08 μαθημα, δευτερα, 03-04-2023,

 Webex meeting recording: 08 MONDAY INM-20230403 0905-1

Password: 7HnpEEbp

Recording link: <https://uoa.webex.com/uoa/ldr.php?RCID=872e1374a39cc32aed0594a087ea8ae2>,

ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ. Το βιντεο πραγματικης ομιλιας είναι περιπου 1 ωρα και 55 λεπτα. Από εκει και περα, επειδη ΞΕΧΑΣΑ να σταματησω την βιντεοσκοπιση, αυτή συνεχιστηκε περιπου 1 ωρα ακομα, την οποιαν μπορειτε να αγνοησετε!.

 08 μαθημα, δευτερα, 03-04-2023,

 Webex meeting recording: 08 MONDAY INM-20230403 0905-1

Password: 7HnpEEbp

Recording link: <https://uoa.webex.com/uoa/ldr.php?RCID=872e1374a39cc32aed0594a087ea8ae2>,

ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ. Το βιντεο πραγματικης ομιλιας είναι περιπου 1 ωρα και 55 λεπτα. Από εκει και περα, επειδη ΞΕΧΑΣΑ να σταματησω την βιντεοσκοπιση, αυτή συνεχιστηκε περιπου 1 ωρα ακομα, την οποιαν μπορειτε να αγνοησετε!.

 ΠΡΟΚΑΤΑΡΚΤΙΚΑ,

 ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΩΝΩ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑ 4, egine

 Εξεταζουμε ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑ 2, egine

# ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΣ, CIVILIZATION,

##  ΠΑΡΑΤΗΡΗΣΕΙΣ ΤΙΝΕΣ,

###  ΓΛΩΣΣΙΚΑ,

CIVILIZATION, CIVILISATION, =ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΣ. Σχετιζαται με το ΠΟΛΙΣ.

CULTURE

 **Is it civilization or civilisation,**

Civilized and civilised are both English terms. Civilized is predominantly used in 🇺🇸 American (US) English ( en-US ) while civilised is predominantly used in 🇬🇧 British English (used in UK/AU/NZ) ( en-GB ).

 The **English word civilization** comes from the 16th-century French civilisé ("civilized"), from Latin civilis ("civil"), related to civis ("citizen") and civitas ("The social body of the citizens united by law"). Latin word for "city" was **urbs**.[12]

###  TAXONOMY

####  Taxonomy (biology)

 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taxonomy\_(biology)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taxonomy_%28biology%29),

In biology**, taxonomy (from Ancient Greek τάξις (taxis) 'arrangement', and -νομία (-nomia) 'method'**) is the scientific study of naming, defining (circumscribing) and classifying groups of biological organisms based on **shared characteristics.** Organisms are grouped into taxa (singular: taxon) and these groups are given a taxonomic rank; groups of a given rank can be aggregated to form a more inclusive group of higher rank, thus creating a taxonomic hierarchy. The principal ranks in modern use are domain, kingdom, phylum (division is sometimes used in botany in place of phylum), class, order, family, genus, and species. The Swedish botanist Carl Linnaeus is regarded as the founder of the current system of taxonomy, as he developed a ranked system known as Linnaean taxonomy for categorizing organisms and **binomial nomenclature for naming organisms**.

.

####  Carl Linnaeus,

Carl Linnaeus (/lɪˈniːəs, lɪˈneɪəs/;[1][2] 23 May[note 1**] 1707 – 10 January 1778),** also known after his ennoblement in 1761 as Carl von Linné[3] (Swedish pronunciation: [ˈkɑːɭ fɔn lɪˈneː] (listen)), was a Swedish botanist, zoologist, taxonomist, and physician who formalised **binomial nomenclature**, the modern system of naming organisms. He is known as the "father of modern taxonomy".[4] Many of his writings were in Latin; his name is rendered in Latin as Carolus Linnæus and, after his 1761 ennoblement, as Carolus a Linné.

 

 SPECIES. A biological species is a group of organisms that can reproduce with one another in nature and produce fertile offspring.

#####  Canine Family

(REMARK. Dogs & the Canine Family, <https://www.britannica.com/browse/Dogs>,

Dog, (**Canis lupus familiaris**), domestic mammal of the genus **CANIS**, (**Canidae family**, (**order Carnivora**)). Dogs, It is a **subspecies** of the **gray wolf** (**species Canis lupus**) and is related to foxes and jackals. The dog is one of the two most ubiquitous and most popular domestic animals in the world (the cat is the other). For more than 12,000 years it has lived with humans as a hunting companion, protector, object of scorn or adoration, and friend. ΔΗΛΑΔΗ :

**ORDER, Carnivora**

**Family, Canine**

**Genus, Canis,**

**Species, Canis lupus**

**SubSpecies, Canis lupus familiaris (τα σκυλια),**

 Subspecies of Canis lupus,

 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subspecies_of_Canis_lupus>,

####  ΗΟΜΟ,

 (REMARK. To **GENUS einai HOMO** (ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΕΙΔΕΣ).To Homo Sapiens einai species. Οι **Homo Sapiens (ο σοφος)** είναι SPECIES (eidh),toy GENUS HOMO, sto opoio ypagometha kai emeis.

