India) instead of the Roman Numerals, gave the systems of checks and double-entry bookkeeping, lots of business techniques, (at the height of the Islamic empire you could cash a check in Spain and have it clear in Mecca), lots of Medical advancements, dentistry was highly advanced, invented toothpaste and the toothbrush, they conquered the Byzantine Empire and kept and learned from the libraries instead of burning them, lots of work in physics, basically, a SHITTON of work in science, we had A LOT to learn from them and we took too long doing it.

**Middle Ages**, (c. 500CE-c. 1500CE), basically from the fall of Rome (476CE) to the Discovery of the New World (1492CE), was a very brutal time, gave us Modern Christianity, Pope Gregory the Great in 590CE sat down and decided what Christians believed, gave us the Institution of University. Early Modern European Civilization (c. 1500-1700CE), the Renaissance happened at this time. Transported European culture all over the world, from the Far East to the Indian Sub-Continent, to the New World, various Musicians and Art, the re-discovery of the fact that the World revolved around the Sun (many Christians didn’t believe that), the Church went around fucking people over who did that.

- All of these Civilizations contributed to Modern Western Civilization, which is our civilization.

- First Historian we have in Western Civilization, Herodotus, died in 420 BCE. Known as the Father of History. Asked people about their past and wrote it down. Asked about the Great Pyramids of Egypt, was told 100,000 men built it, 100,000 men weren’t even in Egypt at the time. Not to be trusted.
Monarchy gave way to the Oligarchy (Rule by select few, instead of just one man), which were generally overthrown by Tyrants. Tyrants in ancient Greece were less evil than considered today. They had the Public support and would overthrow the Oligarchy. Apella (Mass meeting of all the Free Men in the city). The Tyrant had to pay attention to the Apella. The Athenian Ecclesia was their version of the Apella. The meeting was at the Igora. Democracy was “born” in Athens. The Military was never in the hands of just one man. The Athenians would have a practice of Ostricism, if someone was becoming too powerful, there was a Jury of 7-8000 people, and if you were voted against you were kinda kicked out.

- Ancient Rome: Remus and Romulus. Last king of Rome was named Tarquin the Proud. The Romans hated him and decided that without kings, you don’t have Tyrants (tyrants sucked at this point) and so they figured that they should have a Republic. The president of the Republic was known as the Consul, there were two to three Consuls at a time. They would be rotated in and out, a sort of term limits. They also developed a Bi-Cameral Legislature, with the parts being the Senate and the Comitia (Assembly). The Senate had all the power, the Comitia was the representative of the people, so it had little to no power. It wasn’t until after a particularly nasty war that the People argued that the Comitia should have power, the Senate refused until the people went on strike and Rome came grinding to a halt. The Senate then passed the Lex Hortensia, which made the Assembly equal to the Senate. The Roman Republic lasted until approx. 44 BCE. At this time, Julius Caesar was to be elected Consul for life, until he was killed by some of his friends who wanted to retain the Republic. A civil war followed, where the murderers fought