

WESTERN

Civilization

**IDEAS, POLITICS & SOCIETY
FIFTH EDITION**

PERRY

CHASE

JACOB

JACOB

VON LAUE



Western Civilization

Ideas, Politics & Society

FIFTH EDITION

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Western Civilization

Ideas, Politics & Society

FIFTH EDITION

Preface

Western civilization is a grand but tragic drama. The West has forged the instruments of reason that make possible a rational comprehension of physical nature and human culture, conceived the idea of political liberty, and recognized the intrinsic worth of the individual. But the modern West, though it has unravelled nature's mysteries, has been less successful at finding rational solutions to social ills and conflicts between nations. Science, the great achievement of the Western intellect, while improving conditions of life, has also produced weapons of mass destruction. Though the West has pioneered in the protection of human rights, it has also produced totalitarian regimes that have trampled on individual freedom and human dignity. And although the West has demonstrated a commitment to human equality, it has also practiced brutal racism.

Despite the value that Westerners have given to reason and freedom, they have shown a frightening capacity for irrational behavior and a fascination for violence and irrational ideologies, and they have willingly sacrificed liberty for security or national grandeur. The world wars and totalitarian movements of the twentieth century have demonstrated that Western civilization, despite its extraordinary achievements, is fragile and perishable.

Western Civilization: Ideas, Politics, and Society examines the Western tradition—those unique patterns of thought and systems of values that constitute the Western heritage. While focusing on key ideas and broad themes, the text also provides a balanced treatment of economic, political, and social history for students in Western civilization courses.

The text is written with the conviction that history is not a meaningless tale. Without a knowledge of history, men and women cannot

fully know themselves, for all human beings have been shaped by institutions and values inherited from the past. Without an awareness of the historical evolution of reason and freedom, the dominant ideals of Western civilization, commitment to these ideals will diminish. Without a knowledge of history, the West cannot fully comprehend or adequately cope with the problems that burden its civilization and the world.

In attempting to make sense out of the past, the authors have been careful to avoid superficial generalizations that oversimplify historical events and forces and arrange history into too neat a structure. But we have striven to interpret and to synthesize in order to provide students with a frame of reference with which to comprehend the principal events and eras in Western history.

CHANGES IN THE FIFTH EDITION

For the fifth edition every chapter has been reworked to some extent. The hundreds of carefully selected modifications and additions significantly enhance the text. Some changes deepen the book's conceptual character; others provide useful and illustrative historical details. The concluding essays in several chapters have been enlarged and improved. Chapters treating intellectual history have been expanded and additional quotations from original sources have been inserted. To help students focus on a chapter's key ideas, we have reduced the number of review questions and rewritten others. A new feature has been introduced in the fifth edition: each chapter now contains a profile, set off in a box, of a significant historical figure. Among the personalities featured are Jeremiah, Demosthenes, Cleopatra, Saint Boniface, Saladin, Babeuf, Toussaint-

L'Ouverture, Kierkegaard, Herzl, Isadora Duncan, and Charlie Chaplin.

Specific changes include a revised concluding essay, "The Religious Orientation of the Ancient Near East," in Chapter 1, "The Ancient Near East." A concluding essay, "The Legacy of the Ancient Jews," has been added to Chapter 2, "The Hebrews." In Chapter 3, "The Greek City-State," we illuminated more fully Homer's genius and expanded the treatment of women and slavery in Greek society. Chapter 4, "Greek Thought," contains improved discussions of Herodotus, Thucydides, and Euripides. The discussion of Alexandria and its cultural life was expanded in Chapter 5, "The Hellenistic Age." In Chapter 6, "The Roman Republic," we have added material on social stratification and on Cicero. New material on the status of women, on Stoicism, and on the Late Roman Empire has been incorporated into Chapter 7, "The Roman Empire." In Chapter 8, "Early Christianity," we have added new material on Jesus, Paul, the mystery religions, and Augustine, and sharpened the discussion in the concluding essay, "Christianity and Classical Humanism: Alternative World-Views." The most significant change in Chapter 9, "The Heirs of Rome," is the restructuring of the concluding section, "Medieval Society." Some additional information on town life, the Crusades, and Jewish-Christian relations has been incorporated into Chapter 10, "The High Middle Ages." We have somewhat altered the concluding essay, "The Middle Ages and the Modern World: Continuity and Discontinuity," in Chapter 12, "The Late Middle Ages." In Chapter 14, "The Reformation: Shattering of Christendom," new material on women has been added as well as revisions to the section, "Religious Reform or Social Revolution?," that assess the impact of Luther. A separate section on slavery has been added to Chapter 15, "European Expansion." More emphasis on the role of elites has been added to Chapter 16, "The Rise of Sovereignty: Transition to the Modern State," as well as new material on the rise of the Dutch Republic and reaction by French manufacturers to restrictions on economic activity. Chapter 18, "The Age of Enlightenment: Reason and Reform," has been revised considerably.

