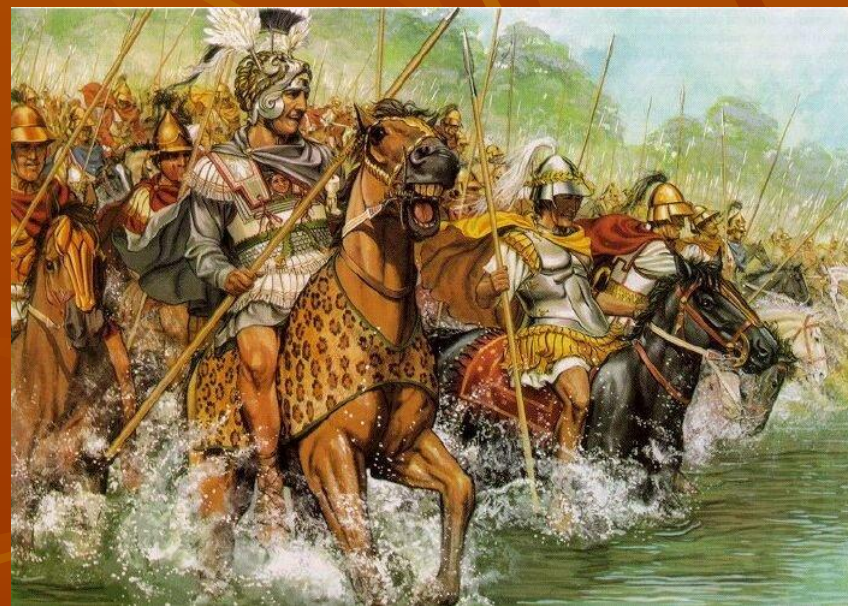


Увлекательный мир истории



На земле более 200 государств



История изучает
события,
которые произошли
в прошлом
и людей в развитии
этих событий

The background of the slide is a solid orange-brown color, overlaid with a pattern of stylized, semi-transparent autumn leaves in various shades of brown and orange. The leaves are scattered across the frame, creating a textured, seasonal feel.

Что изучает история древнего мира

ВСЕМИРНАЯ ИСТОРИЯ

ИСТОРИЯ ДРЕВНЕГО МИРА



- ЖИЗНЬ ПЕРВОБЫТНЫХ ЛЮДЕЙ
- ИСТОРИЯ ДРЕВНЕГО ВОСТОКА
 - ИСТОРИЯ ДРЕВНЕЙ ГРЕЦИИ
 - ИСТОРИЯ ДРЕВНЕГО РИМА

ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЕ ИСТОЧНИКИ –

**ЭТО ИСТОЧНИКИ,
ИЗ КОТОРЫХ УЧЁНЫЕ
БЕРУТ ЗНАНИЯ
ПРО ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЕ ФАКТЫ**

Археология — наука —
помощница
истории, изучающая п
о вещественным
источникам
историческое
прошлое человечества







ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЕ ИСТОЧНИКИ

делятся на:

```
graph TD; A[ИСТОРИЧЕСКИЕ ИСТОЧНИКИ] --> B[вещественные]; A --> C[ПИСЬМЕННЫЕ]; A --> D[ЭТНОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ];
```

веществен
ные

ПИСЬМЕ
нные

ЭТНОГРАФИЧ
еские

Present day

Souvenir pins and debris are left behind from the 2004 Summer Olympic Games in Athens.

An American GI helmet and military-issue utensils remain from World War II Allied liberation efforts in the Mediterranean region in the 1940s.

Bullets embedded in architectural fragments are evidence of the Greek struggle for independence in the mid-1800s.

Gold-backed mosaics shine among the ruins of Constantinople after the city was pillaged by the Ottoman Turks in 1453.

Islamic pottery fragments lie amid debris from the sack of Sicily by Christian knights in the late 1000s.

DEEP TIME

THE DEEPER YOU GO THE OLDER THINGS ARE

This representation of a stratigraphy, or series of archaeological layers, shows some of the geological and historical events that occurred in the Mediterranean region. It illustrates the way objects are deposited in the earth over time.





