Week One:

"Course Introduction"

I. The Relationship between Culture and Values
   A. What is "a Culture"?
   B. How do Values define and support Culture?

II. The Humanities

III. Cultural Knowledge and Literacy

IV. Physical Geography and Cultural Perceptions

V. Cultural Symbolism

VI. The "Human Condition"

"The Dawn of Culture"

I. Paleolithic and Neolithic Periods (Stone Age)
   A. Hunters and Gatherers
   B. Technological advancements
      1. Cave art and contemporary culture
      *2. Twentieth century "back breeding" of the auroch (bull)
   C. Societies
      1. Religious and spiritual behaviors
      2. Agricultural advancements
         a. Significance of "fertility"
      3. Artistic expressions:
         a. Cave paintings
         b. Sculpture
         c. Architecture

II. Mesopotamia: The Cradle of Civilization (“The Fertile Crescent”)
   A. Sumer
      1. *The Epic of Gilgamesh* and the "human condition"
      *2. The ancient Sumerian city of Ur
B. Akkad

C. Babylon
   1. *The Law Code of Hammurabi* (Musée du Louvre)

D. Assyria
   1. Sculpture

III. Ancient Egypt: The Civilization of the Nile

A. The Old Kingdom (Zoser)
   1. Religious beliefs and Hieroglyphics
   2. Funerary practices

B. The Middle Kingdom (Akhenaton and Tutankhamen)
   1. Valley of the Kings
   2. Monotheism and the City of Amarna

C. The New Kingdom (Queen Hatshepsut and Ramses II)
   1. Temple of Hatshepsut
      *2. Ramses' *Abu Simbel* (The UNESCO effort)
   3. *The Rosetta* Stone (British Museum)

*IV. Cultural Contributions (Then and Now)*
"Aegean Culture"

I. The Aegean Sea The "Legend of Theseus" and the Cultures

II. Homer, the "Historian" of Aegean cultures
   A. Cycladic (Cyclades)
      1. The Island of Thera (Santorini)
      2. Lost Atlantis?
   B. Minoan (Crete)
      1. Sir Arthur Evans and the "Labyrinth of Knossos"
      2. The Myth of the Minotaur
   C. Mycenaen
      1. Heinrich Schliemann
      2. Helen's Troy
      3. Agamemnon's Mycenae

III. Ancient, Classical and Hellenistic Greece
   A. A Pantheon of Greek Gods
   B. A "booming" Economy ("pots a'plenty")
      1. Corinthian and Attica pottery
   C. Birth of the Olympics

IV. The “Golden Age” of Greece
   A. The Acropolis
      *1. The Parthenon
   B. History through sculpture
   C. The healing sanctuary (spa) of Asklepios at Epidaurus
      *1. The Amphitheatre
   D. Drama and Philosophy
   E. The "politics" of Athenian Democracy and War
      1. The Delian League
   F. The Persians
      1. Philip II and military hegemony
      2. Alexander the Great - military tactician
         a. Military conquests

V. "Hellenistic" Greece - Wars and Decline
   A. Herodotus
      1. History of the Persian Wars
   B. Thucydides
      1. History of the Peloponnesian Wars
VI. The Philosophers:
   A. Socrates
   B. Plato
   C. Aristotle

*VII. Cultural Contributions (Then and Now)

"The Roman World"

I. Etruscan Beginnings and the Bronze Age

II. The Greek Legacy and the Roman "Ideal"

III. Republican Rome
   A. The Art of Republican Rome
      1. Architecture
         a. The Roman Forum
         b. The Coliseum
         c. The Pantheon
         d. The Baths
      2. Literature / poetry / drama
         a. Catullus
      3. Monuments
         a. The *Ara Pacis*
         b. The Column of Trajan
         c. The Equestrian Statue of Marcus Aurelius
      4. Arches
         a. Arch of Titus
         b. Arch of Constantine
      5. Painting
         a. "House of Mysteries" (Pompeii)

IV. Imperial Rome (Empire) and the “Pax Romana” of Caesar Augustus
   A. The Art of the Empire

*The Aeneid* of Virgil
Wednesday: "Judaism and the Rise of Christianity"

I. Judaism
   A. History and Religion
   B. The Bible as Literature
      1. Creation
      2. Patriarchs and Prophets
      3. Kings
      4. Return from Exile

II. Early Christianity
   A. Jesus and His Message
   B. Early Christian History
   C. Early Christian Art
      1. Architecture
      2. Sculpture
      3. Painting
   D. The New Testament as Literature
      1. Gospels
      2. Epistles
      3. Revelation
   E. Early Christian Music
   F. Philosophy and the Neoplatonic Inheritance

"Byzantium, the Rise of Islam"