There is a new introduction based on recent research and new material on women.

In recent years, historians have rethought the question: was the French Revolution a bourgeois revolution? In Chapter 19, "The French Revolution," we have expanded the discussion of this issue. The relationship between romanticism and nationalism has been more clearly delineated in Chapter 22, "Thought and Culture in the Early Nineteenth Century." A new section, "Feminism, Extending the Principle of Equality," has been added to Chapter 24, "Thought and Culture in the Mid-Nineteenth Century." Chapter 26, "The Industrial West," condenses the political narrative and clarifies the connection of social and economic changes to politics. In Chapter 27, "Western Imperialism," the coverage of imperialism has been reorganized and abridged for better understanding. Chapter 28, "Modern Consciousness," now discusses Le Bon's theory of group psychology. All previous editions devoted two chapters to World War I; for this edition, we have consolidated the material into one chapter. While some sections were abridged, the concluding essay, "The War and European Consciousness," has been expanded and deepened. The treatment of the Holocaust has been somewhat enlarged in Chapter 33, "World War II."

The final part, "The Contemporary World," has been restructured and rewritten. Chapter 34, "Europe After World War II," interprets the years 1945–1985 from a post-Cold War perspective. The superpower rivalry provides the framework for the chapter, which emphasizes developments in Europe and the Soviet bloc. It also includes a section on decolonization around the world. Chapter 35, "The Troubled Present," covers the Gorbachev era, Eastern Europe in 1989, the collapse of the Soviet Union, the end of the Cold War, and realignments of power since 1991. It concludes with reflections on the world today—causes for optimism, causes for concern, and coping with the future.

More than half of the illustrations are new for this edition. The four-color art inserts and expanded art essays provide a comprehensive treatment of the evolution of Western art styles and are closely linked to the text.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

The text contains several pedagogical features. Chapter outlines and introductions provide comprehensive overviews of key themes and give a sense of direction and coherence to the flow of history. Many chapters contain concluding essays that treat the larger meaning of the material. Facts have been carefully selected to illustrate key relationships and concepts and to avoid overwhelming students with unrelated and disconnected data. Appropriate quotations, many not commonly found in texts, have been integrated into the discussion. Each chapter contains notes, an annotated bibliography, and review questions that refer students to principal points and elicit thought.

Western Civilization: Ideas, Politics, and Society is available in both one- and two-volume editions, and in a third edition, *From the 1400s*. *From the 1400s* (23 chapters) has been prepared for those instructors whose courses begin with the Renaissance or the Reformation.

Volume I of the two-volume edition treats the period from the first civilizations in the Near East through the Age of Enlightenment in the eighteenth century (18 chapters). Volume II covers the period from the growth of national-states in the seventeenth century to the contemporary age (20 chapters). Because some instructors start the second half of their course with the period prior to the French Revolution, Volume II incorporates the last three chapters of Volume I: “The Rise of Sovereignty,” “The Scientific Revolution,” and “The Age of Enlightenment.” Volume II also contains a comprehensive introduction that surveys the ancient world, the Middle Ages, and the opening centuries of the modern era; the introduction is designed particularly for students who did not take the first half of the course. *From the 1400s* also contains an introduction that covers the ancient world and the Middle Ages.

ANCILLARIES

These learning and teaching ancillaries also contribute to the text’s usefulness.

