

Aspects Of Western Civilization 7th Edition

Human history The foundations of many cultural aspects in India were laid in the Vedic period Human history or world history is the record of humankind from prehistory to the present. Modern humans evolved in Africa around 300,000 years ago and initially lived as hunter-gatherers. They migrated out of Africa during the Last Ice Age and had spread across Earth's continental land except Antarctica by the end of the Ice Age 12,000 years ago. The growing complexity of human societies necessitated systems of accounting and writing. Soon afterward, the Neolithic Revolution in West Asia brought the first systematic husbandry of plants and animals, and saw many humans transition from a nomadic life to a sedentary existence as farmers in permanent settlements. that affected many Mediterranean civilizations between 1300 and 1000 BCE f18630fa6c

Mayan languages form part of the Mesoamerican language area,... f18630fa6c

Western culture The term "Western" encompasses the social norms, ethical values, traditional customs, belief systems, political systems, artifacts and technologies primarily rooted in European and Mediterranean histories. It generally refers to the classical era cultures of Ancient Greece, Ancient Rome, and their Christian successors that expanded across the Mediterranean basin and Europe, and later circulated around the world predominantly through colonization and globalization. Western culture, also known as Western civilization, European civilization, Occidental culture, Western society, or simply the West, is the internally Western culture, also known as Western civilization, European civilization, Occidental culture, Western society, or simply the West, is the internally diverse culture of the Western world. A broad concept, "Western culture" does not relate to a region with fixed members or geographical confines f18630fa6c

Scholars and intellectuals agree Eastern Christians... f18630fa6c

Hallstatt culture Some Aspects". 2000 - The Hallstatt culture was the predominant Western and Central European archaeological culture of the Late Bronze Age (Hallstatt A, Hallstatt B) from the 12th to 8th centuries BC and Early Iron Age Europe (Hallstatt C, Hallstatt D) from the 8th to 6th centuries BC, developing out of the Urnfield culture of the 12th century BC (Late Bronze Age) and followed in much of its area by the La Tène culture. It is commonly associated with Proto-Celtic speaking populations. Ausonius Éditions. Études. Sacred Places and Epichoric Gods in the Southern Alpine Area Some Aspects (Marjeta Šašel-Kos, 2000) f18630fa6c

Mayan languages southern Maya area and the highlands, a Western Ch'olan variety diffused from the Usumacinta region from the mid-7th century on, and a Yucatecan variety found The Mayan languages form a language family spoken in Mesoamerica, both in the south of Mexico and northern Central America. In 1996, Guatemala formally recognized 21 Mayan languages by name, and Mexico recognizes eight within its territory. Mayan languages are spoken by at least six million Maya people, primarily in Guatemala, Mexico, Belize, and Honduras f18630fa6c

Etruscan civilization After adjacent lands had been conquered, its territory covered, at its greatest extent, roughly what is now Tuscany, western Umbria and northern Lazio, as well as what are now the Po Valley, Emilia-Romagna, south-eastern Lombardy, southern Veneto and western Campania. The Etruscan civilization (/ɪˈtrʌskən/ ih-TRUS-kən) was an ancient civilization created by the Etruscans, a people who inhabited Etruria in ancient Italy The Etruscan civilization (ih-TRUS-kən) was an ancient civilization created by the Etruscans, a people who inhabited Etruria in ancient Italy, with a common language and culture, and formed a federation of city-states f18630fa6c

After being harvested, dry grains are more durable than other staple foods, such as starchy fruits (plantains, breadfruit, etc.) and tubers (sweet potatoes, cassava, and more). This durability has made grains well suited to industrial agriculture, since they can be mechanically harvested, transported by rail or ship, stored for long periods in silos, and milled for flour or pressed for oil. Thus, the grain market is a major global agricultural market that includes crops such as maize, rice, soybeans, wheat and other grains. f18630fa6c The Mayan language family is one of the best-documented and most studied in the Americas. Modern Mayan languages descend from the Proto-Mayan language. It has been partially reconstructed using the comparative method. The proto-Mayan language diversified into at least six different branches: the Huastecan, Quichean, Yucatecan, Qanjobalan, Mamean and Ch'olan-Tzeltalan branches. f18630fa6c Christians introduced the Muslims to Greek learning. Eastern Christian scientists and scholars of the medieval Islamic world (particularly Nestorian Christians) contributed to the Arab Islamic civilization during the Umayyad and the Abbasid periods by translating works of Greek philosophers to Syriac and afterwards to Arabic. They also excelled in philosophy, science, theology and medicine. f18630fa6c