I. Byzantine Civilization
   A. The Golden Age of Constantinople
   B. Byzantine Art
      1. San Vitale, Ravenna (Italy)
      2. Hagia Sophia (Istanbul, Turkey)
      3. St. Mark's (Venice)
      4. Byzantine Icons and the "Iconoclastic Controversy"

II. Islamic Civilization
   A. Religion
      1. Muhammad
      2. The Quran
      3. Basic tenets and the Five Pillars of Islam
      4. Islamic Mysticism: The Sufis
   B. Philosophy
   C. Islamic Art and Architecture
      1. The Mosque
      2. The Alhambra Palace
      3. Ceramics and miniature painting
   D. Literature
      1. Arabic and Persian poetry
      2. Poetry of Islamic Spain
      3. Arabic prose: The Thousand and One Nights
   E. Music
"The Early Middles Ages and the Romanesque"

I. Early Medieval Culture

A. The Merging of Christian and Celto-Germanic Traditions
   1. The Animal Style
      a. Sutton Hoo (British Museum)
   2. Christian Gospel Books
      a. *Book of Kells*
      b. *Lindisfarne Gospels*
      c. The *Beowulf* Epic and the Christian Poem
   3. "The Venerable Bede"
      a. *Ecclesiastical History of the English People*

B. Charlemagne and the Carolingian Era
   1. Feudal Society
   2. Architecture
   3. Literature: *The Song of Roland*

C. Monasticism
   1. The Rule of St. Benedict and Cluniac Reform

D. The Feudal Monarchs
   1. The Capetians
   2. The Norman Conquest
   3. *Magna Carta*
   4. The Crusades

E. Romanesque Architecture
   1. The "Pilgrimage" and the Church
   2. Vézelay
   3. Pisa

F. Architectural Sculpture
   1. The Vézelay Tympanyum
   2. Autun Last Judgment

G. Decorative Arts
   1. Reliquaries and Enamel work

H. The Chivalric Tradition in Literature
   1. The *Troubadours*

I. Music
   1. Hildegard of Bingen
"The Gothic and Late Middles Ages"

I. The Gothic Era

A. Paris in the Late Middle Ages
B. Gothic Architecture in France
   1. Saint-Denis
   2. Notre Dame (Paris)
   3. Notre Dame (Chartres)
C. Gothic Architecture Outside France
   1. Salisbury Cathedral
   2. Westminster Abbey (London)
   3. Florence Cathedral
   4. Milan Cathedral
   5. Washington National Cathedral
D. Sculpture
   1. Notre Dame (Chartres)
   2. Reims
   3. Notre Dame (Paris)
   4. Gargoyles
E. Painting and Decorative Arts
   1. Manuscript Illumination
   2. Stained Glass
   3. Tapestry
H. Scholasticism
   1. The Growth of the University
   2. The Synthesis of St. Thomas Aquinas
   3. Francis of Assisi
H. Literature
   1. Dante's *Divine Comedy*
I. Music
   1. The Notre Dame School (Paris)

II. Toward the Renaissance

A. Naturalism in Art
   1. Duccio and Giotto
B. Realism in Literature
   1. Boccaccio's *Decameron*
   2. Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*
C. Secularism in the Arts
   1. Guillaume de Machaut
   2. English Son
Week Two:

Monday: "The Renaissance"

I. The Early Renaissance
   
   A. The Medici's Florence
      1. Cosimo de' Medici
      2. Lorenzo the Magnificent
   
   B. The Humanist Spirit
   
   C. The Platonic Academy of Philosophy
      1. Pico della Mirandola
   
   D. Sculpture
      1. Lorenzo Ghiberti
      2. Donatello
   
   E. Architecture
      1. Filippo Brunelleschi
      2. Michelozzo di Bartolommeo
   
   F. Painting
      1. Masaccio
      2. Fra Angelico
      3. Sandro Botticelli
   
   G. Early Renaissance Music
      1. Guillaume Dufay
      2. Motets
      3. Word Painting
   
   H. Literature
      1. Petrarch
         a. The Petrarchan Sonnet

II. The High Renaissance
   
   A. Fra Savanarola and the Florentines
   
   B. Painting
      1. Leonardo da Vinci
   
   C. The Reinvention of Rome
      1. Pope Sixtus IV
      2. The New Vatican
   
   D. Painting
      1. Raphael
      2. Michelangelo
   
   E. The New St. Peter's Basilica
1. Donato Bramante
2. Michelangelo's St. Peter's

F. Venetian Painting
   1. Venetian Oil Painting
   2. Giorgione and Titian
   3. Tintoretto

G. Music
   1. Josquin des Prè
   2. Palestrina
      a. *Pope Marcello's Mass*

H. Literature
   1. Baldassare Castiglione
      a. *The Book of the Courtier*
   2. Nicolò Machiavelli
      b. *The Prince*

