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THE
OLD
WORLD



THE OLD WORLD

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THE PURPOSE AND PLAN OF THIS BOOK

How much of the history of civilization can be taught, with any degree of assurance, to a pupil in the intermediate grades? This problem is solved by the authors of *THE OLD WORLD*.

In simple language and with dramatic illustration this book builds for the pupil a bridge between the past and the present. By careful selection of material to emphasize the major trends of history and the interdependence of historical events, the authors reveal the continuous but everchanging nature of man's conquest of his environment and the contributions which people of other times and in many lands have made to the pupil's own ways of living.

As the pupil reads the book, he gains an understanding of how we have come to possess and enjoy the comforts and conveniences of the present day through the growth of science and invention. He learns how the freedoms of religious worship, of education, and of self-government, which are the foundations of our democracy, have developed.

The descriptive maps in *THE OLD WORLD* help to chart the pupil's course through the story of the ages. Study aids point up significant facts, and imaginative stories of events that could have happened stimulate the reader's interest in different historical periods. A colorful and graphic time line at the opening of the book contrasts the brief period of recorded history with the millions of years of prehistoric times. Pictured time lines throughout the book help the pupil to place certain events in their proper periods in history.

THE OLD WORLD is truly a world view of the advance of civilization. Besides the usual European background there are units on the Orient and on the Americas before their discovery by Columbus. The book concludes by describing briefly how the governments of the New World, built on the ideals of freedom fostered in the Old World, are advancing those ideals among all the nations of the earth.

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PRONUNCIATION KEY

ā—āte	ä—ärch	ě—hēr	ō—nōte	ōō—lōōp	ŭ—ŭs
ă—băt	ē—shē	ī—tīme	ō—nōt	ōō—lōōk	û—ûrn
à—àlone	ě—mēt	ī—īll	ô—ôr	ū—ūnite	

...believe
men lived on the earth
.2 million years ago

Discoveries prove
men lived in China
as early as this

PREHISTORIC TIMES

1,000,000 B.C. → 900,000 B.C. → 800,000 B.C. → 700,000 B.C. → 600,000 B.C. →

People lived in Mesopotamia
People lived in Egypt

Bronze was used
Cuneiform writing in Mesopotamia
Rule of the Pharaohs in Egypt

People lived in India
Egyptians studied the stars
Earth well populated by this time
Copper tools used in Egypt
Great Pyramid in Egypt

Sargon I united Mesopotamia
Early emperors

RECORDED HISTORY

0 B.C. → 3750 B.C. → 3500 B.C. → 3250 B.C. → 3000 B.C. → 2750 B.C. →

...of the Hebrews
David, king of the Hebrews
Solomon, king of the Hebrews
Homer's poems
Carthage founded

First Olympic Games
Rome founded
Mayan calendar
Solon's reforms in Athens

Nebuchadnezzar ruled Babylonia
Darius built the Persian Empire
Confucius taught the Chinese
Rome became a republic
Buddha, a religious leader
Pericles influenced Greek life

Roman laws were written down
Aristotle lived in Greece
Alexander the Great
King Asoka ruled India

