sources of Neo-Confucianism? Why did China not develop an industrial revolution like Europe's?*

Questions about Lao Tzu: *According to the Tao Te Ching, what is the key to creating good order?*

Lecture topics:

Taoism

Lao-tzu: Tao Te Ching
Search for immortality
Interest in science
Influence on Confucianism

Sui Dynasty

Reunification

T'ang Dynasty

Art

Major subjects
Typical pottery style

Gunpowder

Printing

Origins and uses

Other technological achievements

Sung Dynasty

Famous for art, poetry

Ch'an Buddhism

Radical simplification, influence on art

Taoism developed as a response to Buddhism, emphasizing the mysteries neglected by Confucianism

Philosophical Taoism:

Lao-Tzu, author of *Tao-Te-Ching (The Way and Its Power)*

□ philosopher Laozi, Daoism, Spring and Autumn period P-40

□ "Former Taoist Sages". 96-6⁵³

mysticism based on identification with nature: tao

private, personal opposed to social emphasis of Confucianism

Religious Taoism only vaguely connected with Philosophical

goal: physical immortality by preventing the elements of the body from dispersing, recognizes no soul

attention to body and spirit: diet, breathing exercises, meditation

drank mercuric sulfide to create an immortal body

opposed the eating of cereal grains which nourish evil maggots that destroy the body

breathing important, air essential element

creation the result of the mixing of breaths,

one of the gods created humanity, brought it to life with the winds of breath over a long period of time

later developed into belief in gods and spirits helping one gain immortality

gods and spirits found within oneself: concept of micro/macrocosm

the body becomes light, can fly; the adept "pretends" to die and flies away to a celestial sphere

leaves behind a sword or stick which looks like a body

goal: health and long life, magical powers (e.g. flight)

⁵³ Silk hanging scroll. H. 46 in. W. 24 in., Ming Dynasty, ca. 1460,

the two complemented each other

Taoist influence on art, portrayals of the cosmic mountain, cloud scrolls and dragons

Confucianism reorganized under Taoist and other influences: in Han Dynasty

1. belief in heaven or a personal god watching over human conduct
2. Man the noblest creature, favored by heaven
3. Good rewarded, evil punished
4. Good deeds cause propitious omens, evil deeds, warnings and penalties
5. Influence of prediction through astrology

Most important scholar: Tung Chung-shu (179-104 BCE)

rationalist reaction: Wang Ch'ung (27-100 CE)

China reunified 589 CE by **Sui Dynasty**

quickly replaced by the **T'ang** (618-907)

□ *Tang.map*

□ **Founder of the Tang dynasty Li Yuan (566-635, reigned 618-626) R-6⁵⁴**

□ **Li Shimin (Li Shih-min, 600-649, known posthumously as Tang Taizong (T'ai-tsung), R-7**

55

Empress Wu Zetian, r. 624-705

□ *Empress Wu R-10⁵⁶*

had her late husband's mistress' son poisoned-along with all her female rivals

had mistress killed: cut off her hands and feet, gouged out her eyes, burned her ears,

gave her a potion to make her dumb, threw her into a cesspit, and invited visitors to view the "human pig"

she ruled seven years as a regent for her son, murdered him, replaced him with a

younger son

□ *Qian Ling Tombs, Title slide PJM-303*

□ *Qian Ling Tombs, AvenueUpDown*

□ *Qian Ling Tombs, looking up steps PJM-313*

□ *Stone statues of courtiers and emissaries w/ title, QianLingTomb*

Peasants later mutilated her tomb guardian statues, thinking them evil demons who caused drought

□ *Qian Ling Tombs, boy resting under stone horse PJM-317*

□ *Tomb of Princess Yong Tai, title slide & murals, YongTaiTomb*

□ *Yong Tai Tombs, mural, bird catching cicada, ThreeLadies*

□ **Yong Tai Tombs, PoloPlayers**

□ **Emperor Ming-huang's Journey to Shu 14-3⁵⁷**

□ *Vase & Tartar on horseback w/colored glazes, Tang 73-17.73-19*

Great flowering of art first half of 8th Century CE

pottery figurines. particularly horses

gold and silver metalwork, often influenced by Persian art

polychrome glaze

⁵⁴, also known by his posthumous title Tang Gaozu (T'ang Kao-tsu). Li Yuan, a high Sui official, headed one of several powerful rebel regimes which fought to succeed the Sui. The Tang, secure in their northwestern bastion and led by brilliant generals, including Li Yuan's sons, eliminated large-scale opposition to their rule by 624, but regions of northeastern China suffered heavily in the struggle and had not fully recovered by the next century. The Tang dynasty was a golden age of the Chinese empire, a period of military expansion (early in the dynasty), general economic prosperity, open cosmopolitan society, and brilliant literary and artistic flowering. Portraits Tang

⁵⁵whose rule from 626-649 is considered the high point of the early Tang. The second son of Tang founder Li Yuan and an effective general during the Tang pacification of eastern China, he seized the throne in a coup d'etat in which his brothers were murdered and his father forced to abdicate. Li Shimin was deeply involved in the internal administration of the empire, but he also relied upon an excellent group of ministers to consolidate the highly centralized Tang government. In the military sphere, he ended the Turkish threat against north China and launched a series of campaigns designed to re-secure control over Central Asian trade routes and bring the Tibetan and Korean regions under Chinese suzerainty. NPMT Tang

⁵⁶, or Wu Zhao (Chao), who in 690 A.D. assumed the imperial throne, . Portraits

⁵⁷Wall scroll- . Color and ink on silk. 56x81 cm. Tang Dynasty,

- 3-color glaze, camel w/ silk and supplies & horse R-22.PJM-325⁵⁸
- Famin-Si, glass vase from Middle East PJM-178
- **Li tsan-Hua: Tartars on Horseback. (Detail). 10th century, Tang, T'ang, 74-9**
- **Court ladies playing music 73-21**
- Famin-Si, green glazed bowl, precursor to Ming porcelain PJM-179
- Famin-Si, white gold flowers PJM-192
- Famin-Si, pottery and silver pagodas for "relics" PJM-174.176
- Famin-Si, crystal coffins for relics PJM-185
- Xian Mosque, entrance, gate, Arabic writing, XianMosque

Ancient community of Muslims in Xian

errors in Arabic writing

group took Muslim texts as gifts

- Tang architecture, roof corner const. & decoration PJM-320

- **Final examination in the presence of the emperor R-29⁵⁹**

Exams on the classics necessary to get official appointments

Created common outlook among officials

Poor people able to succeed

Dynastic decline and cultural growth in the late T'ang: the civil service system

status of women and footbinding (justified by Chu Hsi as a means of keeping women in their place)

Neo-Confucianism: elaborate reinterpretation of the classics, begins now

Story of gunpowder:

originally fire arrows used world wide, often using petroleum derived from natural seepage

distilling petroleum produced naphtha, probably "Greek fire"

used by Byzantium against Arab attack in the late 7th century

projected by flame-throwing pumps

technique made its way to China through Arab merchants

by 1,000 CE flame-thrower pumps used in Chinese armies

Taoist alchemists seeking elixir of life stumbled on "fire drug" c. 850-900 CE, warned against it

Used first as an igniter for Greek fire about 920

Then on fire arrows

Gunpowder flamethrower in bamboo tube

projectiles added: sand broken porcelain, even human feces and other toxic substances

by 1100 bamboo bombs

more powerful cast-iron shells used against invading Mongols, but although the battle was

famous and the Mongols feared the new weapon, the Chinese lost the battle

finally used as a propellant to send out balls and arrows, in bamboo, then metal.

c. 1290 eight-pound bronze cannon (one excavated)

Europeans seized on gunpowder between 1270 and 1310

Not a success in China because there were no castles or armored cavalry to use it against, as in the West

Ultimately used by Western nations to subdue China

Sung (907-1279):

⁵⁸Chinese tricolor earthenwares such as this were also exported in great numbers to West Asia during the Tang. This camel, carrying provisions of chicken, rabbit, and mutton along with its valuable silk bolts, evokes the long journey ahead over the silk roads linking China with India and the Mediterranean world. Reliance upon the camel as a means of transport along China's northern trade routes into Central Asia continued into modern times. BSS Tang

⁵⁹, mid 9th century. In the Sui, the Han emphasis on Confucian tradition and the Han examination system had been restored. The complicated, centralized Tang administration likewise depended upon the examination system to produce cultivated and reliable bureaucrats. Replacement of hereditary privilege through examinations proceeded very slowly, however, and successful candidates accounted only for some 10% of Tang officials. But the system did produce a core intellectual elite and was the true beginning of the civil service meritocracy considered one of the greatest achievements of Chinese civilization. Illustration after a Chinese print, in *Voyageurs Anciens et Moderne*, by Edouard Charton (Paris, 1863), mid 9th c., T'ang, Tang,

- Sung Menu
- *Map*
- *A scene from the bustling Northern Song capital, Kaifeng; R-42*⁶⁰
- *"enjoying the zither," attributed to emperor Song Huizong 74-10*
- *Chang Hsuan: Ladies ironing silk. Copy by Sung emperor Hui Tsung. T'ang Dynasty, 73-16*
- Printing from blocks
 - *earliest extant paper money & composite crossbow R-41.R-40*
 first used to print money⁶¹
 (known to Marco Polo and other Medieval European writers)
 not widely used for books at first
 books began in China in 9th century CE, earliest existing is a Buddhist sacred text (*Diamond Sutra*) of 868 CE
 - *block printing of the Diamond Sutra R-12*⁶²
 great expansion of book printing in 10th century, to Persia by 1294 CE Ts'ai Lun, developed papermaking
 Confucian classics printed 932-953 CE
 spread to Arabic world when some papermakers were captured by Arabs in 751 CE, then spread to Europe through Spain in 12th century CE
 possible sources of European knowledge of printing:
 - playing cards
 - printed textiles
 moveable type invented by an artisan named Pi Sheng between 1041 and 1049 CE, but not much used in China
 Gutenberg Bible c. 1456, first European book printed from movable type
Other technological achievements (Joseph Needham, source):
 matches, distilled liquors, hot air balloons 200 BCE
 deep drilling for natural gas: 100 BCE
 Iron plow, efficient harness for agriculture, the stirrup: 3rd C CE
 grid maps 4th C BC
 chain drive, crank wheels, before 900 CE
 mechanical clock driven by water wheel, 8th C CE
Medicine
 understood circulation of the blood 200 BCE
 Deficiency diseases: 300 CE
 - *Smallpox 91-12"*
 Inoculation against smallpox by 1000 CE

⁶⁰detail from a Qing copy of a famous scroll, The Qingming Festival on the River, by Zhang Zeduan (Chang Tse-tuan, late 11th - early 12th c.). Song commercial vitality was directly dependent upon highly developed inland water transportation, and Kaifeng's position at the head of the Grand Canal, the principal north-south artery, gave the capital its direct link to the burgeoning economy of the southeast. Its open position on the north China plain, however, was not easily defensible, and Kaifeng declined as a national communications center after the Jin conquest of 1127. NPMT Song, Sung

⁶¹The earliest extant paper money printed by wood block, Northern Song. The use of paper to represent money probably originated in the early 9th century and by the Northern Song a true system of paper currency had emerged, reflective of China's "commercial revolution," or "medieval economic revolution," of the late Tang through the Song. During this era, China became more productive, commercialized, monetized, urbanized, and literate. Underpinning this commercial revolution were fundamental changes in human geography and demography. Intensive development of the Yangzi valley led to a dramatic increase in agricultural production, a new hierarchy of regional and national markets formed, and China's population roughly doubled, to some 100-140 million. Zhongguo Huobi Shi (A History of Chinese Currency), by Peng Xinwei (Shanghai, 1958)

⁶², dated 868 A.D., believed to be the oldest known authentically dated printed book. During the Tang, Buddhism was invigorated by constant travel between India and China on the part of foreign and Chinese monks. Translation projects, aided by printing (a Chinese invention known from the late 8th century) and imperial sponsorship, also led to greater Chinese sophistication regarding the metaphysical subtleties of the Mahayana tradition. After the mid-8th century, when the links with India were largely severed, Chinese Buddhism was already becoming a more independent, indigenous religion, as reflected, for example, in the Chan (Ch'an; Zen in Japanese), Jingtu (Ching-t'u or Pure Land), and Hua Yan (Hua Yen) sects. BM Tang

Lecture 22: Chinese Poetry

(Duiker 107-111, 392-403, Brians 175-179)

Questions about Duiker: What is the subject of the poem from the Book of Songs? What Han invention stimulated the development of Chinese literature? What T'ang invention made it more readily available? What is the theme of Li Bo's (Li Po's) poem, "Drinking Alone in Moonlight?" What were the main themes of Chinese poetry? Why is Chinese poetry closely related to music? How does the poetry of Du Fu (Tu Fu) differ from that of Li Bo? How is Daoist influence reflected in the painting on p. 399? What was the attitude of Chinese painters toward color?

Questions about Chinese Poetry: In "Banquet at the Tso Family Manor" what makes Tu Fu suddenly homesick? In the first poem by Li Po, what is his solution to the sorrows of life? In the second poem of Li Po, what has happened during the night? In what way is the third poem of Li Po similar to the one by Tu Fu? What problem does the charcoal seller in Po Chü-i's poem have to deal with? What criticism does he make of Lao-tzü? In Fu Hsüan's poem, what are said to be the disadvantages of being born female? In Mei Yao Ch'en's poem, what is his attitude toward his dead wife? In Su Tung-p'o's poem, what is his attitude toward the bureaucracy?

Lecture topics:

*Ch'an Buddhism: Radical simplification, influence on art
Relationship of art and poetry, major themes*

Ch'an Buddhism

Radical simplification, influence on art

Relationship of art and poetry

major themes

Music

*Szechuan Opera: Baisbezhuan (The White Snake):
Shuiman Jinshan (The flood over the Golden Hill)*

Ch'an Buddhism established during 8th century
advocated sudden enlightenment, inexpressible in language

- **Priest at Moment of Enlightenment. 95-16⁶³**
rejected ritual, theology: Hsuan-chien (782-865):
denied divinity of the Buddha, rejected all scriptures
Lin-chi branch uses shock, *chung-an* (Japanese *Koan*)
Ts'ao-tung branch uses verbal instruction, meditation
in Japan becomes **Zen**

Buddhism made a quasi-official religion, but persecuted after 845 CE, partly because it rejected Confucian duties

Ch'an able to survive because it lacked externals which could be destroyed

Both Confucians and Taoists borrowed Buddhist methods of interpreting texts and Buddhist points of view

Painting, Calligraphy, Poetry:

Art

□ **Sung Menu**

□ *Eight Views of Yen and Wu* PJM-594.text

□ *Landscape painting of Tung Ch'i ch'ang (1555-1636)* PJM-597.text

Most important Chinese painter, calligrapher and theorist of the last 500 years

□ *Tung Ch'i-Ch'ang on calligraphy* PJM-595.callig

"Calligraphers should avoid even spaces in the structure of each character . . . there should be tightness and looseness, and the various parts should echo each other."

Theme: human life is brief, but nature endures:

A painter must learn first from

the ancient masters,

then from nature, and

finally from his own mind.

⁶³ Sculpture. Handscroll . By Chou Ch'en. Ming Dynasty,

synthesized, transformed, and transmitted past landscape traditions

- *landscapes in the manner of old masters* PJM-596.title
- *Yang Shen poem with Tung Ch'i-ch'ang painting* PJM 596.text

*Clearing rain,
a remnant band of rainbow;
The declining sun's slanting beam,
one smear of red.
Atop the storied pavilion,
the painted horn has just finished
playing three stanzas.
In the eastern grove,
the evening bell;
In the southern sky,
dawn's wild geese.
Gazing toward the long emptiness,
opening the bosom of my gown,
who will be together with me?
For ten thousand miles,
only the windy terraces of Ch'u.*

Sung Poetry:

- *Statue of Su Dongpo, Pifeng Pavilion*
- *memorial temple to three Song Dynasty Men of Letters, ThreeSUS*
- *poem, magpies cheer & ant on millstone Su Dongpo*

T'ang poetry:

Major themes: nature, loneliness, love, drinking

Tu Fu (713-770)

Considered the greatest Chinese poet.

Banquet at the Tso Family Manor

Emphasis on nature reflecting mood

late at night, poetry contest

drinking

folk song to end things

longing to be off

Visiting Tsan, Abbot of Ta-Yun

Sleepless in the Buddhist monastery where he is staying

mixture of smells, sights, sounds

thinking of the dead

Li Po (705-762 CE)

- *portrait of Li Po, great Poet, 701-762 75-10*

The Sun has set behind the western slope

Enjoying the cook, but

seeing "idle Lute" things of absent friends,

somber mood

In Spring how sweet is sleep!

sweet to sleep in after stormy night

thought of flower petals=loss

No long rope can tie the running sun—

tempus fugit

longing for youth

scepticism about life after death, gods

hope lies in wine

Sung Poetry

Mei Yao Ch'en

In broad daylight I dream

longing for his dead wife, who cared for his clothes

Li Ch'ing Chao

The warm rain and pure wind

spring coming, watching process

woman longs for absent lover

ruins makeup, costume in mourning

night passes without him

Lu Yu

Pink and white hands like roses and rice cake!

Another poem from an abandoned woman

spring brings no pleasure

announcing her suicide?

□ *Pines and Mountains in Spring, by the eccentric painter, calligrapher, and official Mi Fu (1051-1107) R-60*⁶⁴

□ *Kuo Hsi: Early Spring. Ink on silk Sung 74-2*

□ *Clearing Autumn Skies Over Mountains and Valleys R-58*

high point of landscape painting⁶⁵

buddhahood found in all natural things: depiction of nature in art;

spiritual essence could only be captured in briefest possible

time; encouraged spontaneity

bamboo: upward thrust=rectitude, inner emptiness=Buddhist ideal

□ *A landscape painting and poem on the life of a fisherman attributed to Emperor Song Gaozong (Sung Kao-tsung) R-50*⁶⁶

□ *Hsu Tao-ning. Fishing in mountain stream Northern Sung 74-1*

□ *Ju bottle & funerary vase w/cover (celadon glz, 24cm) 74-5.14-10*

finest Chinese ceramics, mostly monochromatic, attention to technical perfection in

glazing

Neo-Confucianism

expansion of clan system

⁶⁴ Even while landscape realism reached a climax in the Northern Song, small circles of literati began to practice the revolutionary approach that the primary purpose of painting was not representation but expression. This development, not unrelated to the "softer" landscape approach of such southern painters as Dong Yuan (Tung Yuan, 10th century), or to the new metaphysical subtleties of Neo-Confucianism, afforded the artist more latitude to use the painting as a vehicle to reveal his own mind, character, personality, and feelings. Mi Fu's impressionist technique abandoned the drawn line on silk in favor of the effects obtained with overlaying ink washes on paper, a style which lent itself well to his misty, southern landscapes. NPMT Sung

⁶⁵, attributed to Guo Xi (Kuo Hsi, 11th century), Northern Song. The 10th and 11th centuries made up the first great age of classical Chinese landscape painting, and the masters of this period established an ideal in this genre to which later painters constantly returned for inspiration. In his spectacular landscapes Guo Xi combined strong drawing and jagged silhouettes with a modelling of relief in ink wash. In this handscroll, the foreground is rendered with meticulous detail, and by contrasting foreground and background elements, an illusion of space and distance is created. In his *Advice on Landscape Painting* (Shanshui Xun), Guo Xi repeatedly insisted on the necessity for the artist to study nature in every aspect. The painter knows the very mountains to be alive, and he must transmit that life (qi) into the mountains that he paints. NC Song, Sung

⁶⁶, reigned 1127-62). An artist like his father but much more politically astute, Gaozong managed to preserve the dynasty and establish a new Song power base in southern China. The ninth son of Huizong, he escaped capture by the Ruzhen and fled to the south where he rallied remnant Song forces and gradually re-established the foundations of imperial rule south of the Huai River, with the new capital located at Hangzhou (Hangchow). Warfare with the Ruzhen/Jin continued until 1141 when his chief minister Qin Gui (Ch'in Kuei, 1090-1155) negotiated peace. Gaozong's achievement in preserving the Song has been underrated in Chinese history, in large part due to his probably realistic but unpopular assessment that the recovery of the north would not soon be possible. NPMT Sung

rise of the short story

Music:

Music

Szechuan Opera: Baisbezhuang (The White Snake):

Shuiman Jinshan (The flood over the Golden Hill)

JVC Series: *Anthology of World Music and Dance #3, East Asia III, file number 12810*

Selection no. 3-11

7:55

A young man named Xu Xian has become betrothed to a beautiful young girl, but is told by Fahai, a priest from the Jinshansi (Golden Hill) temple that the girl is a spirit of a white snake and that he should therefore seek purification in the temple through the power of the Buddha. The young man enters the temple, but the spirit of the white snake (Bai Suzhen) comes to reclaim the betrothed, bringing her servant, the spirit of a green snake (Xia Qing) and spirits of the water as well. When the priest makes use of Buddhist powers, Bai Suzhen resorts to commanding the water spirits to flood the temple. However, because she is with child, she is weak and must abandon the attempt.

This recording shows the scene entitled "Shuiman Jinshan ("The Flood over the Golden Hill"), which depicts the water battle of the temple. Typical of chuanju one can see and hear the close interaction between the percussion music and the performers' movements. Of particular dramatic interest in this performance are the quick facial changes of the character Zijin Naobo—from green to red to blue to white to gold to black. This character, in the service of Fahai, is said to have unique powers which are displayed by these facial transformations. This performance technique is used only in chuanju and is a closely guarded secret of its few practitioners.

Lecture 23: Rise of Islam

(Duiker 199-211; pictures on two pages preceding p. 225; Briens 209–216)

* Map Quiz on map in Duiker, p. 208.

Questions about Greaves: What is the Ka'aba? What was Muhammad's attitude toward Judaism and Christianity. Why is the Hegira to Medina important in Muslim history? What are the five pillars of Islam? Compare the relationship of Muhammad to God in Islam with that of Jesus to God in traditional Christianity. What evidence supports the claim that Islam was not forced upon the people conquered by the Arabs? Who are the Shi'ites?

Questions about the Qur'an: What quality of God is especially praised in "The Opening?" What three duties are specifically given the believer at the end of the passage from "The Forenoon?" What does Sura 2 say is the fate of idol-worshippers? What blessings are promised the saved in Sura 38? What restrictions are placed on polygamy in Sura 4? What defines "people of the book?" What are said to be the characteristics of good Jews? What aspects of traditional Christianity are accepted in the selection on p. 217? What belief is rejected? On what condition will God be merciful to those who fight against Muslims?

Lecture topics:

Muhammad

Founder of Islam

Contrast his role with Jesus' in Christianity

Teachings of Islam

The Five Pillars

Mecca & the Kaaba

Ramadan

Women's roles

Sequestration not universal or particularly Islamic

Veiling not required, though modest dress is

The Qur'an

Considered literally the word of God

Equal emphasis on Allah's mercy and authority

Importance of charity

Sunnis and Shi'ites

Major differences

Muslim history

Caliphs

Their role in tradition

Umayyads

First secularized empire

Umayyad Spain

Abbasids

Persian resentment of Arabs

Persia

Persian Renaissance, 10th, 11th centuries

Turks & Mongols invade Ottoman Empire

Extent and lasting qualities

Muslim art & architecture

Major features of mosques: Minbar, Mihrab

Abstraction in art

Persian miniatures

□ *Map, Fertile Crescent, locating Jerusalem & Medinah TAK-107*

Power vacuum: Byzantine, Roman, Coptic, Syriac churches disunited

Muhammad (d. 632 CE) about the age of forty began to have trances, visions, instructing him to obedience to Allah

□ *Western artist's portrayal of Muhammad, founder of Islam. E-87⁶⁷*

⁶⁷ Muhammad lived from about 570 to 632 A.D., establishing a new community in western Arabia which became the basis of an enormous empire and a world civilization. Combining spiritual power with political

normally not portrayed by Muslim artists
 united the Arabic-speaking peoples of western Arabia
 considered by Muslims the last and greatest in a long line of prophets including Moses and Jesus
 However definitely not considered an incarnation of God like Jesus
 preached unity and omnipotence of Allah
 Day of Judgment

Five Pillars of Islam:

1: Profession of faith: "I bear witness that there is no god but God; I bear witness that Muhammad is the messenger of God."

Total obedience to Allah's will

2. Pray 5 times a day: *Salat*

□ *Muslims performing one of their five daily prayers. E-93*

3. Give alms (evolves into taxes): *Zakat*⁶⁸

□ *Ottoman Bey giving alms to the poor E-94*

16th century miniature⁶⁹

Pilgrimage to Mecca (the *hajj* promoted unity, all Muslims going)

4. Month-long Ramadan fast

□ *The Great Mosque at Mecca in Saudi Arabia. E-85*

5. every Muslim supposed to visit at least once in a lifetime: *Hajj*⁷⁰,

□ *The Kaaba TAK-105*

Sacred black stone enclosed in the wall of the Kaaba, given to Abraham by the angel Gabriel

Tradition holds that the patriarch Abraham built the Ka'bah TAK-100

Same scene at night

Pilgrims circle the Kaaba seven times

Abstain from wine and pork

Reward: place in paradise; wicked suffer eternal torment

Resurrection in the body

Strong belief in predestination

Women's roles

□ *Two veiled Muslim Women*

Photo from Algiers casbah

Veiling more common in densely populated areas, not so much in rural ones

Often a sign of prosperity,

Not required by religion, though modest dress is

and military skills, Muhammad united the Arabic-speaking peoples of western Arabia. Muslims consider him the last and greatest prophet, bearing the message (the Quran) from Allah to humankind. Although venerated, Muhammad was regarded as mortal. Careful to avoid idol worship, Muslim artists generally refrained from representing Muhammad pictorially. From *Library of Historic Characters*, by AR. Spofford (London, 1896); C570-632 AD;

⁶⁸ Five times a day, when the call to prayer goes out from the mosque, Muslims turn toward Mecca in prayer. The act of praying involves a prescribed set of cleansing rituals, prostrations and spoken phrases. On Friday many Muslims go to the mosque, or gathering place, to worship in common and to listen to a sermon by a member of the Ulama (the religious learned). ARAMCO;

⁶⁹, from a 16th century miniature commissioned by Sultan Ahmed I. Contributing a portion of one's wealth in support of religious institutions and the needy (called Zakat) has been one of the obligatory five pillars of Islam. Charitable endowments became major institutions throughout the Middle East in medieval times. From Baghdad Kiosk Library, Topkapi Palace Museum, Baghdad; 16th c.;

⁷⁰ Muslims consider this mosque to be the center of the world, for Mecca was the birthplace of Muhammad, the founder of Islam. Five times a day Muslims turn toward Mecca in prayer. At least once in his lifetime, a Muslim tries to make the pilgrimage (hajj) to Mecca. Annually, the city is inundated with pilgrims from all over the world. During the pilgrimage, Muslims reenact certain events in the life of Muhammad. Roloc;

Muhammad presented his beliefs as a perfection of Judeo-Christian tradition
Abraham, Moses, Jesus, all prophets

Relative failure in Mecca, fled to Medina in 622 CE, became political leader

- *The mosque at Medina, showing the Green Dome where Muhammad is buried* E-71
- *The prophet's mosque at Medinah, encompassing his tomb* TAK-102

developed pattern of taxing

- *The Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem*

Built by the Umayyad Caliph Abd al-Malik in the late 7th C.

- *Dome of the Rock, Jerusalem, begun 684, rest. By Suleyman* TAK-106

Supposed to be where Muhammad ascended into heaven, also where Abraham almost sacrificed Ishmael.

Built over the site of Solomon's temple, causing conflicts, including recent ones.

- *Prophet ascending to Heaven, Persia, 16th C.*

many followers, raided caravans owned by Meccans, returned to conquer Mecca and all Arabia, partly by war, but mainly by diplomacy and persuasion

died heirless 632, ruler of a large part of Arabia

Dictated the Qur'an, basis of Islam, between 610-632

- *Mirror-image calligraphy, In the name of God* TAK-71

Considered literally the word of God, written in 114 rhymed Arabic chapters

Unchanged since definitive edition of 652

- *A page from the Qur'an dating from the 8th-9th C. AD* E-71
- *Qur'an, kufic script, Uthman Ibn usayn Warraq, 1073-74*
- *Left: Qur'an copied by Shaikh Hamdullah, Right: Illuminated page from 14th century Arabic Bible; 1495*

The first sura starts, like all chapters with ritual verse: in the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate, emphasizing Allah's mercy and authority
The believer should be compassionate to the orphan and the poor

Abu Bakr chosen as caliph successor, then Omar 634-644, early caliphate considered golden age
Conquest of lower Indus valley by 715 CE, North Africa, Spain 711-715

- *Muhammad surrounded by the first four caliphs*

Early 14th C. Persian painting with the "Rightly Guided" caliphs who expanded and consolidated his state

Split between followers of aristocratic Uthman, 3rd Caliph and followers of Ali, his son-in-law:

Shi'ites, who insisted a relative of Muhammad should rule

- *The shrine of Imam Ali, where Ali, Muhammad's son-in-law, was assassinated*

Killed 661 CE

When in the 12th generation, his line died out, some argued that the true successor had withdrawn but would return

- *Shi'ite pilgrims* E-126

celebrating birthday of the 12th Imam in Iraq, Hussein, the martyred son of Ali, his death reenacted annually⁷¹

In Iraq

661-750 orthodox elected caliphs succeeded **Umayyads** of Damascus, Syria, hereditary rule of large empire as far as the borders of India and China, west to Atlantic and Pyrenees, became secularized

Islam spreads to many races, ceases to be exclusively Arabic

- *Map of Muslim conquests* 82-11
- *Islam's path East (map)* TAK-101

72

⁷¹ thronging the streets of Karbala, Iraq, during the celebration of the birthday of the Twelfth Imam. In the background is the object of their pilgrimage, the shrine of Husayn (or Hussein), the martyred son of Ali. Along with his brother Hassan, Husayn led the Shi'ite faction after the death of Ali in 661 A.D. Husayn's martyrdom at Karbala in 680 A.D. at the hands of forces loyal to the Umayyad Caliph is reenacted each year in a Shi'ite celebration of great emotion. Courtesy of Abdulaziz A. Sachedina, above;

⁷²Islam was established throughout the Arabian Peninsula by AD 630, during Muhammad's lifetime. This opened the way for Islam's thrust into the Fertile Crescent and beyond. The great expansive thrust that

Arabic language spread with Islam

□ *Ribbed dome of Bibi Khanum Mosque, Samarkand, 15th TAK-113*

73

750 Umayyads overthrown by **Abbasids**, expressing resentment of non-Arabs for Arab domination, supported by the Persians
 moved capital to Baghdad, Iraq, until 1258, but their empire disintegrated into local kingdoms long before that.

gave over all religious jurisdiction to religious experts: the ulema
 creators and custodians of a complex body of sacred law, unchangeable
 This division of duties led to a split between sacred and secular realms

756 Spain established as an independent Umayyad Muslim State, as well as Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt

10th & 11th Centuries rise of **Persian** power, renaissance of arts

11th C incursions of Turks, Seljuqs set up new sultanate coexisting with caliphate, governing Sunnis.

Turkish invaders conquered northern India

early 11th century: 3 rival caliphates: Abbasid, Fatimid, and Umayyad of Cordoba

Migrating **Mongols** conquer empire in 13th C, convert to Islam

Breakdown of their empire into 5 centers by 15th C:

Ottomans in Constantinople (most important)

□ *History Button*

Ottoman Empire

□ *A map showing the rise of the Ottoman Empire E-152*

from its origins around 1300 A D. to its greatest extent in the 16th century.

□ *Osman 1, founder of the Ottoman Empire E-1 53*

Turkish dynasty, ruled Middle East from around 1300 A D. to 1924.⁷⁴

at its peak in mid-16th century

Mamluks in Egypt, Palestine & Syria

Safavids (Shi'ite): Iran

Mughuls (Turkish 16th C): India: lasted until overthrown by British

Khanate of the Golden Horde & Changhatay khanate (Mongols);

Southern Russia

mosque a social as well as a religious center, a school, in early times a court

Minbar: pulpit

Mihrab: niche indicating direction of Mecca

Law (*shari'a*): made up of *Qur'an* and *hadith* (sayings), elaborated during Umayyad period by the 'Ulama

followed is unsurpassed and possibly unparalleled in world history. The invasion of the Byzantium and Sassanian empires was not done by a tribal horde but by an organized force: the use of camel transport gave them an advantage in campaigns fought over wide areas; the prospect of land & wealth created a coalition of interests among them; and the fervor of conviction gave some of them a different kind of strength. Moreover, the Byzantines and the Sassanians were exhausted by years of constant conflict with each other. The war was seen as a holy war by the bedouins (Peninsular Arabs). Muslim and Byzantine armies first crosses swords in 632 in Jordan.

⁷³Back in the Arab heartland, the Abbasids took over from the Umayyads in 763, ushering what is known in the West as the "Golden Age" of Islam because of its cultural and scholarly achievements. Their capital was Baghdad, which they founded, on the banks of the Tigris. But after 963, rival caliphates began to be established in Cairo and Cordoba, and the Islamic world fragmented into local dynastic entities, which nevertheless retained considerable cultural, religious, and linguistic unity. (By the 9th century, Arab was becoming the language of international scholarship; translations of the Greek philosophical treatises were underway, and important new works in mathematics, science, medicine, and astronomy were published. The first version of *A Thousand and One Nights*, a vivid though mostly fictional description of the Baghdad court in this era, was compiled.

⁷⁴a Turkish dynasty which ruled in the Middle East from around 1300 A D. to 1924. Osman unified the Turkish chieftains in the region of Bursa, Anatolia. Over the following centuries the Ottoman Empire became one of the most powerful states of its era, reaching its height in the mid-16th century. Bettmann Archive; 14th c;

Muslim art & architecture

□ *Great Mosque of al-Mutawakkil, Samarra, central Iraq TAK-108*

Begun in 847 and was long the largest mosque ever built.

Fired brick.

Ramp-encircled spiral minaret.

Isfahan

□ *Isfahan. Mosque of the Shah 101-35*

(17th century)

□ *Isfahan. Mosque of the Shah. 101-36*

□

□ *Isfahan. Minaret flanking the Mosque of the Shah. 101-32*

□

□ *Portal of the Lutfullah Mosque. An example of stalactite decoration.; 101-27*

□

□ *Madrassa of Shah Sultan Husein. 101-39*

Arcades provide shelter for rooms of the teachers and students□

□ *Isfahan. Courtyard of the College of the Mother of the Shah.; Early 18th; 101-31*

Other architecture:

□ *Vaulted ceiling of a Teheran palace E-143*

lacework in stone.□

□ *Dome of Charharbagh, Iran E-142*□

□ *The Selimiye Mosque at Edirne, Turkey E-156*

architect Sinan in the 16th century, designed more than 400 buildings, many enormous□

□ *The Ishak Pasha palace at Dogubeyazit E-157*

eastern Turkey, built in the 17th century□

Mt. Ararat in the distance, legendary site of Noah's ark landing

Art

Abstract

□ *Tile panel. 13-17*□

□ *Tile decoration from Morocco 48-13*

in the Bedi Palace, in Marrakesh□

□ *Intricate gold ewer crafted in Buyid Persia E-102*

Figurative□

□ *A hammered brass canteen inlaid with silver E-106*

probably dating from mid-13th century Syria□

⁷⁵ Sheik Lutfullah.; Begun in 1602;

⁷⁶ Flanks the south iwan in front of the main dome of the Mosque of the Shah, 1612-1630,

⁷⁷ Isfahan.

⁷⁸ Arcades provide shelter for rooms of the teachers and students.; 1706-1714; Isfahan.

⁷⁹ Architects and artists of the Islamic world generally refrained from representing the human form; abstract designs held pride of place, conveying marvelous visual effects. Roloc;

⁸⁰ showing intricate inlaid tile and exquisite colors. Around the base can be seen writing in Arabic script, a common feature of Islamic architecture. Roloc;

⁸¹, which was built by the architect Sinan in the 16th century, conveys the magnificence of Ottoman mosque architecture. Founded as a small state by Osman around 1300, the Ottoman domain rapidly expanded to encompass parts of Africa, Asia and Europe. Sinan, the royal architect of the Ottoman Empire at the height of its power, gained legendary status for his design of more than 400 buildings, many of them of enormous scale. ET; 16th c.;

⁸² Mount Ararat, in the distance, is the legendary mountain on which Noah's Ark came to rest at the end of the Biblical flood. Over 17,000 feet high, this ancient volcano lies near the intersection of Turkey, the Soviet Union and Iran. ET; 17th c.;

⁸³ Underglaze painted in blue, red and green. 210x122 cm.; 1574/75;

⁸⁴, in the Bedi Palace, in Marrakesh, Morocco, pattern based on the octagon

⁸⁵ between 967 to 997 A D. The Buyids (also known as the Buwayhids) were a confederation of Shi'ite Persians who ruled in Persia and parts of Iraq from 932 to 1055 A D. NC; 967-997;

⁸⁶. This close-up view shows both Arabic calligraphy and pictorial representations. The nativity scene at the center illustrates how Christians, Muslims and Jews all contributed in the creation of "Islamic" art. The

nativity scene in center

□ *A portrait of a painter E-111* □

Istanbul in the late 15th century, just after Ottoman conquest of Constantiople, contemporaneous with Italian Renaissance

□ *Haft-rangi tile mosaic 101-29*

. Period of Shah Abbas.; 15th-16th; Isfahan

□ *Dancing girl. Miniature of the Isfahan school.; c 1590 101-30*

three communities of faith existed side by side throughout the Middle East. At about the time that this piece was being crafted, Mongol invaders from central Asia were wreaking havoc in the eastern Islamic lands; the sacking of Baghdad and death of the last Abbasid caliph in 1258 A.D. marked the end of Arab dominance. NC; mid-13th c;

⁸⁷Although Sunni Muslim art avoided human representation, there were exceptions, as this painting strikingly illustrates. It dates from the period just after the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople (Istanbul) and is contemporaneous with the florescence of Italian Renaissance art. NC; late 15th c.;

Lecture 24: Muslim Culture

(Duiker 213–227; Briens 217–221, 225)

Questions about Duiker: How did the spread of Islam affect trade? How did women come to be treated under Islam? What kind of slave does Kai Kaus recommend should be employed in the women's apartments? How well did the Muslims know the philosophy of ancient Greece during the period following the rise of the Arab empire? What Chinese invention promoted the spread of learning? What fields of science and mathematics were particularly developed by Muslims? What is the subject of the Ode of Tarafah? Who was Ibn Sina? What is the lesson taught in the poem by al-Mutanabbi? What is Sufism? What is the theme of the poem by Rumi? What is the Dome of the Rock? What limitations were placed on art in Islam?

Questions about the Sufi verse: Which lines of Hafiz' poem emphasize the shortness of life?

What is at least one of the images that Rumi uses to express the idea that fasting is good for the soul? What is the main message of "I was, on the day when the heavens were not?"

Question about Sa'di: What is the moral of this story?

Question about Nizami's Layla and Majnun: Choose a pair of metaphors and explain what they tell us about Layla and Majnun and their relationship.

Question about "The Dove's Necklace:" Choose one of the lines and explain what it conveys about the poet's feelings.

Question about Wallada: What symbols does the poet use for her love?

Lecture topics:

Muslim Science and Learning

Traditional Islamic education

Math, Astronomy, Medicine

Muslim culture

Poetry: Love, Mysticism

Nizami: Layla and Majnun

Painting: typical style, techniques, subjects

Sufism

Its expression in the arts

□ **Learning**

Muslim Science and Learning

□ *Al-Azhar Mosque and University, Cairo, Egypt. E-131*

Founded over a thousand years ago⁸⁸

one of the world's oldest universities, very famous and influential

□ *Quranic school in Cairo in the late 19th century. E-119*

master teaching Arabic using the Qu'ran as a text⁸⁹

Despite claims of the ulema that all one needed to know was in the Koran and Traditions, many continued to study medicine (Greek: Hippocrates, Galen), astrology, and other fields

Indian decimal math notation adopted

zero, place value keeper

beginning of algebra

□ *Manuscript of an Arabic translation of Euclid's Elements, 11th c? 57-5*

development of alchemy, some ideas borrowed from Chinese Taoists:

search for philosopher's stone

⁸⁸Founded over a thousand years ago, al-Azhar is one of the world's oldest universities. Its importance as a center of Islamic culture and learning increased after the destruction and turbulence brought by the Mongols to the eastern Islamic lands in the 13th century. By the 18th century, al-Azhar had gained a great reputation throughout the Islamic world, attracting students from far-flung regions. The term "chair" of a faculty derives from the traditional teaching method at al-Azhar, where a teacher sat on a chair surrounded by his students. Courtesy Press and Information Bureau, Permanent Mission of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the UN, New York City;

⁸⁹Literacy has been highly prized throughout the Islamic world. The educational system was founded on the Quran, the source of law and wisdom. Here the master is teaching the students Arabic, utilizing the Quran as the text. Especially gifted students would continue their studies at the local mosque, perhaps eventually studying advanced Islamic sciences at university-mosques such as al-Azhar in Cairo. Woodcut from Cairo, by Stanley Lane-Poole (London, 1892); late 19th c.;

optics, lens-grinding
astronomy / astrology

□ *Astronomers, Istanbul, 16th c & An astrolabe.79-16.E-136*

measures latitude,⁹⁰

first developed in Middle East in the 8th century

spread to Medieval Europe where Geoffrey Chaucer wrote a treatise on it for his son

Medicine

□ *Doctor visiting a patient and prescribing remedies. E-137*

A page from Ibn Sina's *Canon of Medicine*, in Hebrew translation⁹¹

authoritative text for more than 600 years

Known as Avicenna in the Latin world

980-1037

author of some 250 works in medicine, philosophy, mathematics and the natural sciences

□ *Anatomical sketch showing the pulmonary system of the body E-140*

from the *Illustrated Anatomy* of Muhammad ibn Ahmad Ilyas⁹²

Persian scientist, composed the work in 1396

□ *Doctor performing surgery on a patient. E-141*

among the first to use narcotic and sedative drugs in operations⁹³

Poetry

Arabic Poetry

Ibn Hazm (994-1064)

from *Tawq al-Hamamah, The Dove's Necklace*

born in Cordova in a family recently converted from Christianity to Islam.

Fled Cordova when it was invaded by Berbers

later became vizier to the caliph in Valencia

also at Cordova

several times imprisoned for supporting the Umayyads against the Almoravides

wrote gigantic study of comparative religion

but most popular work is *The Dove's Necklace*, alternating poetry and prose on the nature of love.

Most of the work seemingly secular, but unclear whether this passage is religious allegory.

Extravagant praise of the beloved standard with him.

In a woman's voice? or one man praising another?

Wallada (early 1000s)

Obscure woman poet

longing for absent lover

⁹⁰This instrument, developed in the Middle East, was used to make precise measurements of latitude. It was important in astronomy as well as in navigation and was crucial in the Iberian expansion at the end of the 15th century. It is believed that al-Fazari (d. 777 A D.) was the first scientist in the Middle East to make an astrolabe, following the arrival of an Indian mission to Baghdad. The astrolabe illustrates well the importance of cultural interaction and technological diffusion among the civilizations of Eurasia. (Another slide showing an astrolabe in use is at B 5.) ARAMCO;

⁹¹ A page from Ibn Sina's *Canon of Medicine*. Known as Avicenna in the Latin world, Ibn Sina, who lived from 980 to 1037, was one of the greatest philosopher-scientists of the Islamic world. He authored some 250 works in medicine, philosophy, mathematics and the natural sciences. His influence encompassed Europe as well as the Middle East, his *Canon* serving as a medical text for more than 600 years. This Hebrew edition is from the Bologna University Library. National Library of Medicine; 11th c;

⁹². Harmony was the underlying principal of traditional Islamic medicine, each element functioning for the balance of the whole. Viewing man as a whole, body and soul united, Islamic medicine remained faithful to the unifying spirit of the religion. Watercolor drawing from the National Library of Medicine; 1396;

⁹³ Muslim physicians were active in the advancement of surgical techniques, and were among the first to use narcotic and sedative drugs in operations. Al-Zahrawi, who lived in Muslim Spain in the 10th century, was one of the most famous surgeons of the Middle Ages. His work, *Tasrif* was translated into Latin and served as a medical text in European universities. The manuscript precisely illustrates surgical instruments and describes the treatment of Engraving from Constantinople and Its Environs, by the Rev. Robert Walsh (London, 1838); 10th c;

calls down blessing of cool, refreshing, fertilizing rain on the land where the beloved is

Persian Poetry:

Rumi (1207-1273 CE)

Mystic Sufi poet

born on the far eastern edge of the Persian empire in present-day Afghanistan

fled as a child with his parents from Genghis Khan's Mongol army, settling in Konya in Turkey,
which was at that time the western end of the Silk Road, filled with a mixture of many cultures.

At age 37, his life was transformed when he met the mysterious wandering dervish, Shams of

Tabriz, spent 3 years with him

Wrote huge volumes of poetry seeking spiritual truth.

The human soul speaks:

I was, on the day when the heavens were not;

no hint was there that anything with a name existed.

Through us named and names became apparent

on the day when no "I" or "We" were there.

A hint came in the revelation of the tip of the Beloved's tress⁹⁴

when the tip of the Beloved's Tress was not.

Cross and Christianity from end to end

I traversed. He was not in the Cross.

To the idol-house I went, the ancient cloister;

in that no tinge of it was perceptible.

I went to the mountain of Herat and Kandahar;

I looked. He was not in the depths or the heights there.

With purpose I ascended to the summit of Mount Qaf;⁹⁵

in that place was nought but the 'Anqa.⁹⁶

I turned the reins of search towards the Ka'ba;⁹⁷

He was not in that place to which old and young aspire.

I questioned Avicenna⁹⁸ about him;

He was not within Avicenna's range.

I journeyed to the scene of "the two bow-lengths' distance";⁹⁹

He was not in that sublime Court.

I looked into my own heart.

There I saw him; He was nowhere else.

I was, on the day when the heavens were not;

Ode to the pleasures of fasting: body like a lute which plays sweet music only when empty

Sa'di (d. 1291 CE)

□ *Sa'di and his opponent seeking advice after a quarrel, from the Gulistan of Sa'di, c. 1460 90-1*

Is this spring wind a garden,

Longing for lover's return, even if she hates him

describing his loneliness

Fire burns his reed pen,

This flowing ink is smoke

Hafiz (d. 1390 CE)

made Persian the poetic language of the Arab world

Nizami

□ *Majnun the Madman, lover of Layla, 16th c 79-20*

⁹⁴Phenomena.

⁹⁵It compasses the earth.

⁹⁶A fabulous bird regarded by Sufis as a symbol of the unknown godhead.

⁹⁷The Meccan shrine.

⁹⁸The famous philosopher and physician renowned in the history of medicine.

⁹⁹(Cf. Koran LIII, v. 8f.) The distance to which the archangel Gabriel approached the Prophet when delivering a Koranic revelation from Heaven.

Despite religious contempt for painting, Persian painting became supreme:
palace workshops produced illuminations 1400-1600 CE

- *Travelers in village, 13th c 79-15*
- *Shi'ite allegory: Firdawski's Shan-Nama, 16th c 79-14*

Music

Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan-Qawwal and Party: Shahen-Shah Realworld 91300-2, track 1

Shams-Ud-Doha, Badar-Ud-Doja

Sufi devotional song from Iran, in praise of Muhammad
repetition, voice doing elaborate variations, as in Indian music heard earlier

Lyrics:

You are the most handsome, more so than the sun, the stars and the moon

In fact you are the true picture of God

I am lucky just to be your follower.

Even God holds you in such respect that he invited you to heaven.

