

The Changing world: “Renaissance”, “Reform” etc.

Notes prepared by Prof. Erdal Yavuz. For certain definitions the free encyclopedia *Wikipedia* at <http://en.wikipedia.org/> and *Merriam Webster* online at <http://www.m-w.com/> is used. For the original texts major source was Paul Halsall's *Internet History Sourcebook Project* at <http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/>

IMPORTANT NOTICE: For notes and other related material of “Humanities” as well as announces concerning the course will be found at the link on the web page of the university

“Need is the mother of invention”

The continuing wars of **Crusades** as well as the Mongol conquest in the Near East and the crisis of the Byzantine Empire had created a power gap in the Mediterranean Region. Particularly the Mongol conquests of the 13th century, while weakening the Arab monopoly of the interregional trade, caused insecurity, but at the same time opened the way for new participants in the trade networks.

Such periods of crisis also invites the response for survival in the form of an increase in productivity and efficiency.

As a result, in Europe more specialized trade and manufactures led to the development of towns. The increased dependence to trade also developed banking institutions in Italy as well as South Germany, the Low Countries (region bordering on North Sea and comprising modern Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands), France and Great Britain.

At this early stage Italian merchants more than the others, began to serve as intermediaries between Europe and other parts of the Near East and Asia through traditional trade routes.

The strengthening of an independent and relatively free merchant class in Europe is also due to the fact that the governments in Europe were weaker and less centralized as compared to the other civilizations.

On the other hand, it has to be remarked that until the 16th century the West did remain backward compared with civilizations in the Near East and Asia.

Key elements of change around 1400

During the 15th century, while the West began to extend its world contacts, certain important changes began to take place. The whole medieval system namely “the Church” and **scholastic** philosophy, the **feudal** military and political organization was no longer effective.

The west suffered also from the effects of the “**Black Death**”, which caused the loss of nearly one third of the population of Europe.

There were also certain positive developments in the fifteenth century.

The shortcomings of the medieval system made necessary the formation of more efficient and centralized governments.

Contacts with Asia during the last two centuries where Mongol and Turkic rulers provided a vast domain within which trade flourished, ideas and technologies exchanged across much of Asia and Europe. These

contacts gave Europeans the knowledge of the compass and explosive powder, printing press etc.

Market relations towards capitalism became a more dominant form in the western economy with increasing power of the “Bourg's” (towns). This development further required reorganization in the form of more centralized “countrywide” and later “nationwide” economies.



Above is a picture of a typical medieval town, Carcassson, France

An age of expansion

While the Turkish and Mongol intrusion gave Europeans access to the Asiatic technological developments, this same fact had caused some imbalances. Europe's increased demand for the luxury goods of Asia could not be paid by what European economies were producing and this meant that there was a shortage of gold in Europe.

This was one of the primary reasons for Europe's need to find new sources.

Western European states began larger efforts for expansion in the 15th century. The new national monarchies of Portugal and Spain played leading roles in supporting maritime expeditions for commercial and **colonial** purposes.

Developing European naval technologies, using multiple masts with adjustable sails made possible the long distance travels.



On the left is a medieval ship, on the right “Santa Maria” of Columbus

Ships provided with cannons gave them extra war power. Therefore, the ventures were feasible in the Atlantic, towards the South of Africa, Indian Ocean and South-East Asia.

And one of those ventures to reach the Asiatic, particularly the Indian market resulted with the accidental discovery of America by **Christopher Columbus** in 1492. At that time they were believing to have arrived India, so it is why even today, American natives are called "Indians".

Furthermore, motivation and reason for the need of "expansion" also included the apprehension of the new Ottoman Empire and the resultant desire to find independent, alternative trade routes. An important date is the naval **Battle of Diu** of India in the Oman Sea after which the way to India and Asia opened to the West.

From trade surplus to Renaissance

The **Renaissance**, is considered to have started in Italy around late 14th and 15th of fifteenth centuries as a movement in arts, literature, sciences and the way of living more secular, human based and worldly.

