

AN ANALYSIS OF TEXT-BOOKS IN
WORLD HISTORY SINCE 1883

A THESIS

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BY
MAX S. HUBNER
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JUN 27 '32

Max S. Hubner Gift

71222 ↓

Approved for the Major Department

[Handwritten Signature]

Approved for the Graduate Council

[Handwritten Signature]

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M. S. H.

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Introduction

Many studies in education have indicated that what most people thought to be true, was not, and that in some cases it was almost exactly opposite to what was thought to be true. In a way one is reminded of Mark Twain's experience when he took a balloon ride and actually saw that the states were all the same color, and that Ohio was not red and Indiana was not blue as they were pictured in maps he had studied, and as he thought them to be.

As many remember courses that were studied in high school it seems that American History was a study of the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican War, Civil War, Spanish American War, and World War. It would seem that most of the material in history books was about wars and that the rest was about political problems and political development.

Again many teachers criticize text-books in history because as they have said, "No wonder, most of the students and especially the girls dislike history. It is mostly about wars and fighting. The boys are the only ones that can like it."

Some prominent educators talk glibly about the material in these books. This is the statement of Frank Abbott Magruder, ¹"Overemphasis of war in History--It has

¹Frank Abbott Magruder, National Governments and International Relations; p. 492. Allyn and Bacon. Boston. 595pp.

been a common practice of historians to devote a large portion of their books to military campaigns and to military heroes. Even American authors of school histories have devoted the major portion of their texts to the glamour and glory of war. Thus youth is thrilled by the excitement of campaigns and made to desire military experiences; and an ambitious boy sees a military career as a route to heroisms."

This study presents material which should help one to determine the truth of these statements.

PURPOSES OF THE STUDY

The problems that this thesis attempts to answer are as follows:

1. What is the content of text-books in World History?
2. What changes have been made in text-books in World History in the last fifty years?
3. What do the authors emphasize in the prefaces?
4. To what extent do text-books in World History discuss government and political development?
5. What portion of the text-books is devoted to a discussion of battles?
6. What is in the text-books in addition to a discussion of governments and battles?

Scope of the Study

The following is a list of the books that were used in this study:

1. A. S. Barnes; General History; A. S. Barnes and Company; New York. 1883.
2. P. V. N. Myers; General History; Ginn and Company; Boston. 1889.
3. James Harvey Robinson, James Henry Breasted, Emma Peters Smith; General History of Europe; Ginn and Company; Boston. 1921.
4. Hutton Webster; World History; D. C. Heath and Company; Boston. 1925.
5. Clarence Perkins; A History of European Peoples; Rand McNally and Company; New York. 1927.
6. Henry W. Elson; Modern Times and the Living Past; American Book Company; New York. 1928.
7. J. Lynn Barnard and Agnew O. Roorbach; Epochs of World Progress; Henry Holt and Company; New York. 1930.
8. J. Salwyn Schapiro and Richard B. Morris; Civilization in Europe; Houghton Mifflin Company; Boston. 1930.

Two of these books were published before 1900. The next two books were written by persons who had been editing texts in Ancient and Modern History since 1910, and these books represent the period from 1910 to 1920. All of these books have been used as texts in the State of Kansas.

The last four books listed represent popular texts published to-day in World History. The last listed in the group is the present adopted text for the State of Kansas.

This study covers those text-books that have been most widely used in Kansas in World History.

Methods of Procedure

The author has taught most of the material in these books for several years and should be thoroughly acquainted with the material in the books. This material was read and re-read, and then it was classified.

In a few cases it was very difficult to decide the exact classification into which some material belonged. This difficulty was not commonly met with however. A sincere effort has been made to classify all of the material in the texts. Only a small portion of the texts was omitted from the study. This portion was so small that it has little bearing on the study.

The material is counted in terms of lines. The texts average ten words to the line which made the line a desirable unit of measurement.

Due to the lack of a standard list of historical institutions, the writer has arbitrarily set up a classification of his own, a classification based upon historical material.

The material in the texts has been listed under the following classifications:

1. The Institution of Government and Political Development
2. Battles
3. The Institution of Religion and the History of the Church

4. Social Development
5. Mechanical Development
6. Fine Arts
7. Liberal Arts

Each text has been divided into seven natural divisions.

1. Early Civilization
2. Greek Civilization
3. Roman Civilization
4. The Middle Ages
5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
6. From the French Revolution to the World War
7. From the World War to the Present Time

Definition of Terms

The terms used in this study are defined as follows:

"The Institution of Government and Political Development", is that material that deals with governments, the development of democracy and nationalism, dynastic troubles, the expansion of countries, the development of law, the bringing together of people under a common government, and the development of internationalism. This material is presented in detail in "Appendix A".

The second term that is used, "Battles", is very closely connected with the first term. Most of the material in this second class is very closely connected, or even a part of "The Institution of Government and Political Development", but as there was so much of this material, and since it is in regard to this material that much criticism has been offered, it was thought necessary to make a separate classification of this material. The content in this section is limited to that material which deals with the actual description of battles, the fighting, the marches, the strategy, and the suffering of the warriors. This does not include the cause of the wars, or the results of the wars--which is placed in the first division. This material is all catalogued in "Appendix B".

The third division, "The Institutions of Religion and the History of the Church", deals with the development of the early religions of primitive man, the Egyptians,

the Greeks, and Romans, the Monotheistic religions, and the history of the church. Religious wars in so far as they deal with the church are also included. The struggles between church and state, and the general topic of the papacy, are also included. This material is all listed in "Appendix C".

The fourth division, "Social Development", contains material dealing with the family, the home, the relationship between members of the family, marriage and divorce, customs of the people, classes of people, economic troubles, social welfare, poverty, and racial problems. Detailed presentation of this material is found in "Appendix D".

The fifth division, "Mechanical Development", deals with inventions, mechanical discoveries, commerce, industry, transportation, and the industrial revolution. This material is listed in "Appendix E".

The sixth division, "Fine Arts", deals with literature, painting, sculpturing, oratory, art languages, architecture, and music. All of this material is presented in detail in "Appendix F".

The seventh division, "Liberal Arts", deals with philosophy, education, new methods of thought, new science, schools and universities, and intellectual progress. All of this material is listed in "Appendix G".

As was stated in, "Methods of Procedure", the texts have been divided into seven natural divisions. The first division, "Early Civilization", deals with primitive man, the beginnings of history, and early history in the

Oriental countries. Dates that would include this period of history would be from 500,000 years B. C. to 1 A. D. Most of this history takes place between 3,000 B. C. and 1 A. D. This period overlaps Greek Civilization, but it includes nothing that deals with the Ancient Greeks.

The second period, "Greek Civilization", deals with that great Greek civilization which covers the years from 1500 B. C. to 300 B. C.

The third period, "Roman Civilization", includes all of the material about Roman Civilization from 753 B. C. to 476 A. D.

The fourth period, "The Middle Ages", deals with the events from the fall of Rome in 476 A. D. to the beginning of the Renaissance.

The fifth division, "From the Renaissance to the French Revolution", includes the Renaissance, the development of nationalism, the beginnings of democracy, the period of exploration and discovery, up to the beginnings of the French Revolution. Dates that would include this period are roughly 1450 A. D. to 1789 A. D.

The sixth period, "From the French Revolution to the World War", begins with the French Revolution, and includes the Napoleonic wars, revolutionary wars in connection with the development of democracy and nationalism, also the industrial revolution, and the expansion of Europe up to the beginning of the World War. Dates that would include this period are 1789 to 1914.

The seventh period, "From the World War to the Present

"Time", starts with the causes for the great war, includes the World War, the settlement of the war, the growth of internationalism, and recent events. This period begins in 1914 and comes up to the time that the last book was published. The first two books included in this study were published before 1900, and this explains the fact that they do not have any material in this last division.

PART I.
THE PREFACES IN THE TEXT-BOOKS
IN WORLD HISTORY

What do the authors of the books have to say in their prefaces? What things do they emphasize that are being taken up in this study? Do they emphasize any changes that are to be made in their texts? Is the material in a particular text, different than the material in another text, which presumably does not emphasize that particular phase of history?

The important statements in these prefaces are presented here in chronological order, beginning with the text published in 1883, and ending with the texts published in 1930.

A. S. Barnes¹ says:

"In this work, the political history, which occupies most if not all of the ordinary school-text, is condensed to the salient and essential facts, in order to give room for some account of the literature, religion, architecture, character, and habits of different nations. Surely, it is important to know something about Plato as all about Caesar; to learn how the ancients wrote their books as how they fought their battles; and to study the virtues of the old Germans and the dawn of our customs in English home-life, as to trace the petty squabbles of Alexander's successors, or the intricacies of the wars of the Roses."

P. V. N. Meyers² says:

"This volume is based upon my Ancient History

¹A. S. Barnes; General History; Preface p. III. A. S. Barnes and Company; New York. 1883. 600 pp.

²P. V. N. Myers; General History; Preface pp. III.-IV. Ginn and Company, Boston. 1889. 758 pp.

and Medieval and Modern History. In some instances I have changed the perspective and the proportions of the narrative; but in the main, the book is constructed upon the same lines as those drawn from earlier works."

James Harvey Robinson, James Henry Breasted, and Emma Peters Smith³ say:

"In preparing this outline of the whole history of man from the earliest beginnings of civilization down to the present, those topics have been chosen which have the greatest interest for us to-day--those which help us most in understanding our own time. Occasionally it has been necessary to include certain historical facts of no great importance in themselves merely to establish the sequence or because they are deemed matters of common knowledge which the student should know because they are often alluded to. Happily these latter cases are few.

"The older manuals gave scanty attention to anything preceding the Greeks, and were well nigh through their task when they reached the year 1870. But the long narrative of the past has been lengthened out at both ends. Recent discoveries of archaeologists have altered fundamentally our conception of man's progress and made vivid and real the long, long ages during which civilization was slowly accumulating before it reached that high degree of refinement which we find among the ancient Egyptians.

"The so-called "prehistoric" period and the story of the ancient Orient are now full of absorbing interest and can no longer be dismissed in a few introductory pages.

"On the other hand our own times have assumed a significance which they did not possess for us prior to the year 1914. The shock at finding the world at war and the multitude of perplexing problems which the war has revealed have led us to realize how ill understood are the conditions in modern Europe and in the Orient. The story of the World War must therefore be told with some account of its causes and of the questions still awaiting adjustment.

"Furthermore, it is obviously no longer possible to leave out some account of the Far East in our

³James Harvey Robinson, James Henry Breasted, Emma Peters Smith; General History of Europe; Preface pp. III.-IV. Ginn and Company; Boston. 1921. 667 pp.

out-line of European history, for the war clearly showed how close has become the relationship between all peoples of the earth and how delicate and pressing is the problem of international adjustment."

Hutton Webster⁴ says:

"It covers the entire historic field, together, with a chapter on prehistoric times; it presents a survey of human progress, rather than a chronological outline of events. They ought to gain from such a course, however brief, some conception of social development and some realization of man's upward march from the Stone Age until the present time.

"About two thirds of the book are devoted to the last three centuries. This period furnishes the immediate historical background of the life of to-day: It is therefore the period ordinarily most interesting and profitable to the students."

Clarence Perkins⁵ says:

"In preparation of this book the author's purpose has been to present a narrative of human progress in all branches of civilization from its beginning in Ancient Egypt and the Tigris-Euphrates Valleys to the present day. Not too detailed for effective use by students in the second year of high school.

"The life of the people has been emphasized but not so much as to necessitate condensing the skeleton of political history to mere generalizations. Without good understanding of the main facts of political and economic history, descriptions of how the people lived is less valuable.

"Wars have not been emphasized but occasionally a word picture of a decisive battle has been inserted to arouse interest. Grown-ups still like to read about a good fight and certainly high school boys have not yet developed beyond it. It is hoped that the book may prove interesting to readers and students.

"The material of the book has been apportioned so as to lay greatest emphasis on Modern World History.