Despite religious contempt for painting, Persian painting became supreme:
palace workshops produced illuminations 1400-1600 CE

sufism mystical side of Islam developed early, but reached emphasis on occult, visions end of
11th century

- recitation of prayers
- music important
- dancing central to Mawlawiyya
- *Dervishes dancing, Persia, 1490 79-17*
- some practiced self-mutilation
- *group of adepts of Mevlevi Sufi, whirling dances E-122*

Lecture 25: Muslim Spain & India**Reading: 283-296, 354-355, 380****Muslim Spain & India**

Questions about the text: *What was the name of the first Islamic empire in India, preceding the founding of the Mughal Empire? What was the effect of its coming on Buddhism in India? What did Marco Polo have to say about the customs prevalent in India at the time of his travels? What foreign culture was brought imported by the Muslim rulers to create much of what we now think of as traditionally Indian? Why are most of the ancient Hindu temples surviving in South India? What were some of the achievements of Maimonides?*

Lecture topics:

Muslim Spain

Literature

Science

Philosophy

Music in the Islamic World

Muslim conquest of India

Early contacts

Incursions in the Indus Delta

Raids by Mahmud of Ghazni, Qutb-ud-Din Aybak, Mhammad Bakhtyar Khalji

Northern India conquered in 13th century

The Qutb Minar

Radiyya, the female sultan

Babur, Founder of the Mughal Empire

Muslim Spain**Literature***Influence of love lyrics on Troubadour poetry***Science***Moorish scholarship the source of Western European knowledge***Philosophy***Ibn Rushd introduces Aristotle's thought to Western Europe***Music in the Islamic World**

Azan: Islamic call to worship

"Eski ordu marsi: ("Ottoman Empire Army march")

Hancer bar—dance of the knives

Halay group dance from the Gasziantep region of Turkey

Shams-Ud-Doha, Badar-Ud-Doja

Mwashah

Videotape: 1492: A Portrait in Music, IMS file #14647*cue up to 0:48, play to 0:31, 17 mins***Moorish songs:**

Una Sanosa porfia

Tres moricas m'namoran

Judeo-Spanish songs:

El Paso del Mar Rojo (The Exodus)

Ah, el novia no Quere Dinero (Wedding Song)

Spain, ruled occupied by Visigoths in post-Roman times

711-755 Arabs conquer Spain, little known about the process

753-976 Umayyad Dynasty in Spain

□ *Dome over mihrab, Cordoba Mosque, 761 CE 79-5*□ *Nave of Abdal-Rahman I: Great Mosque, Cordoba 79-6*□ *Minbar detail, (pulpit) Cordoba, c. 1125 79-7*

- *Mihrab (niche indicating direction of Mecca), Cordoba, 761 79-8*
- *Myrtles court, Alhambra 79-4*
- *Hall of 2 sisters, Alhambra, 14th c 79-2*
- *Hall of 2 sisters, dome 79-3*

Almoravid Dynasty 1091-1145

Dictatorial Almohid Dynasty 1145-1269,

but literature flourished under them

Poetic form: *kharia* written in the Romance language, first vernacular lyrics in Europe, appended to Arabic poems. Typical love-longing themes

al-Buruni (d. 1048) tried to synthesize Indian, Greek, Muslim thought

excessive respect for authorities like ibn-Sina and a turn toward mysticism led to a decline of Muslim science after 1200 CE

Spaniard **ibn-Rushd (Averroës)**, (d. 1198), brilliant interpreter of Aristotle, ignored in Muslim world, had great impact on the West

divided faith and reason, making room for the latter

Kingdom of Granada lasted 2 centuries: 1256-1492, brilliant culturally

Alhambra built in the 14th century, influential on Christian art

beginning in the mid-13th century, Islamic Spain slowly reconquered by Christian forces

Music:

from *JVC Video Anthology of World Music and Dance, #16: Middle East and Africa I, IMS file no. 12823*

Azan: Islamic call to worship, Turkey (1: 15)

given by muezzin from minaret in mosque: "The almighty Allah is the one and only god. Muhammad is Allah's mighty prophet. Come to worship, come and be saved. The almighty Allah is the one and only god." You can hear other muezzins at other mosques simultaneously chanting in the background.

Mehter—military music of the Ottoman Empire: "Eski ordu marsi" ("An old army march"), Istanbul, Turkey (1:56)

oboe-like instrument: *zurna*

trumpet: *boru*

Lyrics:

Our forefathers, grandfathers, fathers, and sons

All brave men

The Turkish army will go down in history

For its valor and honor

The Turks, the Turks, the beloved Turks

We will sweep away the humiliation

The enemies who overcame our forebears.

Hancer bar—dance of the knives, Istanbul, Turkey (1:52)

Knives slashed in front of faces, no dodging allowed

Halay group dance from the Gaziantep region of Turkey (3:00)

leylim dance: Men and women dance together in a circle

leader waves handkerchief to

song:

We went to the castle and brought back treasures

Hele yar yar yar

We brought them back hidden in a handkerchief

Shina nai nai nai

In the handkerchief, the scent of grief

Hele yar yar yar

We brought back grief with the treasures

Shina nai nai nai.

switch to CDs

Eclipse: Hamza el Din Performs Music from the Islamic World, Rykodisc RCD 10103, IMS r92-190, track 4

Mwashah (3:54)

love song dating from Moorish Spain, the kind of music that probably influenced the Troubadours

Lyrics:

When the gossamer nymph appears,

My beloved's beauty drives me to distraction;

Surrender

Surrender

When I am enraptured by a glimpse,

My beloved's beauty is a tender branch caught by the breeze,

Surrender

Surrender

Oh, my destiny. My perplexity.

No one can comfort me in my misery,

In my lamenting and suffering for love,

But for the one in the beautiful mirage;

My beloved's beauty drives me to distraction,

Surrender

Surrender

Muslim India

□ *Sea routes of great importance in spread east (map: Sind) TAK-109*

The Umayyads (based in Damascus) sent an expedition by sea under the control of a 17-year-old general to suppress pirates who were preying on Arab shipping in the Indus Delta; almost simultaneously another Arab general crossed the Oxus River into Central Asia.

□ *Central India: note Golconda, capital of Muslim S. India 16th TAK-116*

Arab Muslims conquer Sind in NW India by 715 CE¹⁰⁰

welcomed as liberators even by Hindus and Buddhists

Later Turkic invasions harsher

first invaders not to be absorbed into Hindu culture

Mahmud of Ghazni launched Muslim raids 1000 CE-1027

temples destroyed, slaughtered Brahmans and other Hindus in large numbers

Allowed Temple of Multan to stand because it produced great revenues, but defiled it having a piece of cow's flesh tied around the neck of the idol

One Qutb-ud-Din Aybak is said to have destroyed a thousand temples and replaced them with mosques¹⁰¹

Northern India conquered

Muslim rulers required by religious law to make at least one military expedition per year to conquer new territory; later lapsed into disuse¹⁰²

Delhi sultanate 1206-1526¹⁰³

¹⁰⁰The garrison at the mouth of the Indus, followed quickly by the other cities in the lower Delta, quickly gave way to this force, which included a catapult so large that it took 500 men to operate. (This area is now called the province of Sind, in Pakistan.) .

¹⁰¹1202 another wave of conquests under Muhammad Bakhtyar Khalji

¹⁰²New capital at Lahore

¹⁰³1206-1290 Slave Dynasty
1290-1320 Khilji Dynasty
1320-1413 Tughluq Dynasty
1414-1450- Sayyid Dynasty
1451-1526 Lodi Dynasty

□ *The Qutb Minar* U-33

built 1206 by Qutb-ud-din Aibak, ruler of North India
founder of the Delhi Sultanate, which lasted until 1526
carved sandstone, with circular balconies.¹⁰⁴

Female Sultan at Delhi: Radiyya 1236-1248, abandoned veil, dealt directly with men

□ *Timur (aka Tamerlane, ca. 1336-1405)* E-149

Timur-i-Lang, (Tamerlane), conquered vast tracts of territory in Central Asia in the last half of the 14th century, claimed as ancestor of later Mughal emperors

□ *Delhi: tombs from Lodi Dynasty of Timur 1398-1526* TAK-114

Babur, founder in 1530 of Mughal line

□ *Emperor Babur (1483-1530)* U-37¹⁰⁵

□ *Babur at War* I-9

Mughal women were often scholars, founded schools, patronized the arts, involved in power politics.

Some played polo, participated in lion hunts.

Mughal emperors 1556-1707 CE

shift of emphasis on role of holy men

Islam spreads throughout Southeast Asia, where it claims more believers today than anywhere else in the world

Map of the Sultanate of Delhi U-34 A map of the Sultanate of Delhi and other important powers. The sultanate reigned from 1206 to 1526. During those 320 years, there were 34 rulers, belonging to six successive dynasties: the Mamluk kings 1206-1287; the Khilijis, 1290-1320; the Tughluqs, 1320-1414; the Sayyids, 1414-1443; the Lodis, 1451-1526; and the Afghans, 1539-1554.

¹⁰⁴The Qutb Minar, or the Tower of Victory, located on the southern outskirts of Old Delhi. Qutb-ud-din Aibak, who began its construction to commemorate his victories over the Hindus, had become the virtual king of North India after the assassination of Muhammad Ghori in 1206. His rule marks the beginning of the Delhi Sultanate, which reigned from 1206 to 1526. The Qutb Minar was completed by Iltutmish in 1232. This sandstone minaret, about 240 feet high, is divided into five stories, each of which has a carved balcony. Decorative bands with inscriptions encircle this beautifully proportioned tapering tower at regular intervals.

¹⁰⁵Emperor Babur (1483-1530), the founder of the great Mughal dynasty, was descended from both Genghis Khan and Timur. At the age of twelve, he became the ruler of Farghana, a small principality in present-day Soviet Central Asia. In 1504, Babur captured the important Afghan stronghold of Kabul and began to move toward India, which he entered in 1524. Two years later, he defeated the Sultan of Delhi at the decisive battle of Panipat, and in 1527 he defeated the powerful Rajput coalition led by Rana Sanga. Babur's victories were partially due to his use of artillery and match-fired muskets of European manufacture. He died in 1530 before he could consolidate his conquests, but his conquest and retention of India was itself a great achievement. Babur was also a poet of distinction; his prose memoirs, the *Babur Nameh*, have been translated from Turkic into Persian and English, and are considered a masterpiece by many critics.

Lecture 26: Yuan & Ming Dynasties

(Duiker 381-388; Briens optional: 180-184, required: 185-188)

Questions about Duiker: What people conquered China and founded the Yuan Dynasty? What areas did they conquer besides China? Why were the naval expeditions of Yongle discontinued? Question about The Secret History of the Mongols: What events does Chingis Khan interpret as showing that he is protected by Heaven? What in his experiences might have made Chingis Khan tough and ruthless in his later years?

Questions about The Travels of Marco Polo: What aspects of Kubilai Khan's court seem to have impressed Marco Polo the most? What three marvels were represented by the Chinese invention of paper money?

Lecture topics:

Yuan Dynasty (Mongols)

Genghiz Khan conquers China

Grandson Kublai Khan founds Yuan Dynasty

Guo Shoujing and the advance of astronomy

Marco Polo

Ming Dynasty

Great age of painting, pottery

Foreign trade

The voyages of Zheng He, why ended?

Music & Art (Ming porcelain)

The Forbidden City

The Jesuits in China

Questions about the text: *What was the largest empire in the history of the world? Why is Genghis Khan famous? Why is Kublai Khan famous? Why is Marco Polo famous? What things impressed him positively about the City of Hangchow? What was the Mongol attitude toward religion? What was the Chinese name for the Dynasty ruled by the Mongols? What differences were there between the collapse of Yuan Dynasty and the collapse of the Roman Empire?*

□ Yuan Ming Module:

□ *China (map): 16 million Muslims, mostly Turkic-speakers in NW China TAK-119*

Mid 8th Century, parts of China conquered by Muslim invaders, but their influence was not a lasting one

13th Century **Mongols** under Genghiz Khan conquer China, Southern Russia, parts of Middle East, largest empire in history

□ *Genghis Khan R-68*¹⁰⁶

lived around 1167-1227 A.D.

organizing Mongolian-speaking tribes of Central Asia

divided into groups of 10s, 100s, and 1000's, and leading extra horses as remounts, could travel and fight up to 100 miles a day.

mobile tactics,

powerful bows which could kill at 600 feet

conquered most of Central Asia

□ *map of Mongol empire, late 13th cent AD R-69*¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁶ (also spelled Chinggis, Jenghiz, etc.), founder of the Mongol empire, who lived around 1167-1227 A.D. Genghis Khan, whose personal name was Temujin, was memorialized as Yuan Taizu (Yuan T'ai-tsu) by his China-based descendants. Through military skill and the gradual establishment of ties of personal loyalty, he was able to subjugate, unify, and organize the Mongolian-speaking tribes of Inner Asia. Confirmed in his title of Genghis Khan in 1206 at a great meeting of the Mongol tribes on the Kerulen River, he drew up in the same year a code of laws, or Great Yasa, setting forth the political structure and basic organizational rules which underpinned Mongol military expansion and the formation of empire. Before his death in 1227, the Mongols had conquered the greater part of Inner Asia. Portraits, Yuan, 1167-1227,

¹⁰⁷ . Mongol military might derived from extremely disciplined, steppe-hardened cavalry, a force of some 130,000 men. This force was spearheaded by Ghengis Khan's elite bodyguard of 10,000, recruited from the sons of clan leaders and generals to serve as a type of officer corps. Mongol horsemen, divided into groups

□ *Mongol archer on horseback R-91*¹⁰⁸

□ *Kublai Khan (portrait)*¹⁰⁹ 74-20

Kublai Khan, grandson of Genghis, founds **Yuan Dynasty** (1279-1368), rules 1260-1368, hosted Marco Polo (below)

(Kuo Shou-ching, 1231-1316), astronomer, mathematician, engineer, and hydrographer.

Introduced to Khubilai Khan in 1263

entrusted in 1271 with all matters of irrigation and the regulation of watercourses

In 1276 he was given the task of reforming the calendar; by 1280, he had completed his calculations and drawn up the highly influential Shoushi calendar that remained unchallenged for decades.

□ *Astronomical instruments designed by Guo Shoujing R-75*

Designed many sophisticated astronomical instruments: pinnacle of traditional Chinese astronomy.

Influenced by Islamic science, particularly that flowing from Persia.

Much travel and trade made possible by Mongol Empire.

In later eras Arab-Turkish control of Central Asia and the Near east acted as a barrier between China and the West.

The Polos

13th century Venetian merchant family, heard of Mongol empire from Persian travelers

□ *Marco Polo R76*

□ *Khubilai Khan gives a golden safe-conduct tablet to Nicolo Polo R-77*

Uncle and father went first, then took him at age 17 on a second trip¹¹⁰

1271 he traveled with his father and uncle via Palestine the oasis road to north China.

became an emissary of the emperor Kubilai Khan, stayed 17 years, wrote his memoirs with the help of a romance writer

See *Marco Polo Describes the City of Hangchow*, p. 256.

undertook a variety of official posts and missions

governor of big commercial city of Yangzhou (Yangchow)

returned to Europe by sea between 1292-95 via Vietnam, Java, Ceylon, the Malabar coast, Mekran, and Ormuz.

Rise of the Chinese novel

□ *Huang Gongwang: "Four Great Masters of the Yuan" R-80*

(detail)¹¹¹

of 10s, 100s, and 1000's, and leading extra horses as remounts, could travel and fight up to 100 miles a day. In battle, tightly choreographed and timed flying columns were used to encircle and compress the enemy, much as in their great hunts on the steppe. With these mobile tactics, the practice of deception, and the power of their heavy bows (which could kill at 600 feet), the Mongols brought offensive power to its height in the age before the full rise of firearms. In addition they were masters of espionage and psychological warfare, and showed a capacity to quickly absorb non-Mongol military techniques, most notably Chinese methods of city siege. Painting attributed to Liu Guandao (Liu Kuan-tao, 13th-14th centuries), NPMT, Yuan, 1215-1294,

¹⁰⁸, ink and color on paper, Ming period. The last great successor of Genghis Khan, Timur, or Tamerlane, 1336-1405, expanded violently from his capital of Samarkand, overrunning Persia, Mesopotamia, southern mid-15th century the Chinese were again on the defensive. Mongol incursions into north China resumed and a counter-offensive of 1449 led by the notorious eunuch Wang Zhen (Wang Chen, d. 1449) ended in disaster with the Mongol capture and ransoming of the Zhengtong emperor (Cheng-t'ung, reign 1436-1449). V&A Cross-Reference: Slides and captions on Tamerlane are located at E 149-50 and W 30. Ming, 14th c.,

¹⁰⁹. Founder of Yuan Dynasty, visited by Marco Polo 1215?-1294,

¹¹⁰, father of Marco Polo, and Nicolo's brother Maffeo. The effect of unified Mongol control of such a far-flung empire was to create a peaceful interlude, from about 1240-1340, between earlier and later eras in which Arab-Turkish control of Central Asia and the Near East acted as a barrier between China and the West. The Mongol domain was traversed by the traders, diplomats, and missionaries of many nations, including Chinese, Muslims (especially Persians), Jews, Russians, and Europeans. Travel was aided by the systematic organization and control of the old steppe route, and the extension to it of the Chinese institution of postal relays. The Book of Ser Marco Polo, by Sir Henry Yule (London, 1903), Yüan, 1240-1340, R-77

¹¹¹A section of Huang Gongwang's (Huang Kung-wang, 1269-1354) enormously influential handscroll, *Dwelling in the Fuchun Mountains*. Huang, one of the "Four Great Masters of the Yuan" (along with Wu Zhen, Ni Zan, and Wang Meng), was a man of wide learning who had left his official post in favor of a life as a Daoist priest in the Fuchun mountains of his native Zhejiang province. Huang devoted three years to

The painting is actually called *Dwelling in the Fuchun Mountains* by a painter who left his official post to live as a Taoist priest in the Fuchun mountains spent three years creating this painting

□ *The Rongxi Studio, a landscape by Ni Zan R-82*
(1301-74)¹¹²

No human figures, boats, or clouds intrude upon his still, spare landscapes it is said that "he was as economical of ink as if it were gold."

□ *Secluded Dwellings in the Summer Mountains, by Wang Meng R-83*
(ca. 1309-1385)¹¹³

always did elongated format, rich texture

The Fall of the Mongols and the establishment of the **Ming** a century and a half after Genghis Khan's raids

□ *Zhu Yuanzhang, founder of the Ming dynasty R-86*
Reigned 1368-1398

reign title the Hongwu (Hungwu, or "vast military achievement") emperor began as a Buddhist novice, beggar (sometimes called the "beggar king")

led uprising against the corrupt Mongols

established **Ming dynasty** 1368

□ *map of Ming empire late 14th-early 15th cent AD R-89*

□ *Statue of Zheng He & Ships of Zheng He's expeditions R-93.R94*

Pronounced "Zhung Herr"

Muslim, eunuch, military leader¹¹⁴

famous navigator,

between 1405 and 1433 led seven immense fleets (several dozen very large ships carrying a total of some twenty thousand men) to

Southeast Asia, the Indian ports, the Persian Gulf, and the east coast of Africa.

Great increase in foreign trade, incorporating some 30 countries including Mameluke Egypt into the Ming tribute system

□ *Zebra and an Arab R-95*¹¹⁵

Drawings from a 15th century Ming book

in Southeast Asia he was deified and his cult has survived.

□ *Qiu Ying: The reception of envoys R-90*

tribute system¹¹⁶

his masterpiece, in which the forms of nature are systematically reduced and translated into terms of brushstrokes and ink values. NPMT, Yuan, 1269-1354,

¹¹² (Ni Tsan, 1301-74), who was known for the austerity of both his painting style and his personal life as a wanderer among the streams and lakes of southeastern Jiangsu province. No human figures, boats, or clouds intrude upon his still, spare landscapes and it is said that "he was as economical of ink as if it were gold." NPMT, Yuan, 1301-74,

¹¹³ (ca. 1309-1385). Like his uncle Zhao Mengfu, Wang Meng held a high official position in the Mongol court. He continued to serve after the Ming restoration, but died in prison, a victim of palace intrigue. Wang Meng's landscapes, always done in this elongated format, are rich in texture and produce an impression of balance, compactness, and grandeur. NC, Yuan, c. 1309-1385,

¹¹⁴A Chinese woodblock print, probably early 17th century

¹¹⁵Drawings from a 15th century Ming book showing a zebra and an Arab, reflecting knowledge gained through Zheng He's expeditions. His voyages left strong impressions in the lands he visited, especially in Southeast Asia where he was deified and where his cult has survived. The temples where he is venerated often bear the name Sanbao, an allusion to his official title, Sanbao Taijian, or "Triple Protector, Great Superintendent." SCC, Ming, 1405-1433,

¹¹⁶in a palace precinct is depicted in this painting by the famous Ming artist Qiu Ying. The Chinese "tribute system," in which nations on the periphery of China and beyond acknowledged Chinese suzerainty and the universal supremacy of the emperor as the Son of Heaven, was fully elaborated in the Ming and Qing dynasties. The resurgence of Chinese power in the early Ming period induced tribute missions from a wide range of Asian states and tribes, and confirmed the culturocentric, hierarchical Chinese world-view which assumed that the Middle Kingdom, the oldest and largest country, was due the respect and submission of all other countries. In practice, the tribute system was also a general means of conducting foreign policy through the exchange of envoys and the regulation of Sino-foreign trade. LC, Ming, 1368-1644,

But the succeeding Emperor was uninterested and put a stop the trade
China's coastline became dominated by non-Chinese seafaring people,
eventually vulnerable to Europeans.

Conservatism:

huge iron industry ended when government arms orders ceased
Control by landed gentry, contempt for merchants
gunpowder, printing, magnetic compass, used to sustain social order, not to transform it

Music:

videotape: From the JVC Video Anthology of World Music and Dance, III: East Asia, no.12810

3-2 *Shimian Maifu ("Ambush on All Sides")* pipa solo

This relative of the lute, imported from Persia, is one of the most popular of traditional Chinese instruments.

Here it is used uncharacteristically in a virtuoso piece to depict a fierce battle

□ *The "Honor Roll," R-106*¹¹⁷

tablets inscribed with the name of scholars who had attained the jinshi, or doctoral, degree

□ *"Former Emperors, Heirs and Princes."* 96-19¹¹⁸

□ *"Former Consorts and Palace Ladies."* 96-20¹¹⁹

□ *Statue of a military official R-105*¹²⁰

on the avenue approaching the tomb of the Yongle emperor
at Nankou (Nan-k'ou), some 25 miles north of Beijing.

heavier, less lively style than T'ang

□ *A porcelain piece painted in underglaze blue, R-84*¹²¹

blue and white decoration painted directly on the unfired body was developed, utilizing the blue cobalt, or "Mohammedan blue" imported to China from Western Asia.

In the whole history of ceramics, probably no single ware has been so widely admired and imitated as this Chinese blue and white.

Europeans greatly valued the hard, white, translucent "chinaware," (steel would not scratch it) unable to replicate the manufacturing techniques until the 18th century.

□ *Ming porcelains R-117*

The teapot (above) dates from the Yongle reign (1403-25), when imperial supervision of production resumed.¹²²

The bowl dates from the Chenghua reign (1465-85), known for its elegant, delicate shapes and its innovative technique of doucai or "contrasting colors."

often reflect Persian artistic motifs, produced at Jingdezhen (*Ching-te-chen*) in *Jiangxi province*, which in the Ming became the largest ceramics center in China.

□ *aerial view of Forbidden City, Beijing Ming dyn, 15th c 96-12*

¹¹⁷white marble tablets inscribed with the names of scholars who had attained the jinshi, or doctoral, degree. This photograph shows the section of a court in Beijing reserved for Ming scholars. The examination system, vital to the realization of the Chinese ideal of a meritocracy, had been restored to full functioning early in the Ming. The content and form of the examinations themselves, however, became increasingly rigid, and other forms of debasement, such as the government-sponsored sale of lower degrees, also undermined the system. Nonetheless, the examination system was admired by Western observers and influenced the introduction of competitive civil service examinations by, for example, Great Britain in 1855 and the United States in 1883. LC, Ming, 1368-1644,

¹¹⁸Silk hanging scroll. H. 46 in. W. 24 in, Ming Dynasty, ca. 1460,

¹¹⁹Silk hanging scroll. H. 46 in. W. 24 in, Ming Dynasty, ca. 1460,

¹²⁰ The Yongle emperor, after moving the capital from Nanjing to Beijing, closely followed the tomb plan of the Hungwu emperor, including the avenue of approach, or "spirit way," lined with monumental sculptures of fabulous creatures and military and civilian figures. The model for these sculptures, like those of his predecessor, is frankly Tang, but again in the human figures a heaviness has replaced the Tang sense of animation. LC, Ming, 15th c.,

¹²¹ Yuan period. The Pax Tattatica had further stimulated the demand for Chinese porcelain, especially in the Near East, and traditional Song wares continued to be produced and exported on a large scale. In the Yuan,

¹²². During the Ming, porcelain with underglaze decoration predominated over monochrome-colored glazes, and in style the porcelains moved away from the Song austerity and returned to a more energetic Tang-like emphasis on color. The imperial kilns at Jingdezhen in particular produced great quantities of porcelain, a part of which was exported. NPMT; BSS, 1403-85, Ming,

sting colors."

often reflect Persian artistic motifs, produced at Jingdezhen (Ching-te-chen) in Jiangxi province, which in the Ming became the largest ceramics center in China.

□ aerial view of Forbidden City, Beijing Ming dyn, 15th c 96-12

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□ aerial view of Forbidden City, Beijing Ming dyn, 15th c 96-12

ng-te-chen) in Jiangxi province, which in the Ming became the largest ceramics center in China.

□ aerial view of Forbidden City, Beijing Ming dyn, 15th c 96-12

In 1416 the Yongle emperor ordered that his new capital be built "in harmony with the universe," which gave the city its alternate name of Shuntian (Shunt'ien).

Twenty-four Ming and Qing emperors lived in the 250-acre complex of the Forbidden City,

□ Hall of Supreme Harmony R-109¹²³

□ hall of Supreme Harmony, Forbidden City, 15th c 96-13

□ hall of Supreme Harmony & throne room, Forbidden City, 15th c 96-13.96-14

□ Temple of Heaven, Beijing, site of rituals from Zhou dyn P-34

□ temple, Forbidden City 75-14

□ temple interior, Ming 75-13

□ "Ten Thousand-Year-Old-Pine" (section). by Emperor Xuanzong 96-1

1431¹²⁴

□ One of the multiple steps in the making of silk Q-27

the sorting of silk cocoons¹²⁵

silk made as far back as the 4th millennium BCE, highly organized by Chou Dynasty

□ winding strands of silk Q-28¹²⁶ from the cocoons on a reel

□ Landscape in the Style of Li Tang (detail) R-116

ink and color on paper, by Qiu Ying (Ch'iu Ying, ca. 1494-ca. 1552)¹²⁷

famous for copying many other artists

here imitating Sung painter Li Tang

gnarled pines and roughly textured rocks are derivative of Li Tang,

but the pastel washes of color and precise definition of individual details are Qiu Ying's own contribution.

□ garden attached to the Jie Chuang Lu temple R-111

reflecting pool¹²⁸

¹²³ which contained palaces, pavilions, vast courtyards, and gardens. One art historian comments that: "The breadth and unity of concept, the scintillating colors and the restrained grandeur make this one of the world's most impressive architectural master-pieces." (Swann). BSS, 1416-20th c., Qing, Ch'ing,

¹²⁴ Ming Dynasty,

¹²⁵One of the multiple steps in the making of silk, the sorting of silk cocoons, is illustrated in this Ming period woodcut. Sericulture was known to neolithic cultures of southeastern China as far back as the 4th millennium B.C., and had become a fully organized industry by the Zhou period. In the Han, stimulated by demand for the product in the Roman Empire, a lucrative trade in silk developed along the famous silk roads through Central Asia to Syria, but also by sea via Ceylon and Arabia. In return, the Chinese received various luxury goods, such as highly valued glassware from the Mediterranean region and, more importantly, horses from Central Asia. LC

¹²⁶. The making of silk was extremely labor-intensive: the masses of silkworms, for example, had to be hand-fed mulberry leaves until reaching maturity, and the reeling of silk cocoons to obtain the thread was only semi-mechanized. LC, Ming, 1368-1644,

¹²⁷, . A man of humble origins, neither a scholar nor a calligrapher, Qiu Ying worked as a painter's apprentice in Suzhou before his painting attracted attention and he was called to the court. Qiu Ying was extraordinarily successful in his day (and one of the most forged painters in the history of Chinese art), in large measure because his brilliant technical skills enabled him to copy and interpret the work of a wide range of earlier artists who were admired by Ming collectors. In this painting, according to its inscription, Qiu adopts the style of the Song master Li Tang. The gnarled pines and roughly textured rocks are derivative of Li Tang, but the pastel washes of color and precise definition of individual details are Qiu Ying's own contribution. NC, ca. 1494-ca. 1552, Ming,

¹²⁸A view of the garden attached to the Jie Chuang Lu temple in Suzhou. During the Ming, the region of southern Jiangsu and northern Zhejiang provinces was particularly prosperous, and much of the period's

□ *Tartars on Horseback* R-98

□ *Jesuit pioneer Matteo Ricci* R-100¹²⁹

1552-1610 (Chinese name, Li Madou)

entered China via Macao in 1583

□ *Adoration of the Magi, from a 17th-C book Chinese-nativity*

The Jesuit Giulio Aleni brought western iconography to China, where it was used as the Chinese themselves had used illustrations, especially in Buddho-Taoist teaching.¹³⁰

□ *Adoration of the Magi detail Chinese-nativity.det*

Here we have an intricate block-printed book of illustrations used as an aid to proselytization.

adapted Catholicism to Confucianism

settled in Beijing, prepared way for a large number of later Jesuits

spent 28 years in China

translated, wrote books on European science and culture of the late Renaissance

Ricci and other Jesuits served the Chinese court as mathematicians, engineers, astronomers, cartographers, interpreters, architects, painters, and musicians.

Jesuit presence in China: their readiness to compromise left impression that foreigners had little to offer in the long run

but at first there were successes

□ *Xu Guangqi* R-102¹³¹

Some Chinese converted, appointed Grand Secretary in 1632 when he was already a Christian

gave the Jesuits further access to high official circles

wrote about Christianity in Chinese, arguing that it "did away with Buddhism and completed Confucianism."

Helped convert many members of the imperial family

Also translated works on mathematics, astronomy, geography, and hydraulics,

persuaded the Portuguese in Macao to cast cannon for use against the Manchus

□ *Autumn Over Beijing's Suburbs* R-101

Painting by Ricci¹³²

material and cultural wealth was created and enjoyed in this region's thriving cities. The landed gentry and well-endowed temples cultivated their estates by digging pools, setting out fancy rocks, and building pavilions and artificial hills to fashion the delicate beauty of the classical Chinese garden. In view of the relative decline in aesthetic standards at the imperial court, particularly in painting, the scholar-gentry of the south also saw themselves as conservators of the traditions established by the independent literati of the Yuan period, and in this spirit amassed large private collections of Sung and Yuan masterpieces. BSS, Ming, ¹²⁹, . Ricci entered China via Macao in 1583, and very gradually worked his way northward, assimilating Chinese culture and language and casting his Christian message in terms compatible with the Confucian mentality of China's scholar-bureaucratic class. By 1601 he had settled in Beijing and had gained a position at the court, paving the way for a group of successor Jesuits who distinguished themselves in particular by applying their knowledge of astronomy to the revision of the Chinese calendar. Although Ricci did convert a number of prominent Chinese, he and his colleagues were accepted and admired more as foreign literati possessing unusual scientific and technical learning. Portrait from *Historia de China*, by R. Grousset (Barcelona, 1944), Ming, 1552-1610,

¹³⁰Giulio Aleni, *T'ien-chu chiang-sheng ch'u-hsiang ching-chieh* (History of the life of Christ, with illustrations) 1637

¹³¹ (Hsu Kuang-ch'i, 1562-1633), one of the most famous Christian converts of the Ming era. Xu had become a Christian even before he passed the highest examination (jinshi) and entered the prestigious Hanlin Academy in 1604, and his appointment as a Grand Secretary in 1632 gave the Jesuits a further entrance into high official circles. Xu, who helped present Christianity through Chinese writings that had literary polish, believed that his new religion "did away with Buddhism and completed Confucianism." By the close of the Ming period he had been instrumental in converting many members of the imperial family to Christianity. Xu is also known for his translations into Chinese of European works on mathematics, astronomy, geography, and hydraulics, and for his role in obtaining Western arms and inducing the Portuguese in Macao to cast cannon for use against the Manchus. Portraits, Ming, 1562-1633,

¹³², ink and color on silk, attributed to Matteo Ricci. Ricci, who was educated in theology, science, and the humanities at Rome, was a remarkable linguist who became fluent in Mandarin, the standard language of

mixture of Western and Chinese styles

□ *Map, SE Asia: Muslim begins to penetrate ca. 1500* TAK-117

More Muslims in Indonesia than in the Middle East

□ *A Muslim mosque on Java* X-156¹³³

□ *Subterranean mosque in Tamar Sari (cultural capitol of Java)* TAK-118

Plants reclaim the ruins of a subterranean mosque in Tama Sari, a park built by the first Muslim sultan of Yogyakarta. The city was the royal—and remains the cultural—capital of Java.

north China, and literate in the Chinese classics. During his 28 years in China he translated and wrote many treatises in Chinese describing European science and culture of the late Renaissance period. At the same time, Ricci helped introduce Chinese culture to Europe. In this painting, held by the Liaoning Provincial Museum, the overall style is Western but the influence of Chinese technique is seen in the rendering of such details as the reeds, pine needles, and houses. CP, June, 1985, Ming, 1552-1610,

¹³³The Islamic religion, which is the predominant religion in Indonesia, has been influenced there by the older traditions of Hinduism and animism. Introduced in the 11th century, Islam spread during the 15th century and became predominant by the 16th century. There are no significant Muslim religious structures on Java; the followers of Islam continued the local architectural tradition, and most Muslim mosques had the same basic architectural form as the Hindu temples.

Lecture 27: Sub-Saharan Africa

(Duiker 229-241)

Questions about Duiker: How much of Africa is jungle? What were the various relationships between Kush and Egypt? What was the name of an ancient capital of Kush? Where is Saba, and what relationship did it have with Axum? What were the main exports and imports of Axum? To what religion did the Axumite rulers convert in the fourth century CE? Why are there main rock paintings of herding peoples in the middle of the Sahara desert?

Lecture topics:

Geography

Barriers to travel, trade

Neolithic Sudanic Cultures

Changing climate in the Sarhara

The Nok culture

Zimbabwe

Architectural achievements

Traditional agriculture

Ancient origins

Techniques in dry areas

Early Ethiopian Civilizations

Kush

Relations with Egypt

Architecture

Aksum

Architecture

Ethiopian Christianity

□ *AfricaAsia.aerial*

Note enormous size of the continent, compare to Europe, China

□ *Africa.image*

Note green belt=rain forest¹³⁴

Humanity begins in Africa

□ *A trail of footprints 3.5 million years old A-1*¹³⁵

found by Mary Leakey at Laetoli, Tanzania,

shows that human-like creatures were walking upright in East Africa 3.5 million years ago

Neolithic Sudanic Cultures

See "*A Stone Age Saharan rock painting*" p. 188

□ *Rock engravings of animals, in the central Sahara. A-5*¹³⁶

dates to before 2500 BCE when rainfall was greater in the Sahara,

it was covered with vegetation, could support animals such as these (giraffes?)

□ *Women riders mounted on horned oxen. 58-2*¹³⁷

¹³⁴ extending north and south from the equator which are rough mirror images of each other. On both sides of the dense rain forest (shown in dark green) are drier Savanna zones (lighter greens). Beyond are the deserts (tan), the Sahara in the north and Kalahari-Namib in the south, and semi-desert areas (buff). Finally, there is a temperate "Mediterranean" climate at the northern and southern extremes (pink). The higher elevations and volcanic soils of the Rift Valley Zone of East Africa have made those areas more attractive for human settlement. The lush vegetation of the tropical rain forest is deceptive, masking the fact that the soils are nutrient-poor. LC Africa

¹³⁵ found by Mary Leakey at Laetoli, Tanzania. Some of the oldest hominid evidence found in Africa, these footprints show that human-like creatures were walking upright in East Africa 3.5 million years ago. Although precise relationships between Australopithecine species and modern man (*Homo Sapiens*) are still subject to debate, new discoveries in Africa promise to continue pushing back the frontiers of knowledge about human prehistory. National Museum of Kenya, Nairobi Tanzania, Africa 3.5 million years ago

¹³⁶ This drawing, and hundreds like it, testify to an age before 2500 B.C. when the Saharan region received greater rainfall than in recent times. Covered with vegetation, it was populated by large animals as well as by humans who left a visual record of their presence. Roloc Africa before 2500

¹³⁷ Sahara rock painting. ?, Africa 4000-3000

□ *Edge of the Sahara desert, near Douz. Tunisia, Africa 1985 29-10*

The formerly fertile Sahara dried out, turned into a desert, erecting a barrier to trade and communication; camel caravans later took four months to cross it

Nigerian Nok culture, discussed on pp. 188-189, pottery on p. 189, same as below:

□ *Terracotta heads Nok Iron Age culture, Nigeria 58-11.A-17*

Note characteristic style.¹³⁸

Early cities in Africa surrounded by high walls, for prestige as well as for protection: in the early 16th century Queen Amina (sp?) of Zaria in Nigeria had a high mud wall built extending more than a hundred miles (competing with other Hausa city-states)

□ *Remains of the city wall and gate at Zaria, northern Nigeria A-54*

The walls of **Great Zimbabwe** (14th century) are 30 feet high¹³⁹

□ *Stone ruins of Great Zimbabwe. A-88*

Cover about 60 acres,¹⁴⁰

□ *Conical tower and stone ruins at Great Zimbabwe. A-89*¹⁴¹

two complexes of dry-stone buildings¹⁴²

□ *The elliptical building PJM-215*¹⁴³

□ *Outer wall of elliptical building PJM-214*

built in the 13th and 14th centuries.¹⁴⁴

□ *Remains of circular dwelling PJM-216*¹⁴⁵

¹³⁸H.26 c.m. Nigeria, Africa 4th century

¹³⁹, built by Queen Amina in the late 16th century. Zaria (Zazzau) competed for influence with the other Hausa city-states, particularly Kano and Katsina. Occasionally in this part of the Islamic world, a woman could reach the heights of political power. NC Nigeria, Africa late 16th century

¹⁴⁰The great stone monuments and enclosure of Great Zimbabwe testify to the large scale and complexity of indigenous African states. By the latter part of the 1st millennium A.D., peoples of south-central Africa were smelting iron and mining gold. The ruins of Great Zimbabwe cover about 60 acres, consisting of two complexes of dry-stone buildings built in the 13th and 14th centuries. 1959 photo, NC Zimbabwe, Africa 13th and 14th c

¹⁴¹The base of the Conical Tower in the Elliptical Building, seen through the entrance to its precinct. Its shape is determined by the batter typical of later walls and constructed by setting back successive courses. The entrance is formed by two walls of finely coursed, dressed stones, decorated by bands of dark amphibolite. The walls were inserted into a much older wall of poorly coursed stones (part of it visible in the extreme left foreground) when the Elliptical Building was enlarged and the Tower was built at the very end of the main building sequence. One of the vertical slots, found in many of the late doorways, is visible in the right hand doorway. The daga plaster that originally covered the lower stone walls has long disappeared and is now only evidenced by the slight reddish staining of some areas of the walls.

¹⁴²The capital of an extensive empire, Great Zimbabwe drew much of its wealth from the long-distance trade route between the gold-producing areas to its north and west, and Sofala, a Muslim port city on the Indian Ocean. Great Zimbabwe declined in power during the 15th century, reflecting movements of population to the north where a successor state, Mwene Mutapa, emerged. NC Zimbabwe, Africa 13th and 14th c

¹⁴³The Elliptical Building at Great Zimbabwe seen from a vantage point in the Hill Ruin. The woodland savannah vegetation of the area is well illustrated. Despite clearance by curators, it probably presents a more overgrown appearance than it had when the site was occupied, only the tall gum trees behind the Elliptical Building are alien introductions. On the skyline can be seen some of the granite hills that surround the site and from some of which the exfoliated slabs used as building blocks were obtained. Almost all the area between the Elliptical Building and the Hill was covered by groups of daga-walled huts during the height of Great Zimbabwe's prosperity in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

¹⁴⁴The outer brick wall of the Elliptical Building. The eastern end of this wall, seen here colored a rich yellow by lichen growth, represents the finest masonry evolved at Great Zimbabwe. The significance of the chevron pattern at the top of the wall is unknown. In the past, it has been one of the main pieces of evidence used to suggest links between the ruins and various ancient, distant, and exotic civilizations but it is, of course, too simple, common, and widespread a pattern for such isolated analogies to be useful. In the background stands the Hill, protected by the bare and almost vertical southern cliff and capped on the left by the wall of the Western Enclosure.

¹⁴⁵The remains of a circular hut dwelling hut, 22 ft. in diameter, stands in front of the coursed enclosure walls of the Lekkerwater Ruin in central Mashonaland. It has external walls and a central cross wall of solid daga with a fine hard surface finish. The central wall was pierced by a door and each room contained a semi-circular bench. The one in the photograph is decorated with a finely moulded cable pattern. In this

□ *Overview of hill ruin PJM-217*¹⁴⁶

Prosperous culture based on long distance trade route between gold-producing areas to north and west and Sofala, a Muslim port city on the Indian ocean

Declined in power during the 15th century

Traditional agriculture

□ *A San "Bushman" rock painting of cattle. A-6*¹⁴⁷

□ *Farmer plowing with oxen in West Africa. A-31*¹⁴⁸

□ *Farmer irrigating plants in West Africa. A-32*

watering plants in very arid soil with a bucket¹⁴⁹

□ *Threshing grain in West Africa. A-33*

large granaries in background¹⁵⁰

□ *Ox cart transporting newly harvested millet in Gambia, West Africa. A-34*¹⁵¹

□ *Map of Africa showing the major language families A-9*¹⁵²

Kush

Black culture connected with ancient Egypt, contact with the Near East

buried royalty in pyramids

□ *Pyramids in Kush, Ethiopia aramcomagP*

Cf. picture on 190

□ *Pyramids in Sudan 120-16*

□ *Pyramid tombs of the kings of Kush, Upper Nubia, 1st BC PJM-89*

□ *Meroe pyramid & burial chamber (blue-line w/text) PJM-90*

□ *Meroe pyramids PJM-91*

□ *Great enclosure at Musawwarat es-Sufra N. Sudan 1st AD PJM-79*

hut there were also fragments of a guilloche frieze of daga. Such daga huts as in this ruin are identical to those built in Great Zimbabwe. Seven radiocarbon dates ranging between the twelfth and early sixteenth centuries, give a mean date of A. D. 1350. From its style and contents this ruin is indisputably a product of the same culture as Great Zimbabwe.

¹⁴⁶Overall view of the Hill Ruin from the air, looking west, showing the series of small enclosures that run amongst the boulders on top of the cliff. In the foreground is the Eastern Enclosure where six of eight stone birds recovered from the ruins were found. At the top is the Western Enclosure, the main dwelling area. It is clear how much of its deposits have been removed in misconceived 'rescue' operations. Turrets and monoliths cap its western wall. The obvious interdependence between stone and wall and the natural boulders is so close that each seems almost a natural outgrowth and extension of the other. This lends support to contentions that the architecture of Great Zimbabwe is the result of a completely indigenous evolution based on long occupation of, and familiarity with, granite hills.

¹⁴⁷Numerous rock paintings such as this one in South Africa demonstrate the artistic skill of Khoisan-speaking hunters and herders in prehistoric times. Under the impact of Bantu expansion and European settlement, the San and Khoi peoples of southern Africa have largely disappeared or have been forced into desert regions. Roloc South Africa

¹⁴⁸Indigenous and imported grain crops have been cultivated in the savannas of West Africa for thousands of years - guinea corn, millet, and rice are a few. In regions inhabited by the tsetse fly, the dreaded disease trypanosomiasis eliminated livestock, forcing a dependence on human power. UN photo by Carl Purcell Africa

¹⁴⁹Even in areas lacking in rainfall, access to a regular supply of surface water or underground aquifer could make arid lands productive. UN photo by Carl Purcell Africa

¹⁵⁰The huge granaries in the background are used for storing millet. This 1965 scene in Hausaland is typical of agrarian life all across West Africa, where up until recently the majority of the population has engaged in agriculture. NC Africa 1965

¹⁵¹In traditional Africa, farmers produced primarily for local consumption, often exchanging small surpluses with neighboring regions. Improved transport in the past century has offered new outlets for produce. The availability of cheap imports has also undermined the ability of farmers to market products in traditional ways. UN photo by Jeffrey Foxx Gambia, Africa

¹⁵²Africa's thousand languages fall into four major groupings, reflecting migratory movements over the past 2000 years. The earliest Bantu-speaking peoples inhabited an area in the central forest zone, perhaps near Katanga, Zaire. These ancient people knew iron-working, raised livestock and cultivated indigenous crops as well as root and tree crops which had been brought from southeast Asia. From the forest nucleus, the Bantu-speakers spread throughout much of sub-Saharan Africa, where they practiced various combinations of herding and crop cultivation. IRC Africa

- *Stone head, Sudan, Meroitic, 200-300 AD* PJM-88
- *L: Meroitic vessels; R: Gold jewelry, AD 100-300* PJM-87.PJM-83
- The Kushites actually conquered and ruled Egypt 751-663 BCE
- *Agrarian scene in highlands of Ethiopia* A-13
- Kush conquered by **Aksum** empire about 330 CE, at first Christian based on sea trade with East Indies, Iran, Arabia, and the east African Coast
- ivory, elephants, obsidian, slaves, gold dust
- *Stone obelisk at Aksum (Aksum). 4th cent. AD* A-12
- see *Giant stela at Aksum on p. 291*
- "A Sixth-Century Account of Aksumite Trade," p. 291**
- Monk Cosmas Indicopleustes travels from Egypt to Sri Lanka on trading voyage, hears of Aksum, suggests that the Queen of Sheba came from here
- stresses great wealth, salt and iron for gold
- Many religions, even Buddhism
- fourth century: conversion to Christianity
- *St. George's Church at Lalibela, Ethiopia, 11th century. A-16*¹⁵³
- carved out of solid bedrock at the orders of an 11th century Ethiopian king trying to create a "new Jerusalem"
- Workers dug a 40-foot-deep trench around a huge block of stone carved it into the shape of a Greek cross, and then hollowed it out.
- *Ancient Ethiopian crowns* A-14¹⁵⁴
- *Biblical scene from an Ethiopian Coptic manuscript. A-15*¹⁵⁵
- gradually eclipsed by Mamluk Egypt, conquered 1217.
- Islam** spread at first along trade routes, especially in the northeast, traders accompanied by holy men beginning in 7th century, but more important was influence through Egypt and Northern Africa.
- *An oasis path and irrigation canal in the town of Biskra, Algeria, around 1900. A-23*
- Attempts by Muslims to take over Ethiopia collapsed in 16th century, with the highlands remaining Christian, the lowland and coast people Muslims: source of later conflicts. □
- *Map of Africa from a 15th century Florentine edition of Ptolemy. 15-3*¹⁵⁷
- shows some awareness of Africa in Renaissance Europe, but superstition about Africa was widespread

¹⁵³Perhaps the most impressive Ethiopian Christian monument, this church was carved out of solid bedrock. Workers dug a 40-foot-deep trench around a huge block of stone, painstakingly carved it into the shape of a Greek cross, and then hollowed it out. In an attempt to create a "New Jerusalem," an 11th century Ethiopian king had eleven such churches carved from solid rock. NC Ethiopia, Africa 11th c.

