



Art, Education and Sport

Natural Resources and Civilizations

Purpose?

Value?

Question –



What are the roles of...

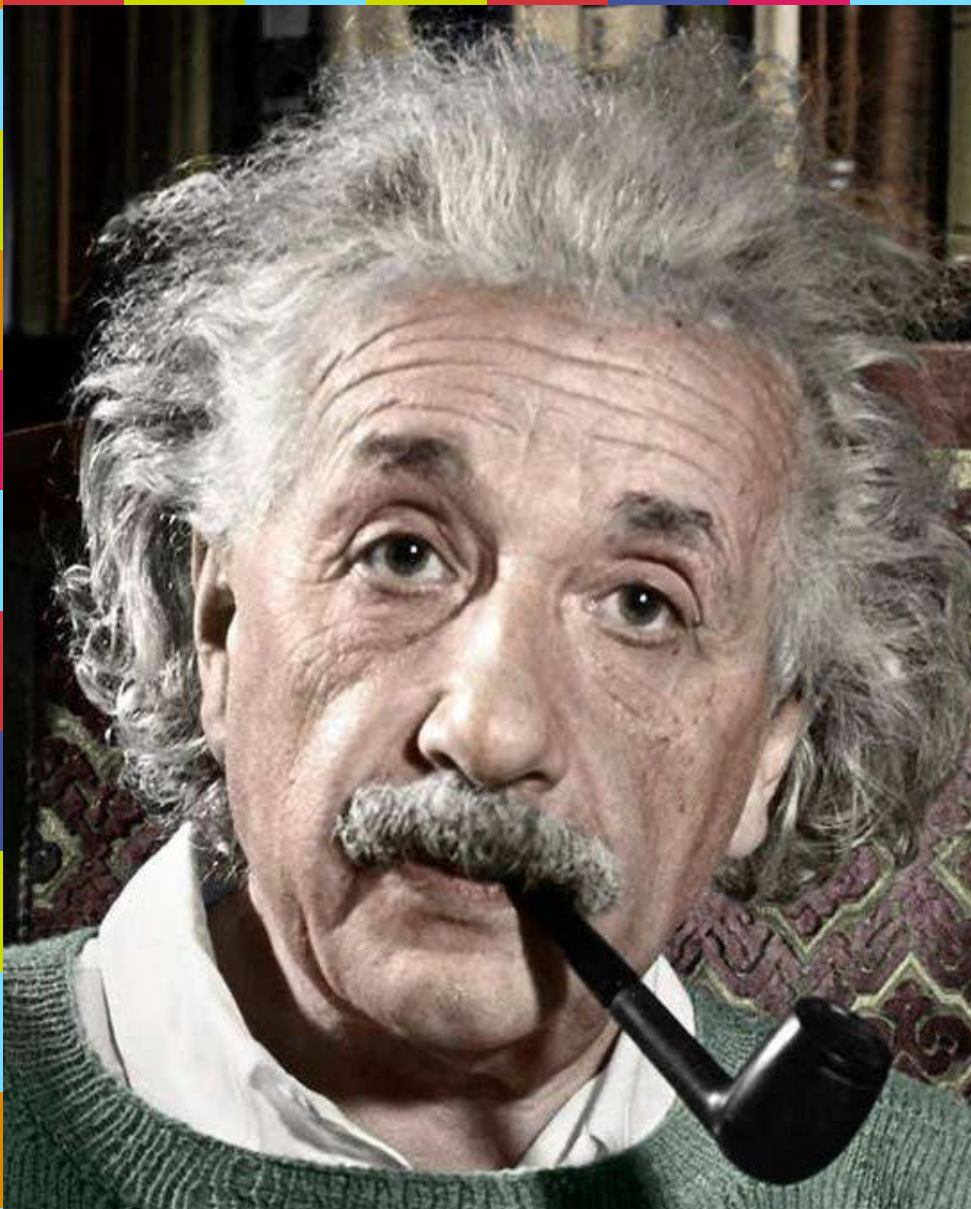
Art,

Education,

& Sport

Hierarchy
/Status?