III. Mannerism

A. Painting
   1. *The Last Judgment*
   2. El Greco

B. Sculpture
   1. Benvenuto Cellini
      a. *The Autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini*

C. Architecture

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**The Renaissance in the North**

I. The Early Renaissance in the North

A. Ghent and Bruges

B. Flemish Oil Painters
   1. Robert Campin
   2. Jan van Eyck
   3. Hieronymus Bosch

II. The High Renaissance in the North
   A. The Hapsburg Patronage

   B. Iconoclasm

   C. Erasmus and Northern Humanism

   D. Martin Luther and the Reformation
E. John Calvin and the Institutes of the Christian Religion

F. The Age of Discovery
   1. Renaissance Explorers
   2. Nicholas Copernicus

G. Painting and Printmaking
   1. Albrecht Dürer
   2. Hans Holbein the Younger
   3. Pieter Bruegel the Elder

H. Architecture
   1. Chateau of Chambord
   2. Hardwick Hall

I. Secular Music
   1. Madrigals
   2. Thomas Weelkes
   3. Thomas Morley

J. Literature
   1. Michel de Montaigne
   2. William Shakespeare
Tuesday: "The Baroque Age and the Eighteenth Century"

I. The Baroque in Italy

A. The Counter-Reformation in Rome
   1. The Oratorians
   2. The Jesuits

B. Sculpture and Architecture in Rome
   1. Saint Peter's Basilica
   2. Gianlorenzo Bernini
   3. Francesco Borromini

C. Painting in Italy
   1. Caravaggio
   2. Annibale Carracci

D. Music in Italy
   1. Claudio Monteverdi and Early Opera
   2. Antonio Vivaldi and the Concerto Grosso

II. The Baroque outside Italy

A. Painting in Bourgeois Holland
   1. Franz Hals
   2. Rembrandt van Rijn
   3. Jan Vermeer

B. Painting in the Royal Collections
   1. Peter Paul Rubens
   2. Anthony van Dyck
   3. Diego Velázquez
   4. The French Academy

C. Architecture
   1. The Louvre
   2. The Palace of Versailles
   3. St. Paul's Cathedral

D. Baroque Music Outside Italy
   1. Handel and the Oratorio
   2. Johann Sebastian Bach

E. The Science of Observation
   1. Anton van Leeuwenboek
   2. Johannes Kepler
   3. Galileo Galilei

F. Philosophy
   1. René Descartes
   2. Thomas Hobbes
   3. John Locke
"The Eighteenth Century"

III. Enlightenment and Revolution

A. The Enlightenment
   1. The Philosophes
   2. Rational Humanism

B. The Industrial Revolution
   1. The Birth of the Factory
   2. Adam Smith

C. The Scientific Revolution
   1. Isaac Newton
   2. Denis Diderot

IV. The Rococo

A. The French Rococo
   1. The New Hotels
   2. Jean-Antoine Watteau
   3. Francois Boucher
   4. Jean-Honoré Fragonard

B. English Painting
   1. William Hogarth
   2. Sir Joshua Reynolds
   3. Thomas Gainsborough

C. Literature
   1. Samuel Johnson's Club
   2. Alexander Pope
   3. Jonathan Swift

D. Voltaire's Philosophy of Cynicism

V. The French Revolution

A. The National Assembly

B. The Demise of the Monarchy

C. Napoleon Bonaparte
VI. Neoclassicism

A. Painting
   1. Benjamin West
   2. John Singleton Copley
   3. Angelica Kauffmann

B. Sculpture
   1. Jean-Antoine Houdon
   2. The Statue of George Washington

C. Architecture
   1. Chiswick House
   2. La Madeleine
   3. Monticello

D. Literature
   1. The Novel
   2. Jane Austen

E. Classical Music
   1. The Symphony
   2. Franz Joseph Haydn
   3. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

VII. Toward Romanticism

F. Beethoven: From Classical to Romantic

G. The English Garden
"Romanticism and Realism"

I. Romanticism

A. Painting
   1. Francisco Goya
   2. Théodore Géricault
   3. Eugène Delacroix
   4. John Constable
   5. J.M.W. Turner

B. Sculpture

C. Gothic Revival Architecture
   1. *Strawberry Hill* of Horace Walpole

D. Philosophy
   1. Jean-Jaques Rousseau and the Concept of Self
   2. Ralph Waldo Emerson and Transcendentalism

E. Literature
   1. William Blake
   2. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge
   3. John Keats
   4. Lord Byron
   5. Emily Brontë
   6. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

F. Music
   1. Program Music
   2. Hector Berliz
   3. Franz Schubert
   4. Johannes Brahms
   5. Chopin and the Piano
   6. Guiseppe Verdi and Romantic Opera
   7. Richard Wagner and the Music Drama