¹⁵⁴, illustrating the wealth and power of the Amhara rulers. This intricate brass casting was the work of skilled craftsmen. Coptic Christianity was the religion of the rulers, as the illustrated Bible in the foreground demonstrates. The Ethiopian monarchy traced its ancestry back to a union between Solomon and Sheba in Old Testament times. Courtesy Ethiopian Airlines Ethiopia, Africa

¹⁵⁵ The Coptic Orthodox Church, an ancient Monophysite branch of Christianity, has millions of members in Egypt and Ethiopia. At one time the patriarchate of Alexandria was one of the most powerful in Christendom. The Church enjoyed great wealth in land and property and was a bastion of conservatism up to recent times. Ethiopian Airlines Ethiopia, Africa

¹⁵⁶This rare color photograph shows a typical Saharan oasis scene, including the traditional dress, the use of donkey labor, the irrigation system, the date palm groves, and the mud brick buildings. Early Photochrom print from LC Algeria, Africa c. 1900

¹⁵⁷ Stylistic link between the classical tradition and the tradition of the Ottoman state. Africa, Italy, Turkey, Europe 15th century, Renaissance, Middle Ages

Lecture 28: Sub-Saharan African Culture

(Duiker 241-259; Briens 272-281)

Questions about Duiker: Which was the first of the great commercial states to emerge in West Africa? What was its main export? Why was Mansa Musa famous? According to a visitor from Europe, what goods were sold for more money than any other in Timbuktu? What effects did the expansion of Islam into West Africa have on the political system? Describe the famous ruins of Great Zimbabwe. What were the main exports and imports of Timbuktu? How did slavery originate in Africa? Briefly describe the art of Benin. What are the main features of traditional African music? What is unusual about the remarkable Coptic churches of Ethiopia? What European nation began probing the coast of West Africa in the fifteenth century?

Questions about The Epic of Sunjata: What signs are there before his birth that foretell that Sunjata will be an extraordinary person? In what two major ways does his mother contribute to Sunjata's success?

Questions about Ibn Battuta: What does Ibn Battuta say are the most important virtues of the people of Mali? What are the main criticisms he makes of them?

Lecture topics:

Sudanese cultures

Role of the Niger River in promoting civilization

Ghana

Importance of trade, iron-smelting

Mali

Scope, founding of Timbuktu

Mansa Musa's fame

Kano

Islam made the state religion

Songhay

What goods traded?

Travels of Ibn Battuta

Sudanese Islam

Characteristic adaptations of Islam

arts of Islam

Art of Benin and Ife

and Ife

Realistic bronze sculpture

sculpture

African music

Importance of polyrhythms, polyphony

Portuguese in Africa

Admiration for African culture

Ivory carving

Three medieval Sudanese cultures, all on the river Niger:

□ *View from space of the Niger inland delta in Mali.* A-26

African music

Importance of polyrhythms, polyphony

Portuguese in Africa

Admiration for African culture

Ivory carving

Three medieval Sudanese cultures, all on the river Niger:

□ *View from space of the Niger inland delta in Mali.* A-26

Importance of polyrhythms, polyphony

Portuguese in Africa

Admiration for African culture

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Three medieval Sudanese cultures, all on the river Niger:

- *View from space of the Niger inland delta in Mali. A-26*
e of **polyrhythms**, polyphony
- Portugese in Africa
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Three medieval Sudanese cultures, all on the river Niger:

- *View from space of the Niger inland delta in Mali. A-26*
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 - Admiration for African culture
 - Ivory carving

Three medieval Sudanese cultures, all on the river Niger:

- *View from space of the Niger inland delta in Mali. A-26*
rtugese in Africa
 - Admiration for African culture
 - Ivory carving

Three medieval Sudanese cultures, all on the river Niger:

- *View from space of the Niger inland delta in Mali. A-26*
Flowing northeast from the mountains of Guinea/Sierra Leone, the Niger turns back south before emptying into the Gulf of Guinea. The annual floods, with their rich supply of silt, permitted intensive agriculture in the area of the inland delta.¹⁵⁸
- *A map of the great empires of the Western Sudan. A-35*¹⁵⁹
- 1) **Ghana** (founded before 800 CE), see p. 417
- *Compound. Decorated mud architecture, Northern Ghana 58-15*
iron helped them to prevail against neighbors,
- *West African forge for the production of iron from iron ore. A-19*¹⁶⁰
Among the Yoruba, Ogun, the god of iron, is still a major deity
- *Map showing the diffusion of iron technology in Africa. A-10*¹⁶¹
- *Bronze roped pot on a stand from 9th-10th century Nigeria. A-18*¹⁶²

¹⁵⁸As in other river valleys bordered by desert, increase in grain production and population were preconditions for the emergence of large-scale political structures such as in Ghana. This is a 197 color composite photo from the Landsat satellite an altitude of 548 miles (914 kilometers). NASA Mali, Africa

¹⁵⁹The development of trade in gold, salt, and slaves across the Sahara Desert contributed to the rise of Ghana, which flourished from the 8th to 11th centuries. State consolidation was further enhanced by the spread of Islam and the subsequent development of a literate bureaucracy. Ghana was succeeded by Mali and Songhai, both of which were states ruled by Muslim kings. IRC Ghana, Mali, Songhai, Africa 8th-11th c.

¹⁶⁰This form of technology, using a simple bellows and forced draft process, was widely distributed across Africa. The influx of cheap mass-produced metals from Europe in the 19th century undermined traditional technologies such as this, creating a dependence on European products. From Liberia, by Harry Johnston (London, 1906) Africa

¹⁶¹Iron working, developed by the Hittites of Anatolia by 1200 B.C., had reached the Nok people of Nigeria by about 400 B.C., probably brought across the Sahara by North African traders. Iron smelting was practiced in the kingdom of Kush on the upper Nile at about the same time. By about 1 A.D. it was widespread in West Africa and in the Katanga region of south-central Africa. Iron tools and weapons offered new forms of power to those with access to this technology. As much as 2000 years ago, the Haya people of Tanzania built their own pre-heated forced draft furnaces, producing medium grade carbon steel. IRC Africa

controlled the gold trade route from the South, collected taxes on it, before carrying it on toward the Mediterranean

□ *Camel caravan loaded with groundnuts (peanuts) A-58*¹⁶³

also involved in salt and copper trades

□ *Salt brick wrapped in a palm bark basket from Zambia. A-105* ¹⁶⁴

Salt a crucial import

Almoravids (messianic sect) destroyed Ghana after a 14 year campaign, c. 1064

2) Mandinka state of **Mali** founded before 1213, in the early 14th century covered as much territory as western Europe, see pp. 417-419

Most famous city: Timbuktu, which outlasted the fall of the state

□ *Map of Timbuktu around 1890 A-46*

many mosques, supposedly modelled on Spanish designs brought back by Mansa Musa (d. 1332)¹⁶⁵

King of Mali

□ *Islam in Africa card*

□ *Mansa Musa, a West African king, holding a gold nugget. A-38*¹⁶⁶

learned architecture from a Spanish poet he met when he went on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

1375 picture from a Catalan Atlas

"Mansa Musa in Cairo," p. 418

Called "sultan Musa", seen as intelligent, wealthy

refusing to bow before the Sultan

bows only to God

On Hajj, he took so much gold with him that it disrupted the currency markets of Egypt.

impressed the Sultan of Cairo enough to order him special protection, fodder

Islam penetrates Africa 1000-1200 CE

around 15th century, gets into Hausaland in Mali

Muhammad Rumfa, who ruled **Kano** during the second half of the 15th century, made Islam the state religion and sought to reform his administration according to Islamic principles

Leo Africanus, who travelled through the region in 1526

impressed by the prosperity and civility of the inhabitants

□ *Reconstruction of the Great Wall of Kano A-50*¹⁶⁷

□ *1959 panorama of Kano, Nigeria. A-51*¹⁶⁸

¹⁶²Cast by the lost-wax method, many similar bronzes have been found in the Igbo-Ukwu region of southeastern Nigeria. This technically elaborate piece was excavated in the remains of a ritual storehouse. Most of the bronze pieces found at Igbo-Ukwu are of inanimate objects. Courtesy National Museum of Nigeria, Onikan-Lagos Nigeria, Africa 9th-10th c.

¹⁶³arriving at Sokoto market, 1959. Sokoto was the capital of the enormous Islamic caliphate established by Usuman dan Fodio (1754-1817) at the beginning of the 19th century. A Fulani mystic and reformer, he declared a crusade (jihad) against the ruling Hausa authorities of Gobir in 1804 and conquered most of northern Nigeria over the following decade. Groundnuts were a major item of production and trade across West Africa in the 19th and 20th centuries. NC Nigeria, Africa 1959

¹⁶⁴Since salt was one of the most precious commodities in some parts of Africa, it is not surprising that it became a unit of currency. In some parts of West Africa many centuries ago, was exchanged equally for gold. National Philatelic Collection, NMAH Zambia, Africa

¹⁶⁵, showing the location of the Sankore Mosque and other mosques. The maze-like layout of the streets is similar to other traditional Islamic cities. From *Timbuktu, the Mysterious*, by Felix Dubois (New York, 1896) Mali, Africa, Islamic World c. 1890

¹⁶⁶This 1375 picture from a Catalan Atlas illustrates the importance of West Africa as a gold supplier to the Mediterranean world during medieval times. Gold from the Guinea highland fields of Bambuk and Bure was shipped to the urban centers of the Western Sudan, and thence across the desert. From *The Catalan Atlas* (Barcelona, 1375, reprinted 1975) Africa

¹⁶⁷, at the Museum of Traditional Nigerian Architecture, Jos, Nigeria. Kano, one of seven city-states of Hausaland that emerged between 1000 and 1400 A D., remained one of the largest and most important states and a major commercial center. Leo Africanus, who travelled through the region in 1526, was impressed by the prosperity and civility of the inhabitants. NC Nigeria, Africa 1000-1400

¹⁶⁸For centuries Kano has been a thriving commercial, political and cultural center of Hausaland in northern Nigeria. Islam began to penetrate Hausaland by the 15th century, introduced perhaps by Wangara traders from Mali in the late 14th century. Muhammad Rumfa, who ruled Kano during the second half of

□ *Muslim boys studying the Quran* A-60
 outside their teacher's house¹⁶⁹
 all education founded on the Quran
 gifted students could continue at the mosque or even at Timbuktu or the al-Azhar University in Cairo

- *Sankore Mosque at Timbuktu.* 61-2¹⁷⁰
- *Bambara Mosque at Bougouni, Mali.* A-42¹⁷¹
- *Mosque at Djenne, Mali* A-44¹⁷²
- *11th century Gobirau Minaret at Katsina, Nigeria.* A-61¹⁷³
- *Minaret of a mosque near Lamu, Kenya.* A-86

City famous for its learning during the 14th century¹⁷⁴
 vigorous trade in books

Kept custom of matrilineal descent, women were not sequestered, and are reported to have been free to have male friends

Trade in salt, gold, copper, African-made cotton cloth

- *Caravan approaching Timbuktu.* A-45¹⁷⁵
- *Salt caravan from Taodenni arriving at Timbuktu* A-37¹⁷⁶
- *Gold merchants at Timbuktu* A-39¹⁷⁷

Imported silk, swords, horses.

- *Market at Mopti, on the Niger River* A-29¹⁷⁸

Start here 11/4/92: in Islam in Africa, last item:

the 15th century, made Islam the state religion and sought to reform his administration according to Islamic principles. NC Nigeria, Africa 1959

¹⁶⁹(or Koran) outside their teacher's house in the Old Quarter of Kano, Nigeria, 1958. Education in Islamic Africa, as elsewhere in the Muslim world, was founded on the Quran. Gifted students would continue their studies at the mosque, perhaps continuing more advanced work at Timbuktu or the al-Azhar University in Cairo. NC Nigeria, Africa, Islamic World 1958

¹⁷⁰Mud architecture., photographed in 1970. As in other parts of the Islamic world, mosques served as centers of learning in Africa. Intellectual life at Timbuktu flowered during Songhai rule in the 15th and 16th centuries. Leo Africanus reported a thriving trade in books across the Sahara desert. The Sankore Mosque was the premier center of Islamic learning, drawing university students from distant regions. NC Mali, Africa, Islamic World 15 & 6th c.

¹⁷¹West African architects and builders showed ingenuity and resourcefulness in using local materials and adapting to environmental conditions. The protruding timbers were used as steps when, due to an infrequent rain, the walls needed replastering with mud. 1970 photo, NC Mali, Africa

¹⁷², 1969. Compare with the rebuilt mosque of 1890. NC Mali, Africa

¹⁷³Mosque architecture reflects a synthesis of local and imported traditions, some of great duration. Among the first Muslim traders to cross the Sahara were the Ibadis from North Africa, whose architectural legacy can still be detected in some areas. 1959 photo, NC Nigeria, Africa 11th C.

¹⁷⁴Arab traders from the Middle East brought Islam to East Africa late in the first millennium A D. Islam remained largely a coastal religion, linking peoples from diverse regions together in a common culture. Gold from mines between the Zambezi and Limpopo rivers was shipped to coastal cities and from there to Egypt, Arabia, the Persian Gulf and beyond. Chinese products have been found in East African archaeological sites. NC Kenya, Africa, Islamic World

¹⁷⁵The fabled city of Timbuktu was much reduced from its former splendor by the time the first Europeans visited it in the early 19th century. Here the German doctor Heinrich Barth and his party are arriving in the 1850s. From *Reisen und Entdeckungen in Nord und Central Afrika*, by Heinrich Barth (Gotha, 1858) Mali, Africa 1850s

¹⁷⁶, 1971. In the background is the Sankore Mosque. Salt mined in the central Sahara was a key commodity in trans-Saharan commerce. Taken to Ghana, Mali and later Songhai in caravans such as this, it was exchanged for gold and other products from West Africa. At one time salt was nearly worth its weight in gold. NC Africa

¹⁷⁷in the late 19th century, a scene common in West Africa for centuries. Gold powder and nuggets were carefully weighed on scales such as this. From *Timbuctoo, the Mysterious*, by Felix Dubois (New York, 1896) Africa late 19th C.

¹⁷⁸, 1972. Scenes such as this have been common along the Niger for centuries. Around such markets towns and cities arose. NC Nigeria, Africa

3) **Songhay**, existed since 7th C CE, chief city: **Gao** c. 1010; kingdom arose during the Mali period in the early 14th century, was briefly a part of the Mali kingdom
Islam mainly a royal religion, most others remained pagan

Separate mosques for black and white

□ *Map of travels of Ibn Battuta Abercrombie-12*

Famous 14th century north African traveler whose voyages far surpassed those of Marco Polo
documents spread of Islam in East and West Africa

“When the ruler ate, a drum was beaten and women danced, shaking their heads. All work ceased during the sovereign’s meal time, and when he had finished, the remains of the food were thrown into the Niger with loud cries and work was allowed to start again.”

□ *Switch to West African Art card*

ins of the food were thrown into the Niger with loud cries and work was allowed to start again.”

□ *Switch to West African Art card*

ns of the food were thrown into the Niger with loud cries and work was allowed to start again.”

□ *Switch to West African Art card*

increased in power under King **Sunni Ali**, (1464-1492).

He conquered Timbuktu and Djenné from Mali, valiant warrior

portrayed as an enemy of Islam although he observed some of its laws

practiced magic, persecuted other Muslims, for instance punishing those observed the

Ramadan fast, persecuting scholars

Trading center for Muslim Arabs and Berbers

His successor Mohammad Askia ben Abi Bakr Ture “The Great” (1493-1528) was a pious Muslim who went to Mecca and was named Khalifa of Western Sudan.

ruled as an Islamic monarch, cultivating the ulama

enlarged the kingdom.

His son Musa was a pretentious egotist

Kingdom fell into decay

Songhay invaded 1591 by Morocco, using European mercenaries with muskets, ending the chain of Western Sudanese states

Struggle originally over control of salt mines, then gold

General characteristics of Sudanese Islam

In Sudan, people felt they had to become Arabs to be Muslims, abandoned their native languages.

Arab traders came for gold, ivory, slaves, luxuries like peacock feathers

often accompanied by holy men spreading the religion

Muslims often acted as mediators, spread Shar’ia

Chiefs converted for prestige.

Islam often adapted to match local customs

Much emphasis on veneration of Saints in NE, not in West

suggestion of polytheistic influences

Much emphasis on ritual, mysticism, magic

traditional spirits adapted to Qur’anic angels, jinns, and devils

Islam meant literacy—in Arabic.

built up centers of learning which spread knowledge

Arab script often adapted for writing local vernaculars

Women sometimes gained ground in property rights, but were sometimes placed in *purdah*

Islam recognized the legitimacy of slavery, but added provisions for slaves gaining their freedom

imposition of circumcision, clitoridectomy

Infibulation not originally Muslim, but gained respect by being associated with it.

First African slaves shipped to Europe in 1444

impact of slave trade may have prevented rise of other states

□ *Western African Art*

Benin (p. 419-421), linked with **Ife**

□ *King of Benin and his retinue* A 76 ¹⁷⁹
as depicted in a 1686 print

The kingdom was reaching its height at the time the first Portuguese visited the city in 1486.

At the head of the procession are chained leopards, symbols of the Benin state.

famous for its art, perhaps influenced by Nok culture

Abstract art in west Africa:

□ *A Bida waterpot with metal applique trim from Nupe, Nigeria.*A-98¹⁸⁰

□ *Senufo mask maker. Ivory Coast* 5-7 ¹⁸¹

□ *Mother and child* 17-2

Wood- Senufo culture, high degree of abstraction¹⁸²

□ *Gold thread earrings from the Fulani people of Mali.* A-99¹⁸³

□ *Ancestor couple—Dogon culture.* 17-3

Compare with Benin, Ife art:¹⁸⁴

□ *Bronze belt pendant, Benin.* 6-5¹⁸⁵

□ *Carved wooden figurine from the Kuba people of Zaire.* A-97¹⁸⁶

rare 17th century Kuba sculpture representing a king figure of Bom Bosh.

□ *Bronze head of an Oba, or monarch, from Benin, Nigeria.* A-77□

□ *Figure of a messenger.* 58-10□

□ *Bronze bust of an Oni from Ife & Oni of Ife and aides, Nigeria* A-75.A-74 □

Adesoji Tadeniawo Aderemi, spiritual leader of Ife, still very influential among Yoruba people

□ *Figure of an oni. Zinc brass. Ife.* 58-8□

□ *Bronze bust of an Oni from Ife, Nigeria* A-74□

□ *Commemorative head. Benin. Nigeria* 57-17□

□ *Ife bronze head from Nigeria.* A-73□

¹⁷⁹, . (Among the finest examples of Benin bronze art are two identical leopards, cast by the lost wax method.) Benin is the capital city of the Edo-speaking people and lies 120 miles southeast of Ife in southern Nigeria. LC Nigeria, Africa 1686

¹⁸⁰The Nigerian state of Nupe lay to the north of the confluence of the Niger and Benue rivers, its traditions going back many centuries. Its craftsmen produced fine works of bronze art. NC Nigeria,

¹⁸¹, Africa 1973

¹⁸² (sculpture)- Wood- Senufo culture. H.49 cm. Ivory Coast, Africa

¹⁸³For centuries West Africa was a major producer of gold for the Mediterranean world. In addition to mining and transporting gold for export, African craftsmen achieved technical perfection in creating exquisite works of art. NC Mali, Africa

¹⁸⁴wood sculpture H.75 cm. Mali, Africa

¹⁸⁵ 15 cm. Nigeria, Africa 16th century A.D.

¹⁸⁶Wood carving was widespread among the peoples of Africa. As in this case sculptors usually refrained from representing the human figure naturalistically. Due to the tropical climate of much of Africa, objects made of wood were rapidly attacked by termites and other wood-boring insects; there is much truth to the saying that "much of Africa's history has disappeared into the belly of the termite." Rarely have wooden objects been preserved for more than a century or so. NC Zaire, Africa 17th c

¹⁸⁷The bronze art of Benin, covering a period from the 15th to 19th centuries, was commissioned by and for the king and his court. The wealth and stability of the state enabled skilled craftsmen to work to the highest artistic standards. Many of the bronzes reveal elaborate headdresses and necklaces. NC Nigeria, Africa 15th-19th c.

¹⁸⁸Bronze. H.63 c.m. A.D. Benin. Nigeria, Africa 16th century

¹⁸⁹Although Ife declined in political power after its great age of bronze art from the 12th to 15th centuries, it has remained a spiritual center for the Yoruba people of southwestern Nigeria. The Oni, the traditional ruler of Ife, has continued to exert ceremonial influence up to contemporary times, as illustrated in this photograph of Adesoji Tadeniawo Aderemi taken in 1971. NC Nigeria, Africa

¹⁹⁰H.47 c.m. Nigeria, Africa 12-15th century

¹⁹¹dating from the late 15th or early 16th century. This figure wears an elaborate headdress and body adornment. The parallel lines may represent scarification marks. Ife artists portrayed their kings and queens with a naturalistic human presence and a serene dignified bearing. NC Nigeria, Africa late 15th, early 16th c

¹⁹²Cast brass. H.22 c.m. Africa 15-16th century

¹⁹³ According to Yoruba tradition, Ife was the place where the gods descended to earth. Ife bronze art is unique in its naturalistic portrayal of the human form. This life size head represents a dead king, an Oni, in

The holes around the mouth may have served to attach a mustache and beard.

- *Bronze head of a queen mother from Benin, Nigeria A-79* □
- *Terracotta head. 58-9*¹⁹⁵
- *Naturalistic Nupe copper figure PB-4*

African music:

Dance, source of theater

importance of masks

- *Brass mask maker. Senufo tribe. 5-6*¹⁹⁶
- *Small bronze masks, Baule tribe. Ivory Coast 6-8*¹⁹⁷
- *Carved ivory mask from Benin, Nigeria. A-80*¹⁹⁸
- *Bambara mask representing the baboon or lion. 58-12*¹⁹⁹

Dance

- *Dogon stilt dancer wearing a Fulani female mask A-96*²⁰⁰
- play music on CD:

IMS CDM 535: Central African Republic, Aka Pygmy hunting song, Track 14

complex rhythms, polyphony

Dancing #4: Dance at Court

Alternate music:

Les Maîtres-tambours du Burundi Arion ARN 64016, IMS CDM 333, track 3: *Appel (Call)*: (3:15)

Note complex polyrhythms which have made African music popular all over the world, as filtered through the African diaspora of the U.S., Caribbean, Brazil, etc.²⁰¹

his prime. This Ife bronze, and many others like it, were cast between the 12th and 15th centuries. They represent the "classical" period of African bronze art. NC Nigeria, Africa 12th-15th c.

¹⁹⁴, dating from the 16th century. This Benin bronze, although crafted with the same technical perfection as the earlier Ife bronze heads, is less naturalistic in its portrayal of human features. Benin bronze craftsmen also produced exquisite bronzes of animals as well as inanimate objects. NC Nigeria, Africa 16th c.

¹⁹⁵ H.32 c.m. Ife. Nigeria, Africa 12-15th century

¹⁹⁶ Ivory Coast, Africa 1973

¹⁹⁷ 6 cm.

¹⁹⁸ A, though Benin is best known for its bronze art, craftsmen also produced works of ivory, clay, iron, wood and leather. Ivory was one of many commodities exchanged with European merchants beginning in the 15th century. BM Nigeria, Africa

¹⁹⁹ Satirical form of comical theater which conveys a moral lesson. Mali, Africa

²⁰⁰ in the Sanya region of Mali, 1970. As this scene illustrates, the wearing of masks in traditional African societies did not take place in isolation, but often included elaborate costuming and ritual dance and music. NC Mali, Africa

²⁰¹ Burundi, a small country in east Africa, situated to the northeast of Tanganyika, surrounded by Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania and the Congo, its independence, acquired at the same time as the end of the monarchy in 1966 did not change its economic structure. It lives on cattle rearing and mixed farming. The three principal ethnic groups, the *Bahutu-s*, the *Batusi-s* and the *Batwa-s* are further subdivided. The Bahutus are Bantus who entered Burundi through Chad and Niger in ancient times. They form about 85% of the population of Burundi stock. The Batutsi-s are related to nilo-ethiopic peoples originating in east Africa, which they left between the 15th and 18th centuries. The Batimbo-s of the Batutsi family retain the responsibility and privilege of making, beating and keeping the drums. The drums, even a few years ago, could only be beaten in homage to the king (*Mwami*) or to his ancestors. Today this tradition is gradually losing its ritual symbolism to become more of an art reserved for festivals. Each year, the Batimbo-s carve a certain number of drums which they carry from the forest and leave for a month within royal enclosures. These enclosures, the *Bigabiro-s*, composed of a clump of trees are made sacred through the memory of the king's presence. Some years ago, they constituted autonomous domains which did not come under the jurisdiction of either the chief or the prince governing the region, but only that of the king. The *Bigabiro* follow the plan of the *Rugo* (ancient Burundi dwelling) but remain reserved for drums alone. The main hut, the *Inzu* constitutes the palace of the drums, *Ingoro y' Ingoma*. These are arranged within the interior on a wattle of branches from

□ *Malinke griot of the Sudan with a harp-like instrument. Africa 8-91*²⁰²

A Minstrel of Senegal/lamine Konte JVC VID-25008, IMS r92-193, track 1: Sida Yela (8:56)

play first minute

Lamine Konte accompanies himself on the *Kora*, a kind of harp. *Sida Yela* tells the story of a friendship between a prince and a farmer, and the difficulties created by the idifference in their social classes.

□ *Mbira: a metallophone musical instrument, Africa A-90*²⁰³

□ *Kirar, Appolon's Harp Ensemble PB-9*

Kirar, Appolon's Harp/Ethiopia JVC VID-25013, IMS CDM 627, track 4: Harrar oromo Song (7:14)

play a couple of minutes

Note elaborate vocal technique by singer Getachew Abdi, not unlike Indian or Middle Eastern, probably influenced by latter

accompanied by drums and both plucked and bowed string instruments

plucked Kirar

bowed instrument Arab influenced

□ *A harp from Zaire A-93*²⁰⁴

The Art of Hukwe Ubi Zawose/Tanzania JVC VID-25011, track 1 Sote Tulifurahia (CMS 626) (6:39)

group of three *ilimb*as (related to *m'biras*, *kalimb*as, thumb-pianos), note harmony in singing

Subject: Tanzania's revolutionary history, creating the nation

Play first minute or so

□ *Bornu trumpeters sounding the Frum-Frums. A-92*²⁰⁵

Mbuti Pygmies of the Ituri Rainforest Smithsonian SF CD 40401, track2, Elephant Hunting Song (3:00)²⁰⁶

two special trees. Only members of the Batimbo-s lineage may enter. The drums are beaten on straw bedding in the first forecourt, the Itangaro. The *Batinbo-s* carve the drum from a rare wood, the *Umuwugangoma* (*cordia africana*), symbol of the royal enclosures. The skin, that of an aged cow, is resistant to the most violent blows and tears. The term *rundi* used in describing the drum is derived from those used to describe a human being (the drum possesses shoulders, a breast, waist and hips). Each year, the ritualists bring a certain number of drums to the royal court on the occasion of the festival of *Muganuro* during which the king gives the signal for sorghum sowing to start. They beat their drums during ceremonies which are extremely complex lasting for more than a month. Returning home, the Master-Drummers have the right to beat for a few more days, the drums being kept in a special hut. Then they silence them until the following year. The Master-Drummers ensemble (dressed in ample, draped robes of white and blood-red) is composed of fifteen or so drums arranged in a circular arc. The drums on the left, Amasshakwe, provide the continuous rhythm, those of the right, *Ibishikizo*, follow the rhythm given by the soloist (placed in the center of the semicircle, several meters in front of the others). His drum—the central drum—bears the name of *Inkiranya*. Participants become soloists one after the other. The drum beating (two short sticks are used) of this ensemble, unique of its kind, constitutes a continuous interplay between the musicians and their spectators, for each drummer may, spontaneously, leave his drum, take his place in the center of the half-circle and give himself up to a danced improvisation.

²⁰² The griots of West Africa were professional court historians who memorized and recited the oral histories of dynastic ruling lines. They often accompanied their recitations with stringed instruments.

²⁰³ found throughout much of sub-Saharan Africa and believed to be an African invention. Known as a *sansa* in West Africa, a *likembe* or *kasayi* in Central Africa, and an *mbira* in East and southern Africa, this instrument is played by plucking the keys with the thumbs and/or fingers. From George Grenfell and the Congo, by Harry Johnston (London, 1908)

²⁰⁴ made of carved wood, hide and metal from the Zande area of Zaire. NC Zaire, Africa

²⁰⁵ Bornu was one of the most powerful and long-lasting kingdoms of the Sudan. Its well-organized cavalry forces may have used trumpeters such as this to coordinate cavalry charges. From *Pioneers in West Africa*, by Harry Johnston (London, 1912) Africa

²⁰⁶ Hunting is the major activity of Mbuti men, and it is their chief joy. Nothing is so good as a good hunt, and no-one is so great as a great hunter. And the greatest hunter of all is one who has killed an elephant. This they do either by slitting the tendons on the rear heel of the animal, and

Polyphony has long been considered a unique invention of late Medieval Europe, and yet it occurs in many other places in the world outside of the major civilizations, notably among the pygmies of West Africa, who use an elaborate method of *hocketting* (uttering various notes at brief intervals from each other so they overlap) to create rich harmonies.

Deep Forest Epic EK 53747, track 2, Sweet Lullaby

Architecture:

- *House in Sirigu, Ghana, decorated by Adumpoka Atoyuu* PB-5
- *Children looking out of home decorated by Adumpoka Atoyuu* PB-6
- *South African clay home painted by Franzina Ndimande* PB-1

These homes are designed by the women and decorated by them with traditional bold geometric designs. Franzine Ndimande and her two oldest daughters painted this example.

- *South African clay home, detail* PB-2
- *Franzina Ndimande* PB-3

□ **Portuguese in Africa menu**

- *Map of States 1500: regional states unknown to each other* 120-24
 - *Henry the Navigator, King of Portugal* 120-73
- Prince Henry the Navigator (1394-1460), sponsored exploration of the African coast
- *Map: The Arab trade network* 120-68

trying to bypass Arab monopoly on gold trade

- *Portugal's reach for empire* 120-74

led to rush for spice Markets of India

- *Musketry* p226

Europeans had guns, Africans spears, but the latter were not overwhelmed

- *Benin bronze statuette of a Portuguese soldier.* A-78²⁰⁷

Africans impressed by foreign visitors, but the Africans the Portuguese encountered were far from being unsophisticated savages

- *King of the Kongo receiving a delegation of Europeans* B-10

The Portuguese were impressed by their wealth

crucifix and communion cup signal the early influence of Christianity.²⁰⁸

- *Baptismal ceremony in a Christian church in the Kongo* B-11²⁰⁹

In addition to trade, Europeans always had conversion to Christianity in mind taken very seriously at the time

first mission in 1491 converted the King and much of his court

though often with catastrophic results

Kongo kingdom eventually disintegrated, in part because of the slave trade

- *Surf boats landing goods on the West African coast.* B-12

Generally lacking well-protected harbors, African and European merchants often had to load and unload cargo in scenes such as this.²¹⁰ The European ocean-going vessel is visible in the distance.

as it turns in rage another man dashes forward with his spear and slits the tendon on the other heel. Or else they may run up right underneath the animal and thrust their short spears into its bladder. They call the rest of their group to track the wounded elephant, and the whole camp breaks and follows the trail. After they have found the elephant and made the final kill, they set up a camp to feast, dance, and sing. Disc is in the personal collection of Paul Briens.

²⁰⁷Portuguese navigators first reached the Gulf of Guinea in the 1470s, developing trade relations with local states. By 1486 Portuguese explorers had visited the capital city, establishing a trade in pepper and slaves. Because of its proximity to the coast and early contact with Europeans, Benin is one of the best documented forest kingdoms of Africa. Many of the Benin bronzes were carried to Europe after a British invasion of Benin in 1897. NC Nigeria, Africa, Portugal

²⁰⁸ in the era of Portuguese expansion. Despite what appears to be a disparity in military technology, muskets against bows, this African king is treated with great respect. The crucifix and communion cup signal the early influence of Christianity. Engraving from La Galerie, above Congo, Africa

²⁰⁹ during the early age of European expansion in Africa. The first Portuguese mission arrived at the Kongo court in 1491, resulting in the conversion to Christianity of the king and members of his court. Such harmony in African-European relations did not last long, however, and the Kongo kingdom disintegrated, partly under the impact of the growing demand for slaves. From La Galerie, above Congo, Africa

Few places on the West African coast where boats could land, meant that Europeans did not penetrate into the interior of equatorial Africa in any great numbers until the 19th century

□ *Luanda, Angola. B-13* ²¹¹

Founded by the Portuguese in 1576

coastal city became the main center of Portuguese settlement in Angola.

later important source of slaves for the European/ American slave trade

□ *Sapi-Portuguese oliphant.p.56*

ca. 1490-1530.²¹²

extensive trade in finely-carved ivories, done to order for Europeans

Africa participates in the Renaissance

□ *Sapi-Portuguese saltcellar.p.71*

ca. 1490-1530²¹³

□ *Afonso de Albuquerque and Bini-Portuguese saltcellar.p.163*

Goan, 16th century²¹⁴

Left: Portrait of Afonso de Albuquerque, second Governor of the Indies.

Right: Saltcellar, missing the lid, ca. 1525-1600.

The figures on this salt bear a striking resemblance to richly dressed Portuguese men of the same period.²¹⁵

□ *Bini-Portuguese spoons.p.172*

Two spoons. ca. 1525-1600.

The Bini or Owo artists who carved these spoons found numerous ways of shaping them into thin struts and strange openings.

They seem to have willfully made them fragile, and breakable,

perhaps as a statement of virtuosity.²¹⁶

□ *Importation of African Slaves to Spanish Possession 119-50*²¹⁷

□ *Photo of Slave* 121-26

□ *Diagram of a slave ship* 121-29

□ *Painting of slave Ship: interior* 121-25

²¹⁰ From *Afrika*, by M. Wilhelm Sievers (Leipzig and Wein, 1895) Africa

²¹¹A Dutch squadron captured the city for a time in the mid-17th century. This area of Africa was an important source of slaves shipped to Sao Tome and to the Americas during the Atlantic slave trade era. EK Angola, Africa

²¹²This horn, one of the most magnificent of those known, is now in the royal armory of Turin. It may have come to Italy as a consequence of the marriage between Beatrice, daughter of King Manuel I of Portugal, and Charles III, Duke of Savoy, which occurred in 1521. 63 cm. Armeria Reale, Turin (no. 81).

²¹³. This type of Sapi Salt has a nearly cylindrical base, usually consisting of figures carved in the round holding architectural elements in their hands. This example, one of the most perfectly executed, has a bit of throw-away virtuosity: the vertical elements held by the figures do not quite touch the arms of the crosses above them. There are no hidden supports or braces; the bottom of the base is an open cylinder, and all the elements of the stand have been cleanly separated from each other. 24.5 cm. Museo Preistorico e Etnografico, Rome (no. 41).

²¹⁴ The distant land governed by Dom Afonso, which included Goa and the Straits of Hormuz, was reached by sailing around the African continent. Except for the hat, the costume he wears is extraordinarily close to those on the salts. His long straight beard and authoritative bearing—even his posture, one hand on his sword, the other on a staff—echo the ivories so closely one wonders if they might not be based on a similar portrait. Mixed technique on wood. 182 x 108 cm. Museu Nacional de Arte Antiga, Lisbon.

²¹⁵The African artists have captured not only details of clothing and physiognomy, but of demeanor as well. They seem to have been particularly struck by the long, straight-haired beards worn by the Europeans. 18.1 cm. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Louis V. Bell and Rogers Fund, 1972 (no. 117).

²¹⁶25 cm. Museum für Völkerkunde, Vienna (nos. 150, 154).

²¹⁷Ovando, governor of Hispaniola during Columbus's fourth voyage, imported African slaves to work the gold mines. From Theodore de Bry, 1595.

Lecture 29: Early Japan

(Duiker 405–416; Briens optional: 189-193, required: 194-202)

Questions about Duiker: What country ruled Vietnam for a thousand years? What is the significance of the myth of Izanagi and Izanami? Why is Shotoku Taishi important in Japanese history? What have been the main influences of China upon Japan? In what ways was a Kamakura samurai like a medieval knight in feudal Europe? What is the meaning of the word “kamikaze?”

Question about Japanese Creation Myth: How does this story reflect the sense of its creators that Japan is the most important place in the world?

Questions about the Pillow Book of Sei Shonagon: Which is the only season about which she has something negative to say? What aspects of life in the women’s apartments does she enjoy? What qualities make a bad lover?

Questions about The Tale of Genji: How is it possible for Genji to make love with a woman whose identity he does not know?

Lecture notes:

Background

 Geography & Agriculture

 The Ainu

Jomon culture

 Dates and major accomplishments

Chinese influence

 Religion, law, language, arts

Shinto

 Major themes, influence on architecture

rchitecture

chitecture

ecture

cture

Buddhism

Nara Period

Heian Era

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Nara Period

Heian Era

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Nara Period

Heian Era

ara Period

Heian Era

ra Period

Heian Era

 Court system

 Structure, function, major activities

 Arts

 Lady Murasaki: The Tale of Genji

□ *JapanMap* -2²¹⁸

²¹⁸North of Hokkaido is the Sakhalin peninsula; west of Kyushu is the Korean peninsula. Two greatest agricultural regions, both on Honshu: **Kanto Plain** (east-central) and **Yamato Plain** (south-central). Korea became much more a Chinese variant than Japan, which remained more culturally distinct. One reason is its status as an island (like the British Isles) but the Straits of Tsushima between Japan and Korea are 115 miles wide, compared to 21 miles for the Straits of Dover. Japan was never invaded by Chinese armies, also preserving more of the indigenous

court system
Structure, function, major activities

Arts
Lady Murasaki: The Tale of Genji

□ *JapanMap* -2²¹⁸

court system
Structure, function, major activities

Arts
Lady Murasaki: The Tale of Genji

□ *JapanMap* -2²¹⁸

Structure, function, major activities

Arts
Lady Murasaki: The Tale of Genji

□ *JapanMap* -2²¹⁸

Structure, function, major activities

Arts

culture. For many centuries it has had a much larger population than any of the powers of western Europe. Today with a little over 100 million it ranks 6th in the world. Land is extremely mountainous (up to 12,389') & less than 1/5th of the terrain is suitable for agriculture. But per cultivated acre Japan has one of the most productive agricultures in the world (intensive rice cultivation, plentiful rainfall, & hot summers).

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Lady Murasaki: The Tale of Genji

- *JapanMap -2*²¹⁸
- *Japan's size in relationship to that of the U.S. Japan.USA*
the size of Montana
larger than either the British Isles, Italy, or Germany.
- *Wedded Rocks or Meota-Iwa N-5*
Myth says that the creators of Japan, Izanagi and Izanami were among the legendary creators of Japan,
were sheltered by the Wedded Rocks²¹⁹
linked by a straw rope renewed each January in a ceremony
- *Ground-breaking in rice fields, handwork, 16th c scroll 119-2*
Rice-based economy, even used as exchange medium during Heian times
- *Rice Fields near Nigata; 20th c 1-32*
- *Rice fields after harvest, northern Honshu 119-13*
- **History Menu**
pre-Chinese civilization in **Japan**:
Ainu come from Siberia c. 4th C BCE
- *Ainu chieftain N-2*
The Japanese as we think of them today are a racially homogeneous Mongoloid people; their language is a highly inflected, polysyllabic language similar to Korean and the other **Altaic** languages of North Asia.
This difference in language from China was also a factor in preserving cultural identity.
The original inhabitants, or aborigines, of the Japanese Islands were a Caucasian people known as the **Ainu**, who were organized along tribal lines.
They were gradually driven northward by the Japanese people.
Today they live on the island of Hokkaido and are much discriminated against.
- *Village life in Jomon culture 119-6*
Jomon culture: 10,000-1,000 BCE hand-made pottery²²⁰
- *Jar, Jomon ware pottery 8-12th C 3-13*
- *Jar with human mask ornament, Yayoi pottery 76-6*

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²¹⁹In Futamiga-ura Bay. Japanese tradition says that the Japanese islands were formed from the lance of the Kami or divine spirit known as Isanagi. The sun goddess called Amaterasu was descended from Isanagi and Izanami. The Japanese emperor, or Tenno, was considered divine (until 1945) due to his descent from Amaterasu. The two rocks shown in this slide are said to be manifestations of **Isanagi** and **Izanami**; they are said to be wedded, hence the ropes. This form of animism reflects the belief in steadfastness which is to be found in the marriage of husband and wife. Note the **Torii** to the left.

²²⁰Jomon people spread throughout Japan by 6000 years ago. Life in Japan's early villages changed little over thousands of years. The inhabitants built clusters of brush houses on bays where fish and shellfish abound, as well as in woods and mountains. Hunters bagged game with nets, traps, and bows and arrows. They also gathered baskets of wild mushrooms, lily bulbs, or chestnuts--still favorite foods in Japan. An early Japanese teapot-shaped vessel offers an example of sophisticated design. Jomon pots mark the birth of Japanese ceramic art (119-6). **Right:** Jar, Jomon ware pottery (3-13). The name Jomon refers to the rope or cord pattern on the pottery.

Yayoi culture: 500-300 BCE more advanced agriculture including irrigated rice cultivation, bronze and iron, pottery wheel

These new technologies were brought to Japan from the Korean peninsula.

Chinese influence:

Early 3rd Century CE tradition says two Queens, Himiko & Iyo, vassals of China, but probably in form only

4th Century, Japanese conquer part of Korea, and a wave of Korean immigrants brings Chinese script and other elements of Chinese culture with them, but the influence is slight until the sixth century

Shinto

originally based on simple nature worship

□ *Shinto shrine for Amaterasu N-06*

Shinto shrine for Amaterasu, the Sun Goddess, daughter of Izanagi and Izanami considered the first empress, founder of the imperial line

located at Ise on the Inland Sea near the Isuzu River.

The inner shrine is rebuilt of cypress wood every 21 years, the most recent one having been built in 1973.

The Polynesian-style architecture, sixth-century.

□ *Kamosu Shinto Shrine 1346 AD 2-3*

in 15th century becomes identified with imperial sun goddess cult, develops elaborate mythology somewhat influenced by Buddhism²²¹

in fact, only becomes really defined *as* a religion in reaction to Buddhism

□ *Tai-an tea house, Myoki-an Zen temple, Kyoto 1582 5-1*

Tea ceremony only introduced much later (Ashikaga period, 15th century)

but captures spirit of Shinto

□ *Tea ceremony N-40*

Closely associated with Zen Buddhism

□ *Shino ware 6-16th C N-41*

only very simple, even crude ware acceptable

□ *Sanshu restaurant sanshu.jpeg*

Traditional restaurant in the Isui-en gardens, Nara

Note openness to outside

□ *Picture of me eating grilled eel eel.jpeg*

□ *View out into the gardens view.jpeg*

□ *Zenrinji Temple garden zenrinji.jpeg*

552 CE: Introduction of **Buddhism** and Chinese culture to Japan, at first by Koreans some Buddhism had already probably crept in, but this is the official introduction

□ *Cherry blossoms at the Kofukuji Temple, Nara 8th C N-15²²²*

²²¹The Japanese indigenous religion is called Shinto, or "the way of the gods." These gods or spirits are known as Kami. It is a religion based on nature worship and reverence for all spiritual things of power and beauty, with great stress on cleanliness and purification. Potent forces of nature such as the sea, the moon, the wind, and thunder & lightning became personified as deities. Each clan had its own myth centering on a nature deity (kami) that it claimed as its original ancestor. A **Torii** or gateway of crossed pillars are found near all Shinto shrines and sacred places. Nature worship & its associated *uji* cults came in later times to be called Shinto, the "Way of the Gods" to distinguish it from Buddhism. Probably entered Japan from the continent as a part of Yayoi culture. Had shamans who could enter trance and directly contact the inner forces of nature and foretell the future or cure sickness. But it was not an organized religion but a loose conglomeration of cults and attitudes; its clearest moral code involved a concept of ritual purity. Therefore, exorcism, cleansing ceremonies, or ritual abstention were thought were thought to remove ritual impurity incurred by physical dirtiness, sexual intercourse, menstruation, childbirth, etc. A priestly class which performed these rites or served as mediums or diviners represented the Japanese equivalent of the shamans of Korea and N Asia. Perhaps the modern Japanese insistence on cleanliness and fondness of bathing hark back to these early concepts of ritual purity. Worship at shrines is uncomplicated, consisting largely of clapping one's hands to attract the gods attention, and then bowing or possibly making offerings.

Buddhism was introduced from Korea in 552

□ *Prince Shotoku Taishi on horseback 593-622 N-14*²²³

It was especially supported and propagated by the Soga clan of Prince Shotoku Taishi. Shotoku did so much to protect and patronize Buddhism that he was seen as a Buddhist deity by some later Buddhist sects.

Sent many young men to China to bring back their culture

he himself learned to read and write Chinese

wrote the Confucian-influenced "Seventeen-Article Constitution" of 604 CE

stressing harmony, Buddhism, obedience to authority, integrity in rulers, justice, punishing evil, rewarding good, respect for the opinions of others, avoiding envy, avoid forced labor when peasants need to harvest, share decision-making

religion adopted by the imperial family and other important clans, did not spread widely for several centuries

Nara period 645-784 CE: model of Chinese T'ang court in Chang'an created in Japan

first permanent capital at Nara, beginning of the classical period

Imperial court consolidates power, strips nobles of power, sends them to the countryside, where they develop a separate power base which will eventually take over

701 Taiho legal code imported from China, has powerful influence

Buddhism made the official religion, but Shinto remains important, the two coexist

702 founding of Imperial University, all teaching in Chinese

Followed Chinese model: study exclusively of Confucian classics

8th century, Beginning of use of Chinese characters to write Japanese

□ *Capitals of Early Japan*

Nara, Heian, Kamakura, Kyoto

794-1185 CE: **Heian Era**, capital Heian-kyo (later called Kyoto)

planned city built because old capital was thought to be haunted by a ghost

laid out in elaborate checkerboard, but never filled to full extent

private gardens recreated famous beauty spots which courtiers would never think of visiting in reality

country at peace under the Fujiwara clan, which took power from the Emperor ²²⁴

²²² Cherry blossoms at the Kofukuji Temple, Nara. The imperial court was located at Nara from 710 to 794. Nara was modeled on the Chinese capital of the Tang dynasty (618-906) at Chang'an (Ch'angan). As Buddhism developed and was patronized by the aristocrats at Nara, a number of sects were formed which taught a specialized interpretation of Mahayana (Greater Vehicle) Buddhism, which had spread from India to China to Korea and thence to Japan. The Kofukuji Temple shown here was controlled by the Hosso sect which taught esoteric or tantric Buddhism. The cherry blossom (sakura) symbolizes purity, simplicity and ephemeral beauty in Japanese culture. JAL The imperial court was located at **Nara** from 710 to 794. Nara was modeled on the Chinese capital of the Tang dynasty (618-906) at Chang'an (Ch'angan). (Japan's was 3 x 2.7 miles; China's was 6 x 5 miles). No city walls; no enemy to ward off in 8th century Japan. The western half of the city never materialized; scale too grandiose for needs. Great Buddhist monasteries and Shinto shrines. As Buddhism developed and was patronized by the aristocrats at Nara, a number of sects were formed which taught a specialized interpretation of Mahayana (Greater Vehicle) Buddhism, which had spread from India to China to Korea and thence to Japan. The Kofukuji Temple shown here was controlled by the Hosso sect which taught esoteric or tantric Buddhism. The cherry blossom (sakura) symbolizes purity, simplicity and ephemeral beauty in Japanese culture. Economy in Nara and early Heian periods almost exclusively agricultural. Japan had no money, no commerce, and—apart from Nara—no cities.