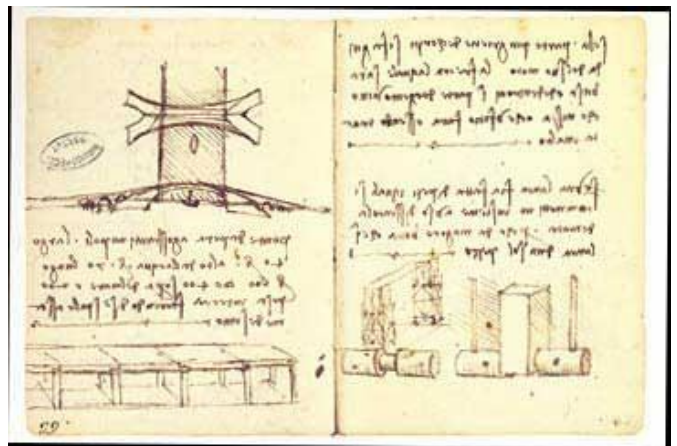
This is mostly due to an emerging merchant class of the Italian cities by their wealth obtained by the Mediterranean trade patronizing the cultural and artistic production.

"The Renaissance" culture, built on a commercial society, challenged medieval intellectual foundations and searched for its sources in ancient classical Greek and Roman culture.

Writers such as **Petrarch** and **Boccaccio** used classical models in preference to medieval ones. In the fifteenth century, **Leonardo da Vinci** and **Michelangelo** introduced classical forms into the fine arts.



Leonardo da Vinci's painting for the bridge project on the Golden Horn



The sketch of da Vinci for the bridge of Golden Horn, Istanbul

Political realism appeared in *The Prince* of **Niccolo Machiavelli** *. It can be said that the Renaissance spirit also triggered a path towards innovation and discovery in the knowledge of human nature and society.

Initially, the Renaissance was limited largely to Italy. During the 15th century internal and external disturbances and warfare in the Mediterranean region weakened the Italian power. Particularly the discovery of new trade routes diminished the primary role of the Mediterranean Sea for the World trade.

As a result the direction of "creativity" of the Renaissance moved northwards towards the end of the 15th century.

Technology in areas such as metallurgy mostly developed in Germany .

The introduction of the technique of printing from movable type is attributed to a German, **Johannes Gutenberg**. The use of the printing press led to improvements in literacy and the rapid diffusion of ideas.



Sistine Chapel painting of Michelangel



Gutenberg age print shop

The age of “protest”

“Northern Renaissance” had certain long lasting political and ideological consequences.

Feudal rulers wanted to gain social and economic control within their boundaries and build “national” economies by becoming independent from the strict rules of the Roman Catholic Church. This is why the “Protestant” or “Reformation” movement of Martin Luther (1483-1546) founded support in Germany.

Protestantism as a teaching attached a primary value to hard work, modesty, self-discipline and efficiency in one's life. These were, especially in the Calvinist view, signs of an individual's election by the God, or eternal salvation.

During the same period, a French theologian John Calvin (1509-1564), established a reformed church and theocracy in Geneva known as *Calvinism*. His writings further influenced the expansion of Protestantism throughout Europe. Almost simultaneously, In England King Henry VIII (1491-1547) established the Anglican Church.

German sociologist Max Weber (1864-1920), in one of his major works *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* (1904–05), stressing the religion as one of the primary factors for the differences in cultures of the West and the East, argues that the Protestant ethic was an important factor in the economic development of the West.

However, the new creed was not accepted peacefully everywhere. For example in France known as the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre was a wave of Catholic mob violence against the Huguenots (French Protestants), starting on August 24, 1572. The massacres spread throughout Paris and later to other cities and the countryside, lasting for several months, during which as many as 70,000 may have been killed.

The civil war between the Protestants and Catholics devastated France for years until the Edict of Nantes of 1598 granted tolerance for Protestants. Wars of domination fueled by religious motives also continued among the states of Europe, like the Thirty Years War (1618 1648). Thirty Years War ended by the **Treaty of Westphalia**, in which it was agreed that each ruler might determine the religion for his state.

The “Commercial Revolution”

The spread of Protestantism separated production and market activities from the strict rules of Catholic faith and opened the way for “the commercial revolution” in the 16th century, thus the economic structure of Europe went through substantial changes.



A bourgeoisie of the 16th Century

Besides the faith aspect, the massive quantity of plundered American gold and silver entering to the European markets caused a high inflation.

