Hoplite Warfare
1) Importance of Values (Courage, Honour, Arête = striving for excellence)
   - Found in Homer’s Iliad and Odyssey
2) Fighting as a group had an impact on ideas about citizenship and rights of citizens
3) Sustained frontal combat became model for Western Warfare (also for many games)

Western Warfare
Questions?
- Does skirmishing model still exist? Examples
- What consequences does frontal, win-lose type combat have for the 20-21st century?

Test two study Guide

ROME
- Republic from 509BC-44BC
- Empire 44BC-476
- Civil War: Different factions/fight for power (street wars, politics) — Republic starts to fall
  - Just before 44BC there is an association of 3 men = 1st Triumvirate (association of powerful men)
    - Generals —> Caesar (man of people), Pompeii (represents upper class) & Crassus
- Caesar crosses Rubicon river. Wins against Pompeii (Caesar is now dictator for life)
- Someone stabs Caesar on the Senate floor.
- 2nd Triumvirate —> Octavian (takes West), Marc Anthony (rules East/Cleopatra) & Marcus Lepidus
- Cleopatra & Marc Anthony kill themselves (Snake bite & Stabbing), Octavian remains and is now named Augustus (Emperor)
- Empire lasts 5 centuries:
  1. 1st Century: Augustus “Golden Age”
     - Leads the legions, expansions, buildings and art.
  2. 2nd Century: Pax Romana (peace)
     - High point of territory & population, life was better in 117AD than 1400,
    Hadrian/Wall
  3. 3rd Century: Terrible 3rd Century (200-300)
     - Collapse, famine = diseases
  4. 4th Century: Late Empire Period
     - Decline, leadership not focused on military affairs, taxation, population decline, bankruptcy
  5. 5th Century: Fall of Rome
     - Barbarian invasions (Huns 375), takes 75-80 years to fall, 476 Vandals attack Rome

1st Century - Rise and Spread of Christianity
- Jesus is born in Judea (Roman Province) —> majority of the population is Jewish
- Laws of motion:
  1) Inertia: Object at rest or in motion will remain that way unless initiated by mother object
  2) Rate of Change of Motion: Rate of change of motion of an object is proportionate to force
  3) Action - Reaction
- Law of gravity
- By publishing Principia he managed to explain and prove the functionality of the universe
- This is important because their are implications of Newtons work
- Implication of Newtons work:
  1) Demonstrate that one law could explain all motion in the universe (this would lead scientists on search for other fundamental laws that explain nature → Relativity, Photosynthesis, evolution, thermodynamics, aerodynamics)
  2) His work showed the universe to be essentially a huge mechanical system
  3) His cosmology became the model of the universe until 1805 (Einstein)
  4) Newton and co. showed that nature/universe/reality could be understood using human intellect

FRANCIS BACON
- Formalized method by which we could find truth → Scientific Method

RENÉ DESCARTES
- Cogito Ergo Sum → I think therefore I am
*Scientific Revolution has uncertainty but gives certainty

ABSOLUTISM AND LIMITED MONARCHY
- By mid 1600s, government of European powers went in two possible directions (Absolute Monarchy OR Limited Monarchy)
- Absolute Monarchy: all power rests in the hands of King/Queen
  - Control of army, trade, taxation. land. justice&punishment, laws, diplomacy, religion, culture, arts.
  - Russia, Astia, Mostly France (Ex; Louis 14: Roi Soleil)
  - “Sun King” symbol was chosen because without him there is no life
  - Le Roi c’est moi, l’état c’est moi → I am the state
  - Rule by Divine Right → I rule because God wants me to rule
  - King Place on throne by God and answerable to God alone
  - Opposition to the King goes against God.
IMPORTANT IDEAS OF THE 19th CENTURY THAT IMPACT THE 20TH CENTURY?
- Six key ideas/events central to the legacy of the 19th century

EUGENE DELACROIX: LIBERTY LEADING THE PEOPLE (1830)
- Liberty Equality & Brotherhood (Le Tricolore)
  - Liberalism, Socialism, Nationalism

LIBERALISM
- The belief in the importance of individual freedom
  - Ex: Second amendment rights, abortion, gay marriage

SOCIALISM
- Equal access to resources for all individuals with a method of compensation based on the amount of labour expended
- Emerged as a reaction to the exploitation of workers that came out of the industrial revolution
  - Ex: Universal health care, e.g., Hydro Quebec

NATIONALISM
- Identification of an ethnic identity with a state and is entered on the belief that one’s nation is of primary importance
  - Ex: Hitler, Olympics, conflicts between competing nations

IMPERIALISM
- The creation and maintenance of an unequal economic, cultural and territorial relationship, usually between states and often in the form of an empire based on domination and subordination
- In 1800s Western European countries expanded their control of foreign colonies overseas.
- Importance: The legacy of imperialism includes
  - Western cultural & political influence in Asia & Africa
  - Widespread competition between nations for control of resources
  - Abuse and exploitation of colonial population
  - The Cold War
  - Decolonization

DARWINISM