²²³Prince Shotoku on horseback. Until 552, the Shinto religion dominated the life of the Japanese people. In that year Buddhism was introduced from Korea. It was especially supported and propagated by the Soga clan of Prince Shotoku Taishi. Shotoku did so much to protect and patronize Buddhism that he was seen as a Buddhist deity by some later Buddhist sects. This new religion was to have a most profound effect upon the development of Japanese civilization. NC

²²⁴The emperors of the Nara and Heian courts were both Confucian rulers and Shinto rulers. All Japanese history constitutes a single dynasty. After Nara was abandoned as the capital, in 794, a new capital was established at Heian (later called Kyoto) on the plain north of Nara. This remained the capital until the move to Kyoto in 1876. Land system was similar to "equal field

attained supreme power in 10th century
 Emperors still given great honor, but no power
 custom arose of having regents for young Emperors, then for all
 real power often located at some distance down the official hierarchy
 Emperors forced to retire as soon as they had a son
 expected to retire early, average age 31
 often three generations of Emperors alive at the same time, each with their own court
 complex bureaucracy formed on Chinese Confucian model, but without examination system, so
 became very impractical and unwieldy
 court merely leached off countryside, did little to actually govern
 common people impoverished
 Much time spent in empty ritual²²⁵
 advanced bronze casting
 many temples and pagodas (based on stupa) built
 powerful Buddhist clergy
 real power often located at some distance down the official hierarchy
 Ivan Morris points out that the following, thought of as classically Japanese, did not exist in
 Heian Japan (p. 141):
 No & Kabuki drama
 Haiku
 Yukiyo e prints
 samisen music
 the tea ceremony, indeed tea drinking
 flower arranging
 bonsai

system" of early T'ang—all land belonged to the emperor, and it was redistributed every 6 years. As put into effect, however, the system was even more unequal than in China; bureaucrats soon learned that people had little incentive to work on land that they did not own, and princes and nobles received hundreds or thousands of units of land. Beginning in the late Heian period, partly as a side effect of fixed tax quotas, agricultural surpluses grew and increasingly stayed in the hands of local people. (This was even truer in the Kamakura and Ashikaga periods, when local warrior-class peoples received much income earlier destined for the court nobles of Kyoto.)

²²⁵Passage from Ivan Morris: *The World of the Shining Prince*:

"The cumbrous government machinery was concerned more and more with ceremony and form, rather than with the practical aspects of administration. This in turn resulted in inordinate delays and inefficiency. The procedure for issuing Imperial Decrees provides an example of Heian bureaucracy rampant. When the Great Council of State have decided on a proposal, they submit it to the emperor, whose secretaries rewrite it as a State document, drafted of course in Chinese. After the emperor has read it, he automatically approves and signifies this by writing the day of the month in his own hand (the year and the month having already been filled in by the secretaries). The draft is then sent to the Ministry of Central Affairs. The minister makes a Report of Acknowledgement to the emperor. He then examines the document and (approval again being automatic) inscribes the Chinese character for 'Proclaim' under his official title. The next stop is the office of the Senior Assistant Minister, who after the usual delays, writes the character for 'Received.'" The same procedure is followed by the Junior Assistant Minister, except that he writes the character 'Perform'. Now the draft goes to the Scribes' Office, where it is copied. The document is then sent back to the Great Council of State, where the Major Counsellor makes a Report of Acknowledgement. Next the emperor sees the document; this time he writes the character 'Approved' and returns it to the Great Council. Here the document is thoroughly scrutinized and, if no stylistic mistakes are found, it is sent back to the Scribes' Office for multi-copying. Each copy is signed jointly by the Prime Minister and all other Officials who are concerned with the matter in hand, and then sent to the palace for the ceremony of affixing the Great Imperial Seal (*Seiin no gi*). Now finally the decree can be promulgated. Since, as often as not, it is concerned with some such question as the type of head-dress that an official of the Third Rank may wear at court, we can judge the prodigious waste of time and effort involved in government procedure." pp. 70-71

swaggering samurais wearing two swords
 geishas
 Zen Buddhism
 Bushido
 extremely permissive attitude toward suicide
 communal baths
 eating raw fish
 soy sauce

The Heian court was very different from what followed, its end marks a much stronger break than anything that happened in China

emphasis on esthetics:

mixing perfumes
 poetry
 calligraphy
 printing used mostly for Buddhist sutras
 beginnings of distinctively Japanese subjects in painting: *yamato-e*
 flourishing of literature, especially by women (freedom higher than during subsequent feudal age)

women forbidden to write prestigious Chinese poetry

that written by men highly derivative

dominated vernacular writing

Pillow Book of Sei Shonagon

Wit, sophistication

Beauties belonging to each season

The cold of winter only a slight inconvenience

The Women's Apartments along the Gallery

intimate involvement in court and social life despite seclusion behind screens

they could see but not be seen

Things that make one's heart beat faster:

charming sketches, little, elegant things

Good and bad lovers

lovers taken for granted, adultery not as harshly repressed as in most cultures.

Samurai: Mutual defense groupings gradually grew up in the 9th through the 12th centuries.

Tended to form around families, particularly great families; many were offshoots of the Fujiwara family or of the imperial line itself. The military technology of the day made fighting an expensive and therefore aristocratic profession. The central figure was a mounted, armored knight (as in Europe); but unlike Europe, these mounted warriors relied not on a lance but on bow and arrows and curved swords; armor was made of thin strips of steel held together by brightly colored thongs. As in Europe, warfare was conducted primarily as a series of individual encounters between knights. As a group this provincial warrior aristocracy was called the *bushi* ("warrior") or *samurai* ("retainer") class. (This was the period commemorated in the Tale of Genji, written about AD 1010: the world's first novel.)

Lady Murasaki Shikibu: *The Tale of Genji* (*Genji Monogatari*) (c. 1000 CE)

source of paintings, Noh plays

also left behind a journal

□ *Lady Murasaki Shikibu, The Tale of Genji c 1000 AD 76-15*

woman musing by river, note absence of barriers between outdoors/indoors

□ *Tale of Genji*

□ *Itsukushima Palace, Miyajima Island*

□ *The Tale of Genji, figures around a cherry tree 91-17*

observing the blossoms

note Go board on right

□ *Genji genji.jpeg*

□ *Genji's ladies genladies.jpeg*

□ *The Tale of Genji, Prince Yugiri reads letter 91-16*²²⁶

Son of Genji, note lack of privacy

not a real name, military title

entirely devoted to court life

delicacy of feeling, esthetics is all.

Selection from reader

dancing: even that is treated as a contest

Poetry contest

empress secretly in love with Genji: very dangerous

the poem means

she would not grieve (weep) if she could see him as just another man

when he asks her name to write to her (though they live in the same palace)

she excuses herself by modestly claiming to be too insignificant

courtiers often partied late into the night

Genji feels the moon needs watching

goes looking for sex

finds a loose door

hears a line of poetry from a cultured young woman's voice

rapid seduction: use of poetry, but he doesn't know who she is

"I am always allowed my way"

When she recognizes he is Genji she is "somewhat reassured."

a good deal of promiscuity was accepted, but only with discretion

one was not supposed to get caught

it would be "bad manners" to send him away

not at all clear that she wants him

they exchange fans as a sign of wishing to continue the liaison, but she does not reveal her identity

women amused at his nighttime prowling

Note another selection in Duiker

□ *Calligraphy from the Thirty-six Poetic Geniuses 11th C 3-11*

during this century *hiragana* script developed to allow for the writing of Japanese without Chinese characters

Struggles among clans end in the ascent of the Minamoto Clan at the end of the 12th century

²²⁶A Tale of Genji scroll. Brilliance and elegance in color, dress, hair and general style are well illustrated in this painting. The supreme example of the brilliant courtier of this period was Fujiwara Michinaga (966-1027). The Heian era provided models of sophistication and taste throughout Japanese history and culture, which affected every aspect of life from perfume to portraiture. Painting from IJH

Lecture 31: Feudal Japan (revise this lecture)

(Duiker 416-422, 425-429)

Questions about Duiker: Why is Murasaki Shikibu famous? What is Bushido? Among what groups was homosexuality quite common in ancient Japan? How does Murasaki (the fictional character) react to Genji's message that he has begun an affair with another woman? What is his reaction to her reaction? What was the life of Japanese peasants like? What sort of status did women have in Buddhism? What kinds of jobs do scroll paintings depict women as doing? What are some of the hardships suffered by the poor man in "Manyoshu?" What are the main features of Shinto? What were the two most popular sects of Buddhism in Japan? What are the main themes in Japanese painting? Describe the Ryonaji Temple Garden in Kyoto.

Lecture topics:

- Buddhist art
 - Architecture
 - Kamakura Period
 - Art
 - Pottery
 - Sculpture
 - Painting
- Drama
 - No (Noh)
 - Kabuki
 - Bugaku

Religion Menu

- *Shaka (Sakyamuni) Triad, Kuratsukuri-no-Obito Tori 623 AD 76-7*

Buddhis triad

- *Hachiman in the guise of a monk 1201 AD 3-3*
- *Monks and Mt. Fuji; 20th century 1-27*
- *Bodhisattva Samantabhadra (Universal Virtue) on elephant 91-24*
- *Naraen-Kengo (form of god Vishnu) 13th C AD 3-1*
- *Guardian spirit at Horyuji Temple, Nara guard.jpeg*

Fierce guardians meant to ward off demons

- *Spirit with brush guardian. Jpeg*

To the left of the Daibutsu Buddha, Nara

- *Lotus Sutra Mandala, scroll (detail) 1335 AD 91-20*
- *Kannon 2-16.jpg*
- *Hell of dissections 12th C AD 3-7*
- *Fan-shaped Lotus Sutra 12th C AD 91-22645 CE 91-22*

Taika Reform, based on Chinese learning

c 1200 emergence of Pure Land Buddhism

promises salvation, heaven, based on faith, simply calling on the Buddha

Amida Buddha

he refuses to enter Nirvana until all other sentient creatures have entered.

Architecture

- *Izumo Taisha (Great Shrine of Izumo), Shimane. built 1744 76-2*

Shinto shrine, original date unknown, reconstructed 1774. Oldest structure of this style.

Note simple wooden form.

- *Shoso-in Repository of Imperial Treasures. Nara period 8th c 76-1*

- *Five-story pagoda at Horyuji Temple, Nara pagoda.jpeg*

Earliest pagoda of its type, dating to before 800 CE

- *Facade of Nandai-Mon, Todai-ji Buddhist temple, Nara daibutsu.jpeg*

First built in 746, destroyed in war, rebuilt somewhat less wide but as tall and deep, 1709

- *Detail of facade dbdet.jpeg*

Note imposing height

- *Daibutsu Buddha daibudd.jpeg*

For a long time the largest Buddha in Japan, present image somewhat smaller than the original, but still 437 tons of bronze

- *Stone garden at Ryoanji Temple, Kyoto ryoanji.jpeg*
- *Another view of the garden ryoanji2.jpeg*
- *View of the temple from the garden ryoantemp.jpeg*
- *Kinkakuji (the golden Pavilion) at Kyoto golden.jpeg*

Retreat for the Shogun Ashikaga Yoshimitsu, built during the Muromachi period 1397, turned into a Zen temple by his son.

Originally had only one story gilded; burned down by a crazed monk 1950, rebuilt

Now a shrine with extra gilding to please the tourists

- *Ginkakuji (Silver Pavilion), Kyoto ginkakuji.jpeg*

Japanese feudalism

- *Stone garden at Ginkakuji ginkasand.jpeg*

Two "sand gardens" dating from the early Edo period (17th C.)

Bed of sand (Ginshaden) Sea of Silver Sand, meant to represent a famous Chinese lake with ripples striped my moonlight. In the background, "Mt. Fuji"

- *"Mt. Fuji" ginkafuji.jpeg*
- *Samurai visiting the gay quarters 1-1*

similar to European in some ways, but based on kinship (clans) rather than feudal obligations

- *The Heiji (Heike) civil war 12th C N-24*

warriors outside the court gained power²²⁷

huge warfare, leading to

Kamakura period (1185-1333 CE), military rulers replace nobles as real rulers, founded by a samurai chieftain

- *Himeji Castle himeji.jpeg*

Early 14th century?, best preserved wooden castle

- *View from the top of the Himeji-jo stronghold himejiview.jpeg*

Women's quarters visible below

- *Minamoto Yoritomo. N-26²²⁸*

Minamoto Yoritomo, the first Shogun

- *Smallpox fleeing from Minamoto Yoritomo N-25*

19th century engraving illustrating the continuing fame of Yoritomo²²⁹

- *Japanese warriors fighting the Chinese N-29*

²²⁷The Heiji (or Heike) civil war. The Heian period ended in bloody civil strife as warriors outside the court circle gained independence and power. In the 12th century, Japan was wracked by battles between the Taira (or Heike) clan and the Minamoto (or Genji) clan. Fujiwara interests were represented by the Minamoto. The Taira triumphed from 1160 to 1185, but were decisively defeated at Dan-No-Ura in the latter year. The rule and wars of the Taira were told in the Heike Monogatari (or the Tale of Heike). MJA The Heian period (pronounced Heyan) ended in bloody civil strife as warriors outside the court circle gained independence and power. In the 12th century, Japan was wracked by battles between the Taira (or Heike) clan and the Minamoto (or Genji) clan. Fujiwara interests were represented by the Minamoto. The Taira triumphed from 1160 to 1185, but were decisively defeated at Dan-No-Ura in 1185. The rule and wars of the Taira were told in the Heike Monogatari (or the Tale of Heike). This war marked the turning point from centuries of rule by a civil aristocracy to centuries of rule by a military aristocracy.

²²⁸Minamoto Yoritomo. The period from 1185 to 1333 is known as the Kamakura Period. The era saw the establishment of a military dictatorship known as the Shogunate. The title "shogun" was assumed by Yoritomo in 1192. Shogun is the abbreviated form for sei-i-tai-shogun, which is often translated as "barbarian conquering generalissimo." The barbarians were the Emishi or Ainu. Yoritomo established his warrior headquarters at Kamakura, while the emperor remained with his court at Kyoto. Yoritomo's government was known as the Bakufu or tent government. Portrait courtesy Jingoji Temple, Kyoto

²²⁹Smallpox fleeing from Minamoto Yoritomo. The victory over the Taira was achieved by two brothers of the Minamoto clan, Yoshitsune and Yoritomo. Yoshitsune is popularly considered one of the greatest warriors in Japanese history, and Yoritomo was one of the greatest Japanese political geniuses. This is a 19th century woodcut of smallpox fleeing the authority of Yoritomo, which says much about the persistence of his reputation. As so often happens in life, the brothers did not get along well, and eventually Yoshitsune was destroyed by Yoritomo, making Yoshitsune one of the most romantic and tragic heroes of Japanese tradition. National Library of Medicine

In 1271, the Mongols under Khubilai Khan established the Yuan dynasty in China.²³⁰ demanded tribute from all the nations they could reach. The Japanese refused 1274 the Mongols invaded Japan from Korea with 900 ships and 40,000 men They were defeated by Japanese forces and by the weather at Hakata Bay, Kyushu.

□ *Japanese opposing a Mongol fleet 1281 N-30*

After the Japanese beheaded two more Mongol emissaries²³¹ he Mongols returned in 1281 with two invasion fleets totaling 4400 ships and 140,000 men, including Chinese and Koreans.

With the assistance of a typhoon, the Japanese were again victorious. These unprecedented victories increased Japanese attention to and belief in the Shinto kami. It was said that Japan had been protected by a *kamikaze* (divine wind).

the emergence of the Samurai, militarization

Zen imported from China, closely identified with Samurai *samurai* derived from a word meaning "to serve"

□ *Red-laced armor, Kamakura period 14th C 76-10*

bushido: the way of the samurai²³²

□ *Feudal Warriors N-33*

willingness to die, meditation on the inevitability of death
seppukku (ritual suicide) if necessary

□ *The ceremony of seppuku or warrior ritual suicide, hara-kiri N-63*²³³

focus on the present

single-mindedness

extreme loyalty to one's master

restrained speech

story stresses loyalty

court remained in Kyoto, Shogun based in Kamakura, south of modern Tokyo

Many lengthy wars followed

Art

Pottery

□ *Jar with incised design, Shigaroki, 15th C AD 3-15*

□ *Jar with cover, Mara Sansai pottery, 15th C AD 3-14*

like T'ang 3-color glaze

Sculpture

□ *Yakushi bronze, Nara period, 8th C AD 2-17*

Elegant Buddha

²³⁰Japanese warriors fighting the Chinese. In 1271, the Mongols under Khubilai Khan established the Yuan dynasty (1271-1368) in China. The Mongols adopted most aspects of the Chinese state and civilization, and demanded tribute from all the nations they could reach. The Japanese rebuffed these demands, and in 1274 the Mongols invaded Japan via Korea with 900 ships and 40,000 men. They were defeated by Japanese forces and by the weather at Hakata Bay, Kyushu. From *Voyageurs Anciens et Modernes*, by Edouard Charton (Paris, 1863) Cross-reference: Two slides of Kubilai Khan are located at R 70 and 71.

²³¹Japanese opposing a Mongol fleet. After the Japanese beheaded two more Mongol emissaries, the Mongols returned in 1281 with two invasion fleets totaling 4400 ships and 140,000 men, including Chinese and Koreans. With the assistance of a typhoon, the Japanese were again victorious. These unprecedented victories increased Japanese attention to and belief in the Shinto kami. It was said that Japan had been protected by a *kamikaze* (divine wind). This belief would be resurrected with terrifying effect in World War II. JWI

²³²In the late Heian period, the Fujiwara family became very prominent, often surpassing even the emperor in power. This was also the period (in the late 1000s and early 1100s when a series of "retired emperors" held sway. In 1156 an important change took place: a ruling emperor and a retired emperor struggled for power, and each called in a military confederation for backing. The House of **Taira** defeated the armies of **Minamoto**.

²³³The ceremony of *seppuku* or warrior ritual suicide, known more commonly to the West as *hara-kiri*. The Song Neo-Confucianism of the 12th century Chinese philosopher Zhu Xi (Chu Hsi) was adopted as the official philosophy of the Tokugawa Shogunate. This societal stability was coupled with a strict code of warrior honor epitomized in the code known as *bushido*, or "the way of the warrior." This code of loyalty and stoic suffering was embodied in the meticulous suicide ceremony of *seppuku* or *hara-kiri*. Illustration from *Le Japon Illustre*, by Aime Humbert (Paris, 1870)

- *Miroku, wood (single block construction) 9th C AD 2-18*

Carved Buddha

- *Golden tortoise reliquary, gilt bronze 1411 AD 3-6*
- *Kai-awasei goldshell game, 8-12th C AD 3-12*

Painting

- *Landscape by Sesshu 15th C AD 76-8*²³⁴

Zen Buddhist monk

See also painting on p. 285 of text

- *Autumn and Winter Landscapes by Sesshu 15th C AD 76-9*
- *Life of Ippen, narrative scroll 14th C AD 3-10*²³⁵
- *Tale of a Hapless Painter, narrative scroll 14th C AD 3-9*

Noh

- *Noh theater noh.jpeg*

At the Shor Sho-in in the Nishi Hongwanji, Kyoto

- *Noh, dramatic dance form 4-25*

14th century, **Noh** Plays begin

her poems for next time

- *Noh mask maker 20th C 2-8*

intense emotion

highly stylized, slow, pauses between gestures

dance, poetry, song

plots often concern a ghost returning to some scene to which it still feels drawn, according to Buddhist doctrines of the time

Buddhist priests usually minor characters

- *Kabuki actors 20th C 1-34*
- *Male Kabuki actor playing female role 1985 4-9*
- *Kabuki drama 76-5*
- *Bugaku ensemble 20th C 104-16*
- *Bugaku dance 7th C AD 2-5*
- *Bugaku mask (Ryo-o dance) Kamakura period 1259 AD 3-4*

Music:

Zen Spirit (Oasis WMSCD102) Track 3:

Tani Senzan playing Fukuda Rando's "Gekko Routeki" (Moonlight Flute Song)

note virtuoso playing on simple bamboo instrument (shakuhachi)

breathiness

meditative nature of music

alternate from MMS²³⁶

1336-1573: Muromachi government, samurai influenced by aristocracy, capitol moved back to Kyoto, rule by *daimyos*

(territorial barons)

Japanese pirates in the 15th C CE

fragmentation of Japanese civilization

Tokugawa Shogunate of 1600 CE made Confucianism really influential, lasted 2 1/2 centuries

²³⁴A landscape painting by Sesshu. Japanese painting found its greatest master of ink painting (suibokuga, or sumi-e) in the landscape painter Sesshu (d. 1506), who was a Zen monk. He had traveled to China and studied the art carefully. The power of suggestion in his landscape painting is extraordinary. Seattle Art Museum

²³⁵Life of Ippen. Painting by En'i and others. Ink and color on silk. Narrative scroll. 31x1157 cm.

²³⁶Japanese Masterpieces for the Shakuhachi Lyrichord LYRCD 7176 (IMS r92-184), track 6 (7:04) bamboo flute, slow meditative, *Sagaritha* (Dropping leaves), Rhythm supposed to suggest waves.

Lecture 32: Japanese Poetry

(Duiker: 422-425, Briens 203–208)

Questions about Duiker: What functions did poetry have at the Heian court? What were considered the most attractive qualities in a woman? What effect did the popularity of Chinese verse among male writers have on women? How is No drama similar to ancient Greek drama? Questions about Japanese Poetry: Select two examples of images from nature being used in these poems to convey feelings and explain them. How does Ono no Komachi use the symbol of cherry blossoms? What sorts of feelings seem to be associated with autumn in Japanese poetry? How do Prince Otsu and Lady Ishikawa use the same imagery to express contrasting ideas? What does the tangled seaweed remind the poet of in Hitomaro's poems? Why in his last poem does he say "I loved her like the leaves?" In what way was she like the leaves? Why can't he feed the child? Why does he go off into the hills? What theme unites all of Lady Kasa's poems?

Earliest recorded poetry already highly sophisticated

Profound influence of Chinese court poetry

especially poems on changes in the seasons

Most important classic collection of early poetry: the *Manyōshū*

consisting of 20 books, more than 4,000 poems

mostly by poets who flourished in the Fujiwara and Nara periods

coincide with the great age of Chinese poetry, when Li Po and Tu Fu lived

In England it is the Dark Ages

most authors members of the imperial court,

though many commoners included as well

approximately a third of the anthologized poets are women

in later ages they were considered immoral

women forbidden to read them and generally kept illiterate

by far the most common form is the *waka* later known as the *tanka*

a verse of five lines of 5-7-5-7-7 syllables

The longer poems don't exceed 150 lines,

and consist of alternating lines of 5 and 7 syllables

Usually begin with an introductory verse only loosely linked to the main poem through some word-play

kernel of haiku idea

Often a longer poem will have a short appendix usually translated as an Envoy, though it is not precisely the same thing as a European envoy

much attention to sound: these are *songs*, still sung today

conventional gestures also associated with poems

Assigned poems arranged by subject rather than chronology

Oe No Chisato (fl. c. 825): *As I watch the moon*

One of the most famous poems in Japanese literature, though nothing is known of its author.

States classic theme of the melancholic loneliness of Autumn

Bunya No Asayasu (fl. c. 900): *In a gust of wind the white dew*

Typical of *tanka* observing minute changes in nature as well as typically Japanese melancholy over impermanence and loss

This poem said to have been written at the request of the Emperor Daigo during a garden party and poem-writing contest.

Oshikochi No Mitsune (early 10th C.): *The white chrysanthemum*

Earliest signs of spring

Favorite theme of white on white.

Yamabe No Akahito (d. 736)

Considered one of the very greatest writers of the short verse.

The mists rise over

The first poem is a *hanka*, a sort of coda to a *naga uta* (long poem)
Asuka was a former Imperial Palace site.

I wish I were close

Image drawn from young women who made salt from seawater
images of intimacy, constancy, eroticism

Ono no Komachi (9th C.) *I fell asleep thinking of him,*

A legendary court beauty.

Three of the most famous Noh plays are centered on her.

Famous for her complex word-play.

Considered one of the "Six Poetic Geniuses"

As certain as color

profoundly Buddhist sense of evanescence

Anonymous Court Lady: *On the Death of Emperor Tenji* (671)

The Emperor Tenji, 38th Sovereign of Japan,

reigned only ten years, from 661-71

but even before his accession to the throne he was famous for helping implement the Reform of Taka

He was a notable poet himself

Note striking contrast between god-like distance of the Emperor and wished-for intimacy

Dreaming of spirits of the dead common in Japanese poetry.

Prince Otsu & Lady Ishiwaka

Typical exchange of *Tankas*, reproach followed by affirmation of love

He complains that she has not come to a rendezvous

she protests her devotion, uses wet-garment imagery for intimacy

Lady Horikawa (mid 12th C.) *Will he always love me?*

Known only as an attendant on the Empress Dowager Taiken.

Does the disordered hair imply lovemaking or sleepless restlessness?

Kakinomoto Hitomaro (late 7th, early 8th C.)²³⁷

considered the greatest of all the *Manyoshu* poets, although nothing is known of his life

This morning I will not

tenderly intimate imagery

In the sea of ivy clothed Iwami

pain of parting after brief honeymoon

lovers compared to sea and seaweed

"shingle" refers to beach

conventional reference in last line to wet sleeves

The Bay of Tsunu

Sea imagery developed more fully

Wishes he could see through the mountains to her

I loved her like the leaves,

lament for his dead wife

love for leaves not trivial

vainly seeking her spirit in the mountains, smashing his way through obstacles

Yamanoue Okura (660-733): *Dialogue on Poverty*

Important government official

Went to China on the staff of the ambassador in 701 and was deeply influenced by Chinese thought
 Wrote also in Chinese
 famous for his poems on children and on the sufferings of the poor
 pride struggling with poverty,
 wondering about those who are poorer
 vision of universal humanity
 why do some suffer so much?
 lamenting the sufferings of his family, who depend on him
 Envoy uses image of birds=escape common in European poetry from ancient Greek times

Otomo Yakamochi (716?-85): *Parting Sorrows of a Frontier Guard*
 Eldest son of the famed poet Otomo Tabito
 The main compiler of the *Manyoshi*, which contains more poems by him than any other poet
 Held high imperial posts, but was often penalized and deprived of offices
 This poem movingly depicts a common theme, the complaint of a soldier sent off to guard a lonely province
 some such poems are attributed to ordinary soldiers
 Stresses devotion to family

Lady Kasa (2nd half 8th C.) *Six Tanka written for Otomo Yakamochi*
 All 29 of her Tankas are addressed to Otomo Yakamochi (above) as are the poems of her contemporary, Lady Heguri
 First one stresses fleeting nature of life
 Second one reflects common theme of lover posted far away on imperial command, note military image of sword
 note passionate emotion
 Last tanka interpreted by older Japanese critics as meaning that in old Buddhist temples images of demons were there to inspire fear, not to be worshipped.

Anonymous (mid-13th C.) *Imayo* from the *Heike Monogatari*
 Popular song in the form of a Buddhist hymn of devotion to the goddess of mercy, Kannon or Kwannon (Chinese: Kuan Yin)
 reflecting multiplicity of Buddhas
 typical emphasis on spring as the ultimate miracle
 The *imayo* was a new form developed out of traditional Buddhist hymns in the middle years of the Heian period.
 Although the themes are religious, these songs were actually sung by female court dances and "pleasure-girls," often at seasonal festivals and banquets at the court.

Lecture 33: Byzantium

(Duiker 286-293)

Questions about Greaves: What was Justinian's most important contribution to civilization? What was the language of the Byzantine Empire? What was the relationship between church and state in Byzantium? What was Greek fire? What is the importance of the windows in Hagia Sophia? What sorts of entertainment were presented in the Hippodrome? What was the attitude of the Byzantine emperors toward emperors in Western Europe? What wonders did Liudprand of Cremona encounter at the court in Constantinople?

Lecture topics:

Dominance of Christianity

Constantine establishes the church

Byzantium

Splitting the Roman Empire

Persistence of pagan ways

Themes and techniques in **Byzantine**

art & architecture

The spread of Greek orthodoxy

Dark Ages

Definition and causes

□ *Transition to Christianity Menu*

Dominance of Christianity

rivalry with Mithraism

dying and resurrected god

eternal life

birthday on December 25

□ *Constantine's dream Sherrard-19 (adjust color?)*

Constantine (r. 306-337 CE)

In a dream (top) Constantine is told to fight under the Cross

in hoc signo vinces

when he did so (below) and won, he espoused Christianity.

□ *Constantine the Great, bronze bust 117-61*

moved capital to **Byzantium**,

renamed it Constantinople, supported Christianity, during his reign about 20% of the empire

Christian

□ *Diptych with circus scenes 118-42*

Even under Christian emperors, life went on much as before for centuries

□ *Children riding a camel 5th or 6th C AD 118-54*

□ *Galla Placidia and children 4th C AD 118-28*

Valentinian and Honoria

She had a highly adventurous life, was married to the Roman Emperor Constantius, but when

he died went to Constantinople where starting in 473 she ruled as regent for her son,

Valentinian III, who never really got to exercise power

She died in 450

Theodosius (d. 395 CE), prohibited all other religions

□ *Gold Chain supporting cross and pendants 6th C 118-44*

□ *Gold Chalice with rubies 10-11th C 118-46*

but paganism persisted surprisingly long

□ *Silver-gilt dish of sacred serpent 6th C & Plate with Silenus and a Maenad 118-43.118-58*

dated 610-629 CE

Silenus and a Maenad (worshipper of Bacchus/Dionysus), marked on the back with five official

stamps, including the monogram and bust of an emperor.

after conquest of Rome by Alaric & Visigoths in 410

Eastern church maintains its separateness

□ *Byzantium carried on the symbol of the eagle from Rome Sherrard-10*

10th century silk shroud.

□ *Eagle looking east and west Sherrard-120*

Later reinterpretation of eagle, looking east and west

The two-headed eagle was adopted as an emblem of the Paleologus family, the last Byzantine dynasty, to symbolize an empire that looked both east and west.

Note character on chest: The Cyrillic alphabet was one of Byzantium's more important cultural legacies to the Eastern European world.

Although it was modeled largely on Greek—some Cyrillic letters and their names are shown in the handout with their Greek equivalents—it also drew on Hebrew for three of its original 43 letters.²³⁸

□ *Justinian [portrait] Sherrard-20*

□ *Justinian [detail of above] c 547 92-23*

his *Code* of 529 the first codification of Roman law²³⁹

Emperor Justinian (527-565) collated and revised Roman law became the foundation of most European law

His wife Theodora brilliant intellectual

□ *Empress Theodora and attendants 547 AD 59-7*

together they imposed absolute imperial power over the church

□ *Christ crowning Emperor Constantine VII 10th C 118-45*

church dominated by secular rulers, as opposed to West: "papal primacy"

claims supreme power and infallibility for the church

see "'Pope Gelasius I Declares the 'Weightiness' of Priestly authority," p. 343

Pope and the Patriarch of Constantinople anathematized each other in 1054

Byzantine art

Develops unique style, quite different from classical Roman, later very influential on Western Europe

□ *Detail of "Christ, the savior," tempera on wood 12-13th C 117-10*

□ *"Christ Eleemon", mosaic, Constantinople 1110-1150 AD 117-2*

□ *Deesis with Saints in the Frame", tempera 11th C 117-1*

□ *Detail of St. John the Baptist, tempera on wood 1250-1315 117-15*

□ *Archangel Michael, bookcover 10-11th C 104-24*

□ *Adoration of the Magi c 560 AD Sant' Apollinaire Nuovo 118-31*

□ *Busts of St. Nicholas, tempera on wood 10th C. & 12th C Russian 117-32.117-17*

possible ancestor of Santa Claus

□ *"Virgin of the Great Panaghia", tempera on wood 12th C 117-16*

12th century cult of the Virgin penetrated to the East as well

□ *"Entombment"(detail) tempera on wood 15th c 117-23*

□ *"St. Demetrius of Thessalonik,"t empera on wood 15th c 117-13*

□ *"St. George Killing the Dragon", tempera on wood c 1500 117-25*

□ *Adoration of the Magi c. 560 AD Sant' Apollinaire Nuovo 118-31*

Byzantine style incorporated into occupied province of Italy.

□ *Barberini Ivory c 500 118-33*

Shows an unknown emperor's return from a victorious campaign.

Terra (beneath the horse) clasps his foot in an attitude of submission.

A Scythian warrior puts his hand on the lance in token of defeat.

A Nike hovers, preparing to crown the victor.

Christ appears above the emperor surrounded by two angels.

To one side stands one of the victorious generals,

²³⁸The modern adaptation that is used in Russia has been reduced to 33 letters.

²³⁹One of the greatest Byzantine contributions to Western civilization was the clarification and transmission of the essence of Roman law. (Justinian sometimes called Justinian the Jurist). He appointed a commission of 10 men who classified the constitutions written by various Roman emperors into a single code of 4652 laws. Another commission produced a 50-volume digest of the major decisions that had been handed down by authoritative jurists in the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD, the Golden Age of Roman law. In civil law, the new system was more progressive and efficient; for example, it made it easier to free slaves and sell land. In the area of criminal law, however, the system was sterner and reflected new Christian biases; for example, heresy and seduction became crimes for the first time.

while in the bottom panel the peoples of the world pay homage to their Emperor who has conquered in Christ's name.

Byzantine architecture

□ *Church of San Vitale, Ravenna c 536-547 118-51*

Byzantine influence on this part of Italy

□ *San Lorenzo with Sant' Aquilino, Milan. middle 5th century. 118-30*

□ *Hagia Sophia, Constantinople, consecrated 537 118-32*

masterpiece of Byzantine architecture, church of holy wisdom

□ *Hagia Sophia, Istanbul 6th C AD 79-11*

later converted into a mosque, images covered over

□ *Gallery of the Hagia Sophia 537 118-52*

now deconsecrated and made strictly a museum

□ *Cathedral of Saint Sophia Novgorod. 1046-50. 118-37*

The Byzantine style spread with the orthodox religion to places like Greece and Russia

Never united, partly because of subordination of church to secular authorities

□ *Hosios Loukos animation*

Allow 7 minutes, play chant

□ *"Virgin of Vladimir", tempera c 1131 117-3*

□ *Mehmet II's Turkish army camps outside Constantinople 14 53 Sherrard-160*

Mehmet II's Turkish army encamps in gay tents outside Constantinople in 1453.

While some soldiers aim cannons at the walls, others drag ships overland into the Golden Horn.

The French artist who painted this picture in 1455 gave the city the look of a Gothic fortress.

Constantinople, map P238.239

note shrunken city in medieval times

Lecture 34: Early Middle Ages

(Duiker 266-286, Briens 236, 237–240)

Questions about Duiker:

How did a deacon prove that the Arians were wrong in their beliefs, according to the account of Gregory of Tours? Why is Pope Gregory I famous? What was the ideal of the early Christian monks? Compare them with Buddhist monks. What sort of ideal did Benedict's rule create for monks? What sort of sin was most commonly discussed in "The Penitential of Cummean?" How did Augustine answer the argument that Rome's problems were caused by the recognition of Christianity? What is the name of the version of the Bible translated by Jerome? What were the most important achievements of Charlemagne? Why is the term "Carolingian Renaissance" only partly appropriate? How did the Medieval church view marriage? What was a preeminent virtue in feudalism?

Question about "The Will of Wulfgyth:" In what ways does this will illustrate the power of women in Anglo-Saxon society?

Question about The Song of Roland: Why does Roland try to destroy his sword? With what gesture does he symbolize his feudal obedience to God?

Lecture topics:

The Fall of Rome & the Rise of Christianity

- Major figures

- The Dark Ages: definition and causes

- Monastic system: major influences

Charlemagne

- Major accomplishments, influence on the arts

The Norman Invasion

- Significance for English history

Feudal System

- Basic structure and themes

Cult of the Saints

- Quasi-polytheistic beliefs

- Emphasis on the miraculous

- Influence on art

The Romanesque Style

- Basic characteristics

Western Europe:

gradual rise in importance of the Bishop of Rome, becomes head of the Western Church
a series of councils defines orthodoxy

Charlemagne menu

- *Bellini: St. Jerome Reading 118-19*

St. Jerome (d. 430 CE) Vulgate translation of the Bible

St. Augustine of Hippo (d. 354-430 CE): *Confessions, City of God*

The barbarian "invasions" and isolation of the West

Loss of Roman nerve illustrated by *Salvian the Priest compares the Romans and the barbarians*, p. 336.

- *barbarian invasions upshur-180*

Ostrogoths settle in Italy;

Franks in N. Gaul;

Burgundians in Provence; Visigoths in S. Gaul and Spain;

Vandals in N. Africa and elsewhere;

and the Angles & Saxons in England.

Remarkable map of the travels of the Vikings on p. 334 of Greaves

Muslim & barbarian invasions throughout the civilized world had their greatest impact in

Europe, inaugurating the "Dark Ages," creating a radical discontinuity

Monasteries preserved learning in West, but their main function was contemplative, devotional

- *Map. Influence of the Cluny and Citeaux abbeys throughout Europe 112-15*

monastic life strikingly similar to Indian pattern, influence not known

Popular religion, fusion with paganism, cult of the saints, relics

Charles Martel defeats Arabs at Tours in 732

- Map. Medieval France 112-48
- Charlemagne king of France 771-814,**
- Charlemagne. Portrait.. 112-1
his empire map on p. 348
- 800 crowned emperor, beginnings of the Holy Roman Empire
- Throne of Charlemagne 112-6

Capital at Aachen

- Aachen. Palatine Chapel (exterior) 112-3
- Aachen. Palatine Chapel (interior). 112-5
scholars attracted to his court, including Alcuin of York encouraged bookmaking, other kinds of scholarship
- Carolingian (?) manuscript. Darmstadt. 112-12
Carolingian miniscule
- St. Gregory at his desk dictated to by the Holy Spirit. 55-13
- The Grand Val Bible 55-14
- St. Mark. Ada Gospels manuscript. 112-11
- Initials show scenes in the process of making a book. 55-15
p. 351 says Charles left most of his treasure to have masses said for his soul: explain doctrine of Purgatory, its importance
- His grandson Lothar ruled a smaller kingdom, broken up by his father Louis the Pious*
- Cross of Lothar 112-14
- Charles the Bald was one of his two brothers who shared the old empire
- Charles the Bald 117-63

Ireland an even earlier outpost of Christianity

- Chi-Rho Monogram Page, Book of Kells P211
- Chief priests mock Jesus The Book of Kells. 97-16
- Norman conquest: William the Conqueror: Battle of Hastings Oct. 14, 1066
- **Feudalism button**
- Norman horse stirrups 11th c. 112-46

Bayeux tapestry

- Bayeux Tapestry. 112-43
- Bayeux Tapestry. Invasion of ships at sea. 112-44
- Bayeux Tapestry. Battle of Hastings 112-45

Emergence of English

- Medieval Europe. Map 112-2

Feudal System

Origins of the feudal system, aided by the mouldboard plow and the armored knight development of stirrups, windmills, waterwheels (these two not original), and horse collar in "Dark Ages"

Manorial life

lords and serfs

see *Bishop Fulbert describes the obligations of vassal and lord*, p. 355.

vassalage

hierarchical nature of medieval society

feudal ideals: loyalty, honor, reputation, religion

hierarchical organization

kings not absolute, Cf. John (1199-1216) and the **Magna Charta**

as Greaves notes, feudal system paradoxically led to decentralization of power

walled cities, warfare

- Carcassone 113-38
- Carcassone 113-39
- Carcassone. 113-40

Trials by ordeal, arms

- *Judicial fight* 117-64
- Cult of Saints, reliquaries
- **Reliquaries Menu**
- *Three gold reliquaries* P94
- *Reliquary statue of Saint Foy (containing her skull)* P22
- *Reliquary of the Holy Cross* P127
- *Reliquary in the form of a church* P154
- Medieval Epic: *The Song of Roland***
- *Roland tries to break his sword* PB-155
- **Romanesque Architecture menu**
- Romanesque style of architecture**
- *Pisa.Cathedral.* 112-29
- *Pisa.Cathedral. Facade. Detail of arcade* 112-30
- *Pisa.* 112-28
- *Pisa.Cathedral. Porta di S. Raniero* 112-32
- *Pisa. Cathedral. Portadi S. Raniero. Magi Panel.* 112-33
- *Vezelay. Facade of Ste. Madeleine.* 112-18
- *Vezelay. Facade of Ste. Madeleine.* 112-19
- *Vezelay. Center tympanum.* 112-20
- *Vezelay. Nave.* 112-21
- *Vezelay. Capitals.* 112-22
- *Basilica san Marco, Venice, Facade* PB-73
- *Basilica San Marco, Venice, interior* PB-82
- *Basilica San Marco, Venice, paving in the right aisle* PB-99
- *Pala d'Oro, gold altarpiece* PB-79
- *Pala d'Oro, detail* PB-101
- *Orvieto Duomo, facade* OR-2
- *Story of Genesis by Lorenzo Maitani* OR-39
- *Creation of the animals* OR-48
- *Creation of Eve* OR-44

Lecture 35: The Crusades

(Duiker 210-212, 319-322; Brians 241-244, 226-229)

Film: Timeline: The Crusades—October 2, 1187

Questions about Duiker: How did Alexius I inadvertently help to cause the crusades? How did Saladin behave differently from the crusaders toward the civilians he conquered? According to Usamah, how did the Franks try a criminal? How did Urban II encourage warriors to take part in the crusades? What other motives did the crusaders have for participating? What was the difference between their aims at those of Alexius? What happened to those who took refuge in Solomon's Temple, according to Fulcher of Chartres? How did Christians view Jews during the period of the crusades? Give details. How did the fourth crusade affect Constantinople?

Questions about Usamah: What does Usamah think are the main virtues of the Franks? What does he think are some of their faults? What is his opinion of Western medicine?

Question about Anna Comnena's *The Alexiad*: According to Anna, what were the main faults of the crusaders?

Film: Timeline: The Crusades

Crusades²⁴⁰:

Introduce film

The Crusades

Mostly peaceful relations between Western Europe and Muslim Middle East, but northern

Europe largely ignorant of Islam, Cf. Spain & Italy

Alexius Comnenus appeals for aid to the Pope in wars against his Muslim neighbors.

In response, Pope Urban II (1088-1099) conceived the idea of war against the Muslims to "liberate" the Holy Land.

Huge enthusiasm

Problems with Alexius

Early successes

□ *Siege of Jerusalem by Christian Armies of the First Crusade 121-64*

Conquered Jerusalem July 15, 1099, slaughtered inhabitants: men, women, children, burned a synagogue full of Jews, c. 50,000 died, smashed babies' brains out²⁴¹

New kingdom set up,

Turkish leaders, Nur ed-din and Salah ed-Din (Saladin) raised resistance, the latter drove the Christians from Jerusalem, and was admired for her intelligence, mercifulness, even in the West.

Subsequent crusades failed attempts to recapture land, for the most part.

At one time thought that crusades provided a major conduit of Muslim culture into Europe; now thought more likely that role was played by Spain.

Christians had little lasting impact on Muslim lands, Muslims had lasting impact on Christian lands.

Lecture 36: The High Middle Ages, Part I

(Duiker 299-313, 516-517; Brians 249-253, 257-259)

²⁴⁰ First Crusade: 1096-1099 Urban II
Children's Crusade 1212

Fourth Crusade: 1202-1204, Franks sack Constantinople on behalf of the Venetians.

Saladin: 1169 becomes sultan of Egypt, captures Jerusalem 1187, dies 1193

²⁴¹Waging a holy war, Christian armies of the first Crusade lay siege to Jerusalem in a 15th century illumination. Using catapults and stilt-braced bridges, the Europeans routed the Muslim defenders. Their victory capped a fervent campaign to rid Palestine of "Saracen" invaders. The Seljuk Turks, who took Jerusalem in 1071 and conquered the rest of Syria by 1085, increasingly threatened the Byzantine realm, whose emperor repeatedly called on the Pope for aid. Ultimately in 1095, Pope Urban II invoked a sacred Crusade; four contingents of knights marched to the Holy Land and, in an initial victory, seized control of Jerusalem. Yet Christian sovereignty proved short-lived. Over the next century Turkish and Arab Muslims steadily reconquered the area. Several more crusades set off from Europe to preserve Christian rule. All failed in their mission.

Questions about Duiker: What were the main changes in European civilization during the High Middle Ages (summarized in the first paragraph of this chapter)? Why did slavery become less important in the Middle Ages? What was the basic staple of the peasant diet? What agricultural job are women depicted as doing in the picture entitled "Peasant Activities?" What was their most common drink? How were boys trained to be knights? What was the church's attitude toward tournaments? What roles could aristocratic women play? What attitudes toward women are expressed in the writings of Gratian and Thomas Aquinas? What limits were there on Medieval kings' power? Why do you think Dante depicts the flatterers as being punished in the precise way they are? What is Geoffrey Chaucer's most famous work?

Questions about The Inferno: What sort of sin is being punished in this passage? In what symbolic way are they punished?

Question about "The Black Death:" In what ways does the pious Jean de Venette feel that the plague years were actually better than those which followed?

Lecture topics:

The Catholic Church Asserts its power

Importance of afterlife

Wealth & reaction (St. Francis)

Jeanne d'Arc: her significance

Rise of cities

Role of mercantilism

Italian communes

Dante: The Divine Comedy

The Black Death: immediate & long-range impacts

Catholicism in Medieval Europe

No longer an insurgent religion

constant struggles between sacred and secular authorities

Most people Catholics, the rest Jews

Christian a synonym for human being

Because of doctrine that repentance at the last moment could save, little incentive to be moral

Concept of Purgatory introduced

□ **Life and Learning menu**

□ *Devil and hell 117-65*

Hellish punishments but leading to heaven

seems to have powerful appeal,

moving force behind Crusades, pilgrimages, donations to the Church

□ *Domenico di Michelino. Dante (1265-1321) and his poem. 107-16*

Love: *La Vita Nuova*

Religion: *The Divine Comedy*, early 14th century

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□ *Giotto: St. Francis Receiving the Stigmata PB60-33*
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□ "The Arrival of Jeanne d'Arc in Chinon" 117-66
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Medieval secular and religious literature; its impact²⁴²
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□ *Medical illustrations from the text of Roger of Salerno's Chirugia 110-20*
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□ *The surgeon's clinic* 110-21
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□ *Birth of John the Baptist 111-5*
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□ *"Haying, June."* 10-17

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Lecture 37: High Middle Ages, Part II
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□ *Très Riches Heures de Duc de Berry* 10-17

Note women working in the field, separate from but along side men

□ *Très Riches Heures de Duc de Berry* 113-48

ankrupted his kingdom building a variety of beautiful castles depicted in the background of these miniatures

□ *Très Riches Heures de Duc de Berry* 10-17

Note women working in the field, separate from but along side men

□ *Très Riches Heures de Duc de Berry* 113-48

nkrupted his kingdom building a variety of beautiful castles depicted in the background of these miniatures

□ *Très Riches Heures de Duc de Berry* 10-17

Note women working in the field, separate from but along side men

□ *Très Riches Heures de Duc de Berry* 113-48

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□ *February* 113-49

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February 113-49

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Women at Work
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Sweeping 10-5
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Making a Bed 9-14
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Waiting on Table 9-4
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Feeding Chickens 9-31
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□ *Making and Churning Butter 10-3*
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□ *Farm Chores 9-6*

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□ *Transporting Salt 9-18*

Transporting Salt 9-18

Transporting Salt 9-18

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nsporting Salt 9-18

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□ *Selling Butter 10-2*
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women often salespersons, usually under a man, seldom independent merchants
 omen often salespersons, usually under a man, seldom independent merchants
 men often salespersons, usually under a man, seldom independent merchants
 en often salespersons, usually under a man, seldom independent merchants
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□ *The Jewelry Shop January*
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□ *Selling Bread 10-9*
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□ *Frying Breads 9-23*
Frying Breads 9-23
Frying Breads 9-23

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□ Spinning With a Distaff 9-2
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□ *Spinning 9-8*
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□ *Weaving Tapestry 9-7*
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Woman Tailor Cutting out a Pattern 10-4
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□ Collecting Cocoons and Breeding Silkworms 9-27
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□ *Woman Apothecary Preparing Medicine in Pharmacy 9-5*
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Lay Sister Preparing Medications 9-17
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Woman Surgeon Performing Caesarean Section 9-26
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- *Artist With Male Apprentice 9-3*
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□ *Artist Designing Fresco 10-8*
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□ *Autun. Cathedral of St. Lazare. Distant NE view 112-23*
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Autun Tympanum. Weighing of souls. 112-25

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²⁴⁶Transcending earthly space, the Gothic cathedral soars heavenward, so that man "can be transported from this inferior to that higher world." Constructing these masterpieces of stone and glass with only the simple technology of medieval times required decades and the labor of hundreds of workers. Gothic grace derived from an architectural combination of pointed arches, rib vaulting, and flying buttresses flanking the cathedral sides. Wooden frames supported the arched stone of buttresses and vaulting until the cementing mortar dried. Throughout the finished interior, stained glass cast a multicolored spell. Magnificent rose windows such as the "Rose de France" in Chartres' cathedral often adorned the north, south and west walls of the churches. Developing from the simpler wheel windows of the Romanesque, these Gothic jewels became more complex, as stained glass technology and Gothic architecture evolved.