Increasing prices caused the weakening of feudal and laboring classes and benefited the merchants and manufacturers, in other words the **bourgeois** class.

With sufficient capital accumulation, European merchants began to deal actively and directly with the East.



A “Medieval” market.

These developments showed its effects on the Ottoman economy and society: The increasing prices, budget deficits (like difficulties to pay the Janissaries), popular revolts (like the Celali revolts), and remedies to regain the lost trade and customs benefits (like measures to promote trade: Capitulations) etc.

Knowing the human being and the universe : Revolution in Sciences

Crisis in the religious sphere prepared the way for a fundamental change of western intellectual life.

The scientific revolution of the seventeenth century is the result of doubt and search for new means for knowledge outside the belief.

In the sixteenth century, **Copernicus** demonstrated that the earth rotated about the sun.

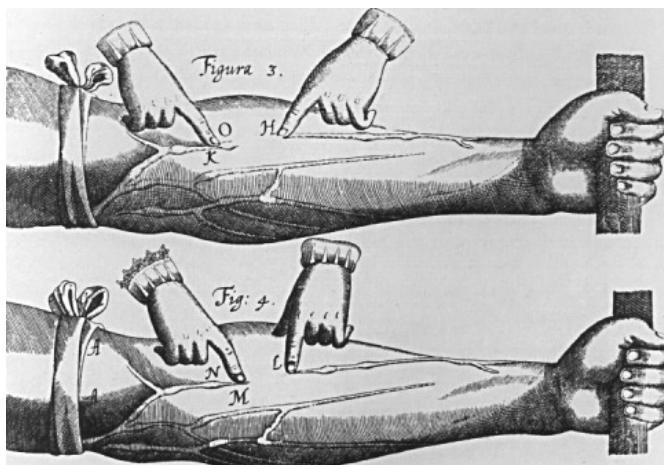
Later, towards the end of the century **Galileo** developed the Copernican system and worked on gravity and motion of the planets.

In medicine, **Vesalius** made important discoveries particularly on human anatomy that also reversed accepted beliefs.

William Harvey demonstrated the circulation of blood in animals and humans



A sketch of anatomy by Vesalius



Harvey's study of veins

Methodologies for scientific inquiry were also developed and **Francis Bacon** is one of the forerunners. And In *Principia*, published in 1637, **Isaac Newton** arrived at a series of scientific laws concerning motion, gravity, and mathematical calculus.

The advances in sciences went along with skepticism on belief and it was **John Locke** who argued that faith was unnecessary, because humans could approach the reality of nature through their senses and reason. During this period science became the most important means through which Europeans understood their physical but also social environment.

Names and terms

The Crusades were a series of several military campaigns that took place during the 11th through 13th centuries. Originally, they were Roman Catholic Holy Wars to recapture Jerusalem and the Holy Land from the Muslims, but some were directed against other targets, such as the Fourth Crusade against Constantinople, the Crusade against the Cathars of southern France and the Northern Crusades. Beyond the medieval military events, the word "crusade" has evolved to have multiple meanings and connotations. In a broader sense, "crusade" can be used, always in a metaphorical sense, to identify as righteous any war that is given for a cause as in the "Crusade against illiteracy,"

scholasticism comes from the Latin word *scholasticus* which means "that [which] belongs to the school", and is the school of philosophy taught by the academics (or schoolmen) of medieval universities during 1100 - 1500. Scholasticism attempted to reconcile the philosophy of the ancient classical philosophers with medieval Christian theology.

feudal is a word invented in the seventeenth century, based on the Late Latin *feudum*, a commonly used term in the Middle Ages for a fief (land held under certain obligations). The elements that characterize the system are: *lords, vassals and fiefs*. A lord was a noble who owned land. A vassal was a person who was loaned a land known as a *fief*, by the lord. The land in exchange for the *fief*, the *vassal* would provide military service to the lord. The obligations and relations between lord, vassal and fief form the basis of feudalism.

