

~~that~~ the things that happened. We find a bishop of Rome at about a hundred A.D., writing a letter to the people of Rome and telling them what they ought to do. Well, that would look as if he were the infallible head of the church, he was telling the people what they should do. But we ask ourselves, how many such letters are there, from about that period, and we ask ourselves, does he in the letter speak of the fact that he is the infallible head of the church. How much does he say about himself? What attitude does he bring out in the letter? And that is something that people today probably never thought. It becomes to us of tremendous importance. And showing whether it really was.....(6½) And so to understand ch. hist. it is much better to have the idea of the whole and I want you to have a little idea of the main divisions of it, and I want you to have some idea of what has proved important in order to see how it developed, and how it began.

Well, now, ch. hist. is usually spoken of in three main divisions. Ancient ch. hist., medieval ch. hist., and modern ch. hist. Those divisions correspond to the divisions of secular hist. It is usually spoken of as ancient medieval and modern. Why do we use these three divisions? Now those of you who have had a good bit of hist., of course it is very clear to you. But many of you have not, and it is well that we have in mind the reasons. Ancient hist. is the hist. while the Roman Empire was a great force in the world, or before that time. Ancient ch. hist., prior to our ^{re-}discovery of the knowledge of ~~the~~ the ancient east, ancient hist. was ~~not~~ mainly made up of the hist. of Greece and Rome. And as we study the hist. of Greece and Rome, we find that intellectual standards, which was part of that of the Middle Ages, and this is rarely equalled in modern times in any group of people. We find writings, which can rarely compete with anything that modern people can do. And consequently the literature of Greece and Rome, came to be considered, in the Middle Ages, and afterwards, as the classical, there is no other literature that is properly called classical, except the literature of Greece and Rome. Because the word classic doesn't simply mean old, it means something that was taken as a standard, and considered as a model, the classical