- Two-volume Study Guide
- Computerized Study Guide
- Instructor’s Resource Manual
- Test Items
- Computerized Test Items
- Map Transparencies
- Western Civilization Videodisc (or Videotape) and Guide

The *Study Guide*, available in two volumes, has been prepared and revised by Professor Lyle E. Linville of Prince George’s Community College. For each text chapter, the *Study Guide* contains an introduction, learning objectives, words to know, identifications, a map study exercise, chronological/relational exercises, multiple-choice and essay questions, and a “transition,” which reflects back on the chapter and looks forward to the next chapter’s topic. For the map study questions, two copies of one or two different outline maps are provided and the student is asked to locate geographical features on one set of the maps. The second set is available for use by instructors in giving quizzes. In the chronological/relational exercises, students are asked to put a list of items in their chronological order; then in an exercise that brings to bear a deeper understanding of the material, students are asked to write a paragraph indicating the relationship of the items to one another, along with their historical significance. The *Study Guide*’s two volumes are designed so that Volume I covers all the chapters in Volume I of the text and Volume II covers all the chapters of Volume II and those of *From the 1400s*. So Volume II of the *Study Guide* can be used with either Volume II of the text or *From the 1400s*. The multiple-choice sections of the *Study Guide* are also available in a computerized version for IBM® computers. This interactive tutorial instruction program allows the student to answer the questions, then explains why the answer is right or wrong, and refers the student to the pages in the text where the question is discussed.

The *Instructor’s Resource Manual* has been revised by Professor Diane Moczar of Northern Virginia Community College. The *Manual* contains learning objectives, chapter outlines, sug-

gested lecture topics, topics for classroom discussion, ideas for student projects, and a film and multimedia bibliography. Professor Moczar has added new teaching suggestions throughout the *Manual* and has updated the bibliography. The accompanying *Test Items*, by Professor Dorothy Vogel of Indiana University of Pennsylvania, offers new and revised multiple-choice questions, identification terms, map questions, and essay questions for the fifth edition. The test questions are also available on computer disk for IBM® and Macintosh computers, both of which include editing capabilities. In addition, a complete set of map transparencies is available on adoption.

To add an exciting multimedia component to lectures and learning laboratories, we have created *The History of Western Civilization Videodisc/Videotape/Slide* program. The program allows the instructor to create customized multimedia classroom presentations using this rich collection of visual images. The program is divided into five chronological periods (ancient, medieval, early modern, modern, and twentieth century) and contains over 165 still images, 30 ani-

ated maps, and motion footage accompanied by period music. A companion *Videodisc/Videotape* instructor's guide provides descriptions, printed bar codes, bar code stickers to create customized lectures, and numeric codes. The program is available at no cost to adopters of the book. Please contact your local Houghton Mifflin representative for more information about this innovative and exciting multimedia program.

The text represents the efforts of several authors. Marvin Perry, general editor of the project, wrote Chapters 1–12, 19, 20, 22–25, 28, 29, and 31–33, and the section on the American Revolution in Chapter 18. James R. Jacob is the author of Chapters 13 and 15. Margaret C. Jacob provided Chapters 14 and 16–18. Myrna Chase wrote Chapters 21, 26–27, and contributed to the section on reform in Britain in Chapter 23. Theodore H. Von Laue is the author of Chapters 30 and 34–35. Marvin Perry and George W. Bock edited the manuscript for clarity and continuity.

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M.P.

Geography of Europe

The map on the following pages shows the continent of Europe and the countries around the Mediterranean Sea, together with the physical features of the land such as major rivers and other bodies of water, mountains and changes of elevation, and the names of countries and their capitals. A knowledge of the geography of this area will help give a sense of the relationship between geography and history, of how the characteristics of the terrain and the availability of rivers and other bodies of water affected the movement of people and the relationship between people and environment throughout history.

Europe is the smallest continent in the world with the exception of Australia. The other continents are Africa, Asia, North America, South America, and Antarctica. The continent of Europe, which can be viewed as the western extension of the Asian landmass, is distinctive in its configuration. Peninsulas make up a significant portion of the continent's land area. This feature gives Europe an unusually long coastline, equal in distance to one and a half times around the equator (37,877 miles). Europe's western boundary is the Atlantic Ocean, while the Ural Mountains, Ural River, and Caspian Sea—in Russia and Kazakhstan—form its eastern boundary. Europe extends southward to the Caucasus Mountains, the Black Sea, and the Mediterranean Sea. The continent extends to the Arctic Ocean in the north. Off the mainland but considered by geographers to be part of Europe are thousands of islands, most notably the British Isles to the northwest.