MARCO ANSALONI





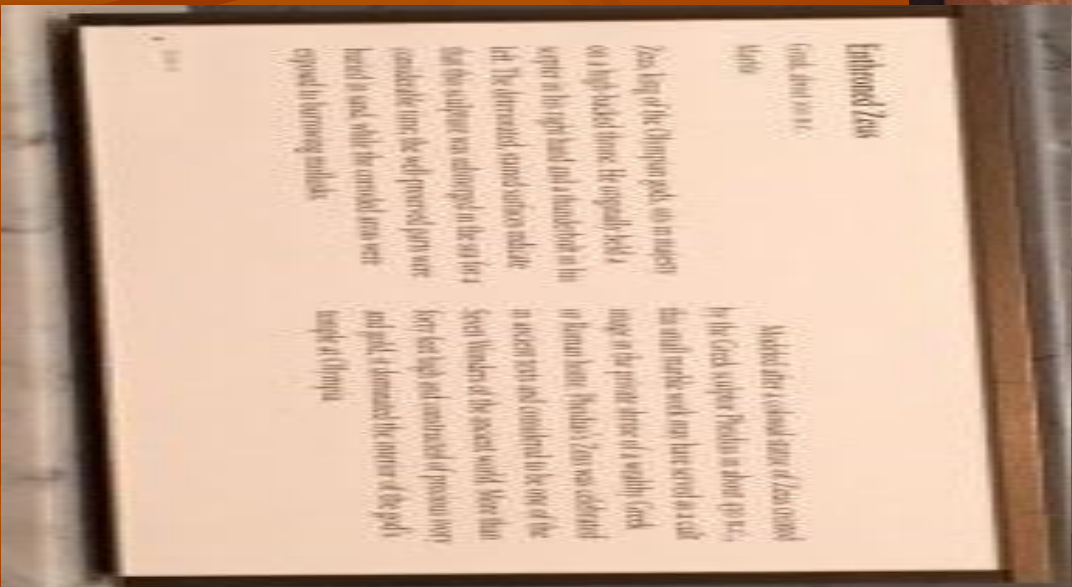


Elphington Zeus

(c. 450-400 BC)
Marble

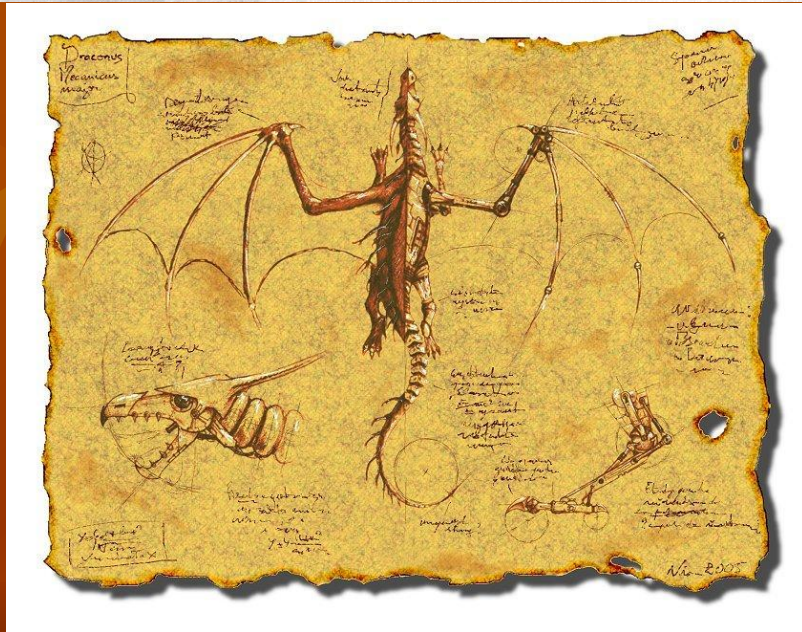
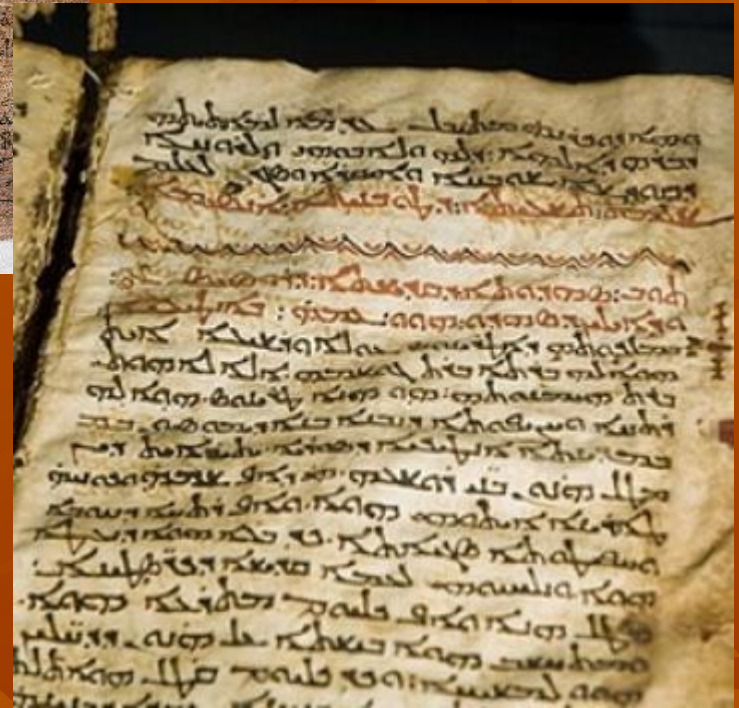
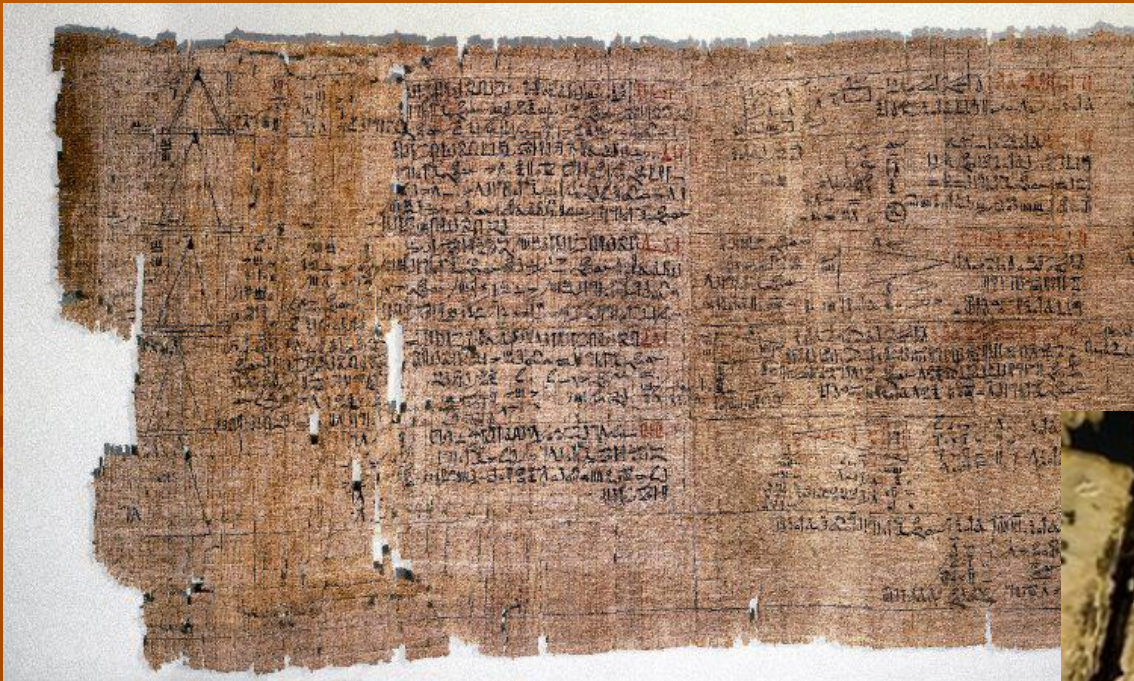
Zeus, king of the Olympian gods, was an ancient
and a high-backed throne. He originally held a
scepter in his right hand and a thunderbolt in his
left. The elphington, seated without a throne,
but the sculpture was designed in the way for a
considerable time, the well preserved figure were
found in a cave, while the colossal form were
exposed in burning temples.