 Einai anoikto thema an oi Homo periexoyn kai deytero **species**, p.x. tous NEADERTHAL, opote emeis eimaste the species **Homo Sapiens Sapiens, ενώ οι NEADERTHAL θa einai to διαφορετικο species, Homo Sapiens Neadertalis**). Οποτε φευγει το ειδος Homo Sapiens.

Εάν εμεις και οι **NEADERTHAL** ανηκουν στι ιδιο ειδος, τοτε θα λεγεται **Homo Sapiens**

 ( REMARK. HUMAN. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human>,

All modern humans are classified into the [species](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Species) *Homo sapiens*, coined by [Carl Linnaeus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carl_Linnaeus) in his 1735 work [*Systema Naturae*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Systema_Naturae).[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human#cite_note-2) The [generic name](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Name_of_a_biological_genus) "[*Homo*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homo)" is a learned 18th-century derivation from Latin *homō*, which refers to humans of either sex.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human#cite_note-3) The word *human* can refer to all members of the *Homo* **genus**,[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human#cite_note-auto-4) although in common usage it generally just refers to *Homo sapiens,* the only extant **species**.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human#cite_note-5) The name "*Homo* *sapiens*" means 'wise man' or 'knowledgeable man'.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human#cite_note-6) There is disagreement if certain extinct members of the genus, namely [Neanderthals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neanderthal), should be included as a separate species of humans or as a [subspecies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subspecies) of *H. sapiens*.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human#cite_note-auto-4) )

 (**REMARK. Subspecies**, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subspecies>,

In biological classification, subspecies is a rank below species, used for populations that live **in different areas and vary in size, shape, or other physical characteristics (morphology), but that can successfully interbreed**.[2][3] Not all species have subspecies, but for those that do there must be at least two. Subspecies is abbreviated subsp. or ssp. and the singular and plural forms are the same ("the subspecies is" or "the subspecies are"). )

 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homo>,

**~~Homo (from Latin homō 'man') is the genus that encompasses the extant species Homo sapiens (modern humans),~~** ~~plus several extinct species classified as either ancestral to or closely related to modern humans (depending on the species), most notably H. erectus and H. neanderthalensis.~~ **~~The genus emerged with the appearance of H. habilis just over 2 million years ago.~~**~~[a] Homo, together with the genus Paranthropus, is probably sister to Australopithecus africanus, which itself had previously split from the lineage of Pan, the chimpanzees.[b][4][~~5]

**~~Homo erectus appeared about 2 million years ago and~~**~~, in several early migrations, spread throughout Africa (where it is dubbed H. ergaster) and Eurasia. It was likely that the first human species lived in a hunter-gatherer society and was able to control fire. An adaptive and successful species, H. erectus persisted for more than a million years and gradually diverged into new species by around 500,000 years ago.[c][6]~~

**Anatomically modern humans (Homo sapiens) emerged close to 300,000 to 200,000 years ago,[7] in Africa,** and H. neanderthalensis emerged around the same time in Europe and Western Asia. H. sapiens dispersed from Africa in several waves, from possibly as early as 250,000 years ago, and certainly by 130,000 years ago,.

**Behavioral modernity,** involving the development of language, figurative art and early forms of religion (etc.) is taken to have arisen **before 40,000 years** ago,

###  The Concept of CIVILIZATION,

####  Cole Symes p.4

 Cities, however, became possible only as a result of innovations that began around the end of the last Ice Age, about 13,000 years ago, (**11,000 b.c.),** Whereas, e.g. agriculture, writing, DIVISION OF LABOR, stratification, armies, etc came to fruition in Mesopotamia 8,000 years later (3,000 b.c.).

 The history of civilization is therefore a short one. Within the study of humanity, which reaches back to **the genus Homo (ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΕΙΔΕΣ), in Africa, some 1.7 million years** ago, it is merely a blip on the radar screen.

~~Homo is the~~ **~~genus that emerged in the genus Australopithecus~~** ~~that encompasses the extant species Homo sapiens, plus several extinct species classified as either ancestral to or closely related to modern humans, most notably H. erectus~~ **~~and H. neanderthalensis~~.**

 **Even within the history of the species Homo sapiens, the subspecies (OR species), to which we all belong and which evolved about 40,000 years ago, civilization is a very recent development.**

 (REMARK. ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΣ.).