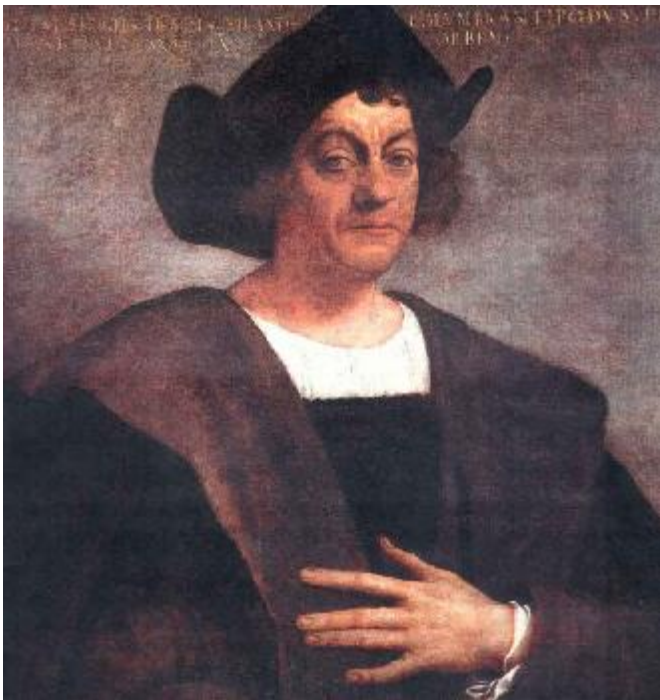
Black Death was a devastating epidemic disease (plague), that first struck Europe in the mid-14th century, killing about a third of Europe's population, an estimated 34 million people. A series of plague epidemics also occurred across large portions of Asia and the Middle East during the same period. The disease is thought to have returned to Europe every generation with varying degrees of intensity and fatality until the 1700s.

market In economics, a is a theoretical model in which buyers and sellers interact freely to optimize certain variables such as utility or profit. In traditional economies due to the interference mostly from the state or religious institutions "market" is considered as deficient.

colony In politics and in history, a is a territory under the immediate political and economic control of a distant state . Mother country is the term used to refer to the metropolitan state by its citizens that live in a colony. A colony has no independent international representation and the administration of a colony is under direct control of the metropolitan state. *Colonialism* is a term to define the control by one power over a dependent area or people

Christopher Columbus (1451? –1506) generally assumed a Genoa (Italy) born explorer and trader who crossed the Atlantic Ocean and reached the Americas on October 12, 1492 under the flag of Castile, Spain. History places a great significance on his landing in America in 1492, with the entire period of the history of the Americas before this date usually known as Pre-Columbian. Although there is evidence of Pre-Columbian trans-oceanic contact, and it is questionable whether one person can "discover" a place inhabited by other people, Columbus is credited as having "discovered" the Americas. His voyage marked the beginning of the European colonization of the Americas.

Leo Bagrow, in his *History of Cartography*. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1964, gives an interesting information that Columbus had appealed to Sultan Bayezid for financing the venture. Mentioned in Leo Bagrow, "Türkiye Haritacılığı", *Tarih ve Toplum*, Vol.I.No.1 p.35. The passage is: "Colon diye bir Frengin İstanbul'a geldiği ve 'Bana birkaç gemi verin size yeni bir dünya bulayım' dediği de anlatılır."



Battle of Diu: The naval battle in the Oman Sea near the region Diu of India was a critical sea battle that took place on 3 February 1509 between Portugal and a joint fleet of Ottoman Empire in coalition with Mamlūk Burji Sultanate of Egypt, Calicut and the Sultan of Gujarat, with technical maritime assistance to the Ottomans from the Republic of Venice and the Republic of Ragusa.

This battle is critical from a strategic perspective since it marks the beginning of the dominance of the Europeans in the Asian naval theatre, and a defeat for the then dominant power - the Ottoman Empire. It also marks the spillover of the Christian-Islamic power struggle in Europe and the Middle East, into the Indian Ocean which was a dominant arena of international trade at that time.

Renaissance from Latin *re-* (again) + *nasci* (to be born) is a term to define the movement took place in beginning in the 14th century in Italy, lasting into the 17th century, and marked by a humanistic revival of classical influence expressed in a flowering of the arts and literature and by the beginnings of modern science.

Francesco Petrarca, 1304-1374 It. Italian poet; known chiefly for *Canzoniere*, sonnets and odes written to Laura, an idealized lover; greatest scholar of his time for his study of classical manuscripts

Giovanni Boccaccio 1313-1375 Italian author; called father of classic Italian prose because of *Decameron* (1353); his writings used as source by Chaucer, Shakespeare, etc.