"Imagination is more important than knowledge. For knowledge is limited to all we know and understand, while imagination embraces the entire world, and all there ever will be to know and understand."



Art

Art

Art acts as society's collective memory

Expresses how it felt to exist in a particular time

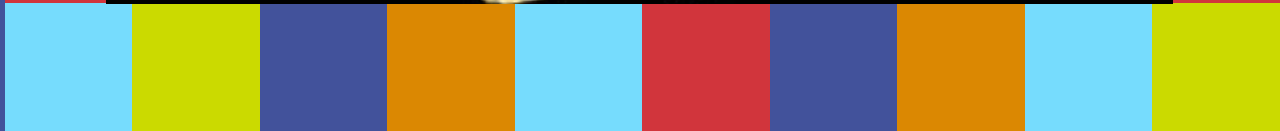
Helps a society process their emotions & understand its surroundings

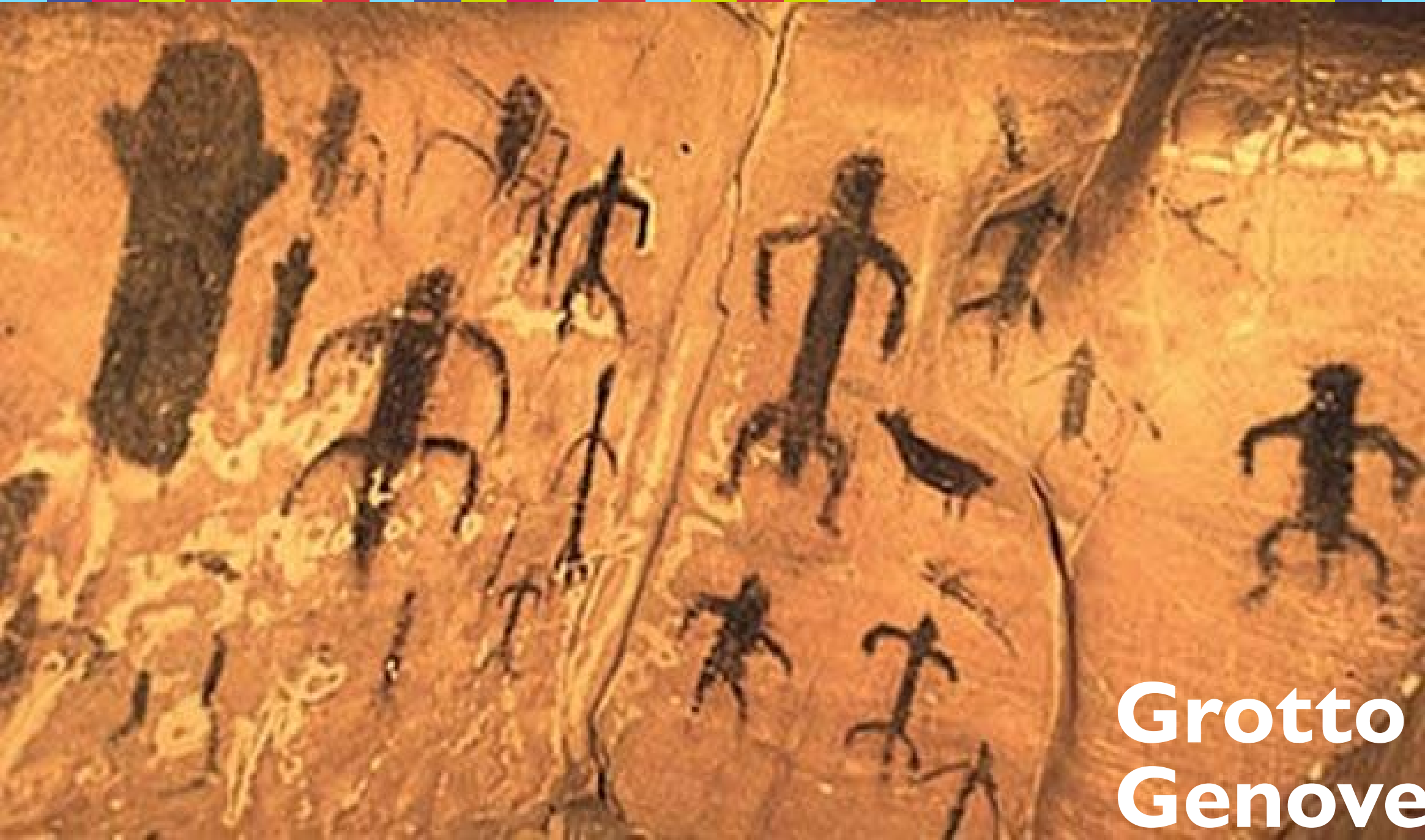


Mediums



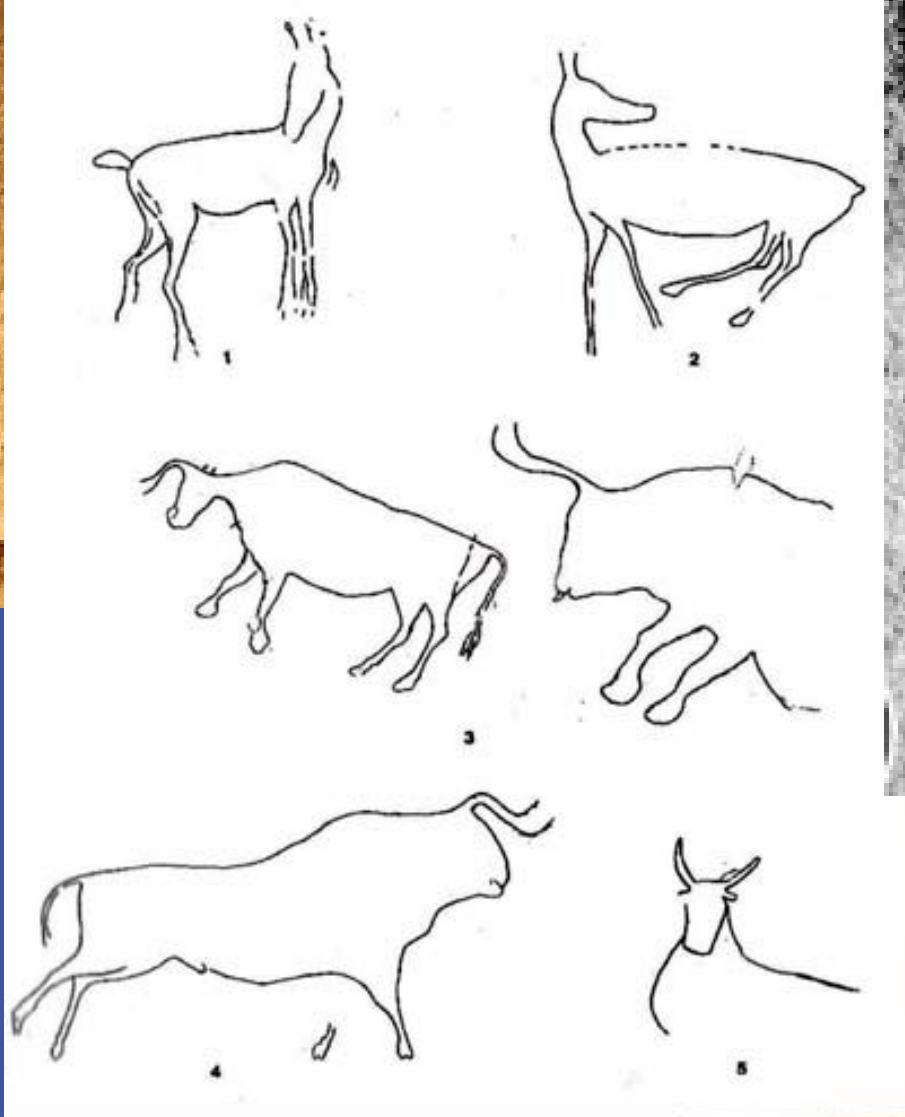
- Building/Sculpture
- Painting
- Ornamental
- Gems
- Utilitarian
- Written





Pictographs

Grotto
Genovese



Petroglyphs



Pharaoh Mentuhotep II

3000 BCE







MICHAEL ANGELLO.
In the Collection of Col. Knight Esq.