⁴Hutton Webster; World History; Preface pp. III.-IV. D. C. Heath and Company; Boston. 1925. 800pp.

⁵Clarence Perkins; A History of European Peoples; Preface pp. V.-VI. Rand McNally and Company; New York. 1927. 920 pp.

Starting with a brief survey of the progressive civilization made in the ancient Orient, giving more detail on that of the Greeks and Romans and somewhat more on that of medieval Europeans, the treatment becomes fuller as the present time is approached and greatest emphasis is laid on world history since 1870 and especially since the treaties of peace were made in 1919.

"An effort has been made to connect up facts in early history with present day conditions."

Henry W. Elson⁶ says:

"The two questions that must constantly be in the mind of the writer are, first, what to choose for the text, and second, how to present it. As to the first, he must be able to appraise historic values; he must present that which will lead the reader to visualize the past so as to best grasp the problems that contributed most to the social, moral, economic, and political development of the peoples whom he is studying. Thus by acquiring a correct knowledge of his historical inheritance, the reader will understand and appreciate the principles on which are based the ideals and institutions of the civilization of the present."

J. Lynn Barnard, and Agnew O. Roorbach⁷ say:

"The great value of history in the school curriculum is to show human progress, to indicate the slow and laborious steps by which man has learned to cooperate with his fellows and lead the group life. Dates are scattered plentifully through out this volume in order to give a time sequence that will steady the reader. But only a few of these dates, those of world wide significance, need be memorized. For history is a story, an ever unfolding drama of man's upward climb, and nothing must come between that story and the reader.

"Moreover, this survey should include Asia, Africa, and our own Western Hemisphere, and not Europe alone--our economic interests are world wide, and our political relationships are following our commerce. We cannot escape, if we would, the responsibilities that come with being a world power. Epochs of World Progress has been planned by the authors to meet the needs and facilitate the world

⁶Henry W. Elson; Modern Times and the Living Past; Preface pp. III.-IV. American Book Company; New York. 1928. 730 pp.

⁷J. Lynn Barnard, and Agnew O. Roorbach, Epochs of World Progress; Preface pp. III.-IV. Henry Holt and Company; New York. 1930. 764 pp.

of a World Survey Course."

J. Salwyn Schapiro, and Richard B. Morris⁸ say:

"It was recognized, on the one hand, that a mere chronicle of political and military events would prove full and unprofitable; and, on the other, that a summary of the outstanding contributions of ancient and medieval peoples to European history would be decidedly inadequate, as it would not provide the student with the proper historical foundations for modern European history.

"As ideas are more important than dates, cultural achievements more stimulating than dynastic rivalries, and business conditions more vital than the details of battles, traditional, political, and military incidents are often supplanted by less familiar material relating to economic, social, and cultural conditions.

"The writer has attempted to bring home to the student the importance of the law in every era and its intimate bearing on the life of man. Among other things, the law is a mirror which reflects changing social and economic conditions.

"In addition, while traditional personages of secondary importance are neglected, the common man, his work, ideals, and political achievements, are stressed together with the position of woman and her social and intellectual status in ancient and medieval times.

"The present volume treats of the history of Europe from the seventeenth century to the present. It describes, within the limits of space, the political, social, economic, and cultural events. A modern text in history no longer contents itself with a mere recital of campaigns, military and political; it aims to give to the student a view of the various aspects of human life that go to make up the history of a nation."

⁸J. Salwyn Schapiro and Richard B. Morris, Civilization in Europe; Preface. Houghton Mifflin Company; Boston. 1930. 693 pp.

SUMMARY

In the text published in 1883, the author says he will condense the political history, and give more room for accounts of literature, religion, architecture, character, and habits of different nations.

In the text published in 1889, the author makes no attempt to change the material in the text, but bases it upon the same lines as those drawn from earlier works.

In the text published in 1921, the author says he is interested in those topics which have the greatest interest for us to-day--those which will help most in understanding the world in which we live.

In the text published in 1925, the author says he is especially interested in the immediate historical background of the life of to-day. He is also interested in presenting the social development in order that the student may have some realization of man's progress from the Stone Age to the present time.

In the text published in 1927, the author says he wants to present a narrative of human progress. Political history has been condensed, the life of the people has been emphasized, and the greatest emphasis has been laid on Modern World History. Wars have not been emphasized but occasionally a word picture of a decisive battle has been asserted.

In the text published in 1928, the author believes that material should be presented on the social, moral, economic, and political development of the people in order

that we may understand and appreciate the principles on which are based the ideals and institutions of the civilization of the present.

In the text published in 1930, history as a story is emphasized, as an ever unfolding drama of man's upward climb.

In the last text published in 1930, cultural achievements, business conditions, economic, social, and cultural conditions, are said by the authors to supplant dynastic rivalries, details of battles, traditional political and military incidents.

These statements will be considered in regard to the material that is presented in these text-books.

PART II.

EARLY CIVILIZATION

This first division includes all the material presented in the text-books up to the civilization of the Greeks. This includes primitive man, the Egyptians, the countries in Asia Minor or the Fertile Crescent and other Asiatic countries that made contributions to early civilization such as India, and China. Dates that include the material presented in this section would be from 500,000 B. C. to 1 A. D.

From table 1, it is seen that the text-book published in 1883, has 105 pages on this section in history. The text-book published in 1889, has 86 pages on this section. The pages decrease as we go down the list in the books, and the last two books have 40 pages and 19 pages respectively. Thus it can be seen that the material in the books on "Early Civilization", has decreased from 105 pages to 19 pages.

Table 2, shows how the material on those pages is classified. The decrease in pages does not mean so much until Table 2 is considered to see just what decreases have been made.

The material that deals with, "The Institution of Government and Political Development", has been reduced from 648 lines in 1883, 980 lines in 1889 to 140 lines in 1930. The earlier texts present a very detailed account

Table 1. Number of pages devoted to each historical division.

Year of text-book:	The historical divisions*							Totals
	Div.1:	Div.2:	Div.3:	Div.4:	Div.5:	Div.6:	Div.7:	
1883	105	90	109	114	106	64		588
1889	86	135	144	100	176	84		725
1921	47	67	64	107	129	180	68	594
1925	63	46	44	82	125	322	99	724
1927	39	93	88	172	153	269	103	814
1928	59	88	72	78	132	212	85	726
1930	40	41	58	158	180	182	84	707
1930	19	24	37	62	78	383	79	682

Read table thus: In the text-book published in 1883, there are 105 pages on Division 1. In the text-book published in 1889, there are 86 pages on Division 2. Read in like manner for succeeding years.

*The historical divisions:

1. Early Civilization.
2. Greek Civilization.
3. Roman Civilization.
4. The Middle Ages.
5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution.
6. From the French Revolution to the World War.
7. From the World War to the Present Time.

Table 2. Number of lines on "Early Civilization", in each classification.

Year of text-book:	Classifications of material*							Total
	No.1:	No.2:	No.3:	No.4:	No.5:	No.6:	No.7:	
1883	648	104	462	836	150	562	46	2808
1889	980	73	328	32	148	452	5	2818
1921	421	20	55	77	228	99	18	918
1925	264		110	250	265	196	47	1132
1927	282	6	31	30	125	83	7	564
1928	268	13	103	235	186	113	22	940
1930	323	17	106	143	181	31		801
1930	140		36	60	121	14	7	378

Read table thus: In the text-book published in 1883 there are 648 lines in Classification 1. In the text-book published in 1889, there are 980 lines in Classification 1. Read in like manner for succeeding years.

*Classifications:

1. The institution of government and political development.
2. Battles.
3. The institution of religion and the history of the church.
4. Social development.
5. Mechanical development.
6. Fine arts.
7. Liberal arts.

of the political development of Egypt, Babylonia, Assyria, Phoenicia, Judea, Hittites, Persia, India, China, Semites, Chaldea, and Sumeria. Lines of rules and entire dynasties are traced. The later texts deal principally with Egypt and Persia in regard to political development, because it is principally these two countries that have made contributions along this line. The later texts have omitted China and India from this section of the books. Later in the texts as contributions were introduced in European history from these countries, or as they become of importance to the western civilization, these things are mentioned.

Some discussion is presented in the later texts which deals with the evolution of government among primitive peoples. The steps from tribal government to the highly centralized government of Egypt and especially Persia is presented in the later texts.

As was stated in the definition of terms the division called, "Battles", includes only an actual description of the fighting, and the number of men put in the field, and the campaigns. It does not deal with causes and results of war. The texts published in 1925 and the last text in the list, devote no pages to a discussion of "Battles", in "Early Civilization". The general trend has been a reduction of material of this nature from 104 lines in 1883 to none in 1930. This shows that there is a tendency to

decrease the material dealing with "Battles" on "Early Civilization".

The material dealing with "The Institution of Religion and the History of the Church" has been decreased. This decrease is represented by the figures of 467 lines to 36 lines. This decrease would appear to be significant. This decrease shows that in the last half century, the text-book writers in World History devote less space to religious development of Early and Ancient Man. The texts published before 1900, go into detail in regard to the religion of the Egyptians, Persians, Assyrians, Chaldeans, and Phoenicians. An explanation is also given of the religion of the Hebrews. The later texts present a discussion on religion of Primitive Man, the Egyptians, the Persians, and the Hebrews, but these texts do not go into detail in listing their gods and goddesses with their duties and powers.

The amount of material that deals with "Social Development", has remained about constant, with the exception of the earliest text-book which devoted a total of 36 lines to this discussion. The earlier texts present material which would be quite similar to the material presented in a story about a day in old Athens. This is of course along the line of a discussion on social development, but it is more like a story than a part of the history of social development.

The amount of material on "Mechanical Arts" has remained about the same in all the texts. This means that

due to the fact that there has been a decrease of the material on this period, "Mechanical Arts" is increasing in importance in "Early Civilization".

The decrease of the material in this period on "Fine Arts" has been from 562 lines to 14 lines.

In "Liberal Arts", there has been steady decrease in the amount of material included. In the latest texts in the list, but seven lines are devoted to this topic.

SUMMARY

In this section, which is called "Early Civilization", the following facts are discovered:

1. The pages devoted to this section by the textbook writers in the last fifty years has decreased from 105 pages to 19 pages.
2. The decrease of the material on, "The Institution of Government and Political Development", has been from 648 lines to 140 lines.
3. The amount of discussion devoted to "Battles" has decreased from 104 lines, to nothing in some cases, as it is in the last text in the list. This is the greatest decrease.
4. The material dealing with, "The Institution of Religion and the History of the Church", has decreased from 467 lines to 36 lines.
5. There has also been a decrease in the material on "Social Development", which has been from 836 lines to 14 lines.

6. The amount of material devoted to the "Mechanical Arts" has remained about the same.
7. The later authors have not presented as much material on "Fine Arts" as have the earlier textbook writers. This material has decreased from 562 lines to 14 lines.
8. Very little material has been devoted to "Liberal Arts" in any of the texts, and there has been a decrease from 46 lines to seven lines.

The author believes that the following conclusions are warranted:

1. Very little material except that which deals with those contributions that were made by Egypt and the Persians should be explained in connection with "The Institution of Government and Political Development".
2. More discussion should be given on primitive man in regard to earlier progress in connection with "The Institution of Religion and Political Development". During this period the foundations were laid for the religion that we have to-day. The religion we have to-day is based upon the religion of Primitive Man.
3. Most of the material that deals with "Battles" could be omitted from "Early Civilization", without decreasing the value of this section.
4. Much of the material that is presented on "The Institution of Religion and the History of the

Church", help us very little to understand problems along this line to-day.

5. More material should be presented in "Early Civilization", which shows the development of religion from nature worship to Christianity.
6. A story-book presentation of a day in Athens gives little information that is valuable. Material should be presented which will help to understand the social problems of to-day.
7. The early inventions of man in his slow progress should receive more attention.
8. Much of the material in the early texts on "Fine Arts" could be omitted.
9. More material could be presented on "Liberal Arts" in connection with Early Man.
10. More space should be given to "Early Civilization" than is given in the later texts. Many things have recently been discovered in regard to how primitive man lived and how he made progress, along with the realization of the important part that primitive man has played in World History.