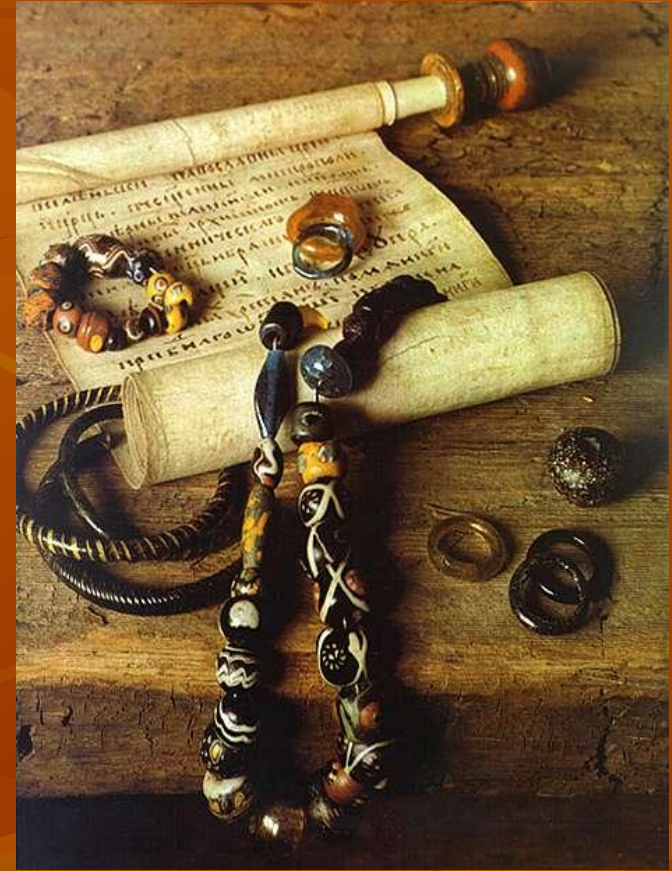
Made after a classical statue of Zeus created
by the Greek sculptor Phidias in about 450 BC,
this small marble work may have served as a cult
image in the private shrine of a wealthy Greek
or Roman home. Phidias's Zeus was celebrated
in ancient texts and considered to be one of the
Seven Wonders of the ancient world. More than
1,500 feet high and constructed of precious metals
and gold, it dominated the interior of the god's
temple at Olympia.



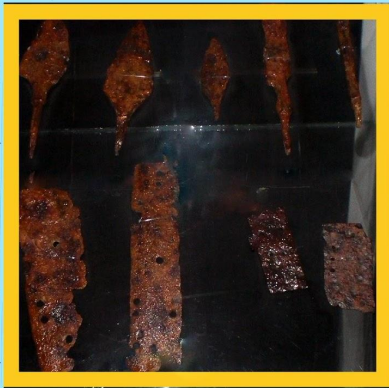
Письменность возникла
примерно
5 000 лет назад