The Belvedere Torso







Education

*gives **everyone** a chance to acquire new knowledge and learn skills that may help improve their life.*

Education

Helps society to appreciate themselves, their ambitions and knowledge from an early age.

To understand that we have been given a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity.



Ancient Egypt – Education



- Two types of formal schools for privileged youth under the supervision of governmental officials:

One for scribes and the other for priest trainees.

At age 5, students entered a writing school and continued their studies in reading and writing until the age of 16 or 17.

Egyptian Education Ideals



- Religious education & philosophy were taught alongside secular subjects, impressing upon students a strong moral foundation.
- They believed you became wise by following moral principles, such as truth.
- Ancient Egyptians held education in high regard and saw it as a privilege.

Egyptian women

Were not permitted to go to school.

They were instructed at home by their mothers tutored in the arts of cooking, sewing, religion, and reading.



Cleopatra



Alexandria Library



Ancient Rome

Rome never formally instituted a state-sponsored form of elementary education.

Rome never legally required its people to be educated on any level.

Roman children of wealthy families received their education from private tutors.



Roman women

The education of women was a controversial subject.

Basic skills of reading and writing were taught to most girls in the Roman upper and middle classes.



Agrippina the Younger

Great-granddaughter of Augustus

Mother of Nero

Ruthless, ambitious, domineering used her political and social intellect to gain powerful authority that influenced the affairs of the Roman state



Viking Education

Informal and hands-on, focused on practical skills and oral traditions.

Children learned through observation and participation in daily chores, with boys training in skills like warfare, boat building, and trade,.

Girls learned household management, animal care, and textile production.

Literacy was not universal, but some learned to read and carve runes, and the rich history and mythology were passed down through oral storytelling.



Viking Women

1. Society Rooted in Survival & Pragmatism

- Women managed farms, trade, and households which gave them **practical authority** and social respect.

2. Legal Rights

- Had notable legal protections/could **own property, inherit wealth**, and **request a divorce**

3. Cultural Ideals and Mythology

- Norse mythology and sagas portrayed women as powerful and respected figures – Freya to Shieldmaidens

4. Decentralized Power Structures

- Without a centralized empire or rigid class bureaucracy, **local status and reputation mattered more than gendered hierarchy**

5. Saga Literature Reflects Respect

- Viking sagas often depict women as **intelligent advisors, strategic negotiators**, or **avengers of family honor**.



Gudrid Thorbjarnardóttir



<https://youtu.be/7Eu-yuhWmnU?si=aFFy-SFk-iNm1kZr>

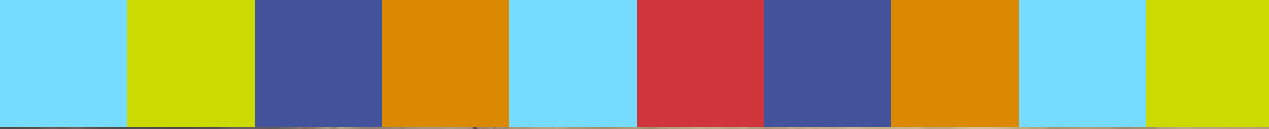


Women's Rights across Civilizations

Aspect	Vikings	Ancient Rome	Ancient Egypt
Property rights	Yes	Limited	Somewhat (esp. upper class)
Divorce rights	Yes	Difficult	Possible but socially limited
Religious authority	Yes (priestesses, seers)	Rare	Some roles for elite women
Public voice	Moderate	Minimal	Limited
Cultural respect	High (myth & sagas)	Low	Symbolic (goddesses)

Role in the quality and/or longevity of a civilization?