PART III.

GREEK CIVILIZATION

The period "Greek Civilization", includes all of the material written about that great civilization of the Ancient Greeks. Dates that would include this period are roughly 1500 B. C. to 300 B. C.

Table 1 shows that the two books published in 1883 and 1889 have devoted 90 and 135 pages respectively, to this period of history. The two texts published in 1930, have 40 pages and 24 pages to this same period. There has been a gradual decrease of the amount of space devoted to "Greek Civilization". The largest decrease in the material, is on "Battles". In the text in 1883, there are 1,179 lines given to a discussion of the campaigns and battles of those Greeks. These 1,179 lines represent only the actual battles, not the causes and the results of the wars. The last text in the list has devoted only 59 lines to the same material.

The decrease of the material on "The Institutions of Government and Political Development", is from 1,297 lines to 225 lines. The Greeks have made some contributions along this line that are important. It is important to understand how their government was organized. An experiment was made in what was called a democratic government. The later texts present enough of the material so one can understand what Greece contributed in this field. The text published in 1883 devoted 1,297 lines to this

Table 3. Number of lines on "Greek Civilization", in each classification.

Year of text-book:	Classifications of the material*							Total
	No.1:	No.2:	No.3:	No.4:	No.5:	No.6:	No.7:	
1883	788	1179	177	398	52	777	231	3602
1889	1297	603	185	266	30	887	365	3633
1921	632	271	49	37	79	370	108	1546
1925	710	146	65	35	53	180	49	1238
1927	747	307	52	89	118	282	156	1751
1928	662	316	136	202	83	444	72	1915
1930	484	181	59	104	27	149	60	1064
1930	225	59	20	68	26	108	41	547

Read table thus: In the text-book published in 1883, there are 788 lines in Classification 1. Read in like manner for succeeding years.

*Classifications:

1. The institution of government and political development.
2. Battles.
3. The institution of religion and the history of the church.
4. Social development.
5. Mechanical development.
6. Fine arts.
7. Liberal arts.

discussion, while the last text in the list devoted only 225 lines to the same topic.

Table 3 shows that there has been a decrease of the material on "The Institution of Religion and the History of the Church", from 177 lines to 20 lines. The early texts present a list of Greek gods and goddesses and a thorough explanation of Greek Mythology. This material is interesting, but more than just an explanation of the religious and the pagan idea of Greek Mythology would seem to be placing too much emphasis on this material, since the later texts present just one or two pages on the same topic.

The "Social Development", has decreased from 398 lines to 68 lines. The early text-books present, "Scenes from Real Life", which in a way discusses social conditions, but it does not help us to understand the position of women, or the element in their social life that helped the Greeks to produce such a great civilization.

The text-books in World History do not give much space to the "Mechanical Arts" of the Greeks. These people did not make outstanding contributions in this line as they did in other fields. The discussion in the last fifty years has been decreased only slightly.

Table 2 shows that on the topic "Fine Arts", the text-book in 1883 devoted 777 lines to this material and the text-book in 1889 devoted 887 lines to the same discussion. The two texts published in 1930, have only 149 lines and 108 lines respectively. The lines have decreased from 777 to 108. The one thing that the Greeks excelled the world

in was "Fine Arts". In literature, oratory, sculpture, and architecture, the Greeks have made many contributions to civilization. A text could well be written on this topic alone and later writers have seemed to assume that they can hope to do no more than introduce the subject.

Table 3 shows that on "Liberal Arts", the material has been reduced from 231 lines in 1885, 365 lines in 1889, to 41 lines in 1930.

SUMMARY

In this section which is called "Greek Civilization", the following facts are discovered:

1. There has been a decrease in the number of pages devoted to "Greek Civilization", from 124 to 25.
2. The greatest decrease has been in regard to "Battles". Here the decrease is from 1,179 lines to 59 lines.
3. The number of lines on "The Institution of Government and Political Development" has decreased from 488 lines to 225.
4. There has been a decrease in the number of lines devoted to "The Institution of Religion and the History of the Church". This decrease has been from 177 lines to 20 lines.
5. The number of lines on "Social Development" of the Greeks has decreased from 398 lines to 68 lines.
6. There has been little change in the material or

number of lines devoted to "Mechanical Arts" in "Greek Civilization".

7. There has been a decrease from 777 lines to 108 lines on the "Fine Arts" of the Greeks.
8. There has also been a decrease on "Liberal Arts" of the Greeks from 231 lines to 41 lines.

The author believes that the following conclusions are warranted:

1. The early texts give too much space to "Greek Civilization".
2. The later text-books in World History devote a sufficient amount of space to a discussion of "The Institution of Government and Political Development", and the earlier texts that devoted 788 to 1,297 lines on this phase of Greek History have over-emphasized political development.
3. The texts published in 1883 and 1889 devote too much space to a discussion of "Battles" in Greek History. The importance of the wars should be pointed out, along with causes and effects, but only a minimum of space should be given to an actual description of military campaigns. Some of these wars are important, and even some of the battles should be discussed. Those that have had an important effect on later civilization should be discussed, and the importance should be pointed out, but that does not call for 1,179 lines or 40

pages of material devoted to a description and explanation of the details of the wars.

4. The early text-books go into detail too much in regard to "The Institution of Religion and the History of the Church" on "Greek Civilization".
5. Much of the material that the early texts present on "Greek Civilization", in regard to "Social Development" is of little value to the high school students.
6. The early texts devote too much space to "Fine Arts" on "Greek Civilization".
7. The later text-books could well afford to give more space to "Liberal Arts" in Greek Civilization. In the field of liberal arts, the Greeks have made important contributions. By presenting material to show what the Greeks did in this line, is a chance to help to make World History a well rounded story of the human race.

PART IV.

ROMAN CIVILIZATION

This period, called "Roman Civilization", includes all of the material on Ancient Rome. Dates included in this period are from 753 B. C., the mythical founding of Rome, to 476 A. D., the fall of Rome.

Table 1 shows that the texts written before 1900, have devoted 109 pages and 144 pages to "Roman Civilization". The two texts published in 1930, have devoted only 58 pages and 37 pages respectively to "Roman Civilization". The figures show that with the later writers, "Roman Civilization" has decreased in importance as far as presentation to high school students is concerned.

Table 4 shows that the greatest decrease is in regard to "Battles". The text published in 1883 devoted 787 lines to "Battles", and the text published in 1889, devoted 1,088 lines to the same topic. The two texts published in 1930, devote 109 lines and 45 lines to "Battles" in "Roman Civilization". The 1,088 lines in the text-book published in 1889 implies that about one-twentieth of the text-book is devoted to this discussion.

Table 4 shows that the number of lines devoted to "The Institution of Government and Political Development" in "Roman Civilization", in the text published in 1883 was 1,380 lines, in 1889 it was 2,436 lines. In the texts published in 1930, 765 lines and 487 lines are devoted to

Table 4. Number of lines on "Roman Civilization",
in each classification.

Year of text-book:	Classification of material*							Total
	No.1:	No.2:	No.3:	No.4:	No.5:	No.6:	No.7:	
1883	1380	787	191	775	129	284	41	3587
1889	2436	1088	179	293		190	47	4233
1921	944	220	74	132	85	80	13	1548
1925	834	59	130	110	60	13		1206
1927	1075	210	128	244	127	95	25	1904
1928	1208	511	161	331	16	106		2333
1930	765	109	268	151	51	13	30	1390
1930	587	45	231	80	15	55	8	1021

Read table thus: In the text-book published in 1883, there are 1,380 lines in Classification 1. In the text-book published in 1889, there are 787 lines in Classification 1. Read in like manner for succeeding years.

*Classifications:

1. The institution of government and political development.
2. Battles.
3. The institution of religion and the history of the church.
4. Social development.
5. Mechanical development.
6. Fine arts.
7. Liberal arts.

this same discussion.

Since Rome's great contributions were in regard to this institution, it would appear that much of the discussion on "Roman Civilization", should be on government. In the later texts this is true, but it is not true in the text-books published in 1883 and 1889.

It would be logical to assume that problems aiding in bringing about Rome's fall, should be presented. In the later texts this is done consistently at the expense of space to wars, battles, and political development.

Table 4 shows that there has been an increase in the number of lines on "The Institution of Religion and the History of the Church". In the text published in 1883, two lines tell of the Birth of Christ and the beginning of Christianity. When the fact is considered that there has been a decrease in the number of pages on "Roman Civilization", and there is an increase in number of lines on the beginning and spread of Christianity, it is evident that text-book writers in World History consider this topic of more importance. The increase in the number of lines devoted to "The Institution of Religion and the History of the Church" is from 191 lines in 1883 to 231 lines in 1930.

Table 4 shows that there has been a decrease in the number of lines devoted to the topic, "Social Development" from 775 in 1883 to 80 in 1930.

The number of lines given to discussion on "Mechanical Arts", in "Roman Civilization", has decreased from

129 lines in 1883, to 15 lines in 1930. Rome built some roads and bath-tubs, but it doesn't take many lines to tell about this.

On the lines devoted to "Fine Arts", Table 4 shows that there has been a decrease from 284 lines in 1883, to 55 lines in 1930. The text published in 1925 devotes only 13 lines to "Fine Arts". Virgil, Horace, Cicero, and Lucretius along with Roman architecture should probably be mentioned, but Rome's contributions in the field of "Fine Arts" is very limited.

None of the texts devotes much space to "Liberal Arts". The text-books of 1883 and 1889, devote 41 lines and 47 lines respectively. The two text-books published in 1930 devote 30 lines and 8 lines to "Liberal Arts".

SUMMARY

In this section which is called, "Roman Civilization", the following facts are discovered:

1. Only about one-third as many pages are devoted to "Roman Civilization" in the text-books published in 1930, as are devoted to "Roman Civilization", in the text-books published in 1883 and 1889.
2. The greatest decrease in material is in regard to "Battles". The last text published in 1930, devotes less than one-twentieth as much material to "Battles" as does the text published in 1889.
3. There is a decrease in the number of lines devoted to "The Institution of Government and Political

Development", from 2,436 lines in 1889, to 587 lines in 1930.

4. There is an increase in the number of lines on "The Institution of Religion and the History of the Church". This increase is from 191 lines in 1883, to 231 lines in 1930.
5. There is a decrease in the number of lines discussing "Social Development". This decrease is from 775 lines in 1883, to 80 lines in 1930.
6. There has not been a gradual decrease in the number of lines on "Mechanical Development". The textbook published in 1883, gives 129 lines on this discussion, and the texts in 1930 give 51 lines and 15 lines.
7. There has been a decrease from 284 lines in 1883, to 55 lines in 1930, on "Fine Arts" of "Roman Civilization".
8. The texts published in 1883 and 1889, devote 41 lines and 47 lines respectively to the "Liberal Arts", while the texts of 1930 devote 30 lines and 8 lines.

The author believes that the following conclusions are warranted:

1. The early text-books devoted too much space to "Roman Civilization".
2. In decreasing the number of lines on "Battles" in "Roman Civilization", little if anything of

practical value is lost as far as high school students are concerned.

3. In spite of the fact that there has been an increase in number of lines on "The Institution of Religion and the History of the Church", this topic should be given more space in World History.
4. The later texts discuss adequately the "Mechanical Development" of "Roman Civilization".
5. "Social Development" of "Roman Civilization" is very important and this topic should be discussed more than it is in the later texts. Many of Rome's problems were social problems. Some of these helped to contribute to her downfall. Some of Rome's social problems, are problems that we face to-day; therefore, it would seem that there should be a considerable number of lines devoted to "Social Development".
6. The texts published in 1883 and 1889 devote too much space to "Fine Arts".
7. Only the early texts give a sufficient amount of space to "liberal Arts". The education, philosophy, and ethics of the Romans should be explained. This cannot be done properly in the space given for this treatment in any of the text-books.
8. The decrease that has been made on "The Institution of Government and Political Development", has not taken anything from the text-book in World History that is of practical value or of interest to the high school student.