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□ *Medieval 2 Stack, Literature & Music Card*
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□ *Geoffrey Chaucer 110-14*
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□ *Tavern scene 110-15*

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□ *Ball at the Court of King Yon of Gascony 111-2*

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□ *Playing a Dulcimer 9-20*
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□ *Woman Playing a Rebec 9-35*
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ium avari;/virtus temperantia/quadam singulari/debet medium/ad utrumque vitium/caute contemplare.□*

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mque vitium/caute contemplare. □
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te contemplare. □
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contemplare. □

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²⁴⁹It is found in a manuscript copied during the reign of Giuliano della Rovere, Pope Julius II (1503-1513), whose coat of arms appears in the upper left-hand corner of the opening.

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□ Elzear Genet (Carpentras), Lamentations music05.pict
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Beautifully illuminated manuscript showing intermediate form of annotation, with diamond and square-shaped notes. Four parts. □

□ *Costanzo Festa, Polyphonic Hymns and Magnificats music06.pct*
Costanzo Festa, Collection of Polyphonic Hymns and Magnificats, ca. 1538 □
Polyphony, four-part harmony
Beautifully illuminated manuscript showing intermediate form of annotation, with diamond and square-shaped notes. Four parts. □
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²⁵¹This work of Costanzo Festa (ca. 1480-1545), an Italian who served as a singer in the papal choir from 1517 until his death in 1545, is the earliest collection of polyphonic hymns and Magnificats by a single composer in the Sistina fondo. The opening of his hymn "Conditor alme siderum" is shown here, with the arms of the reigning pope Paul III on the elaborately decorated "Q" in the upper left. The coat of arms at the bottom of the right-hand page--lions holding a wreath with a fleur-de-lis--may be the composer's personal coat of arms.

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Costanzo Festa, Collection of Polyphonic Hymns and Magnificats, ca. 1538 □

Polyphony, four-part harmony

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illuminated manuscript showing intermediate form of annotation, with diamond and square-shaped notes.
Four parts. □

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²⁵²With Flemish miniatures

Last quarter of the fifteenth century

The Chigi Codex, one of the richest sources of Franco-Flemish polyphony of the last quarter of the fifteenth century, is also one of the most elaborate and precious of all illuminated music manuscripts. It contains thirteen masses of the great Flemish composer Johannes Ockeghem (ca. 1420-97), including this piece, the opening of Ockeghem's "Missa Ecce Ancilla Domini." The

Annunciation scene appears in the illumination in the cantus part. The shields and crests were overpainted by the later Spanish owners of the manuscript.

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²⁵³*Editio Medicea*, 2 vols, Rome: *Typographia Medicea*, 1614

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 irginitas, quibus te laudibus efferam, nescio, quia quem cæli capere non poterant, tuo gremio contulisti.*

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Gloria Patri, et Filio, et Spiritui Sancto. □ Holy and immaculate virginity, I know not words
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oria Patri, et Filio, et Spiritui Sancto. □ Holy and immaculate virginity, I know not words sufficient
ria Patri, et Filio, et Spiritui Sancto. □ Holy and immaculate virginity, I know not words sufficient to
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 ngst women and blessed is the fruit of thy womb.
 gst women and blessed is the fruit of thy womb.
 st women and blessed is the fruit of thy womb.
 t women and blessed is the fruit of thy womb.
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 women and blessed is the fruit of thy womb.
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Glory be to the Father and to the Son and to the Holy Spirit.□□
 lory be to the Father and to the Son and to the Holy Spirit.□□
 ory be to the Father and to the Son and to the Holy Spirit.□□
 ry be to the Father and to the Son and to the Holy Spirit.□□
 y be to the Father and to the Son and to the Holy Spirit.□□
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 ather and to the Son and to the Holy Spirit.□□
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Anonymous 13th Century Franciscan Hymn to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 nonymous 13th Century Franciscan Hymn to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 onymous 13th Century Franciscan Hymn to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 nymous 13th Century Franciscan Hymn to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 ymous 13th Century Franciscan Hymn to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 mous 13th Century Franciscan Hymn to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 ous 13th Century Franciscan Hymn to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 us 13th Century Franciscan Hymn to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 s 13th Century Franciscan Hymn to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 13th Century Franciscan Hymn to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 13th Century Franciscan Hymn to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 3th Century Franciscan Hymn to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 th Century Franciscan Hymn to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 h Century Franciscan Hymn to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
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 ury Franciscan Hymn to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 ry Franciscan Hymn to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 y Franciscan Hymn to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 Franciscan Hymn to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 Franciscan Hymn to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 ranciscan Hymn to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*

anciscan Hymn to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 nciscan Hymn to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 ciscan Hymn to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 iscan Hymn to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 scan Hymn to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 can Hymn to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 an Hymn to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 n Hymn to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 Hymn to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 Hymn to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 ymn to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 mn to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 n to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 to Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 o Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
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 Mary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
 ary: *Stabat mater dolorosa*
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ater dolorosa
ter dolorosa
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r dolorosa
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1. *Stabat mater dolorosa*□1. There stood the Mother deeply sorrowing□□*Iuxta crucem lacrimosa*□At
 . *Stabat mater dolorosa*□1. There stood the Mother deeply sorrowing□□*Iuxta crucem lacrimosa*□At
Stabat mater dolorosa□1. There stood the Mother deeply sorrowing□□*Iuxta crucem lacrimosa*□At
Stabat mater dolorosa□1. There stood the Mother deeply sorrowing□□*Iuxta crucem lacrimosa*□At
tabat mater dolorosa□1. There stood the Mother deeply sorrowing□□*Iuxta crucem lacrimosa*□At the
abat mater dolorosa□1. There stood the Mother deeply sorrowing□□*Iuxta crucem lacrimosa*□At the
bat mater dolorosa□1. There stood the Mother deeply sorrowing□□*Iuxta crucem lacrimosa*□At the
at mater dolorosa□1. There stood the Mother deeply sorrowing□□*Iuxta crucem lacrimosa*□At the
t mater dolorosa□1. There stood the Mother deeply sorrowing□□*Iuxta crucem lacrimosa*□At the
mater dolorosa□1. There stood the Mother deeply sorrowing□□*Iuxta crucem lacrimosa*□At the
ater dolorosa□1. There stood the Mother deeply sorrowing□□*Iuxta crucem lacrimosa*□At the
dolorosa□1. There stood the Mother deeply sorrowing□□*Iuxta crucem lacrimosa*□At the Cross-

lo-Saxon: *The Wife's Lament*
 o-Saxon: *The Wife's Lament*
 -Saxon: *The Wife's Lament*
 Saxon: *The Wife's Lament*
 axon: *The Wife's Lament*
 xon: *The Wife's Lament*
 on: *The Wife's Lament*
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 The Wife's Lament
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 ife's Lament
 fe's Lament
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I pour forth this poem of my life pathetic,
 pour forth this poem of my life pathetic,
 pour forth this poem of my life pathetic,
 our forth this poem of my life pathetic,
 ur forth this poem of my life pathetic,
 r forth this poem of my life pathetic,
 forth this poem of my life pathetic,
 forth this poem of my life pathetic,
 orth this poem of my life pathetic,
 rth this poem of my life pathetic,
 th this poem of my life pathetic,
 h this poem of my life pathetic,
 this poem of my life pathetic,
 this poem of my life pathetic,
 his poem of my life pathetic,
 is poem of my life pathetic,
 s poem of my life pathetic,
 poem of my life pathetic,
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 oem of my life pathetic,
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 m of my life pathetic,
 f my life pathetic,

my life pathetic,
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 y life pathetic,
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 ife pathetic,
 fe pathetic,
 e pathetic,
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 athetic,
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Tracing the self's trip. This I can say:
 racing the self's trip. This I can say:
 acing the self's trip. This I can say:
 cing the self's trip. This I can say:
 ing the self's trip. This I can say:
 ng the self's trip. This I can say:
 g the self's trip. This I can say:
 the self's trip. This I can say:
 the self's trip. This I can say:

he self's trip. This I can say:
 e self's trip. This I can say:
 self's trip. This I can say:
 self's trip. This I can say:
 elf's trip. This I can say:
 lf's trip. This I can say:
 f's trip. This I can say:
 's trip. This I can say:
 s trip. This I can say:
 trip. This I can say:
 trip. This I can say:
 rip. This I can say:
 ip. This I can say:
 p. This I can say:
 . This I can say:
 his I can say:
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 s I can say:
 I can say:
 I can say:
 can say:
 can say:
 an say:
 n say:
 say:
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How I suffered miseries once I had grown
 ow I suffered miseries once I had grown up,
 w I suffered miseries once I had grown up,
 I suffered miseries once I had grown up,
 I suffered miseries once I had grown up,
 suffered miseries once I had grown up,
 suffered miseries once I had grown up,
 uffered miseries once I had grown up,
 ffered miseries once I had grown up,
 fered miseries once I had grown up,
 ered miseries once I had grown up,
 red miseries once I had grown up,
 ed miseries once I had grown up,
 d miseries once I had grown up,
 miseries once I had grown up,
 miseries once I had grown up,
 iseries once I had grown up,
 series once I had grown up,
 eries once I had grown up,
 ries once I had grown up,
 ies once I had grown up,

es once I had grown up,
 s once I had grown up,
 nce I had grown up,
 ce I had grown up,
 e I had grown up,
 I had grown up,
 I had grown up,
 had grown up,
 had grown up,
 ad grown up,
 d grown up,
 grown up,
 grown up,
 rown up,
 own up,
 wn up,
 n up,
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 up,
 p,
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Some new, some old, but none more than
 ome new, some old, but none more than
 me new, some old, but none more than now.
 e new, some old, but none more than now.
 new, some old, but none more than now.
 new, some old, but none more than now.
 ew, some old, but none more than now.
 w, some old, but none more than now.
 , some old, but none more than now.
 some old, but none more than now.
 some old, but none more than now.
 ome old, but none more than now.
 me old, but none more than now.
 e old, but none more than now.
 old, but none more than now.
 old, but none more than now.
 ld, but none more than now.
 d, but none more than now.
 , but none more than now.
 ut none more than now.
 t none more than now.
 none more than now.
 none more than now.

his land
is land
s land
land
land
and
nd
d

Over waves' winnows. I suffered wan-care,
ver waves' winnows. I suffered wan-care,
er waves' winnows. I suffered wan-care,
r waves' winnows. I suffered wan-care,
waves' winnows. I suffered wan-care,
waves' winnows. I suffered wan-care,
aves' winnows. I suffered wan-care,
ves' winnows. I suffered wan-care,
es' winnows. I suffered wan-care,
s' winnows. I suffered wan-care,
' winnows. I suffered wan-care,
winnows. I suffered wan-care,
winnows. I suffered wan-care,
innows. I suffered wan-care,
nnows. I suffered wan-care,
nows. I suffered wan-care,
ows. I suffered wan-care,
ws. I suffered wan-care,
s. I suffered wan-care,
. I suffered wan-care,
suffered wan-care,
suffered wan-care,
uffered wan-care,
ffered wan-care,
fered wan-care,
ered wan-care,
red wan-care,
ed wan-care,
d wan-care,
wan-care,
wan-care,
an-care,
n-care,
-care,
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Wondering where my lord wandered

ondering where my lord wandered abroad.
ndering where my lord wandered abroad.
dering where my lord wandered abroad.
ering where my lord wandered abroad.
ring where my lord wandered abroad.
ing where my lord wandered abroad.
ng where my lord wandered abroad.
g where my lord wandered abroad.
where my lord wandered abroad.
where my lord wandered abroad.
here my lord wandered abroad.
ere my lord wandered abroad.
re my lord wandered abroad.
e my lord wandered abroad.
my lord wandered abroad.
my lord wandered abroad.
y lord wandered abroad.
lord wandered abroad.
lord wandered abroad.
ord wandered abroad.
rd wandered abroad.
d wandered abroad.
andered abroad.
ndered abroad.
dered abroad.
ered abroad.
red abroad.
ed abroad.
d abroad.
abroad.
abroad.
broad.
road.
oad.
ad.
d.
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I took then to traveling, seeking out service,
took then to traveling, seeking out service,
took then to traveling, seeking out service,
ook then to traveling, seeking out service,
ok then to traveling, seeking out service,
k then to traveling, seeking out service,
then to traveling, seeking out service,
then to traveling, seeking out service,
hen to traveling, seeking out service,
en to traveling, seeking out service,
n to traveling, seeking out service,
to traveling, seeking out service,
to traveling, seeking out service,

n to conspire
 to conspire
 to conspire
 o conspire
 conspire
 conspire
 onspire
 nspire
 spire
 pire
 ire
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 e

In soft, secret whispering to split us apart
 n soft, secret whispering to split us apart
 soft, secret whispering to split us apart
 soft, secret whispering to split us apart
 oft, secret whispering to split us apart
 ft, secret whispering to split us apart
 t, secret whispering to split us apart
 , secret whispering to split us apart
 secret whispering to split us apart
 secret whispering to split us apart
 ecret whispering to split us apart
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 hispering to split us apart
 ispering to split us apart
 spering to split us apart
 pering to split us apart
 ering to split us apart
 ring to split us apart
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apart
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So that Sundered completely I would be cast
 o that Sundered completely I would be cast
 that Sundered completely I would be cast
 that Sundered completely I would be cast
 hat Sundered completely I would be cast
 at Sundered completely I would be cast forth
 t Sundered completely I would be cast forth
 Sundered completely I would be cast forth
 Sundered completely I would be cast forth
 undered completely I would be cast forth
 ndered completely I would be cast forth
 dered completely I would be cast forth
 ered completely I would be cast forth
 red completely I would be cast forth
 ed completely I would be cast forth
 d completely I would be cast forth
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 ompletely I would be cast forth
 mpletely I would be cast forth
 pletely I would be cast forth
 letely I would be cast forth
 etely I would be cast forth
 tely I would be cast forth
 ely I would be cast forth
 ly I would be cast forth
 y I would be cast forth
 would be cast forth
 would be cast forth
 ould be cast forth
 uld be cast forth
 ld be cast forth
 d be cast forth
 be cast forth
 be cast forth
 e cast forth
 cast forth
 cast forth
 ast forth
 st forth
 t forth
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h

To a most loathsome life-- ah, indeed how I
 o a most loathsome life-- ah, indeed how I
 a most loathsome life-- ah, indeed how I
 a most loathsome life-- ah, indeed how I
 most loathsome life-- ah, indeed how I
 most loathsome life-- ah, indeed how I
 ost loathsome life-- ah, indeed how I longed!
 st loathsome life-- ah, indeed how I longed!
 t loathsome life-- ah, indeed how I longed!
 loathsome life-- ah, indeed how I longed!
 loathsome life-- ah, indeed how I longed!
 oathsome life-- ah, indeed how I longed!
 athsome life-- ah, indeed how I longed!
 thsome life-- ah, indeed how I longed!
 hsome life-- ah, indeed how I longed!
 some life-- ah, indeed how I longed!
 ome life-- ah, indeed how I longed!
 me life-- ah, indeed how I longed!
 e life-- ah, indeed how I longed!
 life-- ah, indeed how I longed!
 life-- ah, indeed how I longed!
 ife-- ah, indeed how I longed!
 fe-- ah, indeed how I longed!
 e-- ah, indeed how I longed!
 -- ah, indeed how I longed!
 - ah, indeed how I longed!
 h, indeed how I longed!
 , indeed how I longed!
 indeed how I longed!
 indeed how I longed!
 ndeed how I longed!
 deed how I longed!
 eed how I longed!
 ed how I longed!
 d how I longed!
 how I longed!
 how I longed!
 ow I longed!
 w I longed!
 I longed!
 I longed!
 longed!
 longed!
 onged!
 nged!
 ged!
 ed!
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Here did my dear lord command me take
 ere did my dear lord command me take
 re did my dear lord command me take
 e did my dear lord command me take
 did my dear lord command me take
 did my dear lord command me take
 id my dear lord command me take dwelling.
 d my dear lord command me take dwelling.
 my dear lord command me take dwelling.
 my dear lord command me take dwelling.
 y dear lord command me take dwelling.
 dear lord command me take dwelling.
 dear lord command me take dwelling.
 ear lord command me take dwelling.
 ar lord command me take dwelling.
 r lord command me take dwelling.
 lord command me take dwelling.
 lord command me take dwelling.
 ord command me take dwelling.
 rd command me take dwelling.
 d command me take dwelling.
 ommand me take dwelling.
 mmand me take dwelling.
 mand me take dwelling.
 and me take dwelling.
 nd me take dwelling.
 d me take dwelling.
 me take dwelling.
 me take dwelling.
 e take dwelling.
 take dwelling.
 take dwelling.
 ake dwelling.
 ke dwelling.
 e dwelling.
 dwelling.
 dwelling.
 welling.
 elling.
 lling.
 ling.
 ing.
 ng.
 g.
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I had little to love here in this land,
 had little to love here in this land,
 had little to love here in this land,
 ad little to love here in this land,
 d little to love here in this land,

ar
r

I must bide the bad cheer of my cherished
 must bide the bad cheer of my cherished
 must bide the bad cheer of my cherished one.
 ust bide the bad cheer of my cherished one.
 st bide the bad cheer of my cherished one.
 t bide the bad cheer of my cherished one.
 ide the bad cheer of my cherished one.
 de the bad cheer of my cherished one.
 e the bad cheer of my cherished one.
 the bad cheer of my cherished one.
 the bad cheer of my cherished one.
 he bad cheer of my cherished one.
 e bad cheer of my cherished one.
 bad cheer of my cherished one.
 bad cheer of my cherished one.
 ad cheer of my cherished one.
 d cheer of my cherished one.
 heer of my cherished one.
 eer of my cherished one.
 er of my cherished one.
 r of my cherished one.
 of my cherished one.
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 f my cherished one.
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 y cherished one.
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 erished one.
 rished one.
 ished one.
 shed one.
 hed one.
 ed one.
 d one.
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A man has commanded: go live in that
 man has commanded: go live in that grove!
 man has commanded: go live in that grove!
 an has commanded: go live in that grove!

n has commanded: go live in that grove!
 has commanded: go live in that grove!
 has commanded: go live in that grove!
 as commanded: go live in that grove!
 s commanded: go live in that grove!
 commanded: go live in that grove!
 commanded: go live in that grove!
 ommanded: go live in that grove!
 mmanded: go live in that grove!
 manded: go live in that grove!
 anded: go live in that grove!
 nded: go live in that grove!
 ded: go live in that grove!
 ed: go live in that grove!
 d: go live in that grove!
 : go live in that grove!
 o live in that grove!
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 live in that grove!
 ive in that grove!
 ve in that grove!
 e in that grove!
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 in that grove!
 n that grove!
 that grove!
 that grove!
 hat grove!
 at grove!
 t grove!
 grove!
 grove!
 rove!
 ove!
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Under an oak tree, deep in a den.
 nder an oak tree, deep in a den.
 der an oak tree, deep in a den.
 er an oak tree, deep in a den.
 r an oak tree, deep in a den.
 an oak tree, deep in a den.
 an oak tree, deep in a den.
 n oak tree, deep in a den.
 oak tree, deep in a den.
 oak tree, deep in a den.
 ak tree, deep in a den.
 k tree, deep in a den.
 tree, deep in a den.
 tree, deep in a den.

e hills;
hills;
hills;
ills;
lls;
ls;
s;
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Sharp are the hamlet-hedges brittle with
harp are the hamlet-hedges brittle with
arp are the hamlet-hedges brittle with briars,
rp are the hamlet-hedges brittle with briars,
p are the hamlet-hedges brittle with briars,
are the hamlet-hedges brittle with briars,
are the hamlet-hedges brittle with briars,
re the hamlet-hedges brittle with briars,
e the hamlet-hedges brittle with briars,
the hamlet-hedges brittle with briars,
the hamlet-hedges brittle with briars,
he hamlet-hedges brittle with briars,
e hamlet-hedges brittle with briars,
hamlet-hedges brittle with briars,
hamlet-hedges brittle with briars,
amlet-hedges brittle with briars,
mlet-hedges brittle with briars,
let-hedges brittle with briars,
et-hedges brittle with briars,
t-hedges brittle with briars,
-hedges brittle with briars,
hedges brittle with briars,
edges brittle with briars,
dges brittle with briars,
ges brittle with briars,
es brittle with briars,
s brittle with briars,
rittle with briars,
ittle with briars,
ttle with briars,
tle with briars,
le with briars,
e with briars,
with briars,
with briars,
ith briars,
th briars,
h briars,
briars,
briars,
riars,
iars,
ars,

rs,
s,
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A home full of groans. The going of my good
home full of groans. The going of my good
home full of groans. The going of my good
ome full of groans. The going of my good
me full of groans. The going of my good lord
e full of groans. The going of my good lord
full of groans. The going of my good lord
full of groans. The going of my good lord
ull of groans. The going of my good lord
ll of groans. The going of my good lord
l of groans. The going of my good lord
of groans. The going of my good lord
of groans. The going of my good lord
f groans. The going of my good lord
groans. The going of my good lord
groans. The going of my good lord
roans. The going of my good lord
oans. The going of my good lord
ans. The going of my good lord
ns. The going of my good lord
s. The going of my good lord
. The going of my good lord
he going of my good lord
e going of my good lord
going of my good lord
going of my good lord
oing of my good lord
ing of my good lord
ng of my good lord
g of my good lord
of my good lord
of my good lord
f my good lord
my good lord
my good lord
y good lord
good lord
good lord
ood lord
od lord
d lord
lord
lord
ord
rd
d

Fills me with grief. Other lovers are living

ills me with grief. Other lovers are living
 lls me with grief. Other lovers are living
 ls me with grief. Other lovers are living
 s me with grief. Other lovers are living
 me with grief. Other lovers are living
 me with grief. Other lovers are living
 e with grief. Other lovers are living
 with grief. Other lovers are living
 with grief. Other lovers are living
 ith grief. Other lovers are living
 th grief. Other lovers are living
 h grief. Other lovers are living
 grief. Other lovers are living
 grief. Other lovers are living
 rief. Other lovers are living
 ief. Other lovers are living
 ef. Other lovers are living
 f. Other lovers are living
 . Other lovers are living
 ther lovers are living
 her lovers are living
 er lovers are living
 r lovers are living
 lovers are living
 lovers are living
 overs are living
 vers are living
 ers are living
 rs are living
 s are living
 are living
 are living
 re living
 e living
 living
 living
 iving
 ving
 ing
 ng
 g

Lively on earth, with leisure in the
 ively on earth, with leisure in the bedstead;
 vely on earth, with leisure in the bedstead;
 ely on earth, with leisure in the bedstead;
 ly on earth, with leisure in the bedstead;
 y on earth, with leisure in the bedstead;
 on earth, with leisure in the bedstead;
 on earth, with leisure in the bedstead;
 n earth, with leisure in the bedstead;
 earth, with leisure in the bedstead;

earth, with leisure in the bedstead;
 arth, with leisure in the bedstead;
 rth, with leisure in the bedstead;
 th, with leisure in the bedstead;
 h, with leisure in the bedstead;
 , with leisure in the bedstead;
 ith leisure in the bedstead;
 th leisure in the bedstead;
 h leisure in the bedstead;
 leisure in the bedstead;
 leisure in the bedstead;
 eisure in the bedstead;
 isure in the bedstead;
 sure in the bedstead;
 ure in the bedstead;
 re in the bedstead;
 e in the bedstead;
 in the bedstead;
 in the bedstead;
 n the bedstead;
 the bedstead;
 the bedstead;
 he bedstead;
 e bedstead;
 bedstead;
 bedstead;
 edstead;
 dstead;
 stead;
 tead;
 ead;
 ad;
 d;
 ;

But I walk at daybreak alone in the dawning
 ut I walk at daybreak alone in the dawning
 t I walk at daybreak alone in the dawning
 I walk at daybreak alone in the dawning
 I walk at daybreak alone in the dawning
 walk at daybreak alone in the dawning
 walk at daybreak alone in the dawning
 alk at daybreak alone in the dawning
 lk at daybreak alone in the dawning
 k at daybreak alone in the dawning
 at daybreak alone in the dawning
 at daybreak alone in the dawning
 t daybreak alone in the dawning
 daybreak alone in the dawning

daybreak alone in the dawning
 aybreak alone in the dawning
 ybreak alone in the dawning
 break alone in the dawning
 reak alone in the dawning
 eak alone in the dawning
 ak alone in the dawning
 k alone in the dawning
 lone in the dawning
 one in the dawning
 ne in the dawning
 e in the dawning
 in the dawning
 in the dawning
 n the dawning
 the dawning
 the dawning
 he dawning
 e dawning
 dawning
 dawning
 awning
 wning
 wning
 ning
 ing
 ng
 ng
 g

Under the oak tree or deep in my den.
 nder the oak tree or deep in my den.
 der the oak tree or deep in my den.
 er the oak tree or deep in my den.
 r the oak tree or deep in my den.
 the oak tree or deep in my den.
 the oak tree or deep in my den.
 he oak tree or deep in my den.
 e oak tree or deep in my den.
 oak tree or deep in my den.
 oak tree or deep in my den.
 ak tree or deep in my den.
 k tree or deep in my den.
 tree or deep in my den.
 tree or deep in my den.
 ree or deep in my den.
 ee or deep in my den.
 e or deep in my den.
 or deep in my den.
 or deep in my den.

or deep in my den.
 or deep in my den.
 or deep in my den.
 or deep in my den.
 r deep in my den.
 deep in my den.
 deep in my den.
 eep in my den.
 ep in my den.
 p in my den.
 in my den.
 in my den.
 n my den.
 my den.
 my den.
 y den.
 den.
 den.
 en.
 n.
 .

There I may sit the whole summer day;
 here I may sit the whole summer day;
 ere I may sit the whole summer day;
 re I may sit the whole summer day;
 e I may sit the whole summer day;
 I may sit the whole summer day;
 I may sit the whole summer day;
 may sit the whole summer day;
 may sit the whole summer day;
 ay sit the whole summer day;
 y sit the whole summer day;
 sit the whole summer day;
 sit the whole summer day;
 it the whole summer day;
 t the whole summer day;
 he whole summer day;
 e whole summer day;
 whole summer day;
 whole summer day;
 hole summer day;
 ole summer day;
 le summer day;
 e summer day;
 summer day;
 summer day;
 ummer day;
 mmer day;
 mer day;
 er day;
 r day;

day;
 day;
 ay;
 y;
 ;

There I may weep the wreck of my roaming,
 here I may weep the wreck of my roaming,
 ere I may weep the wreck of my roaming,
 re I may weep the wreck of my roaming,
 e I may weep the wreck of my roaming,
 I may weep the wreck of my roaming,
 I may weep the wreck of my roaming,
 may weep the wreck of my roaming,
 may weep the wreck of my roaming,
 ay weep the wreck of my roaming,
 y weep the wreck of my roaming,
 weep the wreck of my roaming,
 weep the wreck of my roaming,
 eep the wreck of my roaming,
 ep the wreck of my roaming,
 p the wreck of my roaming,
 he wreck of my roaming,
 e wreck of my roaming,
 wreck of my roaming,
 wreck of my roaming,
 reck of my roaming,
 eck of my roaming,
 ck of my roaming,
 k of my roaming,
 of my roaming,
 of my roaming,
 f my roaming,
 my roaming,
 my roaming,
 y roaming,
 roaming,
 roaming,
 oaming,
 aming,
 ming,
 ing,
 ng,
 g,
 ,

Hardships so heavy, never knowing any rest
 ards hips so heavy, never knowing any rest
 rdships so heavy, never knowing any rest
 dships so heavy, never knowing any rest
 ships so heavy, never knowing any rest
 hips so heavy, never knowing any rest

ips so heavy, never knowing any rest
 ps so heavy, never knowing any rest
 s so heavy, never knowing any rest
 so heavy, never knowing any rest
 so heavy, never knowing any rest
 o heavy, never knowing any rest
 heavy, never knowing any rest
 heavy, never knowing any rest
 eavy, never knowing any rest
 avy, never knowing any rest
 vy, never knowing any rest
 y, never knowing any rest
 , never knowing any rest
 ever knowing any rest
 ver knowing any rest
 er knowing any rest
 r knowing any rest
 knowing any rest
 knowing any rest
 nowing any rest
 owing any rest
 wing any rest
 ing any rest
 ng any rest
 g any rest
 any rest
 any rest
 ny rest
 y rest
 rest
 rest
 est
 st
 t

From the dark depression that dogs all my
 rom the dark depression that dogs all my
 om the dark depression that dogs all my
 m the dark depression that dogs all my days
 the dark depression that dogs all my days
 the dark depression that dogs all my days
 he dark depression that dogs all my days
 e dark depression that dogs all my days
 dark depression that dogs all my days
 ark depression that dogs all my days
 rk depression that dogs all my days
 k depression that dogs all my days
 depression that dogs all my days
 depression that dogs all my days
 epression that dogs all my days
 pression that dogs all my days

resson that dogs all my days
 ession that dogs all my days
 ssion that dogs all my days
 sion that dogs all my days
 ion that dogs all my days
 on that dogs all my days
 n that dogs all my days
 hat dogs all my days
 at dogs all my days
 t dogs all my days
 dogs all my days
 dogs all my days
 ogs all my days
 gs all my days
 s all my days
 all my days
 all my days
 ll my days
 l my days
 my days
 my days
 y days
 days
 days
 ays
 ys
 s

And seizes my soul now for the length of my
 nd seizes my soul now for the length of my
 d seizes my soul now for the length of my
 seizes my soul now for the length of my life.
 eizes my soul now for the length of my life.
 izes my soul now for the length of my life.
 zes my soul now for the length of my life.
 es my soul now for the length of my life.
 s my soul now for the length of my life.
 my soul now for the length of my life.
 my soul now for the length of my life.
 y soul now for the length of my life.
 soul now for the length of my life.
 soul now for the length of my life.
 oul now for the length of my life.
 ul now for the length of my life.
 l now for the length of my life.
 now for the length of my life.
 now for the length of my life.

ow for the length of my life.
 w for the length of my life.
 or the length of my life.
 r the length of my life.
 the length of my life.
 the length of my life.
 he length of my life.
 e length of my life.
 length of my life.
 length of my life.
 ength of my life.
 ngth of my life.
 gth of my life.
 th of my life.
 h of my life.
 of my life.
 of my life.
 f my life.
 my life.
 my life.
 y life.
 life.
 life.
 ife.
 fe.
 e.
 .

A young man may ever be melancholy and
 young man may ever be melancholy and
 young man may ever be melancholy and
 oung man may ever be melancholy and
 ung man may ever be melancholy and
 ng man may ever be melancholy and
 g man may ever be melancholy and
 man may ever be melancholy and
 man may ever be melancholy and mourning,
 an may ever be melancholy and mourning,
 n may ever be melancholy and mourning,
 may ever be melancholy and mourning,
 may ever be melancholy and mourning,
 ay ever be melancholy and mourning,
 y ever be melancholy and mourning,
 ever be melancholy and mourning,
 ever be melancholy and mourning,
 ver be melancholy and mourning,
 er be melancholy and mourning,
 r be melancholy and mourning,
 be melancholy and mourning,
 be melancholy and mourning,
 e melancholy and mourning,
 melancholy and mourning,

with longing.
 with longing.
 ith longing.
 th longing.
 h longing.
 longing.
 longing.

 Wilhelm, no. 266
 Wilhelm, no. 266
 ilhelm, no. 266
 lhelm, no. 266
 helm, no. 266
 elm, no. 266
 lm, no. 266
 m, no. 266
 , no. 266
 no. 266
 no. 266
 o. 266
 . 266
 266
 266
 66
 6

onging.
 nging.
 ging.
 ing.
 ng.
 g.
 .

's put aside our studying:
s put aside our studying:
put aside our studying:
put aside our studying:
ut aside our studying:
t aside our studying:
aside our studying:
aside our studying:
side our studying:
ide our studying:
de our studying:
e our studying:
our studying:
our studying:
ur studying:
r studying:
studying:
studying:
tudyng:
udyng:
dyng:
ying:
ing:
ng:
g:
:

Sweet it is to play the fool.
weet it is to play the fool.
eet it is to play the fool.
et it is to play the fool.
t it is to play the fool.
it is to play the fool.
it is to play the fool.
t is to play the fool.
is to play the fool.
is to play the fool.
s to play the fool.
to play the fool.
to play the fool.
o play the fool.
play the fool.
play the fool.
lay the fool.
ay the fool.
y the fool.
the fool.
the fool.
he fool.
e fool.
fool.
fool.
ool.
ol.
l.
.

Let's seize all the sweeter things

et's seize all the sweeter things
t's seize all the sweeter things
's seize all the sweeter things
s seize all the sweeter things
seize all the sweeter things
seize all the sweeter things
eize all the sweeter things
ize all the sweeter things
ze all the sweeter things
e all the sweeter things
all the sweeter things
all the sweeter things
ll the sweeter things
l the sweeter things
the sweeter things
the sweeter things
he sweeter things
e sweeter things
sweeter things
sweeter things
weeter things
eeter things
eter things
ter things
er things
r things
things
things
hings
ings
ngs
gs
s

Youth offers in its languid rule.
outh offers in its languid rule.
uth offers in its languid rule.
th offers in its languid rule.
h offers in its languid rule.
offers in its languid rule.
offers in its languid rule.
ffers in its languid rule.
fers in its languid rule.
ers in its languid rule.
rs in its languid rule.
s in its languid rule.
in its languid rule.
in its languid rule.
n its languid rule.
its languid rule.
its languid rule.
ts languid rule.
s languid rule.
languid rule.
languid rule.
anguid rule.
nguid rule.
guid rule.

uid rule.
 id rule.
 d rule.
 rule.
 rule.
 ule.
 le.
 e.
 .

There'll be time for pondering
 here'll be time for pondering
 ere'll be time for pondering
 re'll be time for pondering
 e'll be time for pondering
 'll be time for pondering
 ll be time for pondering
 l be time for pondering
 be time for pondering
 be time for pondering
 e time for pondering
 time for pondering
 time for pondering
 ime for pondering
 me for pondering
 e for pondering
 for pondering
 for pondering
 or pondering
 r pondering
 pondering
 pondering
 ondering
 ndering
 dering
 ering
 ring
 ing
 ng
 g

Weighty things when life grows cool.
 eighty things when life grows cool.
 ighty things when life grows cool.
 ghty things when life grows cool.
 hty things when life grows cool.
 ty things when life grows cool.
 y things when life grows cool.
 things when life grows cool.
 things when life grows cool.
 hings when life grows cool.
 ings when life grows cool.
 ngs when life grows cool.
 gs when life grows cool.
 s when life grows cool.
 when life grows cool.
 when life grows cool.
 hen life grows cool.

en life grows cool.
 n life grows cool.
 life grows cool.
 life grows cool.
 ife grows cool.
 fe grows cool.
 e grows cool.
 grows cool.
 grows cool.
 rows cool.
 ows cool.
 ws cool.
 s cool.
 cool.
 cool.
 ool.
 ol.
 l.
 .

Time too swiftly rushes;
Time too swiftly rushes;
ime too swiftly rushes;
me too swiftly rushes;
e too swiftly rushes;
too swiftly rushes;
too swiftly rushes;
oo swiftly rushes;
o swiftly rushes;
swiftly rushes;
swiftly rushes;
wiftly rushes;
iftly rushes;
ftly rushes;
tly rushes;
ly rushes;
y rushes;
rushes;
rushes;
ushes;
shes;
hes;
es;
s;
 ;

Study crushes;
Study crushes;
Study crushes;
tudy crushes;
udy crushes;
dy crushes;
y crushes;
crushes;
crushes;
rushes;
ushes;
shes;

shing on
 hing on
 ing on
 ng on
 g on
 on
 on
 n

Life feels loss against it chipping
 ife feels loss against it chipping
 fe feels loss against it chipping
 e feels loss against it chipping
 feels loss against it chipping
 feels loss against it chipping
 eels loss against it chipping
 els loss against it chipping
 ls loss against it chipping
 s loss against it chipping
 loss against it chipping
 loss against it chipping
 oss against it chipping
 ss against it chipping
 s against it chipping
 against it chipping
 against it chipping
 gainst it chipping
 ainst it chipping
 inst it chipping
 nst it chipping
 st it chipping
 t it chipping
 it chipping
 it chipping
 t chipping
 chipping
 chipping
 hipping
 ipping
 pping
 ping
 ing
 ng
 g

Until the flesh with care's all gone;
 ntil the flesh with care's all gone;
 til the flesh with care's all gone;
 il the flesh with care's all gone;
 l the flesh with care's all gone;
 the flesh with care's all gone;
 the flesh with care's all gone;
 he flesh with care's all gone;
 e flesh with care's all gone;
 flesh with care's all gone;
 flesh with care's all gone;
 lesh with care's all gone;
 esh with care's all gone;

sh with care's all gone;
 h with care's all gone;
 with care's all gone;
 with care's all gone;
 ith care's all gone;
 th care's all gone;
 h care's all gone;
 care's all gone;
 care's all gone;
 are's all gone;
 re's all gone;
 e's all gone;
 's all gone;
 s all gone;
 all gone;
 all gone;
 ll gone;
 l gone;
 gone;
 gone;
 one;
 ne;
 e;
 ;

Heart is hardened; blood just trickles;
 eart is hardened; blood just trickles;
 art is hardened; blood just trickles;
 rt is hardened; blood just trickles;
 t is hardened; blood just trickles;
 is hardened; blood just trickles;
 is hardened; blood just trickles;
 s hardened; blood just trickles;
 hardened; blood just trickles;
 hardened; blood just trickles;
 ardened; blood just trickles;
 rdened; blood just trickles;
 dened; blood just trickles;
 ened; blood just trickles;
 ned; blood just trickles;
 ed; blood just trickles;
 d; blood just trickles;
 ; blood just trickles;
 blood just trickles;
 blood just trickles;
 ood just trickles;
 od just trickles;
 d just trickles;
 just trickles;
 just trickles;
 ust trickles;
 st trickles;
 t trickles;
 trickles;
 trickles;
 rickles;
 ickles;

ckles;
 kles;
 les;
 es;
 s;
 ;

One by one goes all that pleases
 ne by one goes all that pleases
 e by one goes all that pleases
 by one goes all that pleases
 by one goes all that pleases
 y one goes all that pleases
 one goes all that pleases
 one goes all that pleases
 ne goes all that pleases
 e goes all that pleases
 goes all that pleases
 goes all that pleases
 oes all that pleases
 es all that pleases
 s all that pleases
 all that pleases
 all that pleases
 ll that pleases
 l that pleases
 that pleases
 that pleases
 hat pleases
 at pleases
 t pleases
 pleases
 pleases
 leases
 eases
 ases
 ses
 es
 s

Old Age hails us with his sickle
 ld Age hails us with his sickle
 d Age hails us with his sickle
 Age hails us with his sickle
 Age hails us with his sickle
 ge hails us with his sickle
 e hails us with his sickle
 hails us with his sickle
 hails us with his sickle
 ails us with his sickle
 ils us with his sickle
 ls us with his sickle
 s us with his sickle
 us with his sickle
 us with his sickle
 s with his sickle
 with his sickle
 with his sickle

ith his sickle
 th his sickle
 h his sickle
 his sickle
 his sickle
 is sickle
 s sickle
 sickle
 sickle
 ickle
 ckle
 kle
 le
 e

Coming with his family of diseases.
 oming with his family of diseases.
 ming with his family of diseases.
 ing with his family of diseases.
 ng with his family of diseases.
 g with his family of diseases.
 with his family of diseases.
 with his family of diseases.
 ith his family of diseases.
 th his family of diseases.
 h his family of diseases.
 his family of diseases.
 his family of diseases.
 is family of diseases.
 s family of diseases.
 family of diseases.
 family of diseases.
 amily of diseases.
 mily of diseases.
 ily of diseases.
 ly of diseases.
 y of diseases.
 of diseases.
 of diseases.
 f diseases.
 diseases.
 diseases.
 iseases.
 seases.
 eases.
 ases.
 ses.
 es.
 s.
 .

Time too swiftly rushes . . .
Time too swiftly rushes . . .
ime too swiftly rushes . . .
me too swiftly rushes . . .
e too swiftly rushes . . .
too swiftly rushes . . .
too swiftly rushes . . .

ts of love
 s of love
 of love
 of love
 f love
 love
 love
 ove
 ve
 e

To ensnare fair men of breeding.
 o ensnare fair men of breeding.
 ensnare fair men of breeding.
 ensnare fair men of breeding.
 nsnare fair men of breeding.
 snare fair men of breeding.
 nare fair men of breeding.
 are fair men of breeding.
 re fair men of breeding.
 e fair men of breeding.
 fair men of breeding.
 fair men of breeding.
 air men of breeding.
 ir men of breeding.
 r men of breeding.
 men of breeding.
 men of breeding.
 en of breeding.
 n of breeding.
 of breeding.
 of breeding.
 f breeding.
 breeding.
 breeding.
 reeding.
 eeding.
 eding.
 ding.
 ing.
 ng.
 g.
 .

Let us pay heed to our prayers!
 et us pay heed to our prayers!
 t us pay heed to our prayers!
 us pay heed to our prayers!
 us pay heed to our prayers!
 s pay heed to our prayers!
 pay heed to our prayers!
 pay heed to our prayers!
 ay heed to our prayers!
 y heed to our prayers!
 heed to our prayers!
 heed to our prayers!
 eed to our prayers!
 ed to our prayers!

d to our prayers!
 to our prayers!
 to our prayers!
 o our prayers!
 our prayers!
 our prayers!
 ur prayers!
 r prayers!
 prayers!
 prayers!
 rayers!
 ayers!
 yers!
 ers!
 rs!
 s!
 !

That's the code the gods maintain.
 hat's the code the gods maintain.
 at's the code the gods maintain.
 t's the code the gods maintain.
 's the code the gods maintain.
 s the code the gods maintain.
 the code the gods maintain.
 the code the gods maintain.
 he code the gods maintain.
 e code the gods maintain.
 code the gods maintain.
 code the gods maintain.
 ode the gods maintain.
 de the gods maintain.
 e the gods maintain.
 the gods maintain.
 the gods maintain.
 he gods maintain.
 e gods maintain.
 gods maintain.
 gods maintain.
 ods maintain.
 ds maintain.
 s maintain.
 maintain.
 maintain.
 aintain.
 intain.
 ntain.
 tain.
 ain.
 in.
 n.
 .

Let's go down then to the square
 et's go down then to the square
 t's go down then to the square
 's go down then to the square
 s go down then to the square

ere for grabbing
 re for grabbing
 e for grabbing
 for grabbing
 for grabbing
 or grabbing
 r grabbing
 grabbing
 grabbing
 rabbing
 abbing
 bbing
 bing
 ing
 ng
 g

If it's only with the eyes.
 f it's only with the eyes.
 it's only with the eyes.
 it's only with the eyes.
 t's only with the eyes.
 's only with the eyes.
 s only with the eyes.
 only with the eyes.
 only with the eyes.
 nly with the eyes.
 ly with the eyes.
 y with the eyes.
 with the eyes.
 with the eyes.
 ith the eyes.
 th the eyes.
 h the eyes.
 the eyes.
 the eyes.
 he eyes.
 e eyes.
 eyes.
 eyes.
 yes.
 es.
 s.
 .

Shiny arms the air are stabbing,
 hiny arms the air are stabbing,
 iny arms the air are stabbing,
 ny arms the air are stabbing,
 y arms the air are stabbing,
 arms the air are stabbing,
 arms the air are stabbing,
 rms the air are stabbing,
 ms the air are stabbing,
 s the air are stabbing,
 the air are stabbing,
 the air are stabbing,
 he air are stabbing,

e air are stabbing,
 air are stabbing,
 air are stabbing,
 ir are stabbing,
 r are stabbing,
 are stabbing,
 are stabbing,
 re stabbing,
 e stabbing,
 stabbing,
 stabbing,
 tabbing,
 abbing,
 bbing,
 bing,
 ing,
 ng,
 g,
 ,

Slender slink those splendid thighs
 lender slink those splendid thighs
 ender slink those splendid thighs
 nder slink those splendid thighs
 der slink those splendid thighs
 er slink those splendid thighs
 r slink those splendid thighs
 slink those splendid thighs
 slink those splendid thighs
 link those splendid thighs
 ink those splendid thighs
 nk those splendid thighs
 k those splendid thighs
 those splendid thighs
 those splendid thighs
 hose splendid thighs
 ose splendid thighs
 se splendid thighs
 e splendid thighs
 splendid thighs
 splendid thighs
 plendid thighs
 lendid thighs
 endid thighs
 ndid thighs
 did thighs
 id thighs
 d thighs
 thighs
 thighs
 highs
 ighs
 ghs
 hs
 s

While the girls are leaping, stalking

hile the girls are leaping, stalking
 ile the girls are leaping, stalking
 le the girls are leaping, stalking
 e the girls are leaping, stalking
 the girls are leaping, stalking
 the girls are leaping, stalking
 he girls are leaping, stalking
 e girls are leaping, stalking
 girls are leaping, stalking
 girls are leaping, stalking
 irls are leaping, stalking
 rls are leaping, stalking
 ls are leaping, stalking
 s are leaping, stalking
 are leaping, stalking
 are leaping, stalking
 re leaping, stalking
 e leaping, stalking
 leaping, stalking
 leaping, stalking
 eaping, stalking
 aping, stalking
 ping, stalking
 ing, stalking
 ng, stalking
 g, stalking
 , stalking
 stalking
 stalking
 talking
 alking
 lking
 king
 ing
 ng
 g

With the beat that never dies,
 ith the beat that never dies,
 th the beat that never dies,
 h the beat that never dies,
 the beat that never dies,
 the beat that never dies,
 he beat that never dies,
 e beat that never dies,
 beat that never dies,
 beat that never dies,
 eat that never dies,
 at that never dies,
 t that never dies,
 that never dies,
 that never dies,
 hat never dies,
 at never dies,
 t never dies,
 never dies,
 never dies,
 ever dies,

ver dies,
 er dies,
 r dies,
 dies,
 dies,
 ies,
 es,
 s,
 ,

I stand gaping; in my gawking
 stand gaping; in my gawking
 stand gaping; in my gawking
 tand gaping; in my gawking
 and gaping; in my gawking
 nd gaping; in my gawking
 d gaping; in my gawking
 gaping; in my gawking
 gaping; in my gawking
 aping; in my gawking
 ping; in my gawking
 ing; in my gawking
 ng; in my gawking
 g; in my gawking
 ; in my gawking
 in my gawking
 in my gawking
 n my gawking
 my gawking
 my gawking
 y gawking
 gawking
 gawking
 awking
 wking
 king
 ing
 ng
 g

Feel my soul outside me rise!
 eel my soul outside me rise!
 el my soul outside me rise!
 l my soul outside me rise!
 my soul outside me rise!
 my soul outside me rise!
 y soul outside me rise!
 soul outside me rise!
 soul outside me rise!
 oul outside me rise!
 ul outside me rise!
 l outside me rise!
 outside me rise!
 outside me rise!
 utsche outside me rise!
 tside me rise!
 side me rise!
 ide me rise!

de me rise!
 e me rise!
 me rise!
 me rise!
 e rise!
 rise!
 rise!
 ise!
 se!
 e!
 !