Leonardo da Vinci (1452 in Vinci, Italy, and died in 1519 in Cloux, France) was an Italian Renaissance architect, musician, anatomist, inventor, engineer, sculptor, geometer, and painter. He has been described as the archetype of the "Renaissance man" and as a universal genius, a man both infinitely curious and infinitely inventive. He is also said to be one of the greatest painters that ever lived.

In his lifetime, Da Vinci was an engineer, artist, anatomist, physiologist and a lot more. Leonardo is famous for his masterly paintings, such as Mona Lisa, The Last Supper, and the drawing Vitruvian Man. He designed many inventions that anticipated modern technology like the helicopter, tank, use of solar power, calculator etc., although few of these designs were constructed or feasible in his lifetime. In addition, he advanced the study of anatomy, astronomy, and civil engineering. Of his works, only a few paintings survive, together with his notebooks (scattered among various collections) containing drawings, scientific diagrams and notes.

In 1502 Leonardo da Vinci did a simple drawing of a bridge with a single span of 720-foot span (approximately 240-meters.) Da Vinci designed the bridge as part of a civil engineering project for Sultan Bajazet II of the Ottoman Empire. The bridge was to span the Golden Horn.

Leonardo's "Golden Horn" Bridge is a perfect "pressed-bow." Leonardo surmised correctly that the classic keystone arch could be stretched narrow and substantially widened without losing integrity by using a flared foothold, or pier, and the terrain to anchor each end of the span.

It was conceived 300 years prior to its engineering principals being generally accepted. It was to be 72 feet-wide (24 meters), 1080-foot total length (360 meters) and 120 feet (40 meters) above the sea level at the highest point of the span. For details see Leonardo Project at: <http://www.vebjorn-sand.com/leonardo.html>

Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni, commonly known as Michelangelo, (1475 - 1564) was a Renaissance sculptor, architect, painter, and poet. Michelangelo is famous for creating the fresco ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, as well as the Last Judgment over the altar, and The Martyrdom of St. Peter and The Conversion of St. Paul in the Vatican's Cappella Paolina; among his many sculptures are those of David and the Pietà, as well as the Doni Virgin, Bacchus, Moses, Rachel, Leah, and members of the Medici family; he also designed the dome of St. Peter's Basilica.

Niccolò Machiavelli (1469 - 1527) was a Florentine political philosopher, historian, musician, poet, and romantic comedic playwright. Machiavelli was also a key figure in realist political theory, crucial to European statecraft during the Renaissance. *Machiavellianism* is the term used to describe a person's tendency to deceive and manipulate the others for personal gain. Used to describe later works by other authors based on Machiavelli's writings—particularly *The Prince*—in which the authors stress the view that "The ends justify the means."

In the reading annexed to our main text there is an interesting analysis of different state formations and their strategic outcomes. What makes the analysis more meaningful for you is that the nature of the Ottoman state organization is also compared with the feudal West.

Johannes Gutenberg (1398 –1468) was a German metal-worker and inventor who achieved fame for his contributions to the technology of printing during 1448. The exact origin of Gutenberg's first presses is apparently unknown, and several authors cite his earliest presses as adaptations of heavier binding presses which were already in use. Tradition credits him with inventing movable type in Europe -- an improvement on the block printing already in use there. By combining these elements into a production system, he allowed for the rapid printing of written materials, and an information explosion in Renaissance Europe.

Peace of Westphalia :

The Thirty Years' War was a conflict fought between the years 1618 and 1648, principally on the territory of today's Germany, but also involving most of the major continental powers. It occurred for a number of reasons. Although it was from its outset a religious conflict between Protestants and Catholics, the self-preservation of the Habsburg dynasty was also a central motive.

It is often said that the Peace of Westphalia initiated modern diplomacy, as it marked the beginning of the modern system of nation-states (or "Westphalian states"). This was caused by the first time mutual acknowledgement of each country's sovereignty. Subsequent European wars were not about issues of religion, but rather revolved around issues of state. This allowed Catholic and Protestant Powers to ally, leading to a number of major realignments. It also cemented Germany's internal divisions, keeping it from uniting into one nation-state.