PART V.

THE MIDDLE AGES

"The Middle Ages" covers that period of history from the fall of Rome in 476 A. D. to the Renaissance.

Table 1 shows that there has been no radical changes in the text-books in the number of pages devoted to this period. The text-book published in 1883, devoted 114 pages to this section; the one in 1889, 100 pages and the one in 1921, 107 pages; and the texts published in 1930, gave 158 pages, and 62 pages respectively to "The Middle Ages".

Table 5 shows that in this period there has been a large decrease in the number of lines devoted to "Battles".

There has not been a steady decrease in the number of lines devoted to "The Institution of Government and Political Development". Table 5 shows that the texts of 1883 and 1889 gave 1,628 lines and 1,277 lines respectively to this discussion, while the two texts published in 1930 gave 1,893 lines and 787 lines to the same discussion. The early texts are very much interested in tracing dynasties, and most of the material in those texts deals with the troubles of the kings. The later texts show what steps were taken in the development of law, nationalism, beginning of parliament, and the beginning of democratic government.

Table 5 shows that there has been many changes in the number of lines given to the treatment of "The Institution

Table 5. Number of lines on "The Middle Ages", in each classification.

Year of	Classification of material*							Total
	text-book:	No.1:	No.2:	No.3:	No.4:	No.5:	No.6:	
1883	1628	308	335	356	36	81	21	2765
1889	1277	242	1043	114	22	58		2756
1921	1024	27	913	130	264	388	223	2969
1925	792	12	559	332	202	133	99	2129
1927	1515	79	909	607	188	209	126	3655
1928	949	109	484	225	48	43	8	1868
1930	1893	147	1186	137	415	68	42	3888
1930	787	13	504	23		24	8	1359

Read table thus: In the text-book published in 1883, there are 1628 lines in Classification 1. In the text-book published in 1889, there are 1277 lines in Classification 1. Read in like manner for succeeding years.

*Classifications:

1. The institution of government and political development.
2. Battles.
3. The institution of religion and the history of the church.
4. Social development.
5. Mechanical development.
6. Fine arts.
7. Liberal arts.

of Religion and the History of the Church" in "The Middle Ages". In 1883, there were 335 lines; in 1889, there were 1,043 lines; in the texts published in 1930, there were 1,186 lines and 504 lines respectively, on this period. These differences are partly due to the length that the text-book writers discuss Islam.

Table 5 shows that there has been no gradual change one way or the other in the number of lines on "Social Development". The text published in 1927, has 607 lines on this topic, as opposed to 137 in the 1930 text which has practically the same total of lines devoted to the seven classifications.

Table 5 shows that most of the later texts gave more space to "Mechanical Arts" than did the texts published in 1883 and 1889. Most of this discussion is in regard to business, the trade guilds and craft guilds.

There has been little change in the number of lines devoted to "Fine Arts" in "The Middle Ages". The text-book of 1921 devoted 388 lines to this discussion, and the text-book published in 1930 devoted 24 lines to the same discussion. The other texts fall between these two. Some of the texts take up material in this section, which others keep to introduce the next section.

Table 5 shows that the greatest number of lines on "Liberal Arts", is in the text-book published in 1921. The text-book published in 1889 has no lines on "Liberal Arts" in "The Middle Ages". The lack of learning, the absence

of any system of education, the beginning of universities, the superstition of the people, all are omitted and apparently are not, from the author's viewpoint, worthy of space.

SUMMARY

In this section that is called "The Middle Ages" the following facts are discovered:

1. There has been little change in the last fifty years in the number of pages on "The Middle Ages".
2. There has been a decrease in the number of lines on "Battles".
3. There has not been a gradual decrease in lines on "The Institution of Government and Political Development", but there has been a change in the character of the material presented.
4. There has been a slight increase in the number of lines on "The Institution of Religion and the History of the Church".
5. Most of the later texts, have more lines on "Mechanical Development".
6. There has been little change in the last fifty years on the number of lines on "Social Development".
7. There has been no remarkable changes in the material on "Fine Arts", in the last fifty years.
8. The later texts have more material on "Liberal Arts" in "The Middle Ages", than do the earlier texts.

The author believes that the following conclusions are warranted:

1. The material that is presented in the later texts on "The Institution of Government and Political Development" is of much more value than the material that is presented by the texts written before 1900 on this same topic. The early texts traced dynasties while the later texts show the development of nationalism and democracy.
2. The decrease in the number of lines devoted to "Battles" takes nothing from the text-books in World History, that is practical or interesting. Some of the battles are important, because they led to the unification of England or France, but an actual description of the military campaign is not very useful for the high school student.
3. More material could well be presented in most of the texts on "Liberal Arts" in "The Middle Ages".

PART VI.

FROM THE RENAISSANCE TO THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

This division of history, "From the Renaissance to the French Revolution", includes that period from the beginning of the Renaissance, in the first part of the fifteenth century, to the beginning of the French Revolution, in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Table 1 shows that the number of pages devoted to this period of history in the text-books in the last fifty years has declined from 180 pages to 78 pages. There has been no great change in the comparative number of pages given to a discussion of "From the Renaissance to the French Revolution".

Table 6 shows that there has been a decrease in the later texts in the number of lines devoted to "Battles" in this period. The texts of 1883 and 1889, give 346 lines and 371 lines respectively to a discussion of "Battles". The two texts published in 1930 give 157 lines and 26 lines respectively, to "Battles".

The number of lines on "The Institution of Government and Political Development" has remained about the same. The earlier texts however, are interested in tracing a dynasty. The Tudors and the Stuarts in England, the Bourbon dynasty in France are traced back to the early centuries. Their political troubles, their dynastic troubles are

Table 6. Number of lines on "From the Renaissance to the French Revolution", in each classification.

Year of text-book:	Classification of material*							Total
	No.1:	No.2:	No.3:	No.4:	No.5:	No.6:	No.7:	
1883	:1708	: 346	: 319	: 360	: 18	: 84	: 13	: 2848
1889	:3094	: 371	:1043	: 15	: 126	: 450	: 59	: 5158
1921	:1788	: 73	: 895	: 199	: 104	: 171	: 145	: 3375
1925	:1578	: 59	: 542	: 130	: 455	: 226	: 265	: 3255
1927	:1637	: 140	:1152	: 54	: 142	: 151	: 107	: 3383
1928	:1751	: 63	:1027	: 42	: 54	: 252	: 144	: 3333
1930	:3014	: 157	: 700	: 98	: 379	: 163	: 166	: 4677
1930	:1226	: 26	: 472	:	:	: 228	: 33	: 1985

Read table thus: In the text-book published in 1883, there are 1,708 lines in Classification 1. In the text-book published in 1889 there are 3,094 lines in Classification 1. Read in like manner for succeeding years.

*Classifications:

1. The institution of government and political development.
2. Battles.
3. The institution of religion and the history of the church.
4. Social development.
5. Mechanical development.
6. Fine arts.
7. Liberal arts.

discussed. The later texts discuss this same material, especially in England, to show the development of nationalism and the slow development of democracy. The political history is traced in other European countries to show the same things.

It is during this period that the Protestant Revolution and the Catholic Counter Revolution took place. Table 6 shows that the later texts do not have more lines on this than do the earlier texts. The foundations were laid at this time for the Protestant Churches that were founded at this time and those that come later. The "Institution of Religion and the History of the Church" has not been neglected in this section of history.

With the exception of the last text in the list, Table 6 shows that the amount of material on "Mechanical Development" has increased during this period.

This period of history begins with the Renaissance, and during this period there took place the revival of literature, painting, and other of the fine arts. Table 6 shows there has been an increase in the number of lines devoted to "Fine Arts", with the exception of the last text listed. The men that were important in bringing about this revival, and those that made contributions in these fields should be treated. Of course, there is no place in a text-book in World History for one of Shakespeare's Plays, but Shakespeare should not be omitted.

Table 6 shows that the amount of material on "Liberal Arts" has increased during this historical period. The

ideas of the reformer, the ideas of the scientists, and^{47.}
the interest in education, all could be discussed.

SUMMARY

In this section that is called, "From the Renaissance to the French Revolution", the following facts are discovered:

1. In the last fifty years, there have been few changes in the amount of space given to the period, "From the Renaissance to the French Revolution".
2. There has been a decrease in the number of lines on "Battles" from 346 lines to 26 lines.
3. The text-books of 1930, have about the same number of lines on "The Institution of Religion and the History of the Church", as do the text-books published in the 1880's.
4. There has been little changes in the number of lines or in the nature of the material on "Social Development".
5. There has been a tendency to increase the material on "Mechanical Development".
6. There is a slight increase in the amount of material on the "Fine Arts".
7. There has been an increase in the number of lines given to the treatment of "Liberal Arts".

The author believes that the following conclusions are warranted:

1. The decrease in the number of lines on "Battles"

in this period is a step in the right direction. Some important wars took place during this period that influenced the development of government and religion. Their causes and results should have been taken up, but the later texts did not give a description of the military campaign, or the actual description of fighting. Russia, Sweden, Prussia, England, France, Denmark, Holland, Austria, and Spain, all have had many disputes over territory in this period. The causes for those disputes, the results of those disputes, if those results affected later history, could have been treated, but the later texts gave no actual description of the battles, with the possible exception of the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

2. Much of the material that the earlier texts presented on political development, is of little value to the high school student, and that it does not help him to understand his government to-day.
3. The material that is presented in the later texts on political development, (the material on democracy and nationalism, that takes the place of the material in earlier texts on dynastic wars) helps the student to understand the institution of government.
4. More space should be given to "Liberal Arts" in this period.
5. A word picture of more individuals who have helped

us to break away (partly) from medieval superstition and ignorance should be given.

6. "The Institution of Religion and the History of the Church has not been neglected during this period.

PART VII.

FROM THE FRENCH REVOLUTION TO THE WORLD WAR

This sixth division, "From the French Revolution to the World War", covers those events that took place during the French Revolution and continuing up to the beginning of the World War. This period is included within the dates, 1789 to 1914.

Table 1 shows that there has been an increase in the number of pages devoted to this period. The text-books published in 1883 and 1889 gave 64 pages and 84 pages, respectively, to this period. The last text-book in the list published in 1930, gave 383 pages to this period. In the early texts when the reader reached the French Revolution, he had practically completed the book. In the later texts, the reader is about half-way through the book when he reaches the French Revolution. The text-book published in 1883, gave only 64 pages to the hundred years of history that took place before the book was published. The last text in the list, which was published in 1930, gave 462 pages to the 140 years of history that took place before the book was published. Recent text-books devote more space to recent historical events and periods.

Table 7 shows that in spite of the great increase in material on this period "From the French Revolution to the World War" there has actually been a slight decrease in the number of lines on "Battles" during this period.

Table 7. Number of lines on "From the French Revolution to the World War", in each classification.

Year of text-book:	No.1:	No.2:	No.3:	No.4:	No.5:	No.6:	No.7:	Total
1883	:1003	: 297	: 32	: 67	: 29	: 83	: 10	: 1521
1889	:1965	: 284	: 154	: 60	: 84	:	: 13	: 2560
1921	:3867	: 164	: 71	: 250	: 472	:	: 289	: 5113
1925	:5813	: 178	: 209	: 438	: 996	: 149	: 302	: 8085
1927	:4460	: 379	: 105	: 406	: 671	: 20	: 357	: 6398
1928	:4436	: 228	: 61	: 282	: 462	: 8	: 139	: 5616
1930	:3332	: 327	: 23	: 400	: 808	: 46	: 114	: 5070
1930	:7955	: 184	: 210	: 629	:1041	: 22	: 213	:10254

Read table thus: In the text-book published in 1883, there are 1,003 lines in Classification 1. In the text-book published in 1889 there are 1,965 lines in Classification 1. Read in like manner for succeeding years.