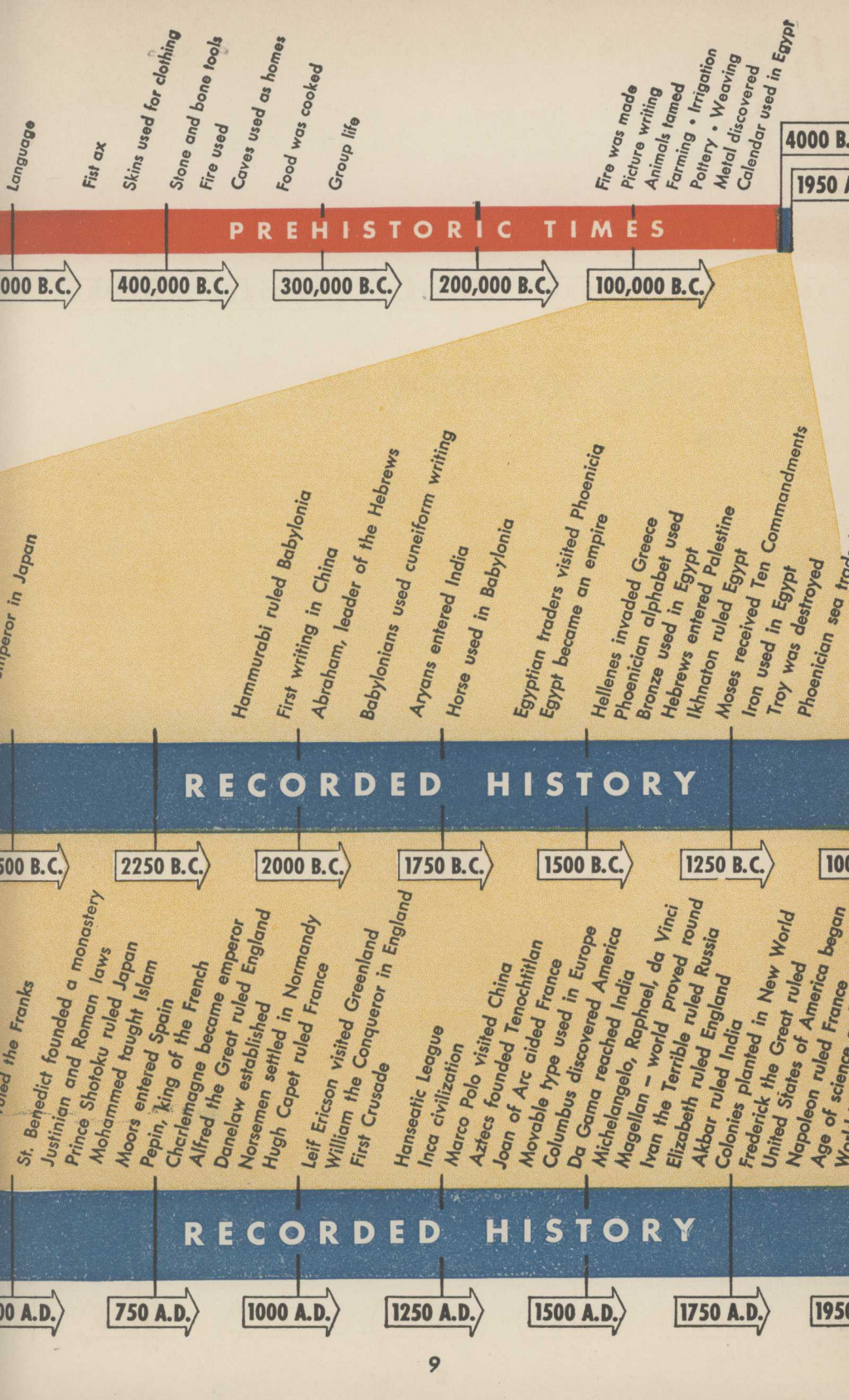
"Number One Emperor" of China
Great Wall built in China
Hannibal crossed the Alps
Gaius Gracchus and Roman poor
Augustus Caesar, emperor
Christ was born

Hadrian, Roman emperor

Japan called "Wa"
Citizenship for Roman subjects
Roman Empire began to decline
Diocletian, Roman emperor
Japan used Chinese writing
Constantinople, capital of Roman Empire
Alaric destroyed Rome

RECORDED HISTORY

0 B.C. → 750 B.C. → 500 B.C. → 250 B.C. → 1 A.D. → 250 A.D. →



UNIT ONE

THE WORLD OF LONG AGO



CHAPTER 1

HOW EARLY MAN WORKED TO KEEP ALIVE

THE TREASURE CHEST OF THE WORLD

What are some of the ordinary things that you do every day? You live in a house and sleep in a soft bed. You dress in clothes that were bought in a store. When you are hungry, your mother gives you food which she has cooked on a stove heated by fire, gas, or electricity. You talk with your family and your friends, and you write messages to other relatives and friends.

Doing these things is a natural part of your life, but the first people in the world did not have any of these ways of living. They had no houses. They spent their lives out of doors. They slept in trees or in the shelter of rocks. The skins of animals were the only clothes these people had. Since they had not learned how to make fire, they could not cook their food. Instead, they lived on nuts, berries, and seeds which they found in the woods, and on the raw meat of the fish they caught and of the animals they hunted.