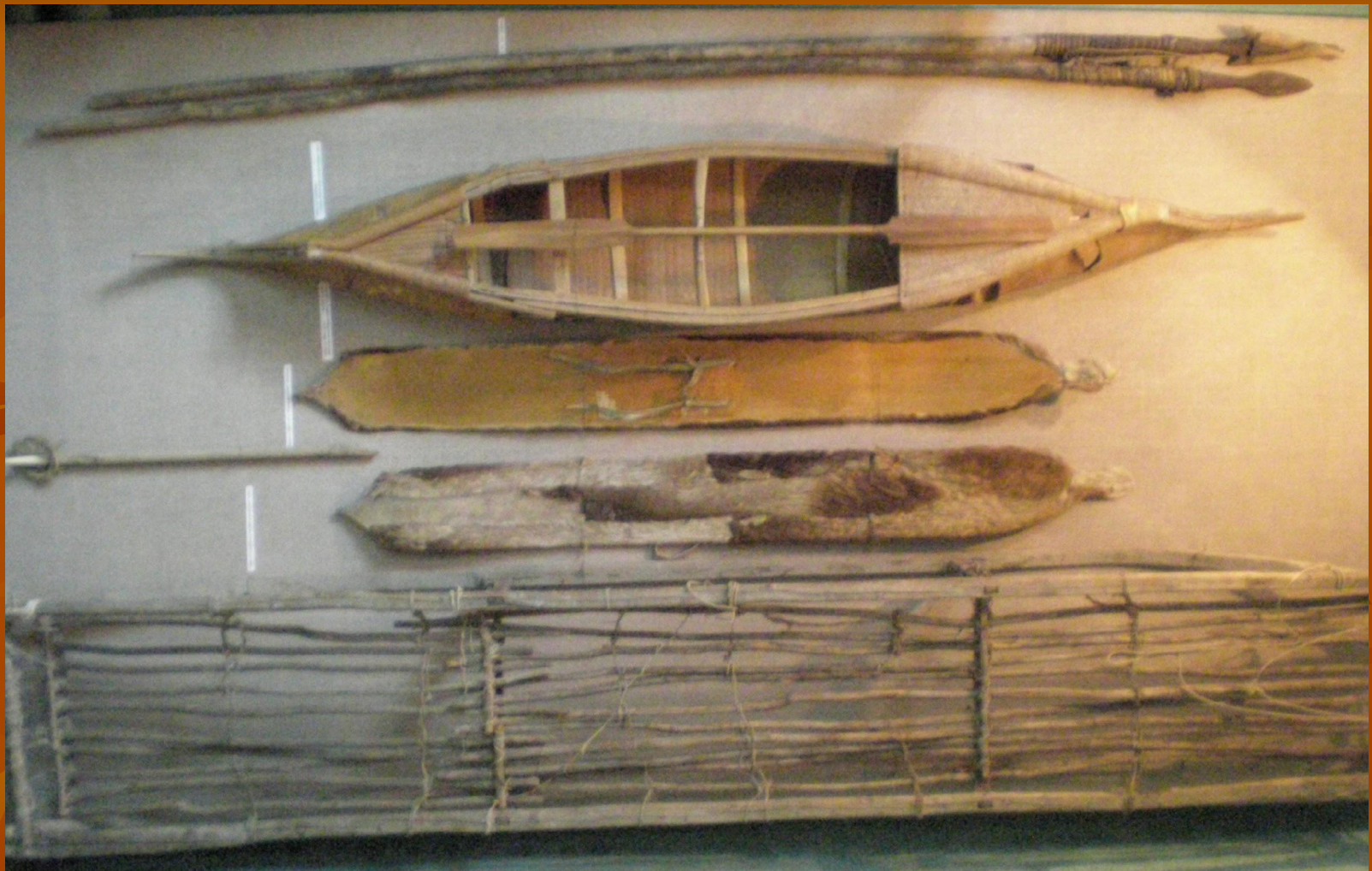






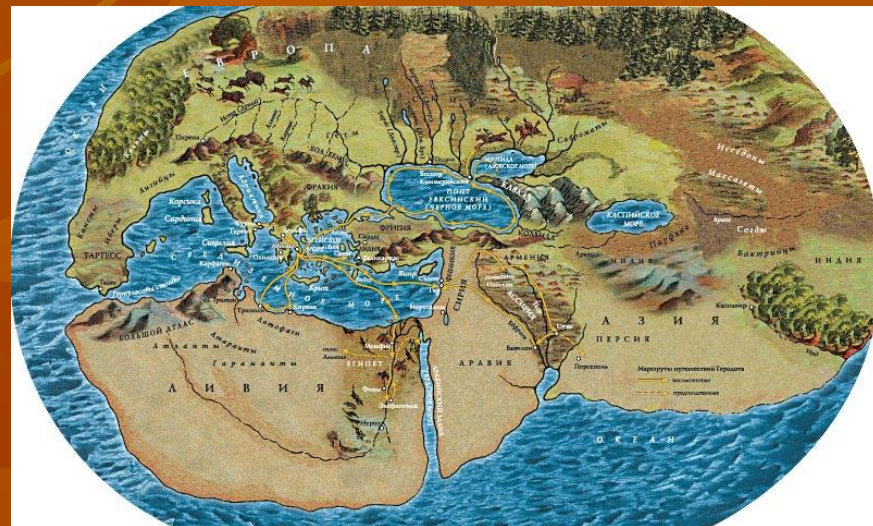
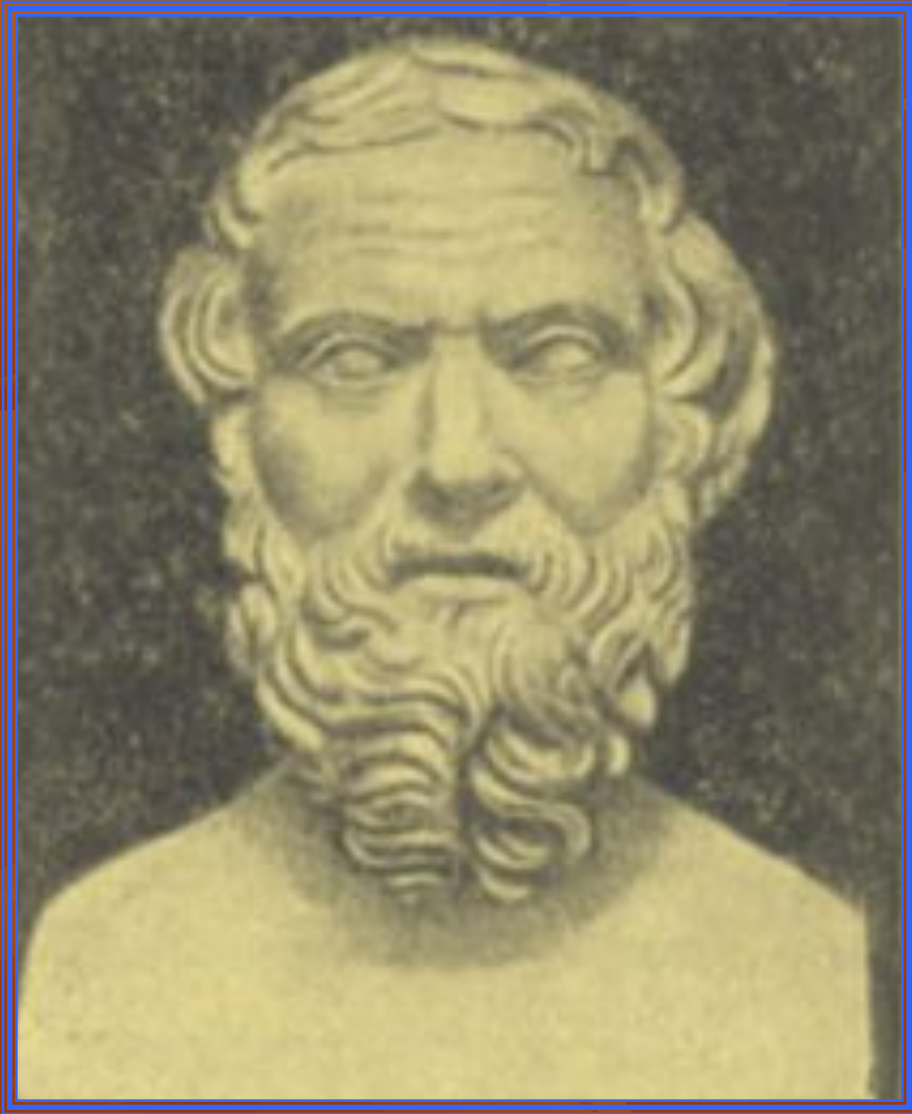
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11.20 Νο 126.





Этнография – наука-помощница истории. **Наука о народах** (буквальный перевод - "народописание") изучает культуру и быт народов земного шара, их происхождение, расселение и культурно-исторические взаимоотношения .





**«ОТЕЦ ИСТОРИИ»
ДРЕВНЕГРЕЧЕСКИЙ
УЧЁНЫЙ
ГЕРОДОТ**