*Classifications:

1. The institution of government and political development.
2. Battles.
3. The institution of religion and the history of the church.
4. Social development.
5. Mechanical Development.
6. Fine arts.
7. Liberal arts.

The text-book published in 1883, had 297 lines on "Battles", while the last text in the list, which is published in 1930, had only 184 lines on "Battles".

In number of lines the largest increase in this period, is on "The Institution of Government and Political Development". The lines have increased from 1,003 lines in 1883, to 7,955 lines in 1930. The French Revolution, its effects, and the growth of democracy and nationalism are taken up in this period. The earlier texts do not discuss this period at any length. The material that is included traces dynasties.

Another great increase, and the greatest in this period in terms of percentage, is in regard to "Mechanical Development". Table 7 shows that the text-books in 1883 and 1889, respectively, give 29 and 84 lines to "Mechanical Development".

Table 7 also shows that there has been an increase in the space given to "Liberal Arts". The text-books of 1883 and 1889 gave only 10 lines and 13 lines respectively, to "Liberal Arts".

Table 7 shows that there is a large increase also in the number of lines devoted to "Social Development". The text-books of 1883 and 1889, gave only 67 and 70 lines, respectively, to the social conditions of the people during the French Revolution and during the industrial revolution. The two texts published in 1930 gave 400 lines and 629 to this topic.

There is little change in the number of lines on "The

Institution of Religion and the History of the Church". Little space is given to this topic in any of the text-books in World History. There is a little tendency to increase the number of lines on this topic.

Table 7 shows that some of the text-books say nothing about "Fine Arts", and that there is not much space given to this topic.

SUMMARY

In this section, "From the French Revolution to the World War", the following facts are discovered:

1. There has been a large increase in the number of pages on this period of history in the last fifty years in the text-books in World History.
2. There has been a large increase in the number of lines on "The Institution of Government and Political Development".
3. The number of lines on "Battles" has actually decreased.
4. There has been a large increase in the number of lines on "Mechanical Development".
5. The early text-book writers do not discuss the industrial revolution.
6. There has been little change in the number of lines on "The Institution of Religion and the History of the Church".
7. There has been little change in the number of lines on "Fine Arts".

8. There has been a large increase in the number of lines on "Liberal Arts".

The author believes that the following conclusions are warranted:

1. The early texts do not discuss "Mechanical Development" to the extent that it should be discussed. The great industrial revolution took place during this period. Those same historians that discussed the "Mechanical Development" of the Egyptians at length neglected to say much about the "Mechanical Development" that had taken place during their life times. Even though those authors thought that the inventions and discoveries of the ancient world were important, as is evidenced by the large amount of space given to the topic, they neglected to discuss inventions and discoveries of the Modern World.
2. The early texts neglected to discuss "Social Development" to the extent that it should be discussed.
3. Much of the material that should be presented on "The Institution of Government and Political Development" in a course in World History should be on the period "From the French Revolution to the World War".
4. The decrease in the number of lines on "Battles" shows that the material on wars and battles is decreasing.
5. More space could be given to "Liberal Arts".

During this period, public education, entered into a new period of development. The United States was making its great contribution to the world in the form of a system of public education. This is important. The early text-books which described so carefully the education of the Spartan, neglected to describe the system of public education that was developing during the nineteenth century.

PART VIII.

FROM THE WORLD WAR TO THE PRESENT TIME

This last section, "From the World War to the Present Time", includes the World War and those events that have taken place since the war. Dates included in this period are from 1914 to 1930.

Table 1 shows that there has been little change in the last ten years in the number of pages on "From the World War to the Present Time". Table 8 shows the number of lines on "The Institution of Government and Political Development", varies from 1,642 to 2,259. Little change has been made in the number of lines on "Battles". The number of lines varies from 332 to 587. From one-fourth to one-eighth of the material in this section is on "Battles". There is no material in any of these textbooks on "Fine Arts" in this period. Table 8 shows that the last text in the list has 291 lines on "Liberal Arts" while the other texts have nothing on this classification.

SUMMARY

In this section "From the World War to the Present Time", the following facts are discovered:

1. There is little change in the number of lines on "The Institution of Government and Political Development".
2. There is little change in the number of lines on

Table 8. Number of lines on "From the World War to the Present Time", in each classification.

Year of text-book:	Classification of the material*							Total
	No.1:	No.2:	No.3:	No.4:	No.5:	No.6:	No.7:	
1883	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1889	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1921	:1662	: 467	:	:	:	:	:	: 2129
1925	:2259	: 352	: 30	: 41	:	:	:	: 2682
1927	:2237	: 486	:	: 139	: 157	:	:	: 3019
1928	:1642	: 534	:	:	: 126	:	:	: 2302
1930	:1689	: 587	:	:	:	:	:	: 2276
1930	:2089	: 339	: 45	: 50	: 169	:	: 291	: 2983

Read table thus: In the text-book published in 1921, there are 1,662 lines in Classification 1. In the text-book published in 1925, there are 2,259 lines in Classification 1. Read in like manner for succeeding years.

*Classifications:

1. The institution of government and political development.
2. Battles.
3. The institution of religion and the history of the church.
4. Social development.
5. Mechanical development.
6. Fine arts.
7. Liberal arts.

"Battles".

3. There has been no steady developments in the texts in the last ten years on this period of history.
4. Seventy-five and three tenths per cent of the material on this section deals with "The Institution of Government and Political Development".
5. Seventeen and eight tenths per cent of the material in this section deals with "Battles".
6. Only six and eight tenths per cent of the material in this section does not deal with government and political development.
7. There is no material on "Fine Arts" in this section.

Table 9. An analysis of material in Barnes' General History.

Divisions*	Classifications of material**							Total
	No.1:	No.2:	No.3:	No.4:	No.5:	No.6:	No.7:	
No.1	648	107	462	836	150	562	46	2808
No.2	788	1179	177	398	52	777	231	3602
No.3	1380	787	191	775	129	284	41	3587
No.4	1628	308	335	356	36	81	21	2765
No.5	1708	346	319	360	18	84	13	2846
No.6	1003	297	32	67	29	83	10	1521
No.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total	7155	3021	1516	2792	414	1871	362	17131

Read table thus: There are 648 lines of material in Classification 1, on Division 1. There are 104 lines in Classification 2, on Division 1. Read in like manner for successive divisions.

*Historical divisions:

1. Early Civilization.
2. Greek Civilization.
3. Roman Civilization.
4. The Middle Ages.
5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution.
6. From the French Revolution to the World War.
7. From the World War to the Present Time.

**Classifications:

1. The institution of government and political development.
2. Battles.
3. The institution of religion and the history of the church.
4. Social development.
5. Mechanical development.
6. Fine arts.
7. Liberal arts.

Table 10. An analysis of material in Myers' General History.

Divisions*	No.1:	No.2:	No.3:	No.4:	No.5:	No.6:	No.7:	Total
No.1	980:	73:	328:	32:	148:	452:	5:	2018
No.2	1297:	603:	185:	266:	30:	887:	365:	3633
No.3	2433:	1068:	179:	293:	:	190:	47:	4233
No.4	1277:	242:	1043:	114:	22:	58:	:	2756
No.5	3094:	371:	1043:	15:	126:	450:	59:	5189
No.6	1965:	284:	154:	60:	84:	:	13:	2560
No.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total	11409:	2661:	2932:	780:	410:	2037:	489:	20358

Read table thus: There are 980 lines in Classification 1, on Division 1. There are 1,297 lines in Classification 1 on Division 2. Read in like manner for succeeding Divisions.

*Historical divisions:

1. Early Civilization.
2. Greek Civilization.
3. Roman Civilization.
4. The Middle Ages.
5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution.
6. From the French Revolution to the World War.
7. From the World War to the Present Time.

**Classifications:

1. The institution of government and political development.
2. Battles.
3. The institution of religion and the history of the church.
4. Social development.
5. Mechanical development.
6. Fine arts.
7. Liberal arts.

Table 11. An analysis of material in Robinson, Breasted, Smith; A General History of Europe.

Divisions*	Classification of material**							Total
	No.1:	No.2:	No.3:	No.4:	No.5:	No.6:	No.7:	
No.1	421:	20:	55:	77:	228:	99:	18:	918
No.2	632:	271:	49:	37:	79:	370:	108:	1546
No.3	944:	220:	74:	132:	85:	80:	15:	1548
No.4	1024:	27:	913:	130:	264:	388:	225:	2969
No.5	1788:	73:	895:	199:	104:	171:	145:	3375
No.6	3867:	164:	71:	350:	472:	:	289:	5113
No.7	1662:	467:	:	:	:	:	:	2129
Total	10338:	1242:	2057:	825:	1232:	1108:	796:	17598

Read table thus: There are 421 lines in Classification 1, on Division 1. There are 632 lines in Classification 1 on Division 2. Read in like manner for succeeding divisions.

*Historical divisions:

1. Early Civilization.
2. Greek Civilization.
3. Roman Civilization.
4. The Middle Ages.
5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution.
6. From the French Revolution to the World War.
7. From the World War to the Present Time.

**Classifications:

1. The institution of government and political development.
2. Battles.
3. The institution of religion and the history of the church.
4. Social development.
5. Mechanical development.
6. Fine arts.
7. Liberal arts.

Table 12. An analysis of material in Webster's World History.

Divisions*	Classification of material**							Total
	No.1:	No.2:	No.3:	No.4:	No.5:	No.6:	No.7:	
No.1	264:	:	110:	250:	265:	196:	47:	1132
No.2	710:	146:	65:	35:	53:	180:	49:	1238
No.3	834:	59:	130:	110:	60:	13:	:	1206
No.4	792:	12:	559:	332:	202:	133:	99:	2129
No.5	1578:	59:	542:	130:	455:	226:	265:	3255
No.6	5813:	178:	209:	438:	996:	149:	302:	8085
No.7	2259:	332:	30:	41:	:	:	:	2662
Total	12250:	786:	1645:	1336:	2031:	897:	762:	19707

Read table thus: There are 264 lines in Classification 1, on Division 1. There are 710 lines in Classification 1 on Division 2. Read in like manner for succeeding Divisions.

*Historical divisions:

1. Early Civilization.
2. Greek Civilization.
3. Roman Civilization.
4. The Middle Ages.
5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution.
6. From the French Revolution to the World War.
7. From the World War to the Present Time.

**Classifications:

1. The institution of government and political development.
2. Battles.
3. The institution of religion and the history of the church.
4. Social development.
5. Mechanical development.
6. Fine arts.
7. Liberal arts.

Table 13. An analysis of material in Perkins' History of European Peoples.

Divisions*	Classification of material**							Total
	No.1:	No.2:	No.3:	No.4:	No.5:	No.6:	No.7:	
No.1	282:	6:	31:	30:	125:	83:	7:	564
No.2	747:	307:	52:	39:	118:	282:	156:	1751
No.3	1075:	210:	128:	244:	127:	95:	25:	1904
No.4	1515:	79:	909:	607:	188:	209:	126:	3633
No.5	1637:	140:	1152:	54:	142:	151:	107:	3383
No.6	4460:	379:	105:	406:	671:	20:	357:	6398
No.7	2237:	486:	:	139:	157:	:	:	3019
Total	11953:	1607:	2377:	1569:	1528:	840:	778:	20652

Read table thus: There are 282 lines in Classification 1, on Division 1. There are 747 lines in Classification 1 on Division 2. Read in like manner for succeeding Divisions.

*Historical divisions:

1. Early Civilization.
2. Greek Civilization.
3. Roman Civilization.
4. The Middle Ages.
5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution.
6. From the French Revolution to the World War.
7. From the World War to the Present Time.

**Classifications:

1. The institution of government and political development.
2. Battles.
3. The institution of religion and the history of the church.
4. Social development.
5. Mechanical development.
6. Fine arts.
7. Liberal arts.