The study of early civilizations is both fascinating

and challenging. **Historians still do not understand why**

**the first-known cities should have developed in the region**

**between the Tigris and the Euphrates Rivers**, in what is

now Iraq. Once developed, however, the basic patterns of

urban life quickly spread to other parts of the Near East,

both by imitation and by conquest. A network of trading

connections linked these early cities, but intense competition

for resources made alliances among them fragile. Then,

**around the middle of the second millennium B.C.E.** (that is,

“Before the Common Era,” equivalent to the Christian dating

system B.C., “Before Christ”), emerging powers began to

shape these **fiercely independent cities into empires**. How

this happened—and how we know that it happened—is

the subject of Chapter 1.

(REMARK SGP. Εξηγησεις για π.Χ., μ.Χ., B.C., A.D., BCE, Common Era (CE).)

 μ. Χ. μετα ΧΡΙΣΤΟΝ, AD Anno Domini,

###  Early Civilizations,e.g. BABEL,

 ColeSymes p. 3.

There was a time, the story goes, when all the peoples

of the earth shared a common language and could

therefore accomplish great things. They developed

new technologies, made bricks, and aspired to build

a fortified city with a tower reaching to the sky. But

their god was troubled by this, so he destroyed their civilization

by making it hard for them to understand one another’s speech.

We know this as the legend of Babel. It’s a story that probably

circulated among peoples of the ancient world for thousands

of years before it became part of **the Hebrew book we call**

**by its Greek name, Genesis, “the beginning.”**

 (REMARK. GENESIS not BIRTH, ORIGINATION or NAISSANCE (French), )

 (REMARK. **Torah.** The Torah (/ˈtɔːrə, ˈtoʊrə/; Biblical Hebrew: תּוֹרָה‎ Tōrā, "Instruction", "**Teaching" or "Law"), Pentateuch** is the compilation of the first five books of the Hebrew Bible, namely the books of **Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy.[**1] In that sense, Torah means the same as Pentateuch or the Five Books of Moses. It is also known in the Jewish tradition as the Written Torah (תּוֹרָה שֶׁבִּכְתָב‎, Tōrā šebbīḵṯāv).

If meant for liturgic purposes, it takes the form of a Torah scroll (Sefer Torah). If in bound book form, it is called Chumash, and is usually printed with the rabbinic commentaries (perushim).})

 COMMENT. MYTH, (word of greek origin, .

The story lets us glimpse some of the conditions in which the first civilizations

arose, and it also reminds us of the ruptures that make studying

them hard. We no longer speak the same languages as those

ancient peoples, just as we no longer have direct access to their

experiences or their beliefs.

Such foundational stories are usually called **myths**, but

they are really an early form of history. For the people who told

them, myths helped to make sense of the present by explaining

the past. **The fate of Babel conveyed a crucial message:**

**human beings are powerful when they share a common goal**,

To the peoples of the ancient world, the characteristic benefits of

civilization—stability and safety, government, art, literature,

science—were always products of city life. The very

word civilization derives from the Latin word **civis (πολιτης)**, ~~“city.”~~

##  Civilization, wiki,

 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civilization#History>,

**A civilization or civilisation** (see English spelling differences) is any complex society characterized by urban development, social stratification imposed by a cultural (SGP, economic), elite, symbolic systems of communication (for example, writing systems), and a perceived separation from and domination over the natural environment.[1][2][3][4][5][6][7][8]

Civilizations are intimately associated with and often further defined by other socio-politico-economic characteristics, including centralization, the domestication of both humans and other organisms, specialization of labour, culturally ingrained ideologies of progress and supremacism, monumental architecture, taxation, societal dependence upon farming and expansionism.[2][3][4][6][7][8] Historically, civilization has often been understood as a larger and "more advanced" culture, in contrast to smaller, supposedly primitive cultures.[1][3][4][9] Similarly, some scholars have described civilization as being necessarily multicultural.[10] ~~In this broad sense, a civilization contrasts with non-centralized tribal societies, including the cultures of nomadic pastoralists, Neolithic societies or hunter-gatherers, but it also contrasts with the cultures found within civilizations themselves~~. As an uncountable noun, "civilization" also refers to the process of a society developing into a centralized, urbanized, stratified structure. Civilizations are organized in densely populated settlements divided into hierarchical social classes with a ruling elite and subordinate urban and rural populations, which engage in intensive agriculture, mining, small-scale manufacture and trade. Civilization concentrates power, extending human control over the rest of nature, including over other human beings.[11]

Civilization, as its etymology (below) suggests, is a concept originally linked to towns and cities. The earliest emergence of civilizations is generally associated with the final stages of the Neolithic Revolution, culminating in the relatively rapid process of urban revolution and state formation, a political development associated with the appearance of a governing elite.