Where would the U.S.A. Fall in this comparison?



Sports & Civilizations



Sporting events bring disparate people together by strengthening ties and celebrating the common ideals of fairness, sacrifice and hope.

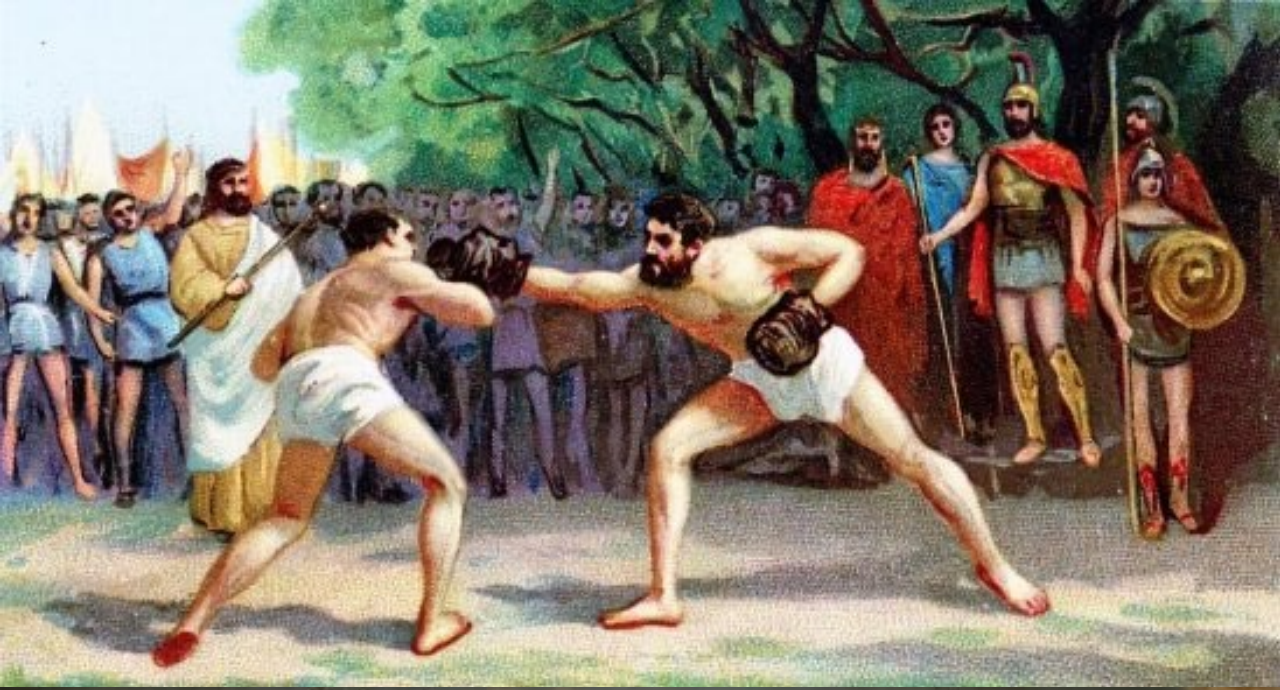
Egyptians



Fishing, rowing, gymnastics, javelin-throwing, boxing, wrestling, and weightlifting

Most frequently played team sport was field hockey and a game like a tug-of-war played with a hoop.

Archery was also popular but mainly associated with the nobility and royalty.



Romans

Hunting, rowing, gymnastics, gladiators, boxing, track and field, wrestling, and weightlifting.