Time too swiftly rushes;
Time too swiftly rushes;
ime too swiftly rushes;
me too swiftly rushes;
e too swiftly rushes;
too swiftly rushes;
too swiftly rushes;
oo swiftly rushes;
o swiftly rushes;
swiftly rushes;
swiftly rushes;
wiftly rushes;
iftly rushes;
ftly rushes;
tly rushes;
ly rushes;
y rushes;
rushes;
rushes;
ushes;
shes;
hes;
es;
s;
 ;

Study crushes;
Study crushes;
tudy crushes;
udy crushes;
dy crushes;
y crushes;
crushes;
crushes;
rushes;
ushes;
shes;
hes;
es;
s;
Wilhelm no. 36
ilhelm no. 36
lhelm no. 36
helm no. 36
elm no. 36

;

Young blood strongly urges
Young blood strongly urges
oung blood strongly urges
ung blood strongly urges
ng blood strongly urges
g blood strongly urges
blood strongly urges
blood strongly urges
lood strongly urges
ood strongly urges
od strongly urges
d strongly urges
strongly urges
strongly urges
trongly urges
rongly urges
ongly urges
ngly urges
gly urges
ly urges
y urges
urges
urges
rges
ges
es
s

Love' sweet surges.
Love' sweet surges.
Love' sweet surges.
ove' sweet surges.
ve' sweet surges.
e' sweet surges.
' sweet surges.
sweet surges.
sweet surges.
weet surges.
eet surges.
et surges.
t surges.
surges.
surges.
urges.
rges.
ges.
es.
s.
 .

Im no. 36
 m no. 36
 no. 36
 no. 36
 o. 36
 . 36
 36
 36
 6

La Comtessa de Dia (1150 1200?). Estat ai en greu cossirier
 a Comtessa de Dia (1150 1200?). Estat ai en greu cossirier
 Comtessa de Dia (1150 1200?). Estat ai en greu cossirier
 Comtessa de Dia (1150 1200?). Estat ai en greu cossirier
 omtessa de Dia (1150 1200?). Estat ai en greu cossirier
 mtessa de Dia (1150 1200?). Estat ai en greu cossirier
 tessa de Dia (1150 1200?). Estat ai en greu cossirier
 essa de Dia (1150 1200?). Estat ai en greu cossirier
 ssa de Dia (1150 1200?). Estat ai en greu cossirier
 sa de Dia (1150 1200?). Estat ai en greu cossirier
 a de Dia (1150 1200?). Estat ai en greu cossirier
 de Dia (1150 1200?). Estat ai en greu cossirier
 de Dia (1150 1200?). Estat ai en greu cossirier
 e Dia (1150 1200?). Estat ai en greu cossirier
 Dia (1150 1200?). Estat ai en greu cossirier
 Dia (1150 1200?). Estat ai en greu cossirier
 ia (1150 1200?). Estat ai en greu cossirier
 a (1150 1200?). Estat ai en greu cossirier
 (1150 1200?). Estat ai en greu cossirier
 (1150 1200?). Estat ai en greu cossirier
 1150 1200?). Estat ai en greu cossirier
 1150 1200?). Estat ai en greu cossirier
 150 1200?). Estat ai en greu cossirier
 50 1200?). Estat ai en greu cossirier
 0 1200?). Estat ai en greu cossirier
 1200?). Estat ai en greu cossirier
 1200?). Estat ai en greu cossirier
 200?). Estat ai en greu cossirier
 00?). Estat ai en greu cossirier
 0?). Estat ai en greu cossirier
 ?). Estat ai en greu cossirier
). Estat ai en greu cossirier
 . Estat ai en greu cossirier
 Estat ai en greu cossirier
 Estat ai en greu cossirier
 stat ai en greu cossirier
 tat ai en greu cossirier
 at ai en greu cossirier
 t ai en greu cossirier
 ai en greu cossirier
 ai en greu cossirier
 i en greu cossirier
 en greu cossirier
 en greu cossirier
 n greu cossirier
 greu cossirier
 greu cossirier
 reu cossirier

eu cossirier
 u cossirier
 cossirier
 cossirier
 ossirier
 ssirier
 sirier
 irier
 rier
 ier
 er
 r

1. I've suffered great distress
 . I've suffered great distress
 I've suffered great distress
 I've suffered great distress
 've suffered great distress
 ve suffered great distress
 e suffered great distress
 suffered great distress
 suffered great distress
 uffered great distress
 ffered great distress
 fered great distress
 ered great distress
 red great distress
 ed great distress
 d great distress
 great distress
 great distress
 reat distress
 eat distress
 at distress
 t distress
 distress
 distress
 istress
 stress
 tress
 ress
 ess
 ss
 s

From a knight whom I once owned.
 rom a knight whom I once owned.
 om a knight whom I once owned.
 m a knight whom I once owned.
 a knight whom I once owned.
 a knight whom I once owned.
 ight whom I once owned.
 ght whom I once owned.
 ht whom I once owned.

t whom I once owned.
 whom I once owned.
 whom I once owned.
 hom I once owned.
 om I once owned.
 m I once owned.
 I once owned.
 I once owned.
 once owned.
 once owned.
 once owned.
 nce owned.
 ce owned.
 e owned.
 owned.
 owned.
 wned.
 ned.
 ed.
 d.
 .

Now, for all time, be it known:
 ow, for all time, be it known:
 w, for all time, be it known:
 , for all time, be it known:
 for all time, be it known:
 for all time, be it known:
 or all time, be it known:
 r all time, be it known:
 all time, be it known:
 all time, be it known:
 ll time, be it known:
 l time, be it known:
 time, be it known:
 time, be it known:
 ime, be it known:
 me, be it known:
 e, be it known:
 , be it known:
 be it known:
 be it known:
 e it known:
 it known:
 it known:

t known:
 known:
 known:
 nown:
 own:
 wn:
 n:
 :

I loved him--yes, to excess.
 loved him--yes, to excess.
 loved him--yes, to excess.
 oved him--yes, to excess.
 ved him--yes, to excess.
 ed him--yes, to excess.
 d him--yes, to excess.
 him--yes, to excess.
 him--yes, to excess.
 im--yes, to excess.
 m--yes, to excess.
 --yes, to excess.
 -yes, to excess.
 yes, to excess.
 es, to excess.
 s, to excess.
 , to excess.
 to excess.
 to excess.
 o excess.
 excess.
 excess.
 xcess.
 cess.
 ess.
 ss.
 s.
 .

His jilting I've regretted,
 is jilting I've regretted,
 s jilting I've regretted,
 jilting I've regretted,
 jilting I've regretted,
 ilting I've regretted,
 lting I've regretted,
 ting I've regretted,
 ing I've regretted,
 ng I've regretted,
 g I've regretted,
 I've regretted,
 I've regretted,
 've regretted,
 ve regretted,
 e regretted,
 regretted,
 regretted,
 egretted,
 gretted,

retted,
 etted,
 tted,
 ted,
 ed,
 d,
 ,

Yet his love I never really returned.
 et his love I never really returned.
 t his love I never really returned.
 his love I never really returned.
 his love I never really returned.
 is love I never really returned.
 s love I never really returned.
 love I never really returned.
 love I never really returned.
 ove I never really returned.
 ve I never really returned.
 e I never really returned.
 I never really returned.
 I never really returned.
 never really returned.
 never really returned.
 ever really returned.
 ver really returned.
 er really returned.
 r really returned.
 really returned.
 really returned.
 eally returned.
 ally returned.
 lly returned.
 ly returned.
 y returned.
 returned.
 returned.
 eturned.
 turned.
 urned.
 rned.
 ned.
 ed.
 d.
 .

Now for my sin I can only burn:
 ow for my sin I can only burn:
 w for my sin I can only burn:
 for my sin I can only burn:
 for my sin I can only burn:
 or my sin I can only burn:
 r my sin I can only burn:
 my sin I can only burn:
 my sin I can only burn:
 y sin I can only burn:
 sin I can only burn:
 sin I can only burn:

in I can only burn:
 n I can only burn:
 I can only burn:
 I can only burn:
 can only burn:
 can only burn:
 an only burn:
 n only burn:
 only burn:
 only burn:
 nly burn:
 ly burn:
 y burn:
 burn:
 burn:
 urn:
 rn:
 n:
 :

Dressed, or in my bed.
 ressed, or in my bed.
 essed, or in my bed.
 ssed, or in my bed.
 sed, or in my bed.
 ed, or in my bed.
 d, or in my bed.
 , or in my bed.
 or in my bed.
 or in my bed.
 r in my bed.
 in my bed.
 in my bed.
 n my bed.
 my bed.
 my bed.
 y bed.
 bed.
 bed.
 ed.
 d.
 .

2. 0 if I had that knight to caress
 . 0 if I had that knight to caress
 0 if I had that knight to caress
 0 if I had that knight to caress
 if I had that knight to caress
 if I had that knight to caress
 f I had that knight to caress
 I had that knight to caress
 I had that knight to caress
 had that knight to caress
 had that knight to caress
 ad that knight to caress
 d that knight to caress
 that knight to caress

that knight to caress
 hat knight to caress
 at knight to caress
 t knight to caress
 knight to caress
 knight to caress
 night to caress
 ight to caress
 ght to caress
 ht to caress
 t to caress
 to caress
 to caress
 o caress
 caress
 caress
 aress
 ress
 ess
 ss
 s

Naked all night in my arms,
 aked all night in my arms,
 ked all night in my arms,
 ed all night in my arms,
 d all night in my arms,
 all night in my arms,
 all night in my arms,
 ll night in my arms,
 l night in my arms,
 night in my arms,
 night in my arms,
 ight in my arms,
 ght in my arms,
 ht in my arms,
 t in my arms,
 in my arms,
 in my arms,
 n my arms,
 my arms,
 my arms,
 y arms,
 arms,
 arms,
 rms,
 ms,
 s,
 ,

He'd be ravished by the charm
 e'd be ravished by the charm
 'd be ravished by the charm
 d be ravished by the charm
 be ravished by the charm
 be ravished by the charm

e ravished by the charm
 ravished by the charm
 ravished by the charm
 avished by the charm
 vished by the charm
 ished by the charm
 shed by the charm
 hed by the charm
 ed by the charm
 d by the charm
 by the charm
 by the charm
 y the charm
 the charm
 the charm
 he charm
 e charm
 charm
 charm
 harm
 arm
 rm
 m

Of using, for cushion, my breast.
 f using, for cushion, my breast.
 using, for cushion, my breast.
 using, for cushion, my breast.
 sing, for cushion, my breast.
 ing, for cushion, my breast.
 ng, for cushion, my breast.
 g, for cushion, my breast.
 , for cushion, my breast.
 for cushion, my breast.
 for cushion, my breast.
 or cushion, my breast.
 r cushion, my breast.
 cushion, my breast.
 cushion, my breast.
 usion, my breast.
 shion, my breast.
 hion, my breast.
 ion, my breast.
 on, my breast.
 n, my breast.
 , my breast.
 my breast.
 my breast.
 y breast.
 breast.
 breast.
 reast.
 east.
 ast.
 st.
 t.
 .

His love I more deeply prize
 is love I more deeply prize
 s love I more deeply prize
 love I more deeply prize
 love I more deeply prize
 ove I more deeply prize
 ve I more deeply prize
 e I more deeply prize
 I more deeply prize
 I more deeply prize
 more deeply prize
 more deeply prize
 ore deeply prize
 re deeply prize
 e deeply prize
 deeply prize
 deeply prize
 eeply prize
 eply prize
 ply prize
 ly prize
 y prize
 prize
 prize
 rize
 ize
 ze
 e

Than Floris did Blancheflor's.
 han Floris did Blancheflor's.
 an Floris did Blancheflor's.
 n Floris did Blancheflor's.
 Floris did Blancheflor's.
 Floris did Blancheflor's.
 loris did Blancheflor's.
 oris did Blancheflor's.
 ris did Blancheflor's.
 is did Blancheflor's.
 s did Blancheflor's.
 did Blancheflor's.
 did Blancheflor's.
 id Blancheflor's.
 d Blancheflor's.
 Blancheflor's.
 Blancheflor's.
 lancheflor's.
 ancheflor's.
 ncheflor's.
 cheflor's.
 heflor's.
 eflor's.
 flor's.
 lor's.
 or's.
 r's.
 's.
 s.

.
 Take that love, my core,
 ake that love, my core,
 ke that love, my core,
 e that love, my core,
 that love, my core,
 that love, my core,
 hat love, my core,
 at love, my core,
 t love, my core,
 love, my core,
 love, my core,
 ove, my core,
 ve, my core,
 e, my core,
 , my core,
 my core,
 my core,
 y core,
 core,
 core,
 ore,
 re,
 e,
 ,

My sense, my life, my eyes!
 y sense, my life, my eyes!
 sense, my life, my eyes!
 sense, my life, my eyes!
 ense, my life, my eyes!
 nse, my life, my eyes!
 se, my life, my eyes!
 e, my life, my eyes!
 , my life, my eyes!
 my life, my eyes!
 my life, my eyes!
 y life, my eyes!
 life, my eyes!
 life, my eyes!
 ife, my eyes!
 fe, my eyes!
 e, my eyes!
 , my eyes!
 my eyes!
 my eyes!
 y eyes!
 eyes!
 eyes!
 yes!
 es!
 s!
 !

3. Lovely lover, gracious, kind,
 . Lovely lover, gracious, kind,

oving lips on mine!
 ving lips on mine!
 ing lips on mine!
 ng lips on mine!
 g lips on mine!
 lips on mine!
 lips on mine!
 ips on mine!
 ps on mine!
 s on mine!
 on mine!
 on mine!
 n mine!
 mine!
 mine!
 ine!
 ne!
 e!
 !

Listen, one thing sets me afire:
 isten, one thing sets me afire:
 sten, one thing sets me afire:
 ten, one thing sets me afire:
 en, one thing sets me afire:
 n, one thing sets me afire:
 , one thing sets me afire:
 one thing sets me afire:
 one thing sets me afire:
 ne thing sets me afire:
 e thing sets me afire:
 thing sets me afire:
 hing sets me afire:
 ing sets me afire:
 ng sets me afire:
 g sets me afire:
 sets me afire:
 sets me afire:
 ets me afire:
 ts me afire:
 s me afire:
 me afire:
 me afire:
 e afire:
 afire:
 afire:
 fire:
 ire:
 re:
 e:
 :

Here in my husband's place I want you,
 ere in my husband's place I want you,
 re in my husband's place I want you,
 e in my husband's place I want you,

in my husband's place I want you,
 in my husband's place I want you,
 n my husband's place I want you,
 my husband's place I want you,
 my husband's place I want you,
 y husband's place I want you,
 husband's place I want you,
 husband's place I want you,
 usband's place I want you,
 sband's place I want you,
 band's place I want you,
 and's place I want you,
 nd's place I want you,
 d's place I want you,
 's place I want you,
 s place I want you,
 place I want you,
 place I want you,
 lace I want you,
 ace I want you,
 ce I want you,
 e I want you,
 I want you,
 I want you,
 I want you,
 want you,
 want you,
 ant you,
 nt you,
 t you,
 you,
 you,
 ou,
 u,
 ,

If you'll just keep your promise true:
 f you'll just keep your promise true:
 you'll just keep your promise true:
 you'll just keep your promise true:
 ou'll just keep your promise true:
 u'll just keep your promise true:
 'll just keep your promise true:
 ll just keep your promise true:
 l just keep your promise true:
 ust keep your promise true:
 st keep your promise true:
 t keep your promise true:
 keep your promise true:
 keep your promise true:
 eep your promise true:
 ep your promise true:
 p your promise true:
 your promise true:
 your promise true:

our promise true:
 ur promise true:
 r promise true:
 promise true:
 promise true:
 romise true:
 omise true:
 mise true:
 ise true:
 se true:
 e true:
 true:
 true:
 rue:
 ue:
 e:
 :

me everything I desire.
 e everything I desire.
 everything I desire.
 everything I desire.
 verything I desire.
 erything I desire.
 rything I desire.
 ything I desire.
 thing I desire.
 hing I desire.
 ing I desire.
 ng I desire.
 g I desire.
 I desire.
 I desire.
 I desire.
 desire.
 desire.
 esire.
 sire.
 ire.
 re.
 e.
 .

Give me everything I desire.
 ive me everything I desire.
 ve me everything I desire.
 e me everything I desire.
 me everything I desire.

Wilhelm no. 64

ilhelm no. 64

lhelm no. 64

helm no. 64

elm no. 64

lm no. 64

m no. 64

no. 64

no. 64

o. 64

. 64

64

64

4

Anonymous Provençal Dawn Song: *En un vergier soz fuella d'albespi*
 onymous Provençal Dawn Song: *En un vergier soz fuella d'albespi*
 onymous Provençal Dawn Song: *En un vergier soz fuella d'albespi*
 nymous Provençal Dawn Song: *En un vergier soz fuella d'albespi*
 mous Provençal Dawn Song: *En un vergier soz fuella d'albespi*
 ous Provençal Dawn Song: *En un vergier soz fuella d'albespi*
 us Provençal Dawn Song: *En un vergier soz fuella d'albespi*
 s Provençal Dawn Song: *En un vergier soz fuella d'albespi*
 Provençal Dawn Song: *En un vergier soz fuella d'albespi*
 rovençal Dawn Song: *En un vergier soz fuella d'albespi*
 ovençal Dawn Song: *En un vergier soz fuella d'albespi*
 vençal Dawn Song: *En un vergier soz fuella d'albespi*
 ençal Dawn Song: *En un vergier soz fuella d'albespi*
 nçal Dawn Song: *En un vergier soz fuella d'albespi*
 çal Dawn Song: *En un vergier soz fuella d'albespi*
 al Dawn Song: *En un vergier soz fuella d'albespi*

l Dawn Song: *En un vergier sozt fuella d'albespi*
 Dawn Song: *En un vergier sozt fuella d'albespi*
 Dawn Song: *En un vergier sozt fuella d'albespi*
 awn Song: *En un vergier sozt fuella d'albespi*
 wn Song: *En un vergier sozt fuella d'albespi*
 n Song: *En un vergier sozt fuella d'albespi*
 Song: *En un vergier sozt fuella d'albespi*
 Song: *En un vergier sozt fuella d'albespi*
 ong: *En un vergier sozt fuella d'albespi*
 ng: *En un vergier sozt fuella d'albespi*
 g: *En un vergier sozt fuella d'albespi*
 : *En un vergier sozt fuella d'albespi*
En un vergier sozt fuella d'albespi
En un vergier sozt fuella d'albespi
n un vergier sozt fuella d'albespi
un vergier sozt fuella d'albespi
un vergier sozt fuella d'albespi
n vergier sozt fuella d'albespi
vergier sozt fuella d'albespi
vergier sozt fuella d'albespi
ergier sozt fuella d'albespi
rgier sozt fuella d'albespi
gier sozt fuella d'albespi
ier sozt fuella d'albespi
er sozt fuella d'albespi
r sozt fuella d'albespi
sozt fuella d'albespi
sozt fuella d'albespi
otz fuella d'albespi
tz fuella d'albespi
z fuella d'albespi
fuella d'albespi
fuella d'albespi
uella d'albespi
ella d'albespi
lla d'albespi
la d'albespi
a d'albespi
d'albespi
d'albespi
'albespi
albespi
lbespi
bespi
espi
spi
pi
i

In a garden under a hawthorn bower
 n a garden under a hawthorn bower
 a garden under a hawthorn bower
 a garden under a hawthorn bower
 garden under a hawthorn bower
 garden under a hawthorn bower
 arden under a hawthorn bower
 rden under a hawthorn bower

den under a hawthorn bower
 en under a hawthorn bower
 n under a hawthorn bower
 under a hawthorn bower
 under a hawthorn bower
 nder a hawthorn bower
 der a hawthorn bower
 er a hawthorn bower

r a hawthorn bower
 a hawthorn bower
 a hawthorn bower
 hawthorn bower
 hawthorn bower
 awthorn bower
 wthorn bower
 thorn bower
 horn bower
 orn bower
 rn bower
 n bower
 bower
 bower
 ower
 wer
 er
 r

A lover to his lady's closely drawn
 lover to his lady's closely drawn
 lover to his lady's closely drawn
 over to his lady's closely drawn
 ver to his lady's closely drawn
 er to his lady's closely drawn
 r to his lady's closely drawn
 to his lady's closely drawn
 to his lady's closely drawn
 o his lady's closely drawn
 his lady's closely drawn
 his lady's closely drawn
 is lady's closely drawn
 s lady's closely drawn
 lady's closely drawn
 lady's closely drawn
 ady's closely drawn
 dy's closely drawn
 y's closely drawn
 's closely drawn
 s closely drawn
 closely drawn
 closely drawn
 losely drawn
 osely drawn
 sely drawn
 ely drawn
 ly drawn
 y drawn
 drawn
 drawn
 rawn
 awn
 wn
 n

Until a watchman shouts the morning hour.

ntil a watchman shouts the morning hour.
 til a watchman shouts the morning hour.
 il a watchman shouts the morning hour.
 l a watchman shouts the morning hour.
 a watchman shouts the morning hour.
 a watchman shouts the morning hour.
 watchman shouts the morning hour.
 watchman shouts the morning hour.
 atchman shouts the morning hour.
 tchman shouts the morning hour.
 chman shouts the morning hour.
 hman shouts the morning hour.
 man shouts the morning hour.
 an shouts the morning hour.
 n shouts the morning hour.
 shouts the morning hour.
 shouts the morning hour.
 houts the morning hour.
 outs the morning hour.
 uts the morning hour.
 ts the morning hour.
 s the morning hour.
 the morning hour.
 the morning hour.
 he morning hour.
 e morning hour.
 morning hour.
 morning hour.
 orning hour.
 rning hour.
 ning hour.
 ing hour.
 ng hour.
 g hour.
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O God! O God! how swift it comes--the
 God! O God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 God! O God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 od! O God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 d! O God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 ! O God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 O God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 O God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 od! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 d! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 ! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 how swift it comes--the dawn!
 how swift it comes--the dawn!
 ow swift it comes--the dawn!

w swift it comes--the dawn!
 swift it comes--the dawn!
 swift it comes--the dawn!
 wift it comes--the dawn!
 ift it comes--the dawn!
 ft it comes--the dawn!
 t it comes--the dawn!
 it comes--the dawn!
 it comes--the dawn!
 t comes--the dawn!
 comes--the dawn!
 comes--the dawn!
 omes--the dawn!
 mes--the dawn!
 es--the dawn!
 s--the dawn!
 --the dawn!
 -the dawn!
 the dawn!
 he dawn!
 e dawn!
 dawn!
 dawn!
 awn!
 wn!
 n!
 !

"Dear God, if this night would never fail
 Dear God, if this night would never fail
 ear God, if this night would never fail
 ar God, if this night would never fail
 r God, if this night would never fail
 God, if this night would never fail
 God, if this night would never fail
 od, if this night would never fail
 d, if this night would never fail
 , if this night would never fail
 if this night would never fail
 if this night would never fail
 f this night would never fail
 this night would never fail
 this night would never fail
 his night would never fail
 is night would never fail
 s night would never fail
 night would never fail
 night would never fail
 ight would never fail
 ght would never fail
 ht would never fail
 t would never fail
 would never fail
 would never fail
 ould never fail
 uld never fail
 ld never fail

d never fail
 never fail
 never fail
 ever fail
 ver fail
 er fail
 r fail
 fail
 fail
 ail
 il
 l

And my lover never far from me was gone,
 nd my lover never far from me was gone,
 d my lover never far from me was gone,
 my lover never far from me was gone,
 my lover never far from me was gone,
 y lover never far from me was gone,
 lover never far from me was gone,
 lover never far from me was gone,
 over never far from me was gone,
 ver never far from me was gone,
 er never far from me was gone,
 r never far from me was gone,
 never far from me was gone,
 never far from me was gone,
 ever far from me was gone,
 ver far from me was gone,
 er far from me was gone,
 r far from me was gone,
 far from me was gone,
 far from me was gone,
 ar from me was gone,
 r from me was gone,
 from me was gone,
 from me was gone,
 rom me was gone,
 om me was gone,
 m me was gone,
 me was gone,
 me was gone,
 e was gone,
 was gone,
 was gone,
 as gone,
 s gone,
 gone,
 gone,
 one,
 ne,
 e,
 ,

And the watchman never saw the morning
 nd the watchman never saw the morning
 d the watchman never saw the morning
 the watchman never saw the morning pale-

the watchman never saw the morning pale--
 he watchman never saw the morning pale--
 e watchman never saw the morning pale--
 watchman never saw the morning pale--
 watchman never saw the morning pale--
 atchman never saw the morning pale--
 tchman never saw the morning pale--
 chman never saw the morning pale--
 hman never saw the morning pale--
 man never saw the morning pale--
 an never saw the morning pale--
 n never saw the morning pale--
 never saw the morning pale--
 never saw the morning pale--
 ever saw the morning pale--
 ver saw the morning pale--
 er saw the morning pale--
 r saw the morning pale--
 saw the morning pale--
 saw the morning pale--
 aw the morning pale--
 w the morning pale--
 the morning pale--
 the morning pale--
 he morning pale--
 e morning pale--
 morning pale--
 morning pale--
 orning pale--
 rning pale--
 ning pale--
 ing pale--
 ng pale--
 g pale--
 pale--
 pale--
 ale--
 le--
 e--
 --
 -

But, O my God! how swift it comes--the
 ut, O my God! how swift it comes--the
 t, O my God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 , O my God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 O my God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 O my God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 my God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 my God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 y God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 od! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 d! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 ! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 how swift it comes--the dawn!
 how swift it comes--the dawn!

ow swift it comes--the dawn!
 w swift it comes--the dawn!
 swift it comes--the dawn!
 swift it comes--the dawn!
 wift it comes--the dawn!
 ift it comes--the dawn!
 ft it comes--the dawn!
 t it comes--the dawn!
 it comes--the dawn!
 it comes--the dawn!
 t comes--the dawn!
 comes--the dawn!
 comes--the dawn!
 omes--the dawn!
 mes--the dawn!
 es--the dawn!
 s--the dawn!
 --the dawn!
 -the dawn!
 the dawn!
 he dawn!
 e dawn!
 dawn!
 dawn!
 awn!
 wn!
 n!
 !

"Come, pretty boy, give me a little kiss
 Come, pretty boy, give me a little kiss
 ome, pretty boy, give me a little kiss
 me, pretty boy, give me a little kiss
 e, pretty boy, give me a little kiss
 , pretty boy, give me a little kiss
 retty boy, give me a little kiss
 etty boy, give me a little kiss
 tty boy, give me a little kiss
 ty boy, give me a little kiss
 y boy, give me a little kiss
 boy, give me a little kiss
 boy, give me a little kiss
 oy, give me a little kiss
 y, give me a little kiss
 , give me a little kiss
 ive me a little kiss
 ve me a little kiss
 e me a little kiss
 me a little kiss
 me a little kiss
 e a little kiss
 a little kiss
 a little kiss
 little kiss

little kiss
 ittle kiss
 ttle kiss
 tle kiss
 le kiss
 e kiss
 kiss
 kiss
 iss
 ss
 s

Down in the meadow where birds sing
 own in the meadow where birds sing
 wn in the meadow where birds sing endless
 n in the meadow where birds sing endless
 in the meadow where birds sing endless
 in the meadow where birds sing endless
 n the meadow where birds sing endless
 the meadow where birds sing endless song.
 he meadow where birds sing endless song.
 e meadow where birds sing endless song.
 meadow where birds sing endless song.
 meadow where birds sing endless song.
 eadow where birds sing endless song.
 adow where birds sing endless song.
 dow where birds sing endless song.
 ow where birds sing endless song.
 w where birds sing endless song.
 where birds sing endless song.
 where birds sing endless song.
 here birds sing endless song.
 ere birds sing endless song.
 re birds sing endless song.
 e birds sing endless song.
 birds sing endless song.
 birds sing endless song.
 irds sing endless song.
 rds sing endless song.
 ds sing endless song.
 s sing endless song.
 sing endless song.
 sing endless song.
 ing endless song.
 ng endless song.
 g endless song.
 endless song.
 endless song.
 ndless song.
 dless song.
 less song.
 ess song.
 ss song.
 s song.
 song.
 song.
 ong.

ng.
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Forget my husband! Think--just think of
 orget my husband! Think--just think of this--
 rget my husband! Think--just think of this--
 get my husband! Think--just think of this--
 et my husband! Think--just think of this--
 t my husband! Think--just think of this--
 my husband! Think--just think of this--
 my husband! Think--just think of this--
 y husband! Think--just think of this--
 husband! Think--just think of this--
 husband! Think--just think of this--
 usband! Think--just think of this--
 sband! Think--just think of this--
 band! Think--just think of this--
 and! Think--just think of this--
 nd! Think--just think of this--
 d! Think--just think of this--
 ! Think--just think of this--
 Think--just think of this--
 Think--just think of this--
 hink--just think of this--
 ink--just think of this--
 nk--just think of this--
 k--just think of this--
 --just think of this--
 -just think of this--
 just think of this--
 ust think of this--
 st think of this--
 t think of this--
 think of this--
 think of this--
 hink of this--
 ink of this--
 nk of this--
 k of this--
 of this--
 of this--
 f this--
 this--
 this--
 his--
 is--
 s--
 --
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For, O my God! how swift it comes the
 or, O my God! how swift it comes the dawn!
 r, O my God! how swift it comes the dawn!
 , O my God! how swift it comes the dawn!
 O my God! how swift it comes the dawn!
 O my God! how swift it comes the dawn!
 my God! how swift it comes the dawn!

my God! how swift it comes the dawn!
 y God! how swift it comes the dawn!
 God! how swift it comes the dawn!
 God! how swift it comes the dawn!
 od! how swift it comes the dawn!
 d! how swift it comes the dawn!
 ! how swift it comes the dawn!
 how swift it comes the dawn!
 how swift it comes the dawn!
 ow swift it comes the dawn!
 w swift it comes the dawn!
 swift it comes the dawn!
 swift it comes the dawn!
 wift it comes the dawn!
 ift it comes the dawn!
 ft it comes the dawn!
 t it comes the dawn!
 it comes the dawn!
 it comes the dawn!
 t comes the dawn!
 comes the dawn!
 comes the dawn!
 omes the dawn!
 mes the dawn!
 es the dawn!
 s the dawn!
 the dawn!
 the dawn!
 he dawn!
 e dawn!
 dawn!
 dawn!
 awn!
 wn!
 n!
 !

"Hurry, my boy. The new games end at
 Hurry, my boy. The new games end at
 urry, my boy. The new games end at morn.
 rry, my boy. The new games end at morn.
 ry, my boy. The new games end at morn.
 y, my boy. The new games end at morn.
 , my boy. The new games end at morn.
 my boy. The new games end at morn.
 my boy. The new games end at morn.
 y boy. The new games end at morn.
 boy. The new games end at morn.
 boy. The new games end at morn.
 oy. The new games end at morn.
 y. The new games end at morn.
 . The new games end at morn.
 The new games end at morn.
 The new games end at morn.
 he new games end at morn.
 e new games end at morn.
 new games end at morn.
 new games end at morn.

ew games end at morn.
 w games end at morn.
 games end at morn.
 games end at morn.
 ames end at morn.
 mes end at morn.
 es end at morn.
 s end at morn.
 end at morn.
 end at morn.
 nd at morn.
 d at morn.
 at morn.
 at morn.
 t morn.
 morn.
 morn.
 orn.
 rn.
 n.
 .

Down to that garden--those birds--that song!
 own to that garden--those birds--that song!
 wn to that garden--those birds--that song!
 n to that garden--those birds--that song!
 to that garden--those birds--that song!
 to that garden--those birds--that song!
 o that garden--those birds--that song!
 that garden--those birds--that song!
 that garden--those birds--that song!
 hat garden--those birds--that song!
 at garden--those birds--that song!
 t garden--those birds--that song!
 garden--those birds--that song!
 garden--those birds--that song!
 arden--those birds--that song!
 rden--those birds--that song!
 den--those birds--that song!
 en--those birds--that song!
 n--those birds--that song!
 --those birds--that song!
 -those birds--that song!
 those birds--that song!
 hose birds--that song!
 ose birds--that song!
 se birds--that song!
 e birds--that song!
 birds--that song!
 birds--that song!
 irds--that song!
 rds--that song!
 ds--that song!
 s--that song!
 --that song!
 -that song!
 that song!
 hat song!

at song!
 t song!
 song!
 song!
 ong!
 ng!
 g!
 !

Play, play till the crier blows his horn,
 lay, play till the crier blows his horn,
 ay, play till the crier blows his horn,
 y, play till the crier blows his horn,
 , play till the crier blows his horn,
 play till the crier blows his horn,
 play till the crier blows his horn,
 lay till the crier blows his horn,
 ay till the crier blows his horn,
 y till the crier blows his horn,
 till the crier blows his horn,
 till the crier blows his horn,
 ill the crier blows his horn,
 ll the crier blows his horn,
 l the crier blows his horn,
 the crier blows his horn,
 the crier blows his horn,
 he crier blows his horn,
 e crier blows his horn,
 crier blows his horn,
 crier blows his horn,
 rier blows his horn,
 ier blows his horn,
 er blows his horn,
 r blows his horn,
 blows his horn,
 blows his horn,
 lows his horn,
 ows his horn,
 ws his horn,
 s his horn,
 his horn,
 his horn,
 is horn,
 s horn,
 horn,
 horn,
 orn,
 rn,
 n,
 ,

For, O my God! how swift it comes--the
 or, O my God! how swift it comes--the
 r, O my God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 , O my God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 O my God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 O my God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 my God! how swift it comes--the dawn!

my God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 y God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 od! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 d! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 ! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 how swift it comes--the dawn!
 how swift it comes--the dawn!
 ow swift it comes--the dawn!
 w swift it comes--the dawn!
 swift it comes--the dawn!
 swift it comes--the dawn!
 wift it comes--the dawn!
 ift it comes--the dawn!
 ft it comes--the dawn!
 t it comes--the dawn!
 it comes--the dawn!
 it comes--the dawn!
 t comes--the dawn!
 comes--the dawn!
 comes--the dawn!
 omes--the dawn!
 mes--the dawn!
 es--the dawn!
 s--the dawn!
 --the dawn!
 -the dawn!
 the dawn!
 he dawn!
 e dawn!
 dawn!
 dawn!
 awn!
 wn!
 n!
 !

“Down in the sweet air over the meadow
 Down in the sweet air over the meadow
 own in the sweet air over the meadow
 wn in the sweet air over the meadow
 n in the sweet air over the meadow hovering
 in the sweet air over the meadow hovering
 in the sweet air over the meadow hovering
 n the sweet air over the meadow hovering
 the sweet air over the meadow hovering
 the sweet air over the meadow hovering
 he sweet air over the meadow hovering
 e sweet air over the meadow hovering
 sweet air over the meadow hovering
 sweet air over the meadow hovering
 weet air over the meadow hovering
 eet air over the meadow hovering
 et air over the meadow hovering
 t air over the meadow hovering
 air over the meadow hovering

O God! O God! how swift it comes--the
 God! O God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 God! O God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 od! O God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 d! O God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 ! O God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 O God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 O God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 od! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 d! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 ! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 how swift it comes--the dawn!
 how swift it comes--the dawn!
 ow swift it comes--the dawn!
 w swift it comes--the dawn!
 swift it comes--the dawn!
 swift it comes--the dawn!
 wift it comes--the dawn!
 ift it comes--the dawn!
 ft it comes--the dawn!
 t it comes--the dawn!
 it comes--the dawn!
 it comes--the dawn!
 t comes--the dawn!
 comes--the dawn!
 comes--the dawn!
 omes--the dawn!
 mes--the dawn!
 es--the dawn!
 s--the dawn!
 --the dawn!
 -the dawn!
 the dawn!
 he dawn!
 e dawn!
 dawn!
 dawn!
 awn!
 wn!
 n!
 !

The lady's pretty. She has many charms.
 he lady's pretty. She has many charms.
 e lady's pretty. She has many charms.
 lady's pretty. She has many charms.
 lady's pretty. She has many charms.
 ady's pretty. She has many charms.
 dy's pretty. She has many charms.
 y's pretty. She has many charms.
 's pretty. She has many charms.
 s pretty. She has many charms.
 pretty. She has many charms.

pretty. She has many charms.
 retty. She has many charms.
 etty. She has many charms.
 tty. She has many charms.
 ty. She has many charms.
 y. She has many charms.
 . She has many charms.
 She has many charms.
 She has many charms.
 he has many charms.
 e has many charms.
 has many charms.
 has many charms.
 as many charms.
 s many charms.
 many charms.
 many charms.
 any charms.
 ny charms.
 y charms.
 charms.
 charms.
 harms.
 arms.
 rms.
 ms.
 s.
 .

Toward her beauty many men are drawn.
 oward her beauty many men are drawn.
 ward her beauty many men are drawn.
 ard her beauty many men are drawn.
 rd her beauty many men are drawn.
 d her beauty many men are drawn.
 her beauty many men are drawn.
 her beauty many men are drawn.
 er beauty many men are drawn.
 r beauty many men are drawn.
 beauty many men are drawn.
 beauty many men are drawn.
 eauty many men are drawn.
 auty many men are drawn.
 uty many men are drawn.
 ty many men are drawn.
 y many men are drawn.
 many men are drawn.
 many men are drawn.
 any men are drawn.
 ny men are drawn.
 y men are drawn.
 men are drawn.
 men are drawn.
 en are drawn.
 n are drawn.
 are drawn.
 are drawn.

re drawn.
 e drawn.
 drawn.
 drawn.
 rawn.
 awn.
 wn.
 n.
 .

But she lies happy in one pair of arms.
 ut she lies happy in one pair of arms.
 t she lies happy in one pair of arms.
 she lies happy in one pair of arms.
 she lies happy in one pair of arms.
 he lies happy in one pair of arms.
 e lies happy in one pair of arms.
 lies happy in one pair of arms.
 lies happy in one pair of arms.
 ies happy in one pair of arms.
 es happy in one pair of arms.
 s happy in one pair of arms.
 happy in one pair of arms.
 happy in one pair of arms.
 appy in one pair of arms.
 ppy in one pair of arms.
 py in one pair of arms.
 y in one pair of arms.
 in one pair of arms.
 in one pair of arms.
 n one pair of arms.
 one pair of arms.
 one pair of arms.
 ne pair of arms.
 e pair of arms.
 pair of arms.
 pair of arms.
 air of arms.
 ir of arms.
 r of arms.
 of arms.
 of arms.
 of arms.
 f arms.
 arms.
 arms.
 rms.
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O God! O God! how swift it comes--the
 God! O God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 God! O God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 od! O God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 d! O God! how swift it comes--the dawn!

! O God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 O God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 O God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 God! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 od! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 d! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 ! how swift it comes--the dawn!
 how swift it comes--the dawn!
 how swift it comes--the dawn!
 ow swift it comes--the dawn!
 w swift it comes--the dawn!
 swift it comes--the dawn!
 swift it comes--the dawn!
 wift it comes--the dawn!
 ift it comes--the dawn!
 ft it comes--the dawn!
 t it comes--the dawn!
 it comes--the dawn!
 it comes--the dawn!
 t comes--the dawn!
 comes--the dawn!
 comes--the dawn!
 omes--the dawn!
 mes--the dawn!
 es--the dawn!
 s--the dawn!
 --the dawn!
 -the dawn!
 the dawn!
 he dawn!
 e dawn!
 dawn!
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 awn!
 wn!
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Wilhelm, no. 45
 ilhelm, no. 45
 lhelm, no. 45
 helm, no. 45
 elm, no. 45
 lm, no. 45
 m, no. 45
 , no. 45
 no. 45
 no. 45
 o. 45
 . 45
 45
 45
 5

Raimbaut of Vaqueiras, ca. 1155-ca. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
aimbaut of Vaqueiras, ca. 1155-ca. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
imbaut of Vaqueiras, ca. 1155-ca. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
mbaut of Vaqueiras, ca. 1155-ca. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
baut of Vaqueiras, ca. 1155-ca. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
aut of Vaqueiras, ca. 1155-ca. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
ut of Vaqueiras, ca. 1155-ca. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
t of Vaqueiras, ca. 1155-ca. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
of Vaqueiras, ca. 1155-ca. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
of Vaqueiras, ca. 1155-ca. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
f Vaqueiras, ca. 1155-ca. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
Vaqueiras, ca. 1155-ca. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
Vaqueiras, ca. 1155-ca. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
aqueiras, ca. 1155-ca. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
queiras, ca. 1155-ca. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
ueiras, ca. 1155-ca. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
eiras, ca. 1155-ca. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
iras, ca. 1155-ca. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
ras, ca. 1155-ca. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
as, ca. 1155-ca. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
s, ca. 1155-ca. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
, ca. 1155-ca. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
ca. 1155-ca. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
ca. 1155-ca. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
a. 1155-ca. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
. 1155-ca. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
1155-ca. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
1155-ca. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
155-ca. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
55-ca. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
5-ca. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
-ca. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
ca. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
a. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
. 1210: *Kalenda maya*
1210: *Kalenda maya*
1210: *Kalenda maya*
210: *Kalenda maya*
10: *Kalenda maya*
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Kalenda maya
Kalenda maya
Kalenda maya
alenda maya
lenda maya
enda maya
nda maya
da maya
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rom *The Dante Troubadours*, Nimbus NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
 om *The Dante Troubadours*, Nimbus NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
 m *The Dante Troubadours*, Nimbus NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
The Dante Troubadours, Nimbus NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
The Dante Troubadours, Nimbus NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
he Dante Troubadours, Nimbus NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
e Dante Troubadours, Nimbus NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
Dante Troubadours, Nimbus NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
Dante Troubadours, Nimbus NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
ante Troubadours, Nimbus NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
nte Troubadours, Nimbus NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
te Troubadours, Nimbus NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
e Troubadours, Nimbus NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
Troubadours, Nimbus NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
Troubadours, Nimbus NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
roubadours, Nimbus NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
oubadours, Nimbus NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
ubadours, Nimbus NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
badours, Nimbus NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
adours, Nimbus NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
dours, Nimbus NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
ours, Nimbus NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
urs, Nimbus NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
rs, Nimbus NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
s, Nimbus NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
, Nimbus NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
 Nimbus NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
 Nimbus NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
 imbus NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
 mbus NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
 bus NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
 us NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
 s NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
 NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
 NIM5002, no. 11 2:26
 IM5002, no. 11 2:26
 M5002, no. 11 2:26
 5002, no. 11 2:26
 002, no. 11 2:26
 02, no. 11 2:26
 2, no. 11 2:26
 , no. 11 2:26
 no. 11 2:26
 no. 11 2:26
 o. 11 2:26
 . 11 2:26
 11 2:26
 11 2:26
 1 2:26
 2:26
 :26
 26
 6

1. *Kalenda maya*
 . *Kalenda maya*

*Kalenda maya
 Kalenda maya
 alenda maya
 lenda maya
 enda maya
 nda maya
 da maya
 a maya
 maya
 maya
 aya
 ya
 a*

*ni fuelhs de faya
 ni fuelhs de faya
 i fuelhs de faya
 fuelhs de faya
 fuelhs de faya
 uelhs de faya
 elhs de faya
 lhs de faya
 hs de faya
 s de faya
 de faya
 de faya
 e faya
 faya
 faya
 aya
 ya
 a*

*ni chanz d'auzelh ni flors de glaya
 i chanz d'auzelh ni flors de glaya
 chanz d'auzelh ni flors de glaya
 chanz d'auzelh ni flors de glaya
 hanz d'auzelh ni flors de glaya
 anz d'auzelh ni flors de glaya
 nz d'auzelh ni flors de glaya
 z d'auzelh ni flors de glaya
 d'auzelh ni flors de glaya
 d'auzelh ni flors de glaya
 'auzelh ni flors de glaya
 auzelh ni flors de glaya
 uzelh ni flors de glaya
 zelh ni flors de glaya
 elh ni flors de glaya
 lh ni flors de glaya
 h ni flors de glaya
 i flors de glaya
 flors de glaya
 flors de glaya
 lors de glaya*

ors de glaya
 rs de glaya
 s de glaya
 de glaya
 de glaya
 e glaya
 glaya
 glaya
 laya
 aya
 ya
 a

non es que·m playa,
 non es que·m playa,
 on es que·m playa,
 n es que·m playa,
 es que·m playa,
 es que·m playa,
 s que·m playa,
 que·m playa,
 que·m playa,
 ue·m playa,
 e·m playa,
 ·m playa,
 m playa,
 playa,
 playa,
 laya,
 aya,
 ya,
 a,
 ,

pros domna guaya,
 pros domna guaya,
 ros domna guaya,
 os domna guaya,
 s domna guaya,
 domna guaya,
 domna guaya,
 omna guaya,
 mna guaya,
 na guaya,
 a guaya,
 guaya,
 guaya,
 uaya,
 aya,
 ya,
 a,
 ,

tro qu'un ysnelh messatgier aya
 ro qu'un ysnelh messatgier aya
 o qu'un ysnelh messatgier aya

qu'un ysnelh messatgier aya
 qu'un ysnelh messatgier aya
 u'un ysnelh messatgier aya
 'un ysnelh messatgier aya
 un ysnelh messatgier aya
 n ysnelh messatgier aya
 ysnelh messatgier aya
 ysnelh messatgier aya
 snelh messatgier aya
 nelh messatgier aya
 elh messatgier aya
 lh messatgier aya
 h messatgier aya
 messatgier aya
 messatgier aya
 messatgier aya
 messatgier aya
 essatgier aya
 ssatgier aya
 satgier aya
 atgier aya
 tgier aya
 gier aya
 ier aya
 er aya
 r aya
 aya
 aya
 ya
 a