In those days men did not even know how to talk, and thousands of years passed before they learned how to write. Those long-ago times are called "prehistoric" (prē'hīs-tōr'ik), which means "before the time of written history."

Little by little, through thousands and thousands of years, men learned to make life easier for themselves. They discovered how to make fire, how to cook food, and how to mold dishes. Instead of living out of doors, they found shelter in caves and in small huts which they built. They drew pictures, too, and carved figures of animals.

The things which these people of prehistoric times made and left behind them have taught us how they lived.

All through the years, from those long-ago times until today, men and women have made inventions that have brought comforts to themselves and to the people who lived after them. Others have made discoveries that have helped people to know one another better and to understand people of other lands.

In years to come more inventions and more discoveries will be made to help men live together and understand one another. Everything that is done to make the world better than before is something added to what might be called the "Treasure Chest of the World."

The next few pages will tell you what the earliest people gave to this Treasure Chest.

THE HARD WORK OF KEEPING ALIVE

The earliest men who lived on this earth were often hungry and afraid. Fear made them creep softly through the forests and move watchfully in the open plain, for every beast was their foe and rival. Both men and beasts killed and ate animals. Most of the beasts had strong teeth, and some of them had long, sharp claws. Many of them had coats of fur to keep them warm. So, in the struggle to remain alive, the beasts had some advantages that men did not have. But men could think. Men also had hands in which to hold things. Instead of fighting with teeth and claws, men could fight with stones and clubs.

All members of a family helped to find food. Women and children searched for roots, nuts, berries, and the seeds of wild grasses. Men and older boys hunted and fished. Sometimes they fished from a flat rock. A man would lie on his stomach with his hands in the water of a lake or a pool. Patiently he waited for a fish to swim toward his open fingers. Then, if the man was quick enough, he would catch the fish. Sometimes it would slip out of his fingers and swim away. If he succeeded in holding it, his family would have fish to eat.

Someone found that he could wound or stun an animal by throwing a stone. Then it could not escape him so easily, and he could kill it with a club. Next he would search for a sharp stone with which to remove the animal's skin and meat. These were poor tools, however, and getting food to eat was not easy.

THE FIRST TOOLS THAT EARLY MEN MADE

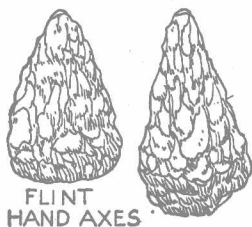
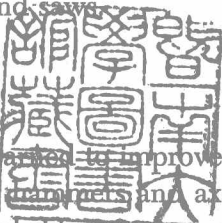
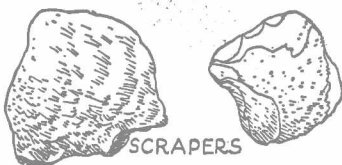
Sticks, stones, and clubs were the first tools that men used. For thousands of years people tried to improve the tools and weapons that helped them to get food. Now and then through the years, often by accident, they found something that helped.

Someone discovered that a hard stone called flint could be chipped easily. He sharpened one end of a piece of flint by chipping off bits of the stone until he had made an edge. The first hatchet was made in this way. One end had a cutting edge, and the other end was shaped to fit into a man's hand. Because it had no handle and was held in the hand, we call it a fist hatchet or a hand hatchet. Hatchets of this kind have been found where these early people lived. This fist hatchet was a far better weapon and tool than a club or a blunt stone. It was a great invention.

The period when men first learned to make weapons or tools from stone is called the *Old Stone Age* or the *Rough Stone Age*. During the long, long time of the Old Stone Age, men slowly learned to make other tools. From flint and other hard stone they made hatchets, axes, knives, and saws.

IMPROVING THE TOOLS

Little by little, men learned to improve the tools. They fastened wooden handles to their hatchets and axes with thongs, which are long, thin strips of animal skin. Someone, perhaps he was an early toolmaker, thought of a way to sharpen his knife or ax. He ground it on another stone, a hard one, until the edge was sharp. The

FLINT
HAND AXES

SCRAPERS



BORERS

CHOPPING
TOOL



LONG, LONG AGO
WHEN ALL ANIMALS WERE WILD
THE PART OF THE WORLD
WHERE THE CAVE MAN LIVED
LOOKED LIKE THIS