Table 14. An analysis of material in Elson; Modern Times and the Living Past.

Divisions*	Classification of material**							Total
	No.1:	No.2:	No.3:	No.4:	No.5:	No.6:	No.7:	
No.1	268:	13:	103:	235:	186:	113:	22:	940
No.2	662:	316:	136:	202:	83:	444:	72:	1915
No.3	1208:	511:	161:	331:	16:	106:	:	2333
No.4	949:	109:	485:	225:	48:	45:	8:	1868
No.5	1751:	63:	1027:	42:	54:	252:	144:	3333
No.6	4436:	228:	61:	282:	462:	8:	139:	5616
No.7	1642:	534:	:	:	126:	:	:	2302
Total	10916:	1774:	1972:	1317:	975:	968:	385:	18307

Read table thus: There are 268 lines in Classification 1, on Division 1. There are 662 lines in Classification 1 on Division 2. Read in like manner for succeeding Divisions.

*Historical divisions:

1. Early Civilization.
2. Greek Civilization.
3. Roman Civilization.
4. The Middle Ages.
5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution.
6. From the French Revolution to the World War.
7. From the World War to the Present Time.

**Classifications:

1. The institution of government and political development.
2. Battles.
3. The institution of religion and the history of the church.
4. Social development.
5. Mechanical development.
6. Fine arts.
7. Liberal arts.

Table 15. An analysis of material in Barnard, and Roorbach; Epochs of World Progress.

Divisions*	Classification of material**							Total
	No.1:	No.2:	No.3:	No.4:	No.5:	No.6:	No.7:	
No.1	323:	17:	106:	143:	181:	31:		801
No.2	484:	181:	59:	104:	27:	149:	60:	1064
No.3	765:	109:	268:	151:	51:	16:	30:	1390
No.4	1993:	147:	1186:	137:	415:	68:	42:	3888
No.5	3014:	157:	700:	98:	379:	163:	166:	4677
No.6	3332:	347:	23:	400:	808:	46:	114:	5070
No.7	1689:	587:						2276
Total	11500:	1545:	2342:	1033:	1861:	473:	412:	19166

Read table thus: There are 323 lines in Classification 1, on Division 1. There are 484 lines in Classification 1, on Division 2. Read in like manner for succeeding Divisions.

*Historical divisions:

1. Early Civilization.
2. Greek Civilization.
3. Roman Civilization.
4. The Middle Ages.
5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution.
6. From the French Revolution to the World War.
7. From the World War to the Present Time.

**Classifications:

1. The institution of government and political development.
2. Battles.
3. The institution of religion and the history of the church.
4. Social development.
5. Mechanical development.
6. Fine arts.
7. Liberal arts.

Table 16. An analysis of material in Schapiro, and Morris; Civilization in Europe.

Divisions*	Classification of material**							Total
	No.1:	No.2:	No.3:	No.4:	No.5:	No.6:	No.7:	
No.1	140:	:	36:	60:	121:	14:	7:	378
No.2	225:	59:	20:	68:	26:	108:	41:	547
No.3	587:	45:	231:	80:	15:	55:	8:	1021
No.4	787:	13:	504:	23:	:	24:	8:	1359
No.5	1226:	26:	472:	:	:	228:	33:	1985
No.6	7955:	184:	210:	629:	1041:	22:	213:	10254
No.7	2089:	339:	45:	50:	169:	:	291:	2983
Total	13009:	666:	1518:	910:	1372:	451:	601:	18527

Read table thus: There are 140 lines in Classification 1, on Division 1. There are 225 lines in Classification 1 on Division 2. Read in like manner for succeeding Divisions.

*Historical divisions:

1. Early Civilization.
2. Greek Civilization.
3. Roman Civilization.
4. The Middle Ages.
5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution.
6. From the French Revolution to the World War.
7. From the World War to the Present Time.

**Classifications:

1. The institution of government and political development.
2. Battles.
3. The institution of religion and the history of the church.
4. Social development.
5. Mechanical development.
6. Fine arts.
7. Liberal arts.

PART IX.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This thesis has as its objective the study of text-books in World History. The purpose of the study has been to analyze the material in the text-books in World History with a view to determining the content of these books.

The text-books have been read and studied to determine the type of material in these books. The prefaces of the books have been analyzed to see what the author or authors say about the material that they are going to present. The study includes an analysis of text-books dating from 1883 to 1930. This includes fifty years of text-books in World History.

The text-books have been divided into seven logical divisions. These divisions are:

1. Early Civilization
2. Greek Civilization
3. Roman Civilization
4. The Middle Ages
5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
6. From the French Revolution to the World War
7. From the World War to the Present Time

The divisions are explained in "Definition of Terms".

The material in these text-books has been classified into seven different classes. These are not institutions. Some may be called institutions, but some are not. This

classification has served very well for the study. The seven classifications are as follows:

1. The institution of government and political development.
2. Battles.
3. The institution of religion and the history of the church.
4. Social development.
5. Mechanical development.
6. Fine arts.
7. Liberal arts.

These terms are explained and defined in "The Definition and Explanation of Terms".

The study shows the amount of material on each of the historical periods in each of the text-books in the last fifty years, and the amount of material on each of the classifications of the material. That is, how much material deals with the church, government, battles, fine arts, liberal arts, social life, or industry, in each of the historical periods. Each part of this study has been summarized at the end of each division. It is not necessary to present those conclusions here, but rather a summary and the conclusions of the entire study.

Tables 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, show what is in each of the text-books included in this study. Tables 17, 18, 19, and 20 are a summary of the material in the text-books included in this study. From a study of these tables the following facts are discovered, which are

Table 17. Summary of material on each classification.

Year of text-book:	Classification of material*							Total
	No.1:	No.2:	No.3:	No.4:	No.5:	No.6:	No.7:	
1883	7155:	3021:	1516:	2792:	414:	1871:	362:	17131
1889	11049:	2661:	2932:	780:	410:	2037:	489:	20358
1921	10338:	1242:	2057:	825:	1232:	1108:	796:	17598
1925	12250:	786:	1645:	1336:	2031:	897:	762:	19707
1927	11953:	1607:	2377:	1569:	1528:	840:	778:	20652
1928	10916:	1774:	1972:	1317:	975:	968:	385:	18307
1930	11500:	1545:	2342:	1033:	1861:	473:	412:	19166
1930	13009:	666:	1518:	910:	1372:	451:	601:	18527

Read table thus: There are 7,155 lines in the text-book published in 1883, in Classification 1. There are 11,049 lines in the text-book published in 1889 in Classification 1. Read in like manner for succeeding years.

*Classifications:

1. The institution of government and political development.
2. Battles.
3. The institution of religion and the history of the church.
4. Social development.
5. Mechanical development.
6. Fine arts.
7. Liberal arts.

Table 18. Total per cent of material on each classification.

Year of text-book:	Classification of material*							Total
	No.1:	No.2:	No.3:	No.4:	No.5:	No.6:	No.7:	
1883	41.77	17.63	8.85	16.30	2.42	10.92	2.11	100
1889	54.27	13.07	14.40	3.83	2.02	10.01	2.40	100
1921	58.74	7.06	11.69	4.69	7.00	6.30	4.52	100
1925	62.16	3.99	8.35	6.78	10.30	4.55	3.87	100
1927	57.88	7.78	11.51	7.60	7.40	4.06	3.77	100
1928	59.63	9.69	10.77	7.19	5.33	5.29	2.10	100
1930	60.00	8.06	12.22	5.39	9.71	2.47	2.15	100
1930	70.22	3.59	8.19	4.91	7.40	2.44	3.24	100

Read table thus: Forty-one and seventy-seven hundreds per cent of the text-book published in 1883 deals with Classification 1. Fifty-four and twenty-seven hundreds per cent of the text-book published in 1889 deals with Classification 1. Read in like manner for succeeding years.

*Classifications:

1. The institution of government and political development.
2. Battles.
3. The institution of religion and the history of the church.
4. Social development.
5. Mechanical development.
6. Fine arts.
7. Liberal arts.

Table 19. Summary of the material in each historical division.

Year of text-book:	Historical Divisions*							Total
	No.1:	No.2:	No.3:	No.4:	No.5:	No.6:	No.7:	
1883	2808	3602	3587	2765	2848	1521		17131
1889	2018	3633	4233	2756	5188	2560		20388
1921	918	1546	1548	2969	3375	5113	2129	17598
1925	1132	1238	1206	2129	3255	8085	2662	19707
1927	564	1751	1904	3633	3383	6398	3019	20652
1928	940	1915	2333	1868	3333	5616	2302	18307
1930	801	1064	1390	3888	4677	5070	2276	19166
1930	378	547	1021	1359	1985	10254	2983	18257

Read table thus: There are 2,808 lines in the text-book published in 1883 on Division 1. There are 2,018 lines in the text-book published in 1889 on Division 1. Read in like manner for succeeding years.

*Historical divisions:

1. Early Civilization.
2. Greek Civilization.
3. Roman Civilization.
4. The Middle Ages.
5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution.
6. From the French Revolution to the World War.
7. From the World War to the Present Time.

Table 20. Total per cent of material in each division of history.

Year of text-book:	Historical Divisions*							Total
	No.1:	No.2:	No.3:	No.4:	No.5:	No.6:	No.7:	
1883	16.39:	21.03:	20.94:	16.14:	16.63:	8.87:		100
1889	9.90:	17.82:	20.76:	13.52:	25.45:	12.55:		100
1921	5.21:	8.79:	8.80:	16.87:	19.18:	29.06:	12.09:	100
1925	5.74:	6.28:	6.13:	10.81:	16.52:	41.02:	13.60:	100
1927	2.74:	8.47:	9.21:	17.59:	16.39:	30.98:	14.62:	100
1928	5.14:	10.46:	12.74:	10.21:	18.20:	30.67:	12.58:	100
1930	4.18:	5.55:	7.25:	20.29:	24.40:	26.45:	11.89:	100
1930	2.04:	2.95:	5.51:	7.34:	10.72:	55.34:	16.10:	100

Read table thus: Sixteen and thirty-nine hundreds per cent of the text-book published in 1883 deals with Division 1. Nine and ninety hundreds per cent of the text-book published in 1889 deals with Division 1. Read in like manner for succeeding years.

*Historical divisions:

1. Early Civilization.
2. Greek Civilization.
3. Roman Civilization.
4. The Middle Ages.
5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution.
6. From the French Revolution to the World War.
7. From the World War to the Present Time.

presented as a summary of this study:

1. There has been an increase in the number of lines on "The Institution of Government and Political Development" in the last fifty years in the text-books in World History.
2. The text-book published in 1883, the earliest text included in the study, is the only book which gives less than half of its discussion to "The Institution of Government and Political Development". This text gives 41.77 per cent to this discussion.
3. The last text-book in the list, which was published in 1930, has more lines on "The Institution of Government and Political Development", than any book in the list. This text gives 70.22 per cent to this phase of history.
4. Table 16 shows that the last text in the list has 10,044 lines on "The Institution of Government and Political Development", in the last two periods of World History. This is 2,889 lines more than the total number of lines in the entire text-book published in 1883 on "The Institution of Government and Political Development".
5. The early text-books spent much time tracing dynasties, while the later texts spent much time showing the development of democracy, nationalism, and internationalism.
6. The material presented in the later texts on "The Institution of Government and Political Development",

- deals more with the evolution and development of government rather than dynastic troubles, and is concerned more with recent history rather than ancient and medieval history.
7. From 41.77 per cent to 70.22 per cent of the material in the text-books in the last fifty years deals with "The Institution of Government and Political Development". When we consider that the lines on "Battles" deal with government and political development, the total percentage of the material on "The Institution of Government and Political Development" is from 59.40 per cent to 74.81 per cent.
 8. Table 17, shows that there has been a decrease in the total number of lines on "Battles" from 3,021 in 1883, to 666 in 1930.
 9. Table 16, shows that 339 lines, or more than half of the lines on "Battles" in the text-book published in 1930, deals with the World War.
 10. Table 18, shows that the decrease in the percentage of the total material in the text-books on "Battles" has decreased from 17.63 per cent in 1883 to 3.59 per cent in 1930.
 11. Comparing the same number of years in history, the text-book in 1883, gives more than nine times as much space to "Battles" as does the text-book published in 1930.
 12. Table 9, shows that the text-book published in 1883, has given 1,179 lines to "Battles" on "Greek

- Civilization", while the text-book published in 1930, gives only 59 lines to the same topic.
13. Table 10, shows that the text-book published in 1889 has 1,088 lines on "Battles" in "Roman Civilization", while the text-book published in 1930 has only 45 lines on this same period in regard to "Battles".
 14. The author of the text-book published in 1883 said in the preface, that he was going to condense the political history, and give more room for accounts of literature, religion, architecture, character, and habits of different nations, and yet he devotes more than one-sixth of the book to "Battles".
 15. In the text-book published in 1928, the author says in the preface that material should be presented on the social, moral, economic, and political development of the people in order that we may understand and appreciate the principles on which are based the ideals and institutions of the present, and this text-book, as one can see by table 17, gives 2,614 lines to "Battles". This is 13.65 per cent of the entire book, and a much larger percentage than any of the other books published since 1900.
 16. The last text-book in the list published in 1930, gives 3.59 per cent to "Battles" while the text-book published in 1883 gives 17.63 per cent to "Battles".