II. Realism

A. The July Monarchy
   1. Delacroix's *Liberty Leading the People*
   2. Honoré Daumier

B. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels

C. The Painters of Modern Life
   1. Gustav Courbet
   2. Édouard Manet

D. The Rise of Photography
   1. The Daguerreotype
   2. Eadweard Muybridge
E. American Painting
   1. Winslow Homer
   2. Thomas Eakins

F. Architecture and Sculpture
   1. The Crystal Palace
   2. The Statue of Liberty

G. Literature
   1. Honoré de Balzac
   2. Charles Baudelaire
   3. Émile Zola
      a. The Dreyfus Affair

H. The New Sciences: Pasteur and Darwin

"La Belle Époque"

I. Impressionism

A. Haussmann's Paris

B. Painting
   1. Claude Monet
   2. Auguste Renoir
   3. Berthe Morisot
   4. Edgar Degas
   5. Mary Cassatt
   6. Whistler

C. Literature
   1. The Symbolists
   2. Naturalism

D. Music
   1. Debussy's Musical Impressionism

II. The Fin de Siècle

A. New Science and New Technologies
   1. The Theory of Relativity
   2. The Atom

B. Philosophy at the Turn of the Century
   1. Friedrich Nietzsche

   2. Sigmund Freud

C. Post Impressionist Painting
   1. Paul Cézanne
   2. Georges Seurat
   3. Vincent van Gogh
4. Paul Gaugin

D. New Directions in Sculpture and Architecture
   1. Auguste Rodin
   2. American Architecture
   3. Art Nouveau

III. The Avant-Garde

   A. Fauvism
      1. Henri Matisse

   B. Cubism
      1. Pablo Picasso
      2. Georges Braque

   C. Futurism
      1. Gino Severini

   D. German Expressionism
      1. Vassily Kandinsky

   E. Music
      1. Igor Stravinsky's *The Rite of Spring*

"Rise of Russian Culture"

I. Russia Before the Revolution

   A. The Eastern Orthodox Church
      1. Religious Icons
      2. Virgin of Vladimir

   B. St. Petersburg

   C. Architecture
      1. The Kremlin
      2. The Cathedral of St. Basil

   D. Literature and Drama
      1. Fyodor Dostoyevsky
      2. Leo Tolstoy
      3. Anton Chekhov

   E. Music
      1. Modest Mussorgsky
      2. Peter Tchaikovsky

II. The Revolution and After

   A. Revolutionary Art
1. Kazimir Malevich

B. Film
   1. Sergei Eisenstein's *Battleship Potemkin*

C. Khrushchev's Russia
I. The Great War and After

A. World War One

B. The Dada Movement
   1. Marcel Duchamp
   2. Kurt Schwitters

C. The Stijl Movement
   1. Piet Mondrian

A. The Surrealists
   1. Joan Miró
   2. Salvador Dali

B. Abstraction in Sculpture
   1. Constantin Brancusi
   2. Henry Moore
   3. Alexander Calder

C. American Modernism
   1. Alfred Stiglitz
   2. Georgia O'Keeffe

D. Modernist Literature
   1. Ezra Pound and T. S. Eliot
   2. James Joyce
   3. Virginia Woolf
   4. Ernest Hemingway

E. Modern Music
   1. Arnold Schoenberg

II. Recession and Depression: The Thirties

A. Fascism in Europe
   1. Benito Mussolini
   2. Adolf Hitler
   3. Francisco Franco

B. Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the New Deal

C. Photography and the FSA
   1. Dorothea Lange

D. Regionalism in American Painting
   1. Edward Hopper

E. Southern Regionalist Writing
1. William Faulkner
2. Flannery O'Connor

F. The American Sound
   1. Aaron Copland
   2. George Gershwin

G. The Jazz Age
   1. Scott Joplin
   2. Louis Armstrong
   3. Duke Ellington
I. World War II and After

A. Cold War Economic Recovery

B. The Philosophy of Existentialism
   1. Jean-Paul Sartre
   2. Simone de Beauvoir

C. Abstraction in American Art
   1. Jackson Pollock
   2. Willem de Kooning
   3. Mark Rothko
   4. Helen Frankenthaler

D. Contemporary Architecture
   1. Walter Gropius
   2. Ludwig Mies van der Rohe
   3. Le Corbusier
   4. Frank Lloyd Wright

E. Modern Drama

II. Pop Culture

A. Artist of the Everyday
   1. Robert Rauschenberg
   2. Andy Warhol
   3. Roy Lichtenstein
   4. Claus Oldenburg
   5. The "Happening"

B. Minimal and Conceptual Art
   1. Christo and Jeanne-Claude

C. The Architecture of the Strip
   1. Frank Gehry

D. Literature: The Beats
   1. Jack Kerouac
   2. Allen Ginsberg

E. The Popularization of Classical Music
   1. The Boston Pops
   2. Leonard Bernstein

Conclusion: "The Diversity of Contemporary Life"