Oriental studies Consequently, there was much interest in the origin of those faiths and of Western culture in general Oriental studies is the academic field that studies Near Eastern and Far Eastern societies and cultures, languages, peoples, history and archaeology. The study of East Asia in general, especially in the United States, is often called East Asian studies. Traditional Oriental studies in Europe is today generally focused on the discipline of Islamic studies; the study of China, especially traditional China, is often called Sinology. and because of the rise of Islam in the 7th century. In recent years, the subject has often been turned into the newer terms of Middle Eastern studies and Asian studies f18630fa6c

The Latin rites were for many centuries no less numerous than the modern Eastern Catholic liturgical rites. The number of Latin rites and uses is now much reduced. In the aftermath of the Council of Trent, in 1568 and 1570 Pope Pius V suppressed the breviaries and missals that could not be shown to have an antiquity of at least two centuries in favor of the... f18630fa6c These developments paved the way for the emergence of early civilizations in Mesopotamia, Egypt, the Indus Valley, and China, marking... f18630fa6c

Latin liturgical rites The most used rite is the Roman Rite. Latin liturgical rites, or Western liturgical rites, is a large family of liturgical rites and uses of public worship employed by the Latin Church, the Latin liturgical rites, or Western liturgical rites, is a large family of liturgical rites and uses of public worship employed by the Latin Church, the largest particular church sui iuris of the Catholic Church, that originated in Europe where the Latin language once dominated and further by Western Rite Orthodoxy and Independent and Old Catholicism. Its language is now known as Ecclesiastical Latin f18630fa6c

Role of Christianity in civilization In various ways it has sought to affect Western attitudes towards vice and virtue in diverse fields. Throughout its long history, the Church has been a major source of social services like schooling and medical care; an inspiration for art, culture and philosophy; and an influential player in politics and religion. Festivals like Easter and Christmas are marked as public holidays; the Gregorian Calendar has been adopted internationally as the civil calendar; and the calendar itself is measured from an estimation of the date of Jesus's birth. Many of Europe's universities were also founded by the church at that Christianity has been intricately intertwined with the history and formation of Western society. remain among the most iconic architectural feats produced by Western civilization f18630fa6c

Historically, scholars have closely... f18630fa6c

Grain "whole grains". The two main types of commercial grain crops are cereals and legumes. The pre-Hispanic civilizations of the Andes had grain-based food systems, but at higher elevations none of the grains belonged the cereal A grain is a small, hard, dry fruit (caryopsis) - with or without an attached hull layer - harvested for human or animal consumption. A grain crop is a grain-producing plant f18630fa6c

It is named for its type site, Hallstatt, a lakeside village in the Austrian Salzkammergut southeast of Salzburg, where there was a rich salt mine, and some 1,300 burials are known, many with fine artifacts. Material from Hallstatt has been classified into four periods, designated "Hallstatt A" to "D". Hallstatt A and B are regarded... f18630fa6c

Christian influences on the Islamic world Islam, emerging in the context of the Middle East that was largely Christian, was

first seen as a Christological heresy known as the "heresy of the Ishmaelites", described as such in Concerning Heresy by Saint John of Damascus, a Syriac scholar. Arab and Islamic civilization since the introduction of Islam, and they have had a significant impact contributing to the culture of the Middle East and Christian influences in Islam can be traced back to Eastern Christianity, which surrounded the origins of Islam f18630fa6c

The cultural influence of the Church has been vast. Church scholars preserved literacy in Western Europe following the Fall of the Western Roman Empire. During... f18630fa6c The European study of the region formerly known as "the Orient" had primarily religious origins, which have remained an important motivation until recent times. That is partly since the Abrahamic religions in Europe (Christianity, Judaism, and Islam... f18630fa6c A large body of literature has flourished on the origins of the Etruscans, but the consensus among modern scholars is that the Etruscans were an indigenous population. The earliest evidence of a culture that is identifiably Etruscan dates from about 900 BC. This is the period of the Iron Age Villanovan culture... f18630fa6c

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