17. More than 9 per cent of the material in the text-books in World History in the last fifty years deals with "Battles".
18. There has been little change in the total number of lines on "The Institution of Religion and the History of the Church", in these text-books from 1883 to 1930.
19. The percentage of material on "The Institution of Religion and the History of the Church" varies from 8.19 per cent to 14.40 per cent.
20. About 11 per cent of the material in the text-books in World History in the last fifty years deals with "The Institution of Religion and the History of the Church".
21. Tables 9 to 16 show that much of the material in the earlier texts deals with religions of ancient people and religious wars of the Middle Ages, while the later texts present more material to help the student understand the evolution of religion and the history of the church.
22. The text-book that has the greatest number of lines on "Social Development" is the text published in 1883. Sixteen and thirty hundreds per cent of the book is on "Social Development".
23. The early text-book writers are more interested in the religion of the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans than they are in the religious development since the fall of Rome.

24. With the exception of the text published in 1883 there is little difference in the total number of lines on "Social Development" in these text-books in World History. The percentage varies, omitting the text published in 1883, from 3.83 per cent to 7.60 per cent.
25. Tables 9 and 10 show that the writers of the text-books are very much interested in the social life of the ancient people and the Greeks and Romans, but they are not interested in the social life of the people in the modern world.
26. Table 17 shows that there has been a large increase in the material on "Mechanical Development" in the last fifty years. The text-books of 1883 and 1889 have 414 lines and 410 lines, respectively, on "Mechanical Development", while the text-books published in 1930, have 1,861 lines and 1,372 lines on "Mechanical Development".
27. Table 18 shows that the material on "Mechanical Development" varies from 2.02 per cent to 10.30 per cent of the total material in the text-book.
28. More than 6 per cent of the total material in the text-books in World History in the last fifty years is on "Mechanical Development".
29. Tables 9 to 16, show that the early text-books have material on the "Mechanical Development" of the Ancient People, while the later text-books have more material on "Mechanical Development" in the

modern world.

30. Table 17 shows that there has been a decrease in the total number of lines on "Fine Arts" in the last fifty years. This decrease has been from 1,871 lines in 1883 to 451 lines in 1930.
31. Most of the material on "Fine Arts" in the early text-books deals with the "Fine Arts" of the Ancient People, and the Greeks, and the Romans. There is a more even distribution of the material in the text-books written since 1920.
32. The text-book published in 1883 gives 10.92 per cent of the book to "Fine Arts".
33. The last text-book published in 1930, which is the last text in the list, gives 2.44 per cent of the book to "Fine Arts".
34. More than 5 per cent of the total material in all of the text-books has been devoted to "Fine Arts".
35. There has been a slight increase in the material given to "Liberal Arts" in the last fifty years.
36. About 3 per cent of all the material in the text-books is on "Liberal Arts".
37. Table 20 shows that the per cent of the text-books on "Early Civilization" has decreased from 16.39 per cent in 1883 to 2.04 per cent in the last text-book published in 1930.
38. About 6 per cent of all the material in the text-books has been on the period of history called

"Early Civilization".

39. Table 20 shows that the per cent of the text-books on "Greek Civilization" has decreased from 21.03 per cent to 2.95 per cent.
40. About 10 per cent of the text-books have been devoted to "Greek Civilization".
41. The per cent of the text-book on "Roman Civilization" has decreased from 20.94 per cent in 1883 to 5.51 per cent in 1930.
42. About 12 per cent of all the material in these text-books is on "Roman Civilization".
43. The per cent of the text-books on "The Middle Ages" varies from 20.29 per cent to 7.34 per cent.
44. More than 14 per cent of the material in the text-books is on "The Middle Ages".
45. The per cent of the text-books on the period "From the Renaissance to the French Revolution" varies from 10.72 per cent to 25.45 Per cent.
46. More than 18 per cent of the material in the text-books is on the period "From the Renaissance to the French Revolution".
47. The per cent of the text-books on "From the French Revolution to the World War" has increased from 8.87 per cent in 1883 to 55.34 per cent in the last text book published in 1930.
48. More than 30 per cent of the material in the text-books are on the period "From the French Revolution

to the World War".

49. Thirteen and forty-five hundreds per cent of the text-books published since 1900 deal with the period "From the World War to the Present Time."
50. There is such a large variety of material in these texts, that if a student comes out of a course in World History with the idea that World History is largely concerned with wars or "Battles", the teacher of that course is the one to blame and not the text-book writer.
51. The later texts do not overemphasize war or the glory of war. Military campaigns are practically eliminated. The lasting contributions that the great military leaders have made, are discussed, if there are any, and if not, the military leader is condemned.
52. The reason that many people assume that history as it is taught, is largely a list of dynastic troubles and wars, is not due to the tater text-books. Either the teacher emphasizes the wrong things, or the dynastic troubles and wars are not taught to show the development of democracy and nationalism. The development of democracy and nationalism is a large part of "The Institution of Government and Political Development". These dynastic troubles and wars are just a part, but in some cases a necessary part, of the development of democracy and nationalism.

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- Webster, Hutton: World History. D. C. Heath and Company, Boston. 1925. 800 pp.

APPENDIX A

List of the topics and number of lines of material dealing with the institutions of government and political development

I. Barnes' General History1. Early Civilization

- a. Beginning of Civil History (13-14) 9 lines
- b. Egypt (15-19) 76 lines
- c. Summary of Egypt (43) 18 lines
- d. Babylonia and Assyria (45-51) 181 lines
- e. Summary (70-71) 20 lines
- f. Phoenicia (73-76) 87 lines
- g. Judea, and Hittites (81-87) 114 lines
- h. India, and China (105-109) 38 lines

2. Greek Civilization

- a. The Political History (115-125) 368 lines
- b. The Persian Wars (125-135) 80 lines
- c. Pericles and Alexander (135-157) 302 lines
- d. Political Summary (200) 38 lines

3. Roman Civilization

- a. Political History of Rome (203-255) 1039 lines
- b. Imperial Rome (255-269) 306 lines
- c. Political Summary (308-310) 41 lines

4. The Middle Ages

- a. Medieval Peoples (315-325) 195 lines
- b. Rise of the Sarcens (326-331) 72 lines
- c. Rise of Modern Nations (331-347) 323 lines
- d. The Ordeals (328) 15 lines
- e. France (354-372) 589 lines
- f. Germany (373-387) 202 lines
- g. Italy in the Middle Ages (390-396) 98 lines
- h. Medieval Civilization (404-417) 111 lines

5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution

- a. Modern Peoples (423-424) 41 lines
- b. Mexico (427-428) 49 lines
- c. The Sixteenth Century (430-437) 113 lines
- d. Rise of the Dutch Republic (445-450) 77 lines
- e. Civil-Religious War of France (450-455) 113 lines
- f. England Under the Stuarts (494-519) 489 lines
- g. Russia and Sweden (520-536) 323 lines

6. From the French Revolution to the World War

- a. The French Revolution (536-553) 204 lines
- b. France in the Nineteenth Century (559-582) 335 lines
- c. England, Germany, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Netherlands, Japan in the Nineteenth Century (583-600) 383 lines

7. From the World War to the Present Time

II. Myers' General History

1. Early Civilization

- a. India (8) 8 lines
- b. Egypt's Political History (18-26) 195 lines
- c. Chaldea (40-43) 90 lines
- d. Assyria (48-51) 104 lines
- e. Babylonia (58-62) 92 lines
- f. Hebrews (63-68) 166 lines
- g. Phoenicia (70-71) 28 lines
- h. Colonies (72) 10 lines
- i. Persia (74-82) 231 lines
- j. Government (82-83) 25 lines
- k. Civil Service (16) 4 lines
- l. Alexanders' Invasion (12) 14 lines
- m. China (12-13) 24 lines

2. Greek Civilization

- a. The Land and the People (87-92) 93 lines
- b. The Legendary, or Heroic Age (92-100) 43 lines
- c. The Age of Tyrants (109-124) 387 lines
- d. The Graeco-Persian Wars (124-135) 137 lines
- e. Period of Athenian Supremacy (136-140) 88 lines
- f. The Age of Pericles (141-146) 137 lines
- g. The Peloponnesian War (147-158) 126 lines
- h. Macedonian Supremacy (159-169) 100 lines
- i. States formed from the Empire of Alexander (170-175) 168 lines

3. Roman Civilization

- a. The Roman Kingdom (222-228) 145 lines
- b. Conquest of Italy (232-246) 317 lines
- c. The First Punic War (247-253) 149 lines
- d. The Third Punic War (267-272) 25 lines
- e. The Second Punic War (254-266) 79 lines
- f. The Last Century of the Roman Republic (273-284) 194 lines
- g. The Last Century of the Roman Republic (285-304) 468 lines
- h. The Roman Empire (305-323) 521 lines
- i. Decline and Fall of Rome (324-349) 644 lines
- j. Summary (365-370) 100 lines

4. The Middle Ages

- a. The Teutonic Kingdoms (371-376) 148 lines
- b. Fusion of Latin and Teutonic People (385-388) 105 lines
- c. Roman Empire in the West (389-391) 89 lines
- d. Charlemagne (403-409) 154 lines
- e. The Northmen (410-413) 121 lines
- f. Feudalism and Chivalry (421-432) 217 lines
- g. The Norman Conquest of England (433-437) 89 lines
- h. Towns: The Italian City, Republics (460-470) 158 lines

5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution

- a. Growth of Nations--Formation of National Governments (478-512) 733 lines
- b. Discovery and Exploration (513-518) 80 lines
- c. The Ascendency of Spain (530-538) 151 lines