1. Entertainment - Social life
2. Political propaganda
3. Military and physical training
4. Religious and Ceremonial
5. Social Hierarachy/Spectacle

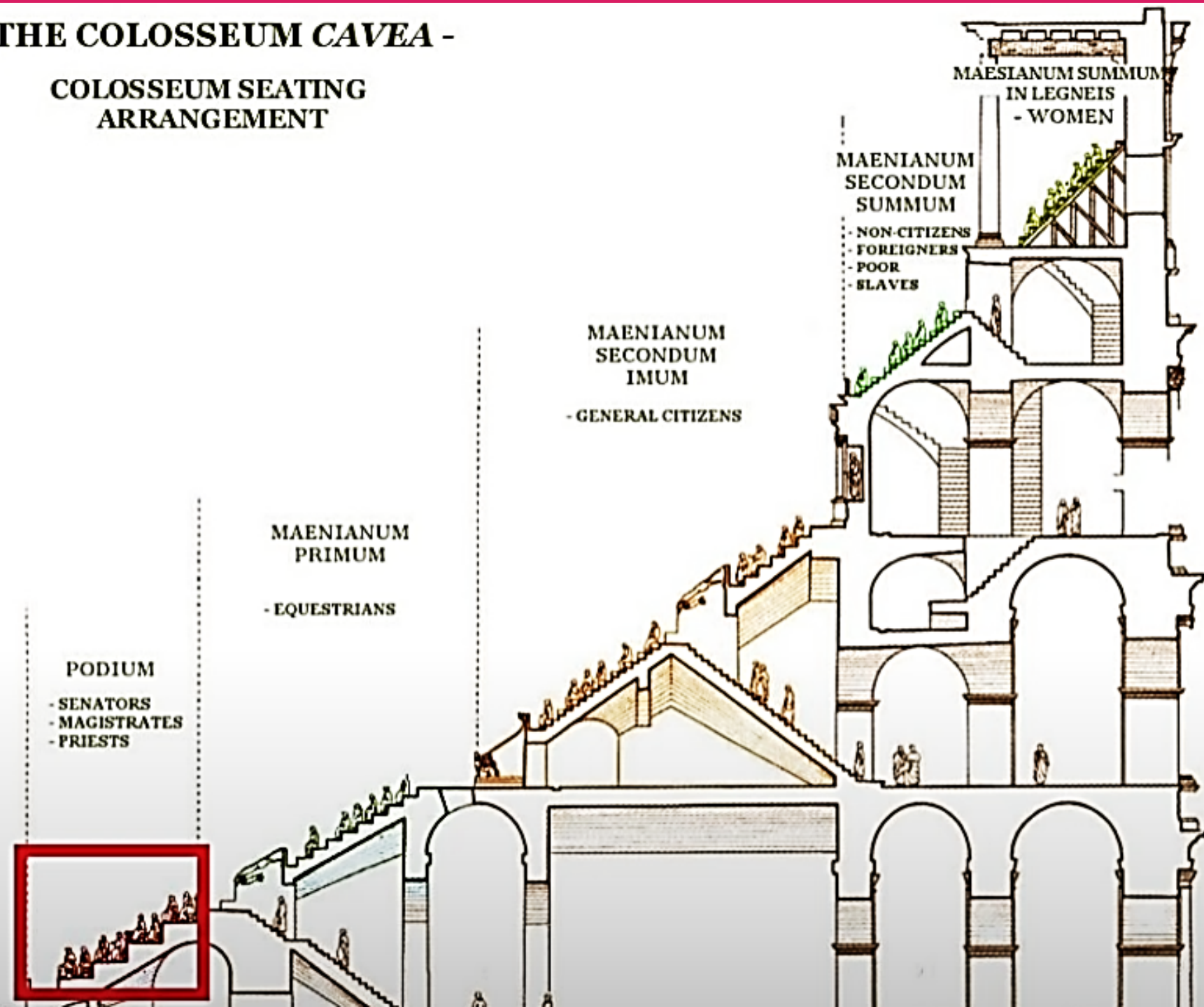




Social Hierarchy/ Spectacle

THE COLOSSEUM CAVEA -

COLOSSEUM SEATING ARRANGEMENT



Vikings

Sword/Spear play, archery,
wrestling, Stone-lifting,
Skiing/skating



1. Preparation for war
2. Demonstrations of strength & courage
3. Social/Community bonding
4. Status and reputation
5. Connection to Myths/Religion



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