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>del vostre belh cors,</i> | <i>que-m retraya</i> |
| <i>el vostre belh cors,</i> | <i>que-m retraya</i> |
| <i>l vostre belh cors,</i> | <i>que-m retraya</i> |
| <i>vostre belh cors,</i> | <i>que-m retraya</i> |
| <i>vostre belh cors,</i> | <i>que-m retraya</i> |
| <i>ostre belh cors,</i> | <i>que-m retraya</i> |
| <i>stre belh cors,</i> | <i>que-m retraya</i> |
| <i>tre belh cors,</i> | <i>que-m retraya</i> |
| <i>re belh cors,</i> | <i>que-m retraya</i> |
| <i>e belh cors,</i> | <i>que-m retraya</i> |
| <i>belh cors,</i> | <i>que-m retraya</i> |
| <i>belh cors,</i> | <i>que-m retraya</i> |
| <i>elh cors,</i> | <i>que-m retraya</i> |
| <i>lh cors,</i> | <i>que-m retraya</i> |
| <i>h cors,</i> | <i>que-m retraya</i> |
| <i>cors,</i> | <i>que-m retraya</i> |
| <i>cors,</i> | <i>que-m retraya</i> |
| <i>ors,</i> | <i>que-m retraya</i> |
| <i>rs,</i> | <i>que-m retraya</i> |
| <i>s,</i> | <i>que-m retraya</i> |
| <i>,</i> | <i>que-m retraya</i> |
| | <i>que-m retraya</i> |
| <i>que-m retraya</i> | |
| <i>ue-m retraya</i> | |

e-m retraya
 -m retraya
 m retraya
 retraya
 retraya
 etraya
 traya
 raya
 aya
 ya
 a

plazer novelh qu'amors m'atraya,
 lazer novelh qu'amors m'atraya,
 azer novelh qu'amors m'atraya,
 zer novelh qu'amors m'atraya,
 er novelh qu'amors m'atraya,
 r novelh qu'amors m'atraya,
 novelh qu'amors m'atraya,
 novelh qu'amors m'atraya,
 ovelh qu'amors m'atraya,
 velh qu'amors m'atraya,
 elh qu'amors m'atraya,
 lh qu'amors m'atraya,
 h qu'amors m'atraya,
 qu'amors m'atraya,
 qu'amors m'atraya,
 qu'amors m'atraya,
 qu'amors m'atraya,
 u'amors m'atraya,
 'amors m'atraya,
 amors m'atraya,
 mors m'atraya,
 ors m'atraya,
 rs m'atraya,
 s m'atraya,
 m'atraya,
 m'atraya,
 'atraya,
 atraya,
 traya,
 raya,
 aya,
 ya,
 a,
 ,

e iaya

e iaya

e iaya

e iaya
 iaya
 iaya
 aya
 ya
 a

e'm traya

*e'm traya**e'm traya**e'm traya**'m traya**m traya**traya**traya**raya**aya**ya**a**vas vos, domna veraya;**vas vos, domna veraya;**as vos, domna veraya;**s vos, domna veraya;**vos, domna veraya;**vos, domna veraya;**os, domna veraya;**s, domna veraya;**, domna veraya;**domna veraya;**domna veraya;**omna veraya;**mna veraya;**na veraya;**a veraya;**veraya;**veraya;**eraya;**raya;**aya;**ya;**a;**;**e chaya**e chaya**e chaya**e chaya**chaya**chaya**haya**aya**ya**a**de playa**de playa**de playa**de playa**e playa**playa**playa**laya**aya**ya*

a

I gelos, ans que-m n'estraya.□1. Not the kalends of May
 I gelos, ans que-m n'estraya.□1. Not the kalends of May
 gelos, ans que-m n'estraya.□1. Not the kalends of May
 gelos, ans que-m n'estraya.□1. Not the kalends of May
 elos, ans que-m n'estraya.□1. Not the kalends of May
 los, ans que-m n'estraya.□1. Not the kalends of May
 os, ans que-m n'estraya.□1. Not the kalends of May
 s, ans que-m n'estraya.□1. Not the kalends of May
 , ans que-m n'estraya.□1. Not the kalends of May
 ns que-m n'estraya.□1. Not the kalends of May
 s que-m n'estraya.□1. Not the kalends of May
 que-m n'estraya.□1. Not the kalends of May
 que-m n'estraya.□1. Not the kalends of May
 ue-m n'estraya.□1. Not the kalends of May
 e-m n'estraya.□1. Not the kalends of May
 -m n'estraya.□1. Not the kalends of May
 m n'estraya.□1. Not the kalends of May
 n'estraya.□1. Not the kalends of May
 n'estraya.□1. Not the kalends of May
 'estraya.□1. Not the kalends of May
 estraya.□1. Not the kalends of May
 straya.□1. Not the kalends of May
 traya.□1. Not the kalends of May
 raya.□1. Not the kalends of May
 aya.□1. Not the kalends of May
 ya.□1. Not the kalends of May
 a.□1. Not the kalends of May
 .□1. Not the kalends of May
 □1. Not the kalends of May
 1. Not the kalends of May
 . Not the kalends of May
 Not the kalends of May
 Not the kalends of May
 ot the kalends of May
 t the kalends of May
 the kalends of May
 the kalends of May
 he kalends of May
 e kalends of May
 kalends of May
 kalends of May
 alends of May
 lends of May
 ends of May
 nds of May
 ds of May
 s of May
 of May
 of May
 f May
 May
 May
 ay

y

Nor the leaf of a beech
 Nor the leaf of a beech
 or the leaf of a beech
 r the leaf of a beech
 the leaf of a beech
 the leaf of a beech
 he leaf of a beech
 e leaf of a beech
 leaf of a beech
 leaf of a beech
 eaf of a beech
 af of a beech
 f of a beech
 of a beech
 of a beech
 f a beech
 a beech
 a beech
 beech
 beech
 eech
 ech
 ch
 h

Nor the song of a bird nor a gladiolus
 or the song of a bird nor a gladiolus
 r the song of a bird nor a gladiolus
 the song of a bird nor a gladiolus
 the song of a bird nor a gladiolus
 he song of a bird nor a gladiolus
 e song of a bird nor a gladiolus
 song of a bird nor a gladiolus
 song of a bird nor a gladiolus
 ong of a bird nor a gladiolus
 ng of a bird nor a gladiolus
 g of a bird nor a gladiolus
 of a bird nor a gladiolus
 of a bird nor a gladiolus
 f a bird nor a gladiolus
 a bird nor a gladiolus
 a bird nor a gladiolus
 bird nor a gladiolus
 bird nor a gladiolus
 ird nor a gladiolus
 rd nor a gladiolus
 d nor a gladiolus
 nor a gladiolus
 nor a gladiolus
 nor a gladiolus
 or a gladiolus
 r a gladiolus
 a gladiolus
 a gladiolus
 gladiolus
 gladiolus

ladiolus
 adiolus
 diolus
 iolus
 olus
 lus
 us
 s

Can bring me enjoyment,
 Can bring me enjoyment,
 an bring me enjoyment,
 n bring me enjoyment,
 bring me enjoyment,
 bring me enjoyment,
 ring me enjoyment,
 ing me enjoyment,
 ng me enjoyment,
 g me enjoyment,
 me enjoyment,
 me enjoyment,
 e enjoyment,
 enjoyment,
 enjoyment,
 njoyment,
 joyment,
 oymment,
 yment,
 ment,
 ent,
 nt,
 t,
 ,

My fine, gay lady,
 My fine, gay lady,
 y fine, gay lady,
 fine, gay lady,
 fine, gay lady,
 ine, gay lady,
 ne, gay lady,
 e, gay lady,
 , gay lady,
 gay lady,
 gay lady,
 ay lady,
 y lady,
 lady,
 lady,
 ady,
 dy,
 y,
 ,

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Until I receive | a message express |
| ntil I receive | a message express |
| til I receive | a message express |
| il I receive | a message express |

l I receive a message express
 I receive a message express
 I receive a message express
 receive a message express
 receive a message express
 eceive a message express
 ceive a message express
 eive a message express
 ive a message express
 ve a message express
 e a message express
 a message express
 message express
 message express
 essage express
 ssage express
 sage express
 age express
 ge express
 e express
 express
 express
 xpress
 press
 ress
 ess
 ss
 s

From your lovely person that will promise me
 rom your lovely person that will promise me
 om your lovely person that will promise me
 m your lovely person that will promise me
 your lovely person that will promise me
 your lovely person that will promise me
 our lovely person that will promise me
 ur lovely person that will promise me
 r lovely person that will promise me
 lovely person that will promise me
 lovely person that will promise me
 ovely person that will promise me
 vely person that will promise me
 ely person that will promise me
 ly person that will promise me
 y person that will promise me
 person that will promise me
 person that will promise me
 erson that will promise me
 rson that will promise me
 son that will promise me
 on that will promise me
 n that will promise me
 that will promise me
 hat will promise me
 at will promise me
 t will promise me

will promise me
 will promise me
 ill promise me
 ll promise me
 l promise me
 promise me
 promise me
 romise me
 omise me
 mise me
 ise me
 se me
 e me
 me
 me
 e

The new pleasures that love attracts me to
 he new pleasures that love attracts me to
 e new pleasures that love attracts me to
 new pleasures that love attracts me to
 new pleasures that love attracts me to
 ew pleasures that love attracts me to
 w pleasures that love attracts me to
 pleasures that love attracts me to
 pleasures that love attracts me to
 leasures that love attracts me to
 easures that love attracts me to
 asures that love attracts me to
 sures that love attracts me to
 ures that love attracts me to
 res that love attracts me to
 es that love attracts me to
 s that love attracts me to
 that love attracts me to
 hat love attracts me to
 at love attracts me to
 t love attracts me to
 love attracts me to
 love attracts me to
 ove attracts me to
 ve attracts me to
 e attracts me to
 attracts me to
 attracts me to
 ttracts me to
 racts me to
 racts me to
 acts me to
 cts me to
 ts me to
 s me to
 me to
 me to
 e to
 to
 to

o

And it delights me
 And it delights me
 And it delights me
 And it delights me
 nd it delights me
 d it delights me
 it delights me
 it delights me
 t delights me
 delights me
 delights me
 elights me
 lights me
 ights me
 ghts me
 hts me
 ts me
 s me
 me
 me
 e

And leads me
 And leads me
 And leads me
 And leads me
 nd leads me
 d leads me
 leads me
 leads me
 eads me
 ads me
 ds me
 s me
 me
 me
 e

To you, my true lady;
 o you, my true lady;
 you, my true lady;
 you, my true lady;
 ou, my true lady;
 u, my true lady;
 , my true lady;
 my true lady;
 my true lady;
 y true lady;
 true lady;
 true lady;
 rue lady;
 ue lady;
 e lady;
 lady;
 lady;
 ady;

dy;
y;
;

And may the jealous one

nd may the jealous one

d may the jealous one

may the jealous one

may the jealous one

ay the jealous one

y the jealous one

the jealous one

the jealous one

he jealous one

e jealous one

jealous one

jealous one

ealous one

alous one

lous one

ous one

us one

s one

one

one

ne

e

Be struck with a blow

e struck with a blow

struck with a blow

struck with a blow

truck with a blow

ruck with a blow

uck with a blow

ck with a blow

k with a blow

with a blow

with a blow

ith a blow

th a blow

h a blow

a blow

a blow

blow

blow

low

ow

w

And fall— before I go

And fall— before I go

nd fall— before I go
 d fall— before I go
 fall— before I go
 fall— before I go
 all— before I go
 ll— before I go
 l— before I go
 — before I go
 before I go

before I go
 efore I go
 fore I go
 ore I go
 re I go
 e I go
 I go
 I go
 go
 go
 o

□□2. *Ma belh'amia,*
 □2. *Ma belh'amia,*
 2. *Ma belh'amia,*
 . *Ma belh'amia,*
Ma belh'amia,
Ma belh'amia,
a belh'amia,
belh'amia,
belh'amia,
elh'amia,
lh'amia,
h'amia,
'amia,
amia,
mia,
ia,
a,
 ,

per Dieu no sia
er Dieu no sia
r Dieu no sia
Dieu no sia
Dieu no sia
ieu no sia
eu no sia
u no sia
no sia
no sia
o sia
sia
sia
ia
a

que ia·l gelos de mon dan ria;
ue ia·l gelos de mon dan ria;

e ia·l gelos de mon dan ria;
 ia·l gelos de mon dan ria;
 ia·l gelos de mon dan ria;
 a·l gelos de mon dan ria;
 ·l gelos de mon dan ria;
 l gelos de mon dan ria;
 gelos de mon dan ria;
 gelos de mon dan ria;
 elos de mon dan ria;
 los de mon dan ria;
 os de mon dan ria;
 s de mon dan ria;
 de mon dan ria;
 de mon dan ria;
 de mon dan ria;
 e mon dan ria;
 mon dan ria;
 mon dan ria;
 on dan ria;
 n dan ria;
 dan ria;
 dan ria;
 an ria;
 n ria;
 ria;
 ria;
 ia;
 a;
 ;

que car vendria
 que car vendria
 que car vendria
 ue car vendria
 e car vendria
 car vendria
 car vendria
 ar vendria
 r vendria
 vendria
 vendria
 endria
 ndria
 dria
 ria
 ia
 a

sa gelozia,
 sa gelozia,
 sa gelozia,
 a gelozia,
 gelozia,
 gelozia,
 elozia,
 lozia,
 ozia,

zia,
ia,
a,
,

si aitals dos amans partia;
i aitals dos amans partia;
aitals dos amans partia;
aitals dos amans partia;
itals dos amans partia;
tals dos amans partia;
als dos amans partia;
ls dos amans partia;
s dos amans partia;
dos amans partia;
dos amans partia;
os amans partia;
s amans partia;
amans partia;
amans partia;

amans partia;
mans partia;
ans partia;
ns partia;
s partia;
partia;
partia;
artia;
rtia;
tia;
ia;
a;
;

qu'ieu ia ioyos mais no sena,
u'ieu ia ioyos mais no sena,
'ieu ia ioyos mais no sena,
ieu ia ioyos mais no sena,
eu ia ioyos mais no sena,
u ia ioyos mais no sena,
ia ioyos mais no sena,
ia ioyos mais no sena,
a ioyos mais no sena,
ioyos mais no sena,
ioyos mais no sena,
oyos mais no sena,
yos mais no sena,
os mais no sena,
s mais no sena,
mais no sena,
mais no sena,
ais no sena,
is no sena,
s no sena,
no sena,
no sena,
o sena,
sena,

sena,
 ena,
 na,
 a,
 ,

ni ioys ses vos pro no·m tenria;
 i ioys ses vos pro no·m tenria;
 ioys ses vos pro no·m tenria;
 ioys ses vos pro no·m tenria;
 oys ses vos pro no·m tenria;
 ys ses vos pro no·m tenria;
 s ses vos pro no·m tenria;
 ses vos pro no·m tenria;
 ses vos pro no·m tenria;
 es vos pro no·m tenria;
 s vos pro no·m tenria;
 vos pro no·m tenria;
 vos pro no·m tenria;
 os pro no·m tenria;
 s pro no·m tenria;
 pro no·m tenria;
 pro no·m tenria;
 ro no·m tenria;
 o no·m tenria;
 no·m tenria;
 no·m tenria;
 o·m tenria;
 ·m tenria;
 m tenria;
 tenria;
 tenria;
 enria;
 nria;
 ria;
 ia;
 a;
 ;

tal via
 tal via
 tal via
 al via
 l via
 via
 via
 ia
 a

aria,
 aria,
 aria,

aria,
ria,
ia,
a,
,

qu'om ia mais no·m veiria;
u'om ia mais no·m veiria;
'om ia mais no·m veiria;
om ia mais no·m veiria;
m ia mais no·m veiria;
ia mais no·m veiria;
ia mais no·m veiria;
a mais no·m veiria;
ais no·m veiria;
is no·m veiria;
s no·m veiria;
no·m veiria;
no·m veiria;
o·m veiria;
·m veiria;
m veiria;
veiria;
veiria;
eiria;
iria;
ria;
ia;
a;
;

selh dia
selh dia
selh dia
selh dia
elh dia
lh dia
h dia
dia
dia
ia
a

morria,
morria,
morria,
morria,
orria,
rria,

ria,
ia,
a,
,

donna pros, qu'ie·us perdria.
onna pros, qu'ie·us perdria.
nna pros, qu'ie·us perdria.
na pros, qu'ie·us perdria.
a pros, qu'ie·us perdria.
pros, qu'ie·us perdria.

pros, qu'ie·us perdria.

ros, qu'ie·us perdria.

os, qu'ie·us perdria.

s, qu'ie·us perdria.

, qu'ie·us perdria.

qu'ie·us perdria.

qu'ie·us perdria.

u'ie·us perdria.

'ie·us perdria.

ie·us perdria.

e·us perdria.

·us perdria.

us perdria.

s perdria.

perdria.

perdria.

erdria.

rdria.

dria.

ria.

ia.

a.

.

□2. My lovely friend,

2. My lovely friend,

. My lovely friend,

My lovely friend,

My lovely friend,

y lovely friend,

lovely friend,

lovely friend,

ovely friend,

vely friend,

ely friend,

ly friend,

y friend,

friend,

friend,

riend,

iend,

end,

nd,

d,

'

may God never allow
 ay God never allow
 y God never allow
 God never allow
 God never allow
 od never allow
 d never allow
 never allow
 never allow
 ever allow
 ver allow
 er allow
 r allow
 allow
 allow
 llow
 low
 ow
 w

that "jealous one" to laugh at my loss;
 hat "jealous one" to laugh at my loss;
 at "jealous one" to laugh at my loss;
 t "jealous one" to laugh at my loss;
 "jealous one" to laugh at my loss;
 "jealous one" to laugh at my loss;
 jealous one" to laugh at my loss;
 ealous one" to laugh at my loss;
 alous one" to laugh at my loss;
 lous one" to laugh at my loss;
 ous one" to laugh at my loss;
 us one" to laugh at my loss;
 s one" to laugh at my loss;
 one" to laugh at my loss;
 one" to laugh at my loss;
 ne" to laugh at my loss;
 e" to laugh at my loss;
 " to laugh at my loss;
 to laugh at my loss;
 o laugh at my loss;
 laugh at my loss;
 laugh at my loss;
 augh at my loss;
 ugh at my loss;
 gh at my loss;
 h at my loss;
 at my loss;
 at my loss;
 t my loss;
 my loss;
 my loss;

y loss;
 loss;
 loss;
 oss;
 ss;
 s;
 ;

no, he'll pay dearly
 no, he'll pay dearly
 no, he'll pay dearly
 o, he'll pay dearly
 , he'll pay dearly
 he'll pay dearly
 he'll pay dearly
 e'll pay dearly
 'll pay dearly
 ll pay dearly
 l pay dearly
 pay dearly
 pay dearly
 ay dearly
 y dearly
 dearly
 dearly
 early
 arly
 rly
 ly
 y

for his jealousy
 for his jealousy
 for his jealousy
 or his jealousy
 r his jealousy
 his jealousy
 his jealousy
 is jealousy
 s jealousy
 jealousy
 jealousy
 ealousy
 alousy
 lousy
 ousy
 usy
 sy
 y

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| if he causes two lovers | ever to part; |
| f he causes two lovers | ever to part; |
| he causes two lovers | ever to part; |
| he causes two lovers | ever to part; |
| e causes two lovers | ever to part; |
| causes two lovers | ever to part; |
| causes two lovers | ever to part; |

auses two lovers ever to part;
 uses two lovers ever to part;
 ses two lovers ever to part;
 es two lovers ever to part;
 s two lovers ever to part;
 two lovers ever to part;
 two lovers ever to part;
 wo lovers ever to part;
 o loversever to part;
 lovers ever to part;
 lovers ever to part;
 overs ever to part;
 vers ever to part;
 ers ever to part;
 rs ever to part;
 s ever to part;
 ever to part;
 ever to part;
 ver to part;
 er to part;
 r to part;
 to part;
 to part;
 o part;
 part;
 part;
 art;
 rt;
 t;
 ;

for I'd never be happy again,
 or I'd never be happy again,
 r I'd never be happy again,
 I'd never be happy again,
 I'd never be happy again,
 'd never be happy again,
 d never be happy again,
 never be happy again,
 never be happy again,
 ever be happy again,
 ver be happy again,
 er be happy again,
 r be happy again,
 be happy again,
 be happy again,
 e happy again,
 happy again,
 happy again,
 appy again,
 ppy again,
 py again,
 y again,
 again,
 again,
 gain,
 ain,
 in,

n,

,

since joy without you I'd consider woe;
 ince joy without you I'd consider woe;
 nce joy without you I'd consider woe;
 ce joy without you I'd consider woe;
 e joy without you I'd consider woe;
 joy without you I'd consider woe;
 joy without you I'd consider woe;
 oy without you I'd consider woe;
 y without you I'd consider woe;
 without you I'd consider woe;
 without you I'd consider woe;
 ithout you I'd consider woe;
 thout you I'd consider woe;
 hout you I'd consider woe;
 out you I'd consider woe;
 ut you I'd consider woe;
 t you I'd consider woe;
 you I'd consider woe;
 you I'd consider woe;
 ou I'd consider woe;
 u I'd consider woe;
 I'd consider woe;
 I'd consider woe;
 I'd consider woe;
 'd consider woe;
 d consider woe;
 consider woe;
 consider woe;
 onsider woe;
 nsider woe;
 sider woe;
 ider woe;
 der woe;
 er woe;
 r woe;
 woe;
 woe;
 oe;
 e;
 ;

I'd take to

I'd take to

I'd take to

I'd take to
 'd take to
 d take to
 take to
 take to
 ake to
 ke to
 e to
 to
 to

o

such a road
 such a road
 such a road
 uch a road
 ch a road
 h a road
 a road
 a road
 road
 road
 oad
 ad
 d

that no one again would ever see me;
 hat no one again would ever see me;
 at no one again would ever see me;
 t no one again would ever see me;
 no one again would ever see me;
 no one again would ever see me;
 o one again would ever see me;
 one again would ever see me;
 one again would ever see me;
 ne again would ever see me;
 e again would ever see me;
 again would ever see me;
 again would ever see me;
 gain would ever see me;
 ain would ever see me;
 in would ever see me;
 n would ever see me;
 would ever see me;
 would ever see me;
 ould ever see me;
 uld ever see me;
 ld ever see me;
 d ever see me;
 ever see me;
 ever see me;
 ver see me;
 er see me;
 r see me;
 see me;
 see me;
 ee me;
 e me;
 me;
 me;
 e;
 ;

I'd die
 I'd die
 I'd die

I'd die
 'd die
 d die
 die
 die
 ie
 e

that day,
 that day,
 that day,
 that day,
 hat day,
 at day,
 t day,
 day,
 day,
 ay,
 y,
 ,

my fine lady, when I lost you.
 y fine lady, when I lost you.
 fine lady, when I lost you.
 fine lady, when I lost you.
 ine lady, when I lost you.
 ne lady, when I lost you.
 e lady, when I lost you.
 lady, when I lost you.
 lady, when I lost you.
 ady, when I lost you.
 dy, when I lost you.
 y, when I lost you.
 , when I lost you.
 when I lost you.

when I lost you.
 hen I lost you.
 en I lost you.
 n I lost you.
 I lost you.
 I lost you.
 lost you.
 lost you.
 ost you.
 st you.
 t you.
 you.
 you.
 ou.
 u.
 .

□□3. *Quom er perduda*□3. How can a lady□□
 □3. *Quom er perduda*□3. How can a lady□□
 3. *Quom er perduda*□3. How can a lady□□
 . *Quom er perduda*□3. How can a lady□□
Quom er perduda□3. How can a lady□□

ni m'er renduda□
ni m'er renduda□
ni m'er renduda□
ni m'er renduda□
ni m'er renduda□

be lost
 be lost
 be lost
 be lost or
 be lost or

| | |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| m'esiauzira, □4. Scarcely would I exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| 'esiauzira, □4. Scarcely would I exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| esiauzira, □4. Scarcely would I exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| siauzira, □4. Scarcely would I exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| iauzira, □4. Scarcely would I exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| auzira, □4. Scarcely would I exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| uzira, □4. Scarcely would I exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| zira, □4. Scarcely would I exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| ira, □4. Scarcely would I exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| ra, □4. Scarcely would I exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| a, □4. Scarcely would I exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| , □4. Scarcely would I exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| □4. Scarcely would I exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| □4. Scarcely would I exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| 4. Scarcely would I exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| . Scarcely would I exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| Scarcely would I exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| Scarcely would I exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| carcely would I exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| arcely would I exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| rcely would I exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| cely would I exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| ely would I exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| ly would I exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| y would I exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| would I exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| would I exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| ould I exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| uld I exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| ld I exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| d I exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| I exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| I exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| exult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| xult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| ult □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| lt □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| t □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| □□ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| □ | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| | <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> |
| <i>pus ia·m partira,</i> | |
| <i>us ia·m partira,</i> | |
| <i>s ia·m partira,</i> | |

ia·m partira,
 ia·m partira,
 a·m partira,
 ·m partira,
 m partira,
 partira,
 partira,
 artira,
 rtira,
 tira,
 ira,
 ra,
 a,
 ,

Belhs Cavaliers, de vos ab ira;
 elhs Cavaliers, de vos ab ira;
 lhs Cavaliers, de vos ab ira;
 hs Cavaliers, de vos ab ira;
 s Cavaliers, de vos ab ira;
 Cavaliers, de vos ab ira;
 Cavaliers, de vos ab ira;
 avaluers, de vos ab ira;
 valiers, de vos ab ira;
 aliers, de vos ab ira;
 liers, de vos ab ira;
 iers, de vos ab ira;
 ers, de vos ab ira;
 rs, de vos ab ira;
 s, de vos ab ira;
 , de vos ab ira;
 , de vos ab ira;
 de vos ab ira;

de vos ab ira;
 e vos ab ira;
 vos ab ira;
 vos ab ira;
 os ab ira;
 s ab ira;
 ab ira;
 ab ira;
 b ira;
 ira;
 ira;
 ra;
 a;
 ;

qu'alhor no·s vira

qu'alhor no·s vira

qu'alhor no·s vira

u'alhor no·s vira

'alhor no·s vira

alhor no·s vira

lhor no·s vira
 hor no·s vira
 or no·s vira
 r no·s vira
 no·s vira
 no·s vira
 o·s vira
 ·s vira
 s vira
 vira
 vira
 ira
 ra
 a

 mos cors, ni m tira
 mos cors, ni m tira
 mos cors, ni m tira
 os cors, ni m tira
 s cors, ni m tira
 cors, ni m tira
 cors, ni m tira
 ors, ni m tira
 rs, ni m tira
 s, ni m tira
 , ni m tira
 ni m tira
 ni m tira
 i m tira
 m tira
 m tira
 tira
 tira
 ira
 ra
 a

mos deziriers, qu'als non dezira;
 os deziriers, qu'als non dezira;
 s deziriers, qu'als non dezira;
 deziriers, qu'als non dezira;
 deziriers, qu'als non dezira;
 eziriers, qu'als non dezira;
 ziriers, qu'als non dezira;
 iriers, qu'als non dezira;
 riers, qu'als non dezira;
 iers, qu'als non dezira;
 ers, qu'als non dezira;
 rs, qu'als non dezira;
 s, qu'als non dezira;
 , qu'als non dezira;
 qu'als non dezira;
 qu'als non dezira;
 u'als non dezira;
 'als non dezira;
 als non dezira;

ls non dezira;
 s non dezira;
 non dezira;
 non dezira;
 on dezira;
 n dezira;
 dezira;
 dezira;
 ezira;
 zira;
 ira;
 ra;
 a;
 ;

qu'a lauzengiers sai qu'abelhira,
 u'a lauzengiers sai qu'abelhira,
 'a lauzengiers sai qu'abelhira,
 a lauzengiers sai qu'abelhira,
 lauzengiers sai qu'abelhira,
 lauzengiers sai qu'abelhira,
 auzengiers sai qu'abelhira,
 uzengiers sai qu'abelhira,
 zengiers sai qu'abelhira,
 engiers sai qu'abelhira,
 ngiers sai qu'abelhira,
 giers sai qu'abelhira,
 iers sai qu'abelhira,
 ers sai qu'abelhira,
 rs sai qu'abelhira,
 s sai qu'abelhira,
 sai qu'abelhira,
 sai qu'abelhira,
 ai qu'abelhira,
 i qu'abelhira,
 qu'abelhira,
 qu'abelhira,
 u'abelhira,
 'abelhira,
 abelhira,
 belhira,
 elhira,
 lhira,
 hira,
 ira,
 ra,
 a,
 ,

donna, qu'estiers non lur garira.
 onna, qu'estiers non lur garira.
 nna, qu'estiers non lur garira.
 na, qu'estiers non lur garira.
 a, qu'estiers non lur garira.
 , qu'estiers non lur garira.
 qu'estiers non lur garira.
 qu'estiers non lur garira.

u'estiers non lur garira.
 'estiers non lur garira.
 estiers non lur garira.
 stiers non lur garira.
 tiers non lur garira.
 iers non lur garira.
 ers non lur garira.
 rs non lur garira.
 s non lur garira.
 non lur garira.
 non lur garira.
 on lur garira.
 n lur garira.
 lur garira.
 lur garira.
 ur garira.
 r garira.
 garira.
 garira.
 arira.
 rira.
 ira.
 ra.
 a.
 .

tals vira,
 tals vira,
 tals vira,
 tals vira,
 als vira,
 ls vira,
 s vira,
 vira,
 vira,
 ira,
 ra,
 a,
 ,

sentira
 sentira
 sentira
 entira
 ntira
 tira
 ira
 ra
 a

mos dans, qui·ls vos grazira,
 os dans, qui·ls vos grazira,
 s dans, qui·ls vos grazira,
 dans, qui·ls vos grazira,
 dans, qui·ls vos grazira,

ans, qui·ls vos grazira,
 ns, qui·ls vos grazira,
 s, qui·ls vos grazira,
 , qui·ls vos grazira,
 qui·ls vos grazira,
 qui·ls vos grazira,
 qui·ls vos grazira,
 ui·ls vos grazira,
 i·ls vos grazira,
 ·ls vos grazira,
 ls vos grazira,
 s vos grazira,
 vos grazira,
 vos grazira,
 os grazira,
 s grazira,
 grazira,
 grazira,
 razira,
 azira,
 zira,
 ira,
 ra,
 a,
 ,

 que·us mira,

 que·us mira,

 que·us mira,

que·us mira,
 ue·us mira,
 e·us mira,
 ·us mira,
 us mira,
 s mira,
 mira,
 mira,
 ira,
 ra,
 a,
 ,

 consira

 consira

 consira

consira
 onsira
 nsira
 sira
 ira
 ra
 a

cuidans, don cors sospira. □
 uidans, don cors sospira. □

 in parting from you,
 in parting from you,

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>idans, don cors sospira.</i> □ | in parting from you, |
| <i>dans, don cors sospira.</i> □ | in parting from you, |
| <i>ans, don cors sospira.</i> □ | in parting from you, |
| <i>ns, don cors sospira.</i> □ | in parting from you, |
| <i>s, don cors sospira.</i> □ | in parting from you, |
| <i>, don cors sospira.</i> □ | in parting from you, |
| <i>don cors sospira.</i> □ | in parting from you, |
| <i>don cors sospira.</i> □ | in parting from you, |
| <i>on cors sospira.</i> □ | in parting from you, |
| <i>n cors sospira.</i> □ | in parting from you, |
| <i>cors sospira.</i> □ | in parting from you, |
| <i>cors sospira.</i> □ | in parting from you, |
| <i>ors sospira.</i> □ | in parting from you, |
| <i>rs sospira.</i> □ | in parting from you, |
| <i>s sospira.</i> □ | in parting from you, |
| <i>sospira.</i> □ | in parting from you, |
| <i>sospira.</i> □ | in parting from you, |
| <i>ospira.</i> □ | in parting from you, |
| <i>spira.</i> □ | in parting from you, |
| <i>pira.</i> □ | in parting from you, |
| <i>ira.</i> □ | in parting from you, |
| <i>ra.</i> □ | in parting from you, |
| <i>a.</i> □ | in parting from you, |
| <i>.</i> □ | in parting from you, |
| □ | in parting from you, |

in parting from you,
 in parting from you,
 n parting from you,
 parting from you,
 parting from you,
 arting from you,
 rting from you,
 ting from you,
 ing from you,
 ng from you,
 g from you,
 from you,
 from you,
 rom you,
 om you,
 m you,
 you,
 you,
 ou,
 u,
 ,

my Beautiful Chevalier, with any anger;
 y Beautiful Chevalier, with any anger;
 Beautiful Chevalier, with any anger;
 Beautiful Chevalier, with any anger;
 eautiful Chevalier, with any anger;
 autiful Chevalier, with any anger;
 utiful Chevalier, with any anger;
 tiful Chevalier, with any anger;
 iful Chevalier, with any anger;

ful Chevalier, with any anger;
 ul Chevalier, with any anger;
 l Chevalier, with any anger;
 Chevalier, with any anger;
 Chevalier, with any anger;
 hevalier, with any anger;
 evalier, with any anger;
 valier, with any anger;
 alier, with any anger;
 lier, with any anger;
 ier, with any anger;
 er, with any anger;
 r, with any anger;
 , with any anger;
 with any anger;
 with any anger;
 th any anger;
 h any anger;
 any anger;
 any anger;
 ny anger;
 y anger;
 anger;
 anger;
 nger;
 ger;
 er;
 r;
 ;

neither my heart nor my desire
 neither my heart nor my desire
 neither my heart nor my desire
 either my heart nor my desire
 ither my heart nor my desire
 ther my heart nor my desire
 her my heart nor my desire
 er my heart nor my desire
 r my heart nor my desire
 my heart nor my desire
 my heart nor my desire
 y heart nor my desire
 heart nor my desire
 heart nor my desire
 eart nor my desire
 art nor my desire
 rt nor my desire
 t nor my desire
 nor my desire
 nor my desire
 or my desire
 r my desire
 my desire
 my desire
 y desire

desire
 desire
 esire
 sire
 ire
 re
 e

is veering off or pulling me away
 is veering off or pulling me away
 is veering off or pulling me away
 s veering off or pulling me away
 veering off or pulling me away
 veering off or pulling me away
 eering off or pulling me away
 ering off or pulling me away
 ring off or pulling me away
 ing off or pulling me away
 ng off or pulling me away
 g off or pulling me away
 off or pulling me away
 off or pulling me away
 ff or pulling me away
 f or pulling me away
 or pulling me away
 or pulling me away
 r pulling me away
 pulling me away
 pulling me away
 ulling me away
 lling me away
 ling me away
 ing me away
 ng me away
 g me away
 me away
 me away
 e away
 away
 away
 way
 ay
 y

because I want no other; I know it would make
 ecause I want no other; I know it would make
 cause I want no other; I know it would make
 ause I want no other; I know it would make
 use I want no other; I know it would make
 se I want no other; I know it would make
 e I want no other; I know it would make
 I want no other; I know it would make
 I want no other; I know it would make
 want no other; I know it would make
 want no other; I know it would make
 ant no other; I know it would make

nt no other; I know it would make
 t no other; I know it would make
 no other; I know it would make
 no other; I know it would make
 o other; I know it would make
 other; I know it would make
 other; I know it would make
 ther; I know it would make
 her; I know it would make
 er; I know it would make
 r; I know it would make
 ; I know it would make
 I know it would make

I know it would make
 know it would make
 know it would make
 now it would make
 ow it would make
 w it would make
 it would make
 it would make
 t would make
 would make
 would make
 ould make
 uld make
 ld make
 d make
 make
 make
 ake
 ke
 e

our slanderer happy,
 ur slanderer happy,
 r slanderer happy,
 slanderer happy,
 slanderer happy,
 landerer happy,
 anderer happy,
 nderer happy,
 derer happy,
 erer happy,
 rer happy,
 er happy,
 r happy,
 happy,
 happy,
 appy,
 ppy,
 py,
 y,
 ,

lady, since nothing else can cure him;
 ady, since nothing else can cure him;

dy, since nothing else can cure him;
 y, since nothing else can cure him;
 , since nothing else can cure him;
 since nothing else can cure him;
 since nothing else can cure him;
 ince nothing else can cure him;
 nce nothing else can cure him;
 ce nothing else can cure him;
 e nothing else can cure him;
 nothing else can cure him;
 nothing else can cure him;
 othing else can cure him;
 thing else can cure him;
 hing else can cure him;
 ing else can cure him;
 ng else can cure him;
 g else can cure him;
 else can cure him;
 else can cure him;
 lse can cure him;
 se can cure him;
 e can cure him;
 can cure him;
 can cure him;
 an cure him;
 n cure him;
 cure him;
 cure him;
 ure him;
 re him;
 e him;
 him;
 him;
 im;
 m;
 ;

if he saw
 if he saw
 if he saw
 f he saw
 he saw
 he saw
 e saw
 saw
 saw
 aw
 w

and felt
 and felt
 and felt
 and felt
 nd felt

d felt
 felt
 felt
 elt
 lt
 t

my pain, he would thank you for it,
 y pain, he would thank you for it,
 pain, he would thank you for it,
 pain, he would thank you for it,
 ain, he would thank you for it,
 in, he would thank you for it,
 n, he would thank you for it,
 , he would thank you for it,
 he would thank you for it,
 he would thank you for it,

he would thank you for it,
 e would thank you for it,
 would thank you for it,
 would thank you for it,
 ould thank you for it,
 uld thank you for it,
 ld thank you for it,
 d thank you for it,
 thank you for it,
 thank you for it,
 hank you for it,
 ank you for it,
 nk you for it,
 k you for it,
 you for it,
 you for it,
 ou for it,
 u for it,
 for it,
 for it,
 or it,
 r it,
 it,
 it,
 t,
 ,

as he stares at you
 s he stares at you
 he stares at you
 he stares at you
 e stares at you
 stares at you
 stares at you
 tares at you
 ares at you

res at you
 es at you
 s at you
 at you
 at you
 t you
 you
 you
 ou
 u

and schemes
 and schemes
 and schemes
 and schemes
 nd schemes
 d schemes
 schemes
 schemes
 chemes
 hemes
 emes
 mes
 es
 s

presumptuously—making my heart sigh.
 resumptuously—making my heart sigh.
 esumptuously—making my heart sigh.
 sumptuously—making my heart sigh.
 umptuously—making my heart sigh.
 mptuously—making my heart sigh.
 ptuously—making my heart sigh.
 tuously—making my heart sigh.
 uously—making my heart sigh.
 ously—making my heart sigh.
 usly—making my heart sigh.
 sly—making my heart sigh.
 ly—making my heart sigh.
 y—making my heart sigh.
 —making my heart sigh.
 making my heart sigh.
 aking my heart sigh.
 king my heart sigh.
 ing my heart sigh.
 ng my heart sigh.
 g my heart sigh.
 my heart sigh.
 my heart sigh.
 y heart sigh.
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□□ 5. Dona grazida,
□ 5. Dona grazida,
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Dona grazida,
Dona grazida,
ona grazida,
na grazida,
a grazida,
grazida,
grazida,
razida,
azida,
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quecx lauz' e crida
quecx lauz' e crida
quecx lauz' e crida
uecx lauz' e crida
ecx lauz' e crida
cx lauz' e crida
x lauz' e crida
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lauz' e crida
auz' e crida
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vostra valor, qu'es abelhida;
ostra valor, qu'es abelhida;
stra valor, qu'es abelhida;
tra valor, qu'es abelhida;
ra valor, qu'es abelhida;
a valor, qu'es abelhida;
valor, qu'es abelhida;

valor, qu'es abelhida;
 alor, qu'es abelhida;
 lor, qu'es abelhida;
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e qui·us oblida,

e qui·us oblida,

e qui·us oblida,
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qui·us oblida,
ui·us oblida,
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·us oblida,
us oblida,
s oblida,
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pauc li val vida.

pauc li val vida.

pauc li val vida.
auc li val vida.
uc li val vida.
c li val vida.
li val vida.
li val vida.
i val vida.
val vida.
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per qu'ie·us azor, don' eyssernida?
er qu'ie·us azor, don' eyssernida?
r qu'ie·us azor, don' eyssernida?
qu'ie·us azor, don' eyssernida?
qu'ie·us azor, don' eyssernida?
u'ie·us azor, don' eyssernida?
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ie·us azor, don' eyssernida?
e·us azor, don' eyssernida?
·us azor, don' eyssernida?
us azor, don' eyssernida?
s azor, don' eyssernida?
azor, don' eyssernida?
azor, don' eyssernida?
zor, don' eyssernida?
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quar per gensor vos ai chاوزida,
uar per gensor vos ai chاوزida,
ar per gensor vos ai chاوزida,
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per gensor vos ai chاوزida,
per gensor vos ai chاوزida,
er gensor vos ai chاوزida,
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gensor vos ai chاوزida,
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nsor vos ai chاوزida,
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vos ai chاوزida,
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e per melhor de pretz complida,
 per melhor de pretz complida,
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r melhor de pretz complida,
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genses qu' Erecx Enida.
 genses qu' Erecx Enida.
 enses qu' Erecx Enida.
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 ses qu' Erecx Enida.
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n'Engles, ai l'estampida.
n'Engles, ai l'estampida.
'Engles, ai l'estampida.
Engles, ai l'estampida.
ngles, ai l'estampida.
gles, ai l'estampida.
les, ai l'estampida.
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□5. My gracious lady,
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My gracious lady,
My gracious lady,
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gracious lady,
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everyone shouts and praises
everyone shouts and praises

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and to anyone who'd forget you,
 and to anyone who'd forget you,
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 to anyone who'd forget you,
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 nyone who'd forget you,
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life would have little value.
 life would have little value.
 life would have little value.
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Why do I adore you, my chosen one?
 hy do I adore you, my chosen one?
 y do I adore you, my chosen one?
 do I adore you, my chosen one?
 do I adore you, my chosen one?
 o I adore you, my chosen one?
 I adore you, my chosen one?
 I adore you, my chosen one?
 adore you, my chosen one?
 adore you, my chosen one?
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I selected you as the loveliest
 selected you as the loveliest
 selected you as the loveliest
 elected you as the loveliest
 lected you as the loveliest
 ected you as the loveliest
 cted you as the loveliest
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and the very best, replete with virtue;
 nd the very best, replete with virtue;
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 the very best, replete with virtue;
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I have courted you
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more nobly than Erec did Enide.
 more nobly than Erec did Enide.
 ore nobly than Erec did Enide.

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and so, English Lord,
 and so, English Lord,
 and so, English Lord,
 and so, English Lord,
 nd so, English Lord,
 d so, English Lord,
 so, English Lord,
 so, English Lord,
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 English Lord,
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and now finished my estampida.
nd now finished my estampida.
d now finished my estampida.
now finished my estampida.
now finished my estampida.
ow finished my estampida.
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Guillaume Machaut (c. 1300-1377): *Douce dame jolie*
uillaume Machaut (c. 1300-1377): *Douce dame jolie*
illaume Machaut (c. 1300-1377): *Douce dame jolie*
llaume Machaut (c. 1300-1377): *Douce dame jolie*
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aume Machaut (c. 1300-1377): *Douce dame jolie*

ume Machaut (c. 1300-1377): *Douce dame jolie*
me Machaut (c. 1300-1377): *Douce dame jolie*
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Machaut (c. 1300-1377): *Douce dame jolie*
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chaut (c. 1300-1377): *Douce dame jolie*
haut (c. 1300-1377): *Douce dame jolie*
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|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| from <i>The Mirror of Narcissus</i> , Hyperion CDA 66087, no. 12 | 2:45 |
| rom <i>The Mirror of Narcissus</i> , Hyperion CDA 66087, no. 12 | 2:45 |
| om <i>The Mirror of Narcissus</i> , Hyperion CDA 66087, no. 12 | 2:45 |
| m <i>The Mirror of Narcissus</i> , Hyperion CDA 66087, no. 12 | 2:45 |
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Douce dame jolie Sweet lovely lady, Pour Dieu ne penses mie For the love of God, do not
ouce dame jolie Sweet lovely lady, Pour Dieu ne penses mie For the love of God, do not
uce dame jolie Sweet lovely lady, Pour Dieu ne penses mie For the love of God, do not
ce dame jolie Sweet lovely lady, Pour Dieu ne penses mie For the love of God, do not
e dame jolie Sweet lovely lady, Pour Dieu ne penses mie For the love of God, do not
dame jolie Sweet lovely lady, Pour Dieu ne penses mie For the love of God, do not
dame jolie Sweet lovely lady, Pour Dieu ne penses mie For the love of God, do not

our heart any relief.□□
 ur heart any relief.□□
 r heart any relief.□□
 heart any relief.□□
 heart any relief.□□
 eart any relief.□□
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Anonymous Middle English (c. 1240): Sumer is i-comen in
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| <i>from Sumer isIcumen In, Harmonia Mundi France HMC 901154, no. 1</i> | 1:48 |
| <i>rom Sumer isIcumen In, Harmonia Mundi France HMC 901154, no. 1</i> | 1:48 |
| <i>om Sumer isIcumen In, Harmonia Mundi France HMC 901154, no. 1</i> | 1:48 |
| <i>m Sumer isIcumen In, Harmonia Mundi France HMC 901154, no. 1</i> | 1:48 |
| <i>Sumer isIcumen In, Harmonia Mundi France HMC 901154, no. 1</i> | 1:48 |
| <i>Sumer isIcumen In, Harmonia Mundi France HMC 901154, no. 11:48</i> | |
| <i>umer isIcumen In, Harmonia Mundi France HMC 901154, no. 1</i> | 1:48 |
| <i>mer isIcumen In, Harmonia Mundi France HMC 901154, no. 1</i> | 1:48 |
| <i>er isIcumen In, Harmonia Mundi France HMC 901154, no. 1</i> | 1:48 |
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| <i>umen In, Harmonia Mundi France HMC 901154, no. 1</i> | 1:48 |
| <i>men In, Harmonia Mundi France HMC 901154, no. 1</i> | 1:48 |
| <i>en In, Harmonia Mundi France HMC 901154, no. 1</i> | 1:48 |
| <i>n In, Harmonia Mundi France HMC 901154, no. 1</i> | 1:48 |
| <i>In, Harmonia Mundi France HMC 901154, no. 11:48</i> | |
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| <i>ndi France HMC 901154, no. 1</i> | 1:48 |

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Sumer is i-comen in, Summer has come in
umer is i-comen in, Summer has come in
mer is i-comen in, Summer has come in
er is i-comen in, Summer has come in
r is i-comen in, Summer has come in
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Loude sing cucku!
 oude sing cucku!
 ude sing cucku!
 de sing cucku!
 e sing cucku!
 sing cucku!
 sing cucku!
 ing cucku!
 ng cucku!
 g cucku!
 cucku!
 cucku!
 ucku!
 cku!
 ku!
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Growcth seed and *bloweth meed* meadow blooms
 rowcth seed and *bloweth meed* meadow blooms
 owcth seed and *bloweth meed* meadow blooms
 wcth seed and *bloweth meed* meadow blooms
 cth seed and *bloweth meed* meadow blooms
 th seed and *bloweth meed* meadow blooms
 h seed and *bloweth meed* meadow blooms
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loweth meed meadow blooms
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eth meed meadow blooms
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 eadow blooms
 adow blooms
 dow blooms
 ow blooms
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And springth the wode nu. woods now
 nd springth the wode nu. woods now
 d springth the wode nu. woods now
 springth the wode nu. woods now
 springth the wode nu. woods now
 pringth the wode nu. woods now
 ringth the wode nu. woods now
 ingth the wode nu. woods now
 ngth the wode nu. woods now
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 nu. woods now
 nu. woods now
 u. woods now
 . woods now
 woods now
 woods now
 oods now
 ods now
 ds now
 s now
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 now
 ow
 w

Sing cucku!
 ing cucku!
 ng cucku!
 g cucku!
 cucku!
 cucku!
 ucku!
 cku!
 ku!
 u!
 !

Ewe bleteth after lamb,
we bleteth after lamb,
e bleteth after lamb,
 bleteth after lamb,
 bleteth after lamb,
 leteth after lamb,
 eteth after lamb,
 teth after lamb,
 eth after lamb,
 th after lamb,
 h after lamb,
 after lamb,
 after lamb,
 fter lamb,
 ter lamb,
 er lamb,
 r lamb,
 lamb,
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 amb,
 mb,
 b,
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Loweth after calve cu; *cōw*
 oweth after calve cu; *cōw*
 weth after calve cu; *cōw*
 eth after calve cu; *cōw*
 th after calve cu; *cōw*
 h after calve cu; *cōw*
 after calve cu; *cōw*
 after calve cu; *cōw*
 fter calve cu; *cōw*
 ter calve cu; *cōw*
 er calve cu; *cōw*
 r calve cu; *cōw*
 calve cu; *cōw*
 calve cu; *cōw*
 alve cu; *cōw*
 lve cu; *cōw*
 ve cu; *cōw*
 e cu; *cōw*
 cu; *cōw*
 cu; *cōw*

u; cow
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 cow

cow
 ow
 w

Bullock *sterteth*; bucke *ferteth--* starts (jumps)/ farts
 ullock *sterteth*; bucke *ferteth--* starts (jumps)/ farts
 llock *sterteth*; bucke *ferteth--* starts (jumps)/ farts
 lock *sterteth*; bucke *ferteth--* starts (jumps)/ farts
 ock *sterteth*; bucke *ferteth--* starts (jumps)/ farts
 ck *sterteth*; bucke *ferteth--* starts (jumps)/ farts
 k *sterteth*; bucke *ferteth--* starts (jumps)/ farts
 sterteth; bucke *ferteth--* starts (jumps)/ farts
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Murie sing cucku!
urie sing cucku!
rie sing cucku!
ie sing cucku!
e sing cucku!
sing cucku!
sing cucku!
ing cucku!
ng cucku!
g cucku!
cucku!
cucku!
ucku!
cku!
ku!
u!
!