It is the Peace of Westphalia that is most often pointed to as the foundation for studying international relations. Even The key ideologist of Al-Qa'ida, Lewis 'Atiyatullah (a pseudonym), after 11 March 2004 Madrid terrorist attacks has published an article in the Global Islamic Media Internet forum, in which he reveals Al-Qa'ida's perception of the international balance of power at present and in the future. 'Atiyatullah sees the future very clearly: the balance of power will change; the international system built-up by the West since the Treaty of Westphalia will collapse; and a new international system will rise under the leadership of a mighty Islamic state.
(http://www.themedialine.org/news/news_detail.asp?NewsID=5420)

bourgeois : In modern use refers to the wealthy or propertied social class in a capitalist society.

Bourgeois is a French word meaning somebody from the town (*kentli* , *şehirli* in Turkish). In old Dutch: burgher = the inhabitant of a borough or burgh where also comes our *hamburger*. In the French feudal order, "bourgeois" was formally a legal category in society, defined by conditions such as length of residence and source of income.

The French term in turn seems to have derived from the Italian borghesia (from borgo = village), which in turn derives from the Greek pyrgos. A borghese was a freeman dwelling in a burgh or township. The word evolved to mean merchants and traders, and until the 19th century was mostly synonymous with the middle class (persons in the broad socioeconomic spectrum between nobility and serfs or proletarians). Then, as the power and wealth of the nobility faded in the second half of the 19th century, the bourgeoisie emerged as the new ruling class.

Nicolaus Copernicus (German, Polish): Mikołaj Kopernik; 1473 –1543) was a Polish astronomer, mathematician, physician, jurist, administrator and economist. His greatest legacy is the development of a scientifically-useful heliocentric (Sun-centered) theory of the solar system.

Andreas Vesalius (December 31, 1514 - October 15, 1564) was a Flemish anatomist and author of one of the most influential books on human anatomy, *De Humanis Corporis Fabrica* (On the Workings of the Human Body). Vesalius has been often been referred to as the founder of modern human anatomy.

William Harvey (1578–1657) was a medical doctor who is credited with first correctly describing, in exact detail, the properties of blood being pumped around the body by the heart. This developed the ideas of René Descartes who in his *Description of the Human Body* said that the arteries and veins were pipes and carried nourishment round the body. Many believe he discovered and extended early Muslim medicine especially the work of Ibn Nafis, who had laid out the principles and major arteries and veins in the 13th century.

Galileo Galilei (1564 –1642), was an Italian physicist, astronomer, and philosopher who is closely associated with the scientific revolution. His achievements include improvements to the telescope, a variety of astronomical observations, the first law of motion, the second law of motion, and effective support for Copernicanism. He has been referred to as the "father of modern astronomy," as the "father of modern physics," and as "father of science." His experimental work is widely considered complementary to the writings of Francis Bacon in establishing the modern scientific method. Galileo's career coincided with that of Johannes Kepler. The work of Galileo is considered to be a significant break from that of Aristotle. In addition, his conflict with the Roman Catholic Church is taken as a major early example of the conflict of authority and freedom of thought, particularly with science, in Western society.

Francis Bacon, (1561 –1626) was an English philosopher, statesman, freemason and essayist. He was knighted in 1603, created Baron Verulam in 1618, and created Viscount St Albans in 1621; both peerage titles becoming extinct upon his death. He began his professional life as a lawyer, but he has become best known as a philosophical advocate and defender of the scientific revolution. His works establish and popularize an inductive methodology for scientific inquiry, often called the Baconian method. Induction implies drawing knowledge from the natural world through experimentation, observation, and testing of hypotheses. In the context of his time, such methods were connected with the occult trends of hermeticism and alchemy.

John Locke (1632–1704) was an English philosopher. He developed the Lockean *social contract*, which included the ideas of a state of nature, "government with the consent of the governed," and the natural rights of life, liberty, and estate. Locke was also the first to fully develop the idea of *tabula rasa*. Locke's ideas had an enormous influence on the development of political philosophy, and he is often seen as one of the most influential contributors to liberal theory as well as Enlightenment thinkers. Locke's writings formed the basis for many ideas of American revolutionaries as reflected in the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution. Locke has often been classified, along with David Hume and George Berkeley, as a British Empiricist. He is perhaps most often contrasted with the contemporary Thomas Hobbes.