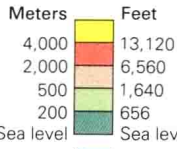
North Americans are often surprised to discover the small size of the European continent. The geographic area of France, for example, is less than that of Texas; England is similar in size to Alabama. The distance from London to Paris is about the same as from New York to Boston; the distance from Berlin to Moscow is comparable to that of Chicago to Denver. And the entire continent of Europe is about the size of Canada.

MAJOR PENINSULAS AND ISLANDS There are five major European peninsulas: the Iberian (Portugal and Spain); the Apennine (Italy); the Balkan (Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, and parts of the former Yugoslavian republics and Turkey); the Scandinavian (Norway and Sweden); and Jutland (Denmark). Ireland and the United Kingdom of England, Wales, and Scotland make up the British Isles. Major islands of the Mediterranean Sea include the Balearic Islands, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Crete, and Cyprus.

SEAS, LAKES, AND RIVERS Europe's irregular coastline encloses large areas of the surrounding waters into bays, gulfs, and seas. In the Mediterranean Sea are located, from west to east, the Tyrrhenian Sea (between Italy and Sicily, and Sardinia and Corsica), the Adriatic Sea (between Italy and the former Yugoslavian republics), the Ionian Sea (between Italy and Greece), and the Aegean Sea (between Greece and Turkey).

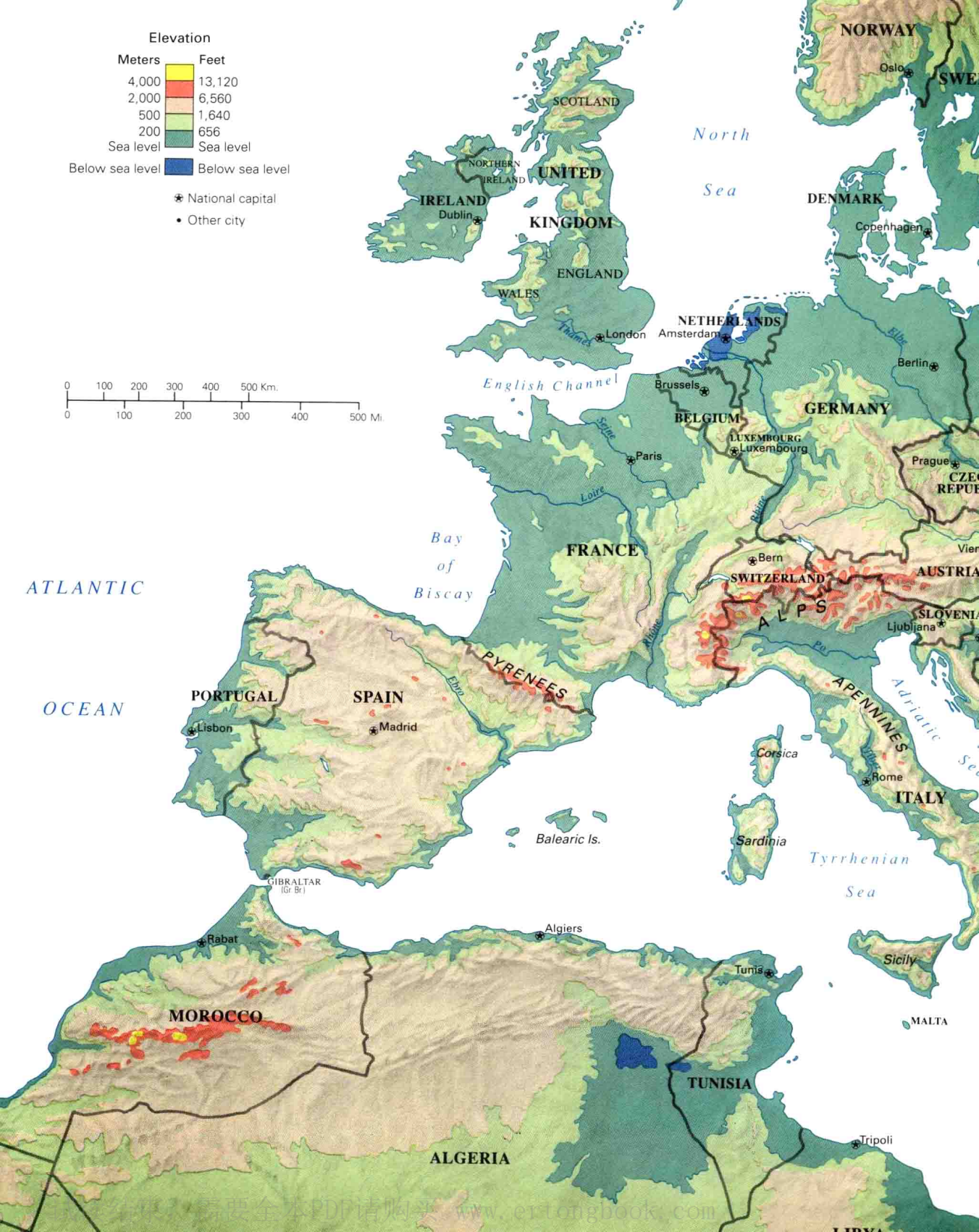
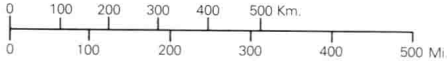
The Baltic Sea, in the north, is bordered by Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Germany, and Sweden, and connected by narrow channels to the North Sea, which lies between Great Britain and the countries of the northwestern mainland. The English Channel separates England and France, and the Bay of Biscay borders the west coast of France and the north coast of Spain. The Black Sea, on the southern border of Russia and Ukraine, is connected by water passages to the Aegean Sea. The Caspian Sea, which lies partly in Russia and