Cucku, cucku!
ucku, cucku!
cku, cucku!
ku, cucku!
u, cucku!
, cucku!
cucku!
cucku!
ucku!
cku!
ku!
u!
!

Well singest thou, cucku.
ell singest thou, cucku.
ll singest thou, cucku.
l singest thou, cucku.
singest thou, cucku.
singest thou, cucku.
ingest thou, cucku.
ngest thou, cucku.
gest thou, cucku.
est thou, cucku.
st thou, cucku.
t thou, cucku.
thou, cucku.
thou, cucku.
hu, cucku.
u, cucku.
, cucku.
cucku.
cucku.
ucku.
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ku.
u.
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Ne swik thu never nu. cease
e swik thu never nu. cease
swik thu never nu. cease
swik thu never nu. cease
wik thu never nu. cease
ik thu never nu. cease
k thu never nu. cease
 thu never nu. cease
 thu never nu. cease
 hu never nu. cease
 u never nu. cease
 never nu. cease
 never nu. cease
 ever nu. cease
 ver nu. cease
 er nu. cease
 r nu. cease
 nu. cease
 nu. cease
 u. cease
 . cease
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cease
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(Repeated in two parts:)
 Repeated in two parts:)
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 eated in two parts:)
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Sing cucku nu, sing cucku!
 ing cucku nu, sing cucku!
 ng cucku nu, sing cucku!
 g cucku nu, sing cucku!
 cucku nu, sing cucku!
 cucku nu, sing cucku!
 ucku nu, sing cucku!
 cku nu, sing cucku!
 ku nu, sing cucku!
 u nu, sing cucku!
 nu, sing cucku!
 nu, sing cucku!
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Sing cucku nu, sing cucku!
 ing cucku nu, sing cucku!
 ng cucku nu, sing cucku!
 g cucku nu, sing cucku!
 cucku nu, sing cucku!
 cucku nu, sing cucku!
 ucku nu, sing cucku!
 cku nu, sing cucku!
 ku nu, sing cucku!
 u nu, sing cucku!
 nu, sing cucku!
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John Dunstable: (English, c. 1390-1453): *Quam Pulchra Es*
ohn Dunstable: (English, c. 1390-1453): *Quam Pulchra Es*

hn Dunstable: (English, c. 1390-1453): *Quam Pulchra Es*
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will I give thee my love. □□*Alleluja*□Alleluia.□□
 will I give thee my love. □□*Alleluja*□Alleluia.□□
 ill I give thee my love. □□*Alleluja*□Alleluia.□□
 ll I give thee my love. □□*Alleluja*□Alleluia.□□
 l I give thee my love. □□*Alleluja*□Alleluia.□□
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Selections marked “Wilhelm” from *Lyrics of the Middle Ages, An Anthology*, Edited by James J.
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Lecture 39: The Italian Renaissance: Humanism
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 uiker 487-497, 501-505, 509-515; Brians optional: 260-262, required: 263-264, 270-271)
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Question about Pico Della Mirandola: According to Pico, what qualities make man great?
 uestion about Pico Della Mirandola: According to Pico, what qualities make man great?
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 a: According to Pico, what qualities make man great?

ualities does Machiavelli say a prince should *seem* to have?
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1347: claims one third of the population of Europe²⁵⁴
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²⁵⁷From Von Breydenbach's *Journey to the Holy Land*.

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²⁵⁷From Von Breydenbach's *Journey to the Holy Land*.

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See "Pico della Mirandola and the Dignity of Man," Duiker, p. 515
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“The Way Princes Should Keep Their Word,” pp. 270-271
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Galileo Galilei confirms Nicolas Copernicus' theory that the universe does not revolve around the Earth, also discovers the phases of Venus, the mountains of the moon

□ *Nicolaus Copernicus. (1473-1543) 93-21*

□ *Galileo Galilei (portrait). Ottavio Leoni. 47-4 1564-1642*

forced by the Church to recant, placed under house arrest

□ *Galileo defending himself before the Inquisition. 47-6*

effectively ends Italy's leadership in science

shifts to Northern Europe

1450 Gutenberg & **printing press**

□ *Portrait of Johannes Gutenberg*

presumably an imaginary likeness

first appeared in a book by André Thevet, Paris, 1584.

□ *European papermaking Printing-1*

The man is dipping a frame or mold of interwoven wires into a vat of smooth pulp.
543) 93-21

□ *Galileo Galilei (portrait). Ottavio Leoni. 47-4 1564-1642*

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1564-1642

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presumably an imaginary likeness

first appeared in a book by André Thevet, Paris, 1584.

□ *European papermaking Printing-1*

The man is dipping a frame or mold of interwoven wires into a vat of smooth pulp.

keness

first appeared in a book by André Thevet, Paris, 1584.

□ *European papermaking Printing-1*

The man is dipping a frame or mold of interwoven wires into a vat of smooth pulp.

European papermaking Printing-1

The man is dipping a frame or mold of interwoven wires into a vat of smooth pulp.

He will raise it from the vat and shake out the water;

the wet sheet will then be removed from the mold, dried, and pressed.

The boy is carrying a stack of finished sheets of paper.²⁵⁸

□ *European typefounder Printing-2*

The man is pouring molten metal into a mold to form the type.

In front of him is a furnace with a fire inside and a bellows leaning against the wall.

The metal (an alloy, with lead the main component) was melted on the top of the furnace.

The face of the type was formed in a matrix which had been designed with a hard metal punch.

□ *European Printing Office Printing-3*

The two men in the background are setting type ("composing")

by selecting the characters from the boxes ("the case") in front of them.

The two men in front are operating the printing press:

the one on the left is removing a sheet of paper on which two pages have just been printed;

the one on the right is using circular pads ("balls") with handles to ink the type

In the foreground, on the left, there is a stack of sheets that have already been printed,

and on the right a stack of blank sheets of paper).

□ *European Bookbinder Printing-4*

The man in the background is sewing together folded sheets that have been printed.

The man in the foreground is trimming, with a plane, the uneven edges of a set of sewn sheets.

In front of him is a bound book in a hand press.²⁵⁹

□ *First page of Joshua Gutenberg Bible GutBible*

GutBible A page from the Gutenberg Bible,

printed in 1455 by Johannes Gutenberg and color lettering and illuminations added by hand.

The page shown here is the beginning of the book of Joshua²⁶⁰

□ *Detail, Joshua from Gutenberg Bible GutBibleDetail*

The detail shown here includes the capitol "E" in the lower right containing a portrait of Joshua,

leader of the military expedition by the Hebrews into Canaan, in armor.

²⁵⁸Parts of a water mill can be seen in the background; it was used in the process of washing, boiling, and beating linen rags until they became smooth pulp.

²⁵⁹Various tools of the bookbinder's trade are hanging on the wall above the shelf on which there are other books in process.

²⁶⁰, with the capitol "E" in the lower right containing a portrait of Joshua, leader of the military expedition by the Hebrews into Canaan, in armor. From Albert Kapr: *Johannes Gutenberg: Persönlichkeit und Leistung* (München: Verlag C. H. Beck, 1986), p. 167.

by 1500 over 36,000 titles published

15th Century Medicis in Firenze: Cosimo & Lorenzo

□ *Cosimo I. Benvenuto Cellini. 100-13*

□ *Lorenzo de Medici: Verrocchio. 98-11*

□ *Botticelli Giuliano de Medici, brother of Lorenzo the Magnificent. 111-18*

Lecture 40: The Italian Renaissance: Art & Architecture

(Duiker 517-523, Brians optional: 266-268, required: 269)

Questions about Duiker: What was the first real book printed in Europe from movable type? What were the main effects of the invention of printing? What did Renaissance artists consider their primary goal? What was one of the foremost preoccupations of Italian Renaissance art? Describe the painting by Leonardo da Vinci illustrated in your book. What was Michelangelo's attitude toward the human body? What is the subject of the ceiling paintings of the Sistine Chapel? What effects did the calamities of the fourteenth century have on art? Questions about Leonardo da Vinci: What qualities does Leonardo claim for his own art in contrast to that of others? Why does he feel that perspective is important? Question about Vasari: How does this story illustrate typical Renaissance attitudes of artists toward their patrons?

Lecture notes:

- Architecture
- Florence as center
- Human scale
- Classical influences
- Rome: St. Peter's Cathedral & the Vatican

Gardens

- Formal geometric French style

Sculpture

- Lorenzo Ghiberti: The Gates of Paradise, Florence
- Baptistry
- Verocchio, Donatello, Cellini, Michelangelo

Painting

- Fra Filippo Lippi, Botticelli, Leonardo da Vinci, Giotto, Michelangelo: The Sistine Chapel, Raphael, Titian, Giorgione, Caravaggio

Architecture:

Florence:

- *Ponte Vecchio ("Old Bridge"). 14th C 108-24*

Symbol of Florentine trade, traditionally occupied by goldsmiths

- *Palazzo Bartolini Salimbeni, courtyard. 108-21*

Wide courtyards such as these gave light to the inner rooms built in suites around them.

Note human scale, use of Roman arches, simplicity

later Renaissance to turn grandiose

- *Palazzo Davanzati. First floor drawing-room. 108-22*

The elaborate ceiling, leaded windows, embroidered chairs, heavy carved table, tapestries and pictures reflect great wealth and elegance.

Most of the furnishings were made by Florentine craftsmen.

- *Reading stalls in the Laurentian Library. Designed by Michelangelo. 108-23*

use of Roman ornament

- *Florence cathedral and surroundings. Exterior. 108-5*

Overview of historic Firenze, Duomo on the left

dome by Brunelleschi, Greaves, p. 436

- *Florence cathedral. View from southeast. 108-6*

elaborate striped marble,

reversion to Roman influence

- *Florence cathedral. Facade. Detail. 108-7*

Gothic never widely accepted in Italy, except in details like this

- *Florence. Cathedral. Campanile, First zone. Giotto. 108-33*

closeup of foundations of bell-tower

- *Florence. Cathedral. Campanile, Trifora zone. Francesco Talenti. 108-34*

top of bell-tower

- *Interior of New Sacristy, San Lorenzo, Florence. 100-15*

Medici chapel?

Rome:

- *St. Peter's Cathedral Aerial view.* 44-12
- overview of Vatican city
- funds raised partly by the sale of indulgences
- prompted wrath of Martin Luther, led to Reformation
- *St. Peter's Dome. Michelangelo.* 98-32
- View of facade, part of colonnade
- *Michaelangelo's dome as seen from the papal garden.* 44-14

- *The dome seen from inside the basilica.* 44-13

Gardens

- *Formal geometric garden. Villandry. France.* 101-22
- style developed in France on classical principles, reigns supreme in Europe until late 18th century
- when the English develop the Romantic garden

□ **Sculpture button:**

- *Florence. Baptistery (Exterior).* 108-27
- Contest held to determine sculptor
- *Gates of Paradise. Lorenzo Ghiberti. Florence Baptistery.* 98-16
- *Ghiberti. Creation of Eve*
- *Ghiberti. Abraham & Isaac*
- *Ghiberti. Solomon & Sheba*
- *Jacob and Esau panel on the Gates of Paradise.* 100-4

emphasis on perspective, architecture introduced here even to depict a scene originally set in the desert

- *Verrocchio: Lady of the Primroses.* 111-14

Note naturalism, details of clothing

like Hellenistic art

- *Herod being presented with the head of John the Baptist: Donatello.* 100-2
- *David. Donatello.* 98-14

sensuous, erotic youth, common Renaissance theme

emphasis on male beauty, especially adolescent beauty

- *David (detail). Donatello.* 98-15
- *Perseus. Benvenuto Cellini.* 100-12

few of Cellini's sculptures arise

famous for his egotistical *Autobiography*

- *Cosimo I. Benvenuto Cellini.* 100-13
- *Salt cellar of Francis I. Benvenuto Cellini.* 100-11

Triumph of the allegorical nude figure, dominates public art from the Renaissance to the present, even during the Victorian era

- *Bust of Michelangelo. Daniele de Volterra.* 100-26
- *Pieta. Michelangelo.* 100-14

tour de force of young sculptor, imitating cloth, skin

Christ shrunken, Mary's clothing expansive to make pose more natural

- *Michaelangelo: David*

usually understood as allegory of Florentine pride, power

much more massive than Donatello's

Better picture on p. 452 of textbook

□ **Painting Button:**

- *Madonna and Child with Two Angels. Fra Filippo Lippi.* 98-3

Charming portrait, shading

note subtle halo

- *Botticelli. Birth of Venus.* 107-19

idealized beauty, her birth from the sea

- *Botticelli. Birth of Venus. (Detail).* 107-20

not presented as Medieval *Luxuria*, celebration of sensuality, beauty

- *Botticelli. Birth of Venus. (Detail)* 107-21

emphasis on drawing,

same face depicted in most of Botticelli's paintings

- *Botticelli: The Annunciation. 100-37*
- *Botticelli. Holophernes. 107-17*
- *Botticelli. Judith. 107-18*
- story of savage revenge, female power
- *Botticelli Primavera. 100-36*
- Obscure allegory, but clearly celebrating pagan spring
- *Leonardo da Vinci: Self-portrait. 98-26*
- The ideal Renaissance man, always seeking new ideas, techniques
- *Leonardo: Madonna of the Rocks. 98-21*
- John the Baptist with Mary & Christ, angel
- fantastic grotto in background
- sweet-faced Virgin
- *Giotto: The Last Supper. 100-34*
- note solidity of figures, simple presentation
- *Leonardo: Last Supper. 98-22*
- much more dramatized, individualized

- experimental technique led to disaster, evident even in his lifetime
- *Leonardo: Last Supper. (Detail) 98-23*
- nevertheless the painting was studied by artists from all over Europe who travelled to see it
- *Leonardo: Mona Lisa. 98-27*
- a favorite work of his, which he carried with him throughout his life
- originally wider
- one owner trimmed the edges off to fit a frame
- *Leonardo: Ginevra de' Benci. 100-27*
- moody, enigmatic
- delicate technique
- *Leonardo: Flying Machine. 98-24*
- Leonardo as engineer
- constantly envisioning war machinery
- gears
- bicycle, helicopter: but none realized
- *Leonardo: Anatomical drawing: fetus in utero. 98-25*
- constant student of anatomy at a time when the Church forbid it
- *Michelangelo: Sistine Chapel. 98-33*
- As great a painter as sculptor
- masterpiece the Sistine Chapel frescoes in the Vatican
- *Sistine Chapel: The Last Judgement. 100-19*
 - *Sistine Chapel: The Creation of Adam. 100-21*
 - *Sistine Chapel: The Creation of Eve. 100-22*
 - *Sistine Chapel. Temptation and Expulsion of Adam and Eve. 98-35*
 - *Sistine Chapel. Nude figure. 98-34*
- typical androgynous figure
- *Raphael: Madonna of the Goldfinch. 100-28*
- profound influence of Leonardo
- John the Baptist presenting Christ with a goldfinch
- a prolific, highly influential artist
- his reputation somewhat lower in this century than previously
- criticism of his sentimentality
- *Titian: The Venus of Urbino. 100-39*
- innovative reclining nude, much imitated
- much discussed as object of "male gaze"
- inspiration for Manet's *Olympia*
- *Giorgione and Titian: Sleeping Venus. 98-10*
- Giorgione Titan's student, carried on tradition
- Arcadian ideal, to become very popular in 17th & 18th centuries
- *Giorgione: Fete champetre. 98-30*
- fantasy of innocent erotic freedom

- *Gentileschi: Virgin & Child*
- *Mary Magdalene*

- *Caravaggio: The Martyrdom of St. Matthew. 31-3*
heavily influential sense of drama, using bold shading
forerunner of the Baroque

Lecture 41: The Southern Renaissance: Music

While students are coming in:

Tielman Susato: Pavane: La Bataille (The Battle) performed by Philip Pickett and the New London Consort on *Dansereye 1551*, L'Oiseau-Lyre 436 131-2, track 26 (6:29), CDM 1082.

- *Theater of Instruments (Sciagraphia of Michael Praetorius) 1620.* 30-2
- *Recorder Consort, Theater of Instruments.* 30-3
- *Young Girl Playing the Lute. Master of the Half-Length Figures.* 97-25
- *The Concert. Ercole de'Roberti.* 111-6
- *Garden of Delights, Cristoforo de' Predis or School.* 97-28
- *The Concert Within the Egg. Hieronymus Bosch.* 97-29
- *Garden of Delights. Lute, harp, hurdy-gurdy, bombard, fife and drum, cornett.* 97-27

Anonymous (English, 16th Century): Greensleeves □□ from Greensleeves (Dorian 90126) and A Dorian Portrait (Dorian 90004), track 5. Also available on MMS CDM625. Performed by Julianne Baird, soprano, and Ronn McFarlane, lute. 3:30

Alas my love, ye do me wrong
to cast me off discourteously:
And I have loved you so long,

Delighting in your companie.

Greensleeves was all my joy
Greensleeves was my delight:
Greensleeves was my heart of gold,
And who but my Ladie Greensleeves.

I have been readie at your hand,
to grant what ever you would crave
I have both waged life and land,
your love and good will for to have.

Refrain:

Greensleeves was all my joy, etc.
Thou couldst desire no earthly thing,
But still thou hadst it readily,
Thy musicke still to play and sing,
And yet thou wuldst not love me.

Refrain:

Greensleeves was all my joy, etc.

Greensleeves now farewell adieu
God I pray to prosper thee,
For I am still thy lover true
Come once again and love me.

Refrain:

Greensleeves was all my joy, etc.

Text traditional, public domain **Anonymous** (Spanish, 16th Century): Three Villancicos
A Renaissance Christmas Celebration with the Waverly Consort IMS CDM 490 (CBS MK 34554), #1 &
2

Dadme Albricias 1:38

Dadme albricas, hijos d'Eva,

Children of Eve, let us rejoice,

| | |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>—Di de qué dártelas han.</i> | at what has happened, |
| <i>Qu'es nascido el nuevo Adam.</i> | for the new Adam is born, |
| <i>—¡Oh, hí de Dios, ye qué nueva!</i> | Oh, Child of God, what news is this? |
| <i>Dádmelas y haved plazer,</i> | Let us take pleasure, |
| <i>pues esta noche es nascido</i> | for this night is born |
| <i>el Mexías prometido,</i> | the promised Messiah, |
| <i>Dios y hombre, de mujer</i> | God and man, of a woman, |
| <i>ye su nacer nos releva</i> | and his birth relieves us |
| <i>del peccado y de su afán.</i> | of our sins and suffering, |
| <i>Qu'esa nascido el nuevo Adam.</i> | for the new Adam is born. |
| <i>—¡Oh, hí de Dios, ye qué nueva!</i> | Oh, Child of God, what news is this? |

Translation by Paul Brians

Ríu, Ríu, Chúu

| | |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| <i>Ríu, Ríu, Chúu, la guarda ribera</i> | Ríu, Ríu, Chúu, the Lord kept the wolf |
| <i>Dios guardó el lobo de nuestra cordera.</i> | from our little lamb. |

| | |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <i>El lobo rabioso la quiso morder,</i> | The ravenous wolf tried to bite her, |
| <i>mas Dios poderoso la supo defender;</i> | But God Almighty knew how to defend her |
| <i>Quísola hazer que no pudiesse pecar,</i> | And made her so she could not sin; |
| <i>ni aun original esta Virgen no tuviera.</i> | not even original sin touched this virgin. |

Ríu, Ríu, Chíu, la guarda ribera

Dios guardó el lobo de nuestra cordera.

Este qu'es nacido es el gran monarca,

Cristo patriarca de carne vestido;

hanso redimido con se hazer chiquito,

aunqu'era infinito, finito se hiziera,

Ríu, Ríu, Chíu, la guarda ribera

Dios guardó el lobo de nuestra cordera.

Yo vi mil garçones que andavan cantando

por aquí bolando, haziendo mil sonos,

diziendo a gascones Gloria sea en el cielo

y paz en el suelo, pues Jesús nasciera.

Ríu, Ríu, Chíu, la guarda ribera

Ríu, Ríu, Chíu, the Lord kept the wolf

from our little lamb.

He who is born is the great king,

Christ the Father clothed in flesh;

has redeemed us by making himself a child,

although he was infinite, he made himself finite.

Ríu, Ríu, Chíu, the Lord kept the wolf

from our little lamb.

I saw a thousand boys singing

making many sounds

saying to the shepherds, Glory be in the heavens

and peace on earth, since Jesus is born.

Ríu, Ríu, Chíu, the Lord kept the wolf

Dios guardó el lobo de nuestra cordera.

from our little lamb.

Este viene a dar a los muertos vida

He came to give the dead life

y viene a reparar de todos la caída;

and to redeem all the fallen;

es la luz del día aqeste moçuelo;

This child is the daylight;

este es el cordero que San Juan dixiera.

This is the lamb of which Saint John spoke.

Ríu, Ríu, Chíu, la guarda ribera

Ríu, Ríu, Chíu, the Lord kept the wolf

Dios guardó el lobo de nuestra cordera.

from our little lamb.

Translation by Paul Brians

E la don don

□□

E la don don, Verges Maria, e la don don,

Ding, dong, Virgin Mary, ding dong.

peu cap desanque que nos dansaron.

Let us dance.

O garçons, aquesta nit

O, people this night

una verges na parit

to a virgin there was born

un villo qu'es tro polit

the finest boy that ever was

que non aut au en le mon.

on Earth.

E la don don, Verges Maria, e la don don,

Ding, dong, Virgin Mary, ding dong.

peu cap desanque que nos dansaron.

Let us dance.

A eo dian los argeus

To them spoke the angels

que cantaven altas veus

who sang Glory to God

la grolla n-ecelsis Deus

in the Highest, they would find him

qu'en Belem lo trobaron.

in Bethlehem.

E la don don, Verges Maria, e la don don,

Ding, dong, Virgin Mary, ding dong.

peu cap desanque que nos dansaron.

Let us dance.

I be cantare sus dich

I will sing for Jesus

per Jesus mon bon amich

my good friend,

que nos sauvara la nit

who will save us in the night

de tot mal quan hom se dorm

from all harm when we are sleeping.

E la don don, Verges Maria, e la don don,

Ding, dong, Virgin Mary, ding dong.

peu cap desanque que nos dansaron.

Let us dance.

Translation by Paul Brians

Heinrich Isaac (Flemish, c.1450-1517)

Quis Dabit Capiti Meo Aquam (Lament on the Death of Lorenzo di Medici)

(text by Angelo Poliziano) 5:38
 from *An Evening at the Medicis* (MCA MCAD 5953): #14

| | |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Quis dabit capiti meo</i> | O That my head were |
| <i>aquam? Quis oculis meis</i> | waters, and my eyes |
| <i>fontem lachrimarum dabit,</i> | a fount of tears, |
| <i>ut nocte fleam?</i> | that I might weep by day |
| <i>ut nocte fleam?</i> | and weep by night! |
| | |
| <i>Sic turtur viduus solet,</i> | So mourns the widowed turtledove, |
| <i>sic cygnus moriens solet,</i> | so mourns the dying swan, |
| <i>sic luscinia conqueri.</i> | so mourns the nightingale. |
| | |
| <i>Heu miser, miser!</i> | Ah, woe is me! |
| | |
| <i>O dolor, dolor!</i> | O grief, o grief! |
| | |
| <i>Laurus impetu fulminis</i> | Lightning has struck |
| <i>illa illa iacet subito,</i> | our laurel tree, |
| <i>Laurus omnium celebris</i> | our laurel so dear |
| <i>Musarum choris, nympharum choris.</i> | to all the muses and the dances of the nymphs. |
| | |
| (Bass: <i>Et requiescamus in pace.</i>) | (Bass: And rest in peace.) |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>Sub cuius patula coma</i> | Beneath whose spreading boughs |
| <i>et Phœbi lyra blandius</i> | Phœbus himself more sweetly |
| <i>insonat et vox dulcius;</i> | played and sang. |
| <i>nunc murta omnia,</i> | Now all is mute |
| <i>nunc surda omnia.</i> | and there is none to hear. |

Trans. adapted from John Aldington Symonds, from Decca LP *XV Century Netherland Masters* DL 79413

Marchetto Cara (Italian, 1465-1525)

Hor Vendut'ho la Speranza (Barzelletta) 2:57

from *Renaissance Music from the Courts of Mantua and Ferrara* IMS CDM 484 (Chandos CHAN 8333): #18

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Hor vendut'ho la speranza</i> | I have just sold hope |
| <i>Che si cara la comprai</i> | For which I paid so dearly, |
| <i>E se ben no ho perso assai</i> | And if thereby I lost badly |
| <i>Patientia che gli è usanza.</i> | Well—too bad, that's the way it goes. |
| | |
| <i>Ogni merce vol ventura,</i> | Every market is risky |
| <i>Io fu' in questa venturato</i> | And in this venture I was unlucky; |
| <i>Forsi mo porrò più cura</i> | I shall learn to be more prudent |
| <i>In ogni altro mio mercato.</i> | In all my other dealings. |
| | |
| <i>Ogni debito ho pagato</i> | I have paid off all my debts |

E ancor credito m'avanza.

And I have credit to spare.

Hor vendut'ho la speranza...

I have just sold hope...

Se col credito che ho anchora

If with that credit I still have

Più mi acade far contratto

I should make another contract,

Da speranza sempre in fora

I shall always exclude hope

D'ogni cosa ver a patto:

From every new agreement;

Stato è'l mal mio per un tratto

For a while it was my bad luck

Più appetito che ignoranza.

To have more ambition than sense.

Hor vendut'ho la speranza...

I have just sold hope...

O insensati ciechi amanti

O silly blind lovers,

Voi che sempre stati sete

You who are such

Di speranza gran mercanti

Great merchants of hope,

Al consiglio mio attendete

Now listen to my counsel:

In speranza non spendete

Do not trade in hope

Ché di iganno è propria stanza.

For its value is always false.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>Hor vendut'ho la speranza...</i> | I have just sold hope... |
| <i>Questi falsi desleali</i> | Those false deceitful smiles, |
| <i>Risi lachryme parole</i> | Honeyed words and tender glances |
| <i>Dolci sguardi son sensali</i> | Are negotiators |
| <i>De chi speme vender suole.</i> | For those who wish to sell. |
| <i>Hor ne compri mo chi vole</i> | Now you can buy some if you wish. |
| <i>Ch'io per me compro costanza.</i> | I, for my part, shall buy constancy. |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Hor vendut'ho la speranza...</i> | I have just sold hope. |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|

Trans. Peggy Forsyth, for Chandos CHAN 8333 (1984)

Michael Praetorius (German, 1571-1621) □ □ *Philov—Volte—Philov*, from *Terpischore* 2:17
 from *A Renaissance Christmas Celebration with the Waverly Consort* IMS CDM 490 (CBS MK 34554),
 #5

Ein Kind geboren zu Bethlehem 2:52
 from *A Renaissance Christmas Celebration with the Waverly Consort* IMS CDM 490 (CBS MK 34554),
 #7

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Ein Kind geboren zu Bethlehem,</i> | A child is born in Bethlehem, |
| <i>des freuet sich Jerusalem, Alleluja.</i> | Jerusalem rejoices, Alleluia! |
| <i>Hier liegt es in dem Krippelein,</i> | He here in his cradle, |
| <i>ohn Ende is die Herrschaft sein, Alleluja.</i> | His Kingdom is without end, Alleluia! |
| <i>Das Öchslein und das Eselein,</i> | The ox and the ass |

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| <i>erkannten Gott den Herren sein, Alleluja.</i> | The Lord their God, Alleluia! |
| <i>Die König aus Saba kamen dar,</i> | The Kings came from Saba, bringing |
| <i>Gold, Weihrauch, Myrrhen</i> | Gold, frankincense, and myrrh, |
| <i>brachtens dar, Alleluja.</i> | they brought, Alleluia! |
| <i>Sein Mutter is die reine Magd,</i> | His mother is a pure maiden, |
| <i>die ohn ein Mann geborn hat, Alleluja.</i> | who has given birth without a man, Alleluia! |
| <i>Für solche gnadenreiche Zeit,</i> | For such a blessed time |
| <i>Sei Gott gelobt in Ewigkeit, Alleluja.</i> | may God be forever praised, Alleluia! |

□□

Trans. Mordecai S. Rubin, in notes for CBS MK 34554

Giovanni Gabrieli (Italian, c. 1554/57-1612)

Hodie Christus Natus Est

4:22

from The Glory of Venice—Gabrieli in San Marco CBS MK 42645: #3

| | |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>Hodie Christus natus est,</i> | Today Christ is born, |
| <i>Hodie salvator apparuit,</i> | today the Savior has appeared, |
| <i>Hodie in terra canunt angeli</i> | today on earth the angels sing, |
| <i>Lætantur arcangeli,</i> | the archangels rejoice, |
| <i>Hodie exultant iustii</i> | today the righteous exult, |
| <i>dicentes: Gloria in excelsis Deo,</i> | saying, Glory to God in the Highest, |
| <i>et in terra pax hominibus</i> | and on earth peace |
| <i>bonæ voluntatis.</i> | to those of good will. |
| <i>Alleluia.</i> | Alleluia. |

Translation by Paul Brians

Lecture 42: Early Amerindian Civilizations

(Duiker 459-485, Brians optional 282-285, required: 286-291)

Questions from Duiker: Make a list of the various foods cultivated by Native Americans as you encounter them in various places in this chapter. Memorize at least five of the important crops they grew. Where did the first people in the Americas come from? By what time had the penetrated almost to the tip of South America? What culture produced the first signs of civilization in Central America? For how long did Teotihuacan flourish? What kind of government did the Aztecs have? What impressed Cortes about the city of Yztapalapa? What kinds of goods did Bernal Díaz describe as being sold in the great market at Tenochtitlan? How did Aztec beliefs about Qutzalcoatl affect their reception of Cortes? How did the Aztecs try to postpone the end of the world? Give some details from Diego Duran's description of the ritual. What was the penalty for losing in a Mayan ball game? In what significant way was the Mayan civilization more sophisticated than the Aztecs? In what ways is the creation of the Popol Vuh similar to the Hebrew story of creation in Genesis, as printed in Reading About the World? What kinds of construction projects did the Inca undertake? What is a quipu? What Spanish importation revived hunting among the Apache and the Navajo?

Question about The Popol Vuh: What similarities can you find between this and the Genesis creation story from the Hebrew Bible?

Questions about "Aztec Birth Rituals for Boys and Girls:" What evidence of Aztec warlikeness can you find in the midwife's speeches? Does the midwife's "greeting" to a female baby suggest to you that women were inferior to men in Aztec culture? Explain your answer.

Questions about Aztec Poetry: According to the second Aztec poem, what remains behind when we have died? What attitude toward the future is expressed in the last poem?

Questions about Christopher Columbus' Letter to the King: What does Columbus see as the biggest differences between these people of the New World and those of Europe? What does Columbus emphasize as the primary virtues of these new people? What does Columbus hope becomes of them? How did these people perceive Columbus and his crew?

Lecture outline

Early immigration across land bridge to
western hemisphere

Anasazi cliff-dwellers

Maya

- Raised bed agriculture
- Ceremonial cities, pyramids
- Religion: human sacrifice & the
ball game
- Agriculture
 - Corn
 - Chili peppers
 - Tomatoes
 - Beans, Squash
- Calendar, Astronomy, Codices

Inca

- Quechuas their descendents
- Capitol: Cuzco
- The Quipu: counting method
- Music

Aztecs

- Cortes in Mexico
- Relations with other peoples
- Poetic themes

Age of Exploration

- Coming together of separated civilizations
- European concepts of world
geography
- Columbus' voyages

- **Ancient America button**
- **North America button**

- *ice age links eastern & western hemispheres* PJM-489.PJM-490
- *Immigration from Eastern Hemisphere* PJM-235
- *Indians reached tip of Americas by 10,800 BP* PJM-496.PJM-498
- *Old Bering Sea culture, Shang China design and ivory* PJM-255

Amerindians began cultivating crops about the same time as Old World farmers, but maize took centuries to develop, agriculture didn't become important till around 2500 BCE

Absence of cow, pig, sheep, goat

- *Mesa Verde Palace, Anasazi, 700-1400 AD* 119-14
 - *Pueblo Bonito prepare for a festival [painting] 12th c.* 119-15
- classic Amerindian cultures emerge c. 300 CE, last 600 years

□ **Maya menu**

- *Maya mask* PJM-401

Maya (Guatemala) (1200 BCE-1521)

- *Raised bed agriculture* 56-27
 - *Woman weaving cloth, terra cotta* 56-29
 - *Map of principal archeological sites* PJM-369
- including Teotihuacan, Chichén Itza, and Palenque

□ *Timeline Mesoamerica* Time

starting 3,000 years BP,

showing various mesoamerican civilizations;
note relative brevity of Aztecs

- *map showing Olmec, Maya Empires* PJM-404
- *Traits of Mesoamerican Culture* PJM-256

- Hieroglyphic Writing
- Extensive knowledge of astronomy
- Calendar
 - 260-day sacred cycle
 - 365-day solar calendar
- Bark paper or deer-skin books (codices)
- Ball courts and rubber balls
- Wars to secure humans for sacrifice
- Penance by drawing blood
- Pantheon of extraordinary complexity

- *Ancient Mayan ruins of Tikal* 51-10

3 periods: pre-classic, classic, post-classic

language: Quché

no political centers, only religious ones

- *Mayan pyramid* PJM-260

- *pyramid of the jaguar, Tikal* H-14
- great temples

- *Castle at Chichen Itza, Yucatan* H-31

- *Construction of a Maya temple, El Mirador, 150 BC-AD* 56 56-23

- *Quetzalcoatl, Chichen Itza pyramid* PJM-259

- *El Mirador, artist's rendition* 56-24

theocracy: priestly domination

- *Tlaloc & Huitzilopotchli: PJM-362.PJM-372*

Tlaloc: Water & Life, Huitzilopotchli: War and Death

Tlaloc: brazier for burning hearts

worship of rain god Tlaloc

Earthquake god impeded the growing of corn

- *Maya mural from Bonampak, crocodile & crab deities* 117-79
- *Ball Courts and Rubber Balls stone ring* PJM-418.title

Losers sometimes sacrificed

- *Ball court Chichen Itza* PJM-437

Sometimes played more recreationally, but always a ritual

□ *Ball game from codex 56-35.title*

Ritual Awareness of Death and Afterlife; Possibility of Death Through Sacrifice

□ *Jaina warrior seated, terracotta 56-36*

□ *Tortured sacrificial victims, terracotta 56-34*

□ *Chief atop platform after raid, Bonampak 117-82*

back at Bonampak after the raid, the chief stands atop the steps of a ceremonial platform and passes sentence on his captives; three prisoners at the lower left are bleeding from their fingers in what may have been a ritual wounding preliminary to their sacrifice; directly beneath the chief's spear the figure of a victim sprawls with tragic grace across the steps, while other prisoners at right fearfully await their sentences--which may be symbolized by the disembodied head on the lower step, resting on a bed of ceremonial leaves.

economy:

□ *several varieties of corn PJM-388*

based on corn

irrigation

only 76 days of labor needed to produce a crop,

lots of leisure time for religion

also grew beans,

□ *several varieties of peppers Smithsonian-43.44²⁶¹*

chili peppers,

tomatos,

squash

alternated growing corn with fallow period to preserve minerals in soil

□ *busy coastal trade carried out by Mayans 120-69*

illustration from codex shows

□ *Maya numerals PJM-510*

□ *Mayan Calendar showing system of wheels PJM-263.title*

accurate calendar

□ *Mayan Calendar PJM-264*

□ *Astronomical building Chichen Itza PJM-449.title*

very detailed astronomy, could predict some eclipses

□ *model as it originally looked PJM-258*

developed zero, place values

embroidery

□ *Some Mayan words PJM-284.PJM-2*

writing

sky, sun, moon, solar eclipse, Venus; words for directions, colors

□ *Stucco glyphs from Palenque 56-8*

sacred texts, including creation story: *Popul Vuh*

□ *codices title slide PJM-288.title*

□ *numbers PJM-509*

from a codex, eight deer indicated by picture of a deer with eight circles underneath

□ **Incas Menu**

Inca (Peru) (1438-1525)

□ *Aymara Indians performing local religious rites—Moho 51-15*

□ *Local Quechua houses near Huandoy 51-30*

□ *Ancient ruins of Pisac, Inca stonework 51-26*

Capital: Cuzco, built in the shape of a jaguar to honor the sun god

□ *Northeast wall of Cuzco palace of Inca Rocca 56-10*

highly centralized civilization

□ *Ruins of Macchu Picchu 56-22*

Inca City c. 1500

Language: Quechua

costume in various towns regulated

taxes on land paid in labor

²⁶¹(from Xian Province, China, but originated in New World

collective economy

lack of large animals led to cooperative labor

land divided: 1/3 to priests & gods, 1/3 to government (which warehoused supplies for the future), 1/3 distributed according to need to all people

the old, disabled fed free

□ *women tending potato fields PJM-389*

main agricultural product: potatoes, fifty different types native
freezing & drying potatoes

Crafts, skills:

weaving (woven bridges)

good public roads

relay system of messengers (chasqui)

□ *Quipu, Peru, ca. 1500 H-41*

used knotting strings (quipu) for accounting

□ *Little Pyramid of Santa Cecilia Acatitlan near Tenayuca 56-15*

□ *Masked figure pendant 8-13*

□ *Beakers of Gold, Peru, 9th-11th c. 8-18*

art imitated ancient Nazca style

□ *Ceremonial knife, gold and turquoise, Peru, 9th-11th c. 8-17*

religion: sun-worship

Music:

□ *from "Spain in the New World," Hesperus CACD 7552, track 10*

Inca flute tune from Apurimac

Lecture 42: Aztecs and the Age of Exploration

Greaves: 266-272, 480-488, 495-496

From packet: "Aztec Poetry"

Questions about the text: *What were some of the features of Tenochtitlán? How much larger than contemporary London was Tenochtitlán? How did the Aztecs' practice of large-scale human sacrifice them disadvantage them when they confronted the Spaniards? Why were the Aztecs unsure of the identity of Hernando Cortés in 1519?*

Questions about Aztec Poetry: *According to the first Aztec poem, what remains behind when we have died? What attitude toward the future is expressed in the last poem?*

Lecture topics:

Geography

Aztec

Cortes in Mexico

Relations with other peoples

Poetic themes

Age of Exploration

Coming together of separated civilizations

European concepts of world geography

Columbus' voyages

- Colossal stone head from Olmec culture, La Venta 1200 BC 119-16
- Teotihuacan. Pyramid of the Sun, city of 100,000 80-13
- close-up, Pyramid of the Sun, Teotihuacan, Mexico 200 BC-650 AD H-17
- Four stelæ of warriors at Tula, Mexico, Toltec c. 11th cent H-28
- Temple of Quetzalcoatl [detail] H-18
- Toltec ancestor Tezcatlipoca "curing" Quetzalcoatl, return in 1519 H-27
- Toltec ancestor Tezcatlipoca "curing" Quetzalcoatl, return in 1519 H-27
- Figures from a Mixtec codex, most extensive writing system, ca. 1100 H-30
- Mixtec gold deity pendant, Lord of Death, Oaxaca 15th-16th c 117-78

□ Aztec Menu

Aztec (Mexico) (1325-1521)

Migrated from Arizona/New Mexico region

□ map of Aztec empire PJM-645

□ Great towers and temples, Tenochtitlán PJM-347

capital at Tenochtitlán (now Mexico City)

□ Model of temple complex PJM-300

built on an island in a lake

□ twin temples of Tenochtitlán PJM-508

□ comparison of Pyramid of the Sun with Cheops' PJM-266

250,000 people at its height

largest city in the world at the time

□ Punishment of official, Emperor Moctezuma's tribute roll H-36

organized by military clans, based on war

□ God of death, honored by worshippers 117-84

ar

□ God of death, honored by worshippers 117-84

offering blood as sacrifice, for penance

like European flagellants

show piety by enduring pain

wars conducted to capture victims for sacrifice

especially common in times of famine

□ Aztec Sacrifice H-34.title

Without the gods' favors humanity would fail,

Without Blood ritual the deities would perish

□ ritual knives PJM-268.PJM-294

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□ *ritual knives PJM-268.PJM-294*

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□ *ritual knives PJM-268.PJM-294*

□ *cutting heart out of victim PJM-273*

□ *heart being ripped out PJM-272*

□ *Clay sculpture of priest wearing flayed skin to appease Xipe Totec 117-76*

enormous numbers killed

extensive trade network

□ Aztec toys PJM-407

otec 117-76

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tec 117-76

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knew of wheel, but didn't use it for transportation because no large draft animals

□ *Marriage rituals 117-83*

Principal gods:

□ *Coyolxauhqui: PJM-417.text*

Aztec moon goddess, myth of creation through dismemberment

opposes sun, Huitzilopochtli, who cuts her up to ensure that light will come to the world

compare Marduk & Tiamat

Huitzilopochtli also god of war, skirt of skulls

□ *Quetzalcoatl PJM-289.text*

creation through dismemberment

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- Huitzilopochtli also god of war, skirt of skulls
 Quetzalcoatl PJM-289.text
- ilopochtli, who cuts her up to ensure that light will come to the world
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 Quetzalcoatl PJM-289.text
- Quetzalcoatl: god of peace and arts
 Chinampas (floating gardens) of Aztecs, line drawing PJM-644
- ace and arts
 Chinampas (floating gardens) of Aztecs, line drawing PJM-644
- ce and arts
 Chinampas (floating gardens) of Aztecs, line drawing PJM-644
 Chinampas (floating gardens) of Aztecs, Mexico City 80-14
- Xochimilco
 corn, chili peppers, beans
 Nahuatl words: "chocolate" "tomato"
 Skull decorated with turquoise and onyx, Aztec 119-18
- Poetry contests: subject was always the brevity of life.

Aztec Poetry

Let us have friends here!
 It is the time to know our faces.
 Only with flowers
 can our song enrapture.
 We will have gone to His house,
 but our word
 shall live here on earth.
 We will go, leaving behind
 our grief, our song.
 For this will be known,
 the song shall remain real.
 We will have gone to His house,
 but our word
 Shall live here on earth.



I am come, oh my friends,
 with necklaces I entwine you,
 with feathers of the macaw I adorn you,
 a precious bird, I dress with feathers,
 I paint with gold,
 I embrace mankind.
 With trembling quetzal feathers,
 with circlets of song,

I give myself to the community.
 I will carry you with me to the palace
 where we all
 someday,
 all must betake ourselves,
 to the region of the dead.
 Our life has only been loaned to us!

Now, oh friends,
 listen to the words of a dream:
 each spring brings us life,
 the golden corn refreshes us,
 the pink corn makes us a necklace.
 At least this we know:
 The hearts of our friends are true!

From where the eagles are resting,
 from where the tigers are exalted,
 the Sun is invoked.

Like a shield that descends,
 so does the sun set.
 In Mexico night is falling,
 war rages on all sides.
 Oh Giver of Life!
 war comes near....

Proud of itself is the city of Mexico-Tenochtitlan.
 Here no one fears to die in war.
 This is our glory.
 This is Your Command,
 oh Giver of Life!
 Have this in mind, oh princes,
 do not forget it.
 Who could conquer Tenochtitlan?
 Who could shake the foundation of heaven?

With our arrows,
 with our shields,
 the city exists,
 Mexico-Tenochtitlan remains.

□ *Spain in the New World card*

Age of Exploration

To the Western Hemisphere:

- *Major States and Cultures, c.500 BCE 116-1*
- *Major States and Cultures, c. 200 BCE 116-2*
- *Major States and Cultures, c. 800 BCE 116-3*
- *Major States and Cultures, c. 1500 BCE 116-4*
- *The world known to Europeans c. 150 CE & in the Middle Ages 119-52²⁶²*

²⁶²The geography of the world was better known by the Romans at the close of antiquity, about 150 AD, than it was known by Europeans some 900 years later in the Middle Ages. Ancient scholars diligently inquired into the size and shape of the earth and drew maps from reports by the armies of Alexander the Great and Roman traders with the East. Scientific inquiry languished during the Middle Ages and though Norse explorers got to Greenland and beyond, knowledge of parts of Africa and the East was forgotten.

- *Map by Henricus Martellus: world before Columbus' voyages c. 1489* 120-81
 - *Toscanelli's map: estimated size of the world influenced Columbus* 119-63
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- *Columbus as an old man: a possible likeness* 120-65
- *Ferdinand & Isabella, patrons of Columbus* 120-79
- *Columbus' historic voyages 1492-1504* 119-55

Map indicating Columbus' historic voyages. There are four outbound but only three homebound: for failing to keep order in Hispaniola, he was sent home from one trip as a

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prisoner.

□ *Replica of Columbus' ship, first voyage* 120-64

ing to keep order in Hispaniola, he was sent home from one trip as a prisoner.

□ *Replica of Columbus' ship, first voyage* 120-64

□ *Ships compared* 75-21

□ *Nina, Pinta, & Santa Maria under sail* 119-42

The Spanish Navy's replicas under way on the open Atlantic Ocean.

□ *Columbus landing in the New World* p100

□ *Natives greeting Europeans* 121-23

□ *Natives forced to provide labor for Spanish* 119-44²⁶³

□ *Smallpox on Aztec codex* 119-46²⁶⁴

Die-off: within 200 years, between 40 and 90 percent.

□ *Cortes stepped ashore near present-day Veracruz, 1519* 56-25²⁶⁵

□ *Enraged by human sacrifices, Spanish soldiers hurl idols* 56-26

conquering Cempoala, the great Aztec capital,

Spanish soldiers hurl down idols at the main temple in Cempoala,

to the horror of a Totonac priest □

the city's leader □

stands in the grip of two conquistadores

□ *Battle for Tenonchtitlan* 119-59

□ *native archers encountering mounted warriors* 119-45

Talaxcalan codex

45

Conclusion

Major similarities and differences

property/trade

group/individual

concept of history, time, change

classicism vs. originality

didacticism vs. estheticism

secular vs. sacred

Major trends

Concept of progress, valid?

Who benefits from cultural advance? Who does not?

²⁶³With a fine sense of legal formality, the Spanish conquerors of the Americas established the terms under which they could legitimately subjugate those who rejected the supremacy of the Church and the authority of the Spanish Crown. The Indians first had to be given the opportunity to accept the new order of things; if they did not, Spain was absolved of the obligation to treat them as a free people. The key document of this policy was the requirement or *requerimiento*.

²⁶⁴Far more devastating than the arms of the Spanish conquerors, epidemic disease caused a drastic reduction in native populations, as well as a collapse of confidence in the organized indigenous religions of the mainland. In these illustrations, the little balloons emerging from the figures' mouths--called *volutes*--are intended to indicate speech.

²⁶⁵On a Friday of 1519, when Cortes stepped ashore on a beach near present-day Veracruz, he was soon greeted by ambassadors of the great Moctezuma II, Lord of the mighty Aztecs, who presented him with astonishing gifts: gold necklaces and ornaments, a turquoise mask, pieces of feather-work, brightly colored textiles, and disks of hammered gold and silver the size of cartwheels; this painting vividly recaptures the initial encounter

²⁶⁶(Totonacs were discontented subjects of the Aztecs);

²⁶⁷called *Fat Cacique* by the Spaniards