Reading

from Niccolò Machiavelli 's The Prince Ch. IV

WHY THE KINGDOM OF DARIUS, CONQUERED BY ALEXANDER, DID NOT REBEL AGAINST THE SUCCESSORS OF ALEXANDER AT HIS DEATH

Considering the difficulties which men have had to hold to a newly acquired state, some might wonder how, seeing that Alexander the Great became the master of Asia in a few years, and died whilst it was scarcely settled (whence it might appear reasonable that the whole empire would have rebelled), nevertheless his successors maintained themselves, and had to meet no other difficulty than that which arose among themselves from their own ambitions.

I answer that the principalities of which one has record are found to be governed in two different ways; either by a prince, with a body of servants, who assist him to govern the kingdom as ministers by his favour and permission; or by a prince and barons, who hold that dignity by antiquity of blood and not by the grace of the prince. Such barons have states and their own subjects, who recognize them as lords and hold them in natural affection. Those states that are governed by a prince and his servants hold their prince in more consideration, because in all the country there is no one who is recognized as superior to him, and if they yield obedience to another they do it as to a minister and official, and they do not bear him any particular affection.

The examples of these two governments in our time are the Turk and the King of France. The entire monarchy of the Turk is governed by one lord, the others are his servants; and, dividing his kingdom into sanjaks, he sends there different administrators, and shifts and changes them as he chooses. But the King of France is placed in the midst of an ancient body of lords, acknowledged by their own subjects, and beloved by them; they have their own prerogatives, nor can the king take these away except at his peril. Therefore, he who considers both of these states will recognize great difficulties in seizing the state of the Turk, but, once it is conquered, great ease in holding it. The causes of the difficulties in seizing the kingdom of the Turk are that the usurper cannot be called in by the princes of the kingdom, nor can he hope to be assisted in his designs by the revolt of those whom the lord has around him. This arises from the reasons given above; for his ministers, being all slaves and bondmen, can only be corrupted with great difficulty, and one can expect little advantage from them when they have been corrupted, as they cannot carry the people with them, for the reasons assigned. Hence, he who attacks the Turk must bear in mind that he will find him united, and he will have to rely more on his own strength than on the revolt of others; but, if once the Turk has been conquered, and routed in the field in such a way that he cannot replace his armies, there is nothing to fear but the family of this prince, and, this being exterminated, there remains no one to fear, the others having no credit with the people; and as the conqueror did not rely on them before his victory, so he ought not to fear them after it.

The contrary happens in kingdoms governed like that of France, because one can easily enter there by gaining over some baron of the kingdom, for one always finds malcontents and such as desire a change. Such men, for the reasons given, can open the way into the state and render the victory easy; but if you wish to hold it afterwards, you meet with infinite difficulties, both from those who have assisted you and from those you have crushed. Nor is it enough for you to have exterminated the family of the prince, because the lords that remain make themselves the heads of fresh movements against you, and as you are unable either to satisfy or exterminate them, that state is lost whenever time brings the opportunity.

Now if you will consider what was the nature of the government of Darius, you will find it similar to the kingdom of the Turk, and therefore it was only necessary for Alexander, first to overthrow him in the field, and then to take the country from him. After which victory, Darius being killed, the state remained secure to Alexander, for the above reasons. And if his successors had been united they would have enjoyed it securely and at their ease, for there were no tumults raised in the kingdom except those they provoked themselves.

But it is impossible to hold with such tranquility states constituted like that of France. Hence arose those frequent rebellions against the Romans in Spain, France, and Greece, owing to the many principalities there were in these states, of which, as long as the memory of them endured, the Romans always held an insecure possession; but with the power and long continuance of the empire the memory of them passed away, and the Romans then became secure possessors. And when fighting afterwards amongst themselves, each one was able to attach to himself his own parts of the country, according to the authority he had assumed there; and the family of the former lord being exterminated, none other than the Romans were acknowledged.

When these things are remembered no one will marvel at the ease with which Alexander held the Empire of Asia, or at the difficulties which others have had to keep an acquisition, such as Pyrrhus and many more; this is not occasioned by the little or abundance of ability in the conqueror, but by the want of uniformity in the subject state.