Elevation



Below sea level

- ✳ National capital
- Other city





Kazakhstan, and partly in Asia, is the world's largest saltwater lake and is the lowest point in Europe at 92 feet below sea level.

Europe's many rivers have served as transportation routes for thousands of years. Several of the major rivers, including the longest, flow across the Russian plain. The Volga, Europe's longest river (2,194 miles), rises west of Moscow and empties into the Caspian Sea. It is also linked by canals and other river systems to the Arctic Ocean and the Baltic Sea. The Dnieper flows south through the agricultural heartland of Ukraine into the Black Sea.

Europe's second longest river, the Danube (1,777 miles), is the principal waterway in the southeastern part of the continent. It originates in Germany and flows through Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, the former Yugoslavian republics, Bulgaria, and Romania into the Black Sea. The Rhine winds northward from the Alps through western Germany and the Netherlands into the North Sea, which is also the destination of the Elbe River in eastern Germany. In France, the Rhône flows south into the Mediterranean, and the Seine and Loire flow west to the English Channel and the Bay of Biscay. Other important waterways are the Po in northern Italy, the Vistula in Poland, and the Thames in England.

The proximity of most areas of the European landmass to the coastline or to major river systems is important to understanding the historical development of European civilization. Trading routes and major cities developed along these waterways, and rivers have served as natural boundaries.

LAND REGIONS Europe, despite its small size, presents a wide range of landforms from rugged mountains to sweeping plains. These landforms can be separated into four major regions: the Northwest Mountains, the Great European Plain, the Central Uplands, and the Alpine Mountain System. The mountains of the Northwest Region cover most of the region, running through northwestern France, Ireland, northern Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, northern Finland, and the northwest corner of Russia.

The Great European Plain covers almost all of the European part of the former Soviet Union, extending from the Arctic Ocean to the Caucasus Mountains. It stretches westward across Poland, Germany, Belgium, the western portion of France and southeastern England.

The Central Uplands is a belt of high plateaus, hills and low mountains. It reaches from the central plateau of Portugal, across Spain, the central highlands of France, to the hills and mountains of southern Germany, the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

The Alpine Mountain System is made up of several mountain chains. Included in this system are the Pyrenees between Spain and France, the Alps in southeastern France, northern Italy, Switzerland, and western Austria, and the Apennine range in Italy. Also included are the mountain ranges of the Balkan peninsula, the Carpathian Mountains in Slovakia and Romania, and the Caucasus Mountains between the Black and Caspian Seas. These mountain ranges have been formidable barriers and boundaries throughout history, affecting the movement of people and the relationship of people to each other and to the land.

When studying the map of Europe, it is important to notice the proximity of western areas of Asia, especially those at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea, to areas of North Africa. The cultures of these areas have not only interacted with those of Europe, but they have also played a significant role in shaping the history of Western civilization.

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