- d. The Tudors and the English Reformation (539-562) 214 lines
 - e. The Revolt of the Netherlands (563-571) 266 lines
 - f. The Huguenots Wars in France (572-581) 80 lines
 - g. Louis XIV (590-600) 220 lines
 - h. England Under the Stuarts and Early Hanoverians (601-632) 865 lines
 - i. The Rise of Russia (633-646) 198 lines
 - j. The Rise of Prussia (642-647) 152 lines
 - 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. The French Revolution (647-667) 535 lines
 - b. The Directory (667-672) 107 lines
 - c. The Consulate and the Empire (673-691) 482 lines
 - d. Russia Since Congress of Vienna (690-699) 150 lines
 - e. German Freedom and Unity (700-707) 192 lines
 - f. Liberation and Unification of Italy (708-714) 192 lines
 - g. England Since the Congress of Vienna (716-728) 275 lines
 - 7. From the World War to the Present Time
- III. Robinson, Breasted, Smith, A General History of Europe
- 1. Early Civilization
 - a. Egypt (7-10) 45 lines
 - b. Sumaria (24) 17 lines
 - c. Semites (24-26) 39 lines
 - d. Babylonia (28-30) 63 lines
 - e. Assyria (30-33) 42 lines
 - f. Chaldea (33-35) 26 lines
 - g. Persia (35-40) 135 lines
 - h. Hebrews (40-45) 65 lines
 - 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. The Coming of the Greeks (48-69) 335 lines
 - b. Repulse of Persia and Athenian Empire (70-77) 91 lines
 - c. Athens in the Age of Pericles (78-90) 9 lines
 - d. Greek States (91-100) 90 lines
 - e. Alexander and the Hellenistic Age (101-115) 107 lines
 - 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Roman Conquest of Italy (116-127) 258 lines
 - b. Rome and Carthage to Fall of Rome (127-179) 686 lines
 - 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. The Period of Invasions (181-203) 224 lines
 - b. Feudalism (204-215) 299 lines
 - c. England and France in the Middle Ages (227-236) 225 lines
 - d. England and France During Hundred Years War (270-288) 276 lines
 - 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. Italy and the Renaissance (289-299) 76 lines
 - b. Emperor Charles V (300-307) 177 lines
 - c. Martin Luther and the Revolt (308-328) 13 lines
 - d. The Wars of Religion (328-560) 166 lines
 - e. Struggle in England Between King and Parliament

- (351-365) 315 lines
- f. France Under Louis XIV (366-373) 208 lines
- g. Russia and Prussia Become European Powers (374-388) 343 lines
- h. England Becomes Queen of the Ocean (389-401) 353 lines
- i. General Conditions in the Eighteenth Century (407-419) 138 lines
- 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. Eve of the French Revolution (419-430) 239 lines
 - b. The French Revolution (431-450) 594 lines
 - c. The Career of Napoleon (450-475) 594 lines
 - d. Europe After the Congress of Vienna (476-486) 330 lines
 - e. Revolutions of 1848 (499-506) 195 lines
 - f. Unification of Italy and Germany (507-521) 349 lines
 - g. The German Empire and the Third French Republic (522-530) 251 lines
 - h. Great Britain and Her Empire (531-588) 419 lines
 - i. Russia in the Nineteenth Century (551-568) 419 lines
 - j. Expansion of Europe (569-588) 386 lines
 - k. Progress of Modern Science and Invention (589-599) 66 lines
- 7. From the World War to the Present Time
 - a. Origin of the War of 1914 (600-616) 485 lines
 - b. The Last of War and the Russian Revolution (629-650) 471 lines
 - c. Europe After the World War (652-667) 706 lines

IV. Webster's World History

- 1. Early Civilization
 - a. Beginnings of History (28) 10 lines
 - b. Sub-Divisions of History (27) 8 lines
 - c. Hebrews and Assyria (35-38) 54 lines
 - d. Ancient Orient (29-34) 146 lines
 - e. Arameans (34) 13 lines
 - f. Orient and Occident (62-63) 33 lines
- 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Political History of Greece (65-111) 710 lines
- 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Political History of Rome (112-156) 834 lines
- 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Political History of Middle Ages (157-202) 702 lines
- 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. Religious Wars (269-280) 100 lines
 - b. Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries (281-295) 429 lines
 - c. Absolutism of Louis XIV (295-302) 144 lines
 - d. Russia Under Peter the Great (302-309) 189 lines
 - e. Austria and Prussia (309-319) 262 lines
 - f. Expansion During Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries (320-345) 434 lines

- g. The Old Regime (346-365) 130 lines
- 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. The French Revolution (366-387) 500 lines
 - b. Napoleon (387-409) 431 lines
 - c. Democratic Movement in Europe (410-439) 857 lines
 - d. National Movement in Europe (440-467) 784 lines
 - e. The United Kingdom and the British Empire (468-497) 633 lines
 - f. The Continental Countries (498-539) 1071 lines
 - g. Colonial Expansion and World Politics (540-580) 901 lines
 - h. Industrial Revolution (501-624) 57 lines
 - i. Modern Civilization (624-649) 40 lines
 - j. International Relations (650-658) 539 lines
- 7. From the World War to the Present Time
 - a. The World War (668-707) 557 lines
 - b. The World Settlement (708-768) 866 lines
 - c. The World To-day (737-768) 866 lines
- V. Perkins' History Of European Peoples
 - 1. Early Civilization
 - a. Egypt (6-15) 42 lines
 - b. Sumerians (15-18) 41 lines
 - c. Hammurabi (20-22) 20 lines
 - d. Assyria (23-25) 20 lines
 - e. Fall of Assyria (26) 10 lines
 - f. Chaldea (26-27) 15 lines
 - g. Arameans and Hebrews (28-30) 60 lines
 - h. Persians (32-36) 54 lines
 - i. Decline of Oriental Civilization (37) 16 lines
 - 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Political History of Greece (40-117) 652 lines
 - b. Hellenistic Age (118-133) 95 lines
 - 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Political History of the Romans (134-222) 1075 lines
 - 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Barbarian Invasions (223-231) 135 lines
 - b. Empire of Charlemagne (232-238) 88 lines
 - c. Europe in the Feudal Ages (238-255) 285 lines
 - d. Medieval German Empire and the Church (274-289) 56 lines
 - e. Crusades (310-323) 9 lines
 - f. Growth of Commerce and Towns (324-343) 160 lines
 - g. Union of English People (343-353) 451 lines
 - h. England and France in Later Middle Ages (364-395) 322 lines
 - 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. Renaissance (395-415) 61 lines
 - b. Reformation and Religious War that Followed (417-457) 75 lines
 - c. Era of Religious Wars (457-473) 26 lines
 - d. Development of Monarchical Governments (475-502) 537 lines
 - e. France Under Louis XIV (505-515) 276 lines

- f. Sweden and Russia (516-519) 103 lines
- g. Rise of Prussia (519-548) 557 lines
- 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. French Revolution (549-585) 664 lines
 - b. Rise of Napoleon (586-597) 148 lines
 - c. Napoleonic Empire (598-620) 322 lines
 - d. Europe Under Metternich (534-658) 592 lines
 - e. Unification of Italy (654-671) 151 lines
 - f. France in 1848 to 1870 (658-664) 100 lines
 - g. Unification of Germany (671-702) 556 lines
 - h. France from 1870 to 1914 (703-711) 142 lines
 - i. Europe to 1914 (712-736) 562 lines
 - j. Wrongs of Ireland (736-743) 73 lines
 - k. The British Empire (744-754) 235 lines
 - l. The Russian Empire (755-765) 233 lines
 - m. Turkish Empire and Balkan States (767-781) 321 lines
 - n. Industrial Revolution (782-801) 27 lines
 - o. Spread of European Civilization (802-816) 406 lines
- 7. From the World War to the Present Time
 - a. Causes of World War (817-831) 396 lines
 - b. Outbreak of the World War (832-841) 269 lines
 - c. The Events of the World War (841-862) 44 lines
 - d. Peace Treaties and Effect of the War (863-920) 1528 lines

VI. Elson, Modern Times And The Living Past

- 1. Early Civilization
 - a. Political Evolution (607+) 22 lines
 - b. Egyptian History (28-30) 39 lines
 - c. Babylonia (38-40) 28 lines
 - d. Chaldea and Assyria (41-45) 89 lines
 - e. Government (30) 7 lines
 - f. Hebrews (52-54) 62 lines
 - g. Phoenicians (56) 8 lines
- 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Ancient Greece (60-77) 161 lines
 - b. Sparta and Athens (78-91) 148 lines
 - c. The Brilliant Age (93-107) 15 lines
 - d. Wars of the Greeks (108-121) 179 lines
 - e. Alexander the Great (122-132) 159 lines
- 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Ancient (133-148) 220 lines
 - b. Roman Conquests (149-153) 68 lines
 - c. Life in Society in Rome (165-172) 114 lines
 - d. Century of Caesar (173-185) 200 lines
 - e. The Age of Augustus (186-198) 77 lines
 - f. Alexander the Great (122-132) 159 lines
 - g. Teutonic Peoples (210-221) 275 lines
- 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Charlemagne and His Times (231-237) 131 lines
 - b. Life of the Middle Ages (328-349) 53 lines
 - c. England in the Middle Ages (264-278) 392 lines
 - d. Building of the Nations (280-299) 373 lines

5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. Civilization and Progress During Middle Age (300-316) 113 lines
 - b. Reformation (317-334) 55 lines
 - c. Reformation and Counter Reformation (335-350) 59 lines
 - d. England of Elizabeth's Time (351-362) 179 lines
 - e. Religious War (363-378) 163 lines
 - f. Stuarts and Puritans in England (378-402) 557 lines
 - g. France and Louis XIV (402-414) 232 lines
 - h. Rise of Prussia and Russia (415-419) 225 lines
 - i. France and England in the Eighteenth Century (426-432) 103 lines
6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. Eve of the French Revolution (433-440) 62 lines
 - b. Early Period of French Revolution (441-450) 225 lines
 - c. Work of the National Assembly (450-458) 233 lines
 - d. First French Republic (459-471) 368 lines
 - e. Napoleon Bonaparte (472-491) 459 lines
 - f. Europe After French Revolution (492-501) 263 lines
 - g. Progress of Democracy (514-527) 288 lines
 - h. Second Era of Revolution in Europe (528-545) 488 lines
 - i. Unification of Italy and Germany (546-561) 366 lines
 - j. France after 1870 (562-570) 366 lines
 - k. Germany after 1871 (571-583) 199 lines
 - l. Great Britain after 1850 (584-608) 563 lines
 - m. Russia and the Balkans (609-625) 370 lines
 - n. Minor States of Western Europe (626-636) 260 lines
 - o. Advances in Government, Science, and Industry (637-644) 167 lines
7. From the World War to the Present Time
 - a. Causes and Beginnings of the World War (646-659) 279 lines
 - b. The War in 1915-1917 (660-674) 105 lines
 - c. America in the War (675-697) 310 lines
 - d. Results of the World War (698-730) 948 lines

VII. Barnard and Roorbach, Epochs of World Progress

- I. Early Civilization
 - a. Tribal Government (8) 2 lines
 - b. City States (20) 6 lines
 - c. Government (20-21) 24 lines
 - d. Political Summary (27) 15 lines
 - e. Government (29-32) 71 lines
 - f. Tariff (33) 6 lines
 - g. Hebrews (34-37) 81 lines
 - h. Phoenicians (39-40) 9 lines
 - i. Assyria, Persia (41-44) 108 lines

2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Greece and Its' Early Developments (48-65) 260 lines
 - b. Athenian and Macedonian Supremacy (66-89) 225 lines
3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Rome and Carthage (90-111) 367 lines
 - b. Roman Republic (111-122) 83 lines
 - c. Roman Empire (123-138) 315 lines
4. The Middle Ages
 - a. The Barbarian Invasions (148-167) 372 lines
 - b. Rise of Papacy and Growth of Islam (168-185) 79 lines
 - c. Charlemagne and His Times (186-195) 218 lines
 - d. The Emergence of England (198-211) 291 lines
 - e. Clash of Church and State (213-225) 54 lines
 - f. Crusades (226-243) 61 lines
 - g. Town and Country Life (245-267) 80 lines
 - h. Nationalism in Western Europe (270-290) 478 lines
 - i. Asia in Europe (291-305) 260 lines
5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. Reformation (322-345) 56 lines
 - b. Commercial Revolution (346-368) 188 lines
 - c. Bourbon Autocracy (372-396) 706 lines
 - d. Absolutism in England (398-419) 693 lines
 - e. Russian and Prussian Absolutism (420-436) 401 lines
 - f. Expansion of Europe (437-469) 718 lines
 - g. The American Revolution (472-485) 343 lines
6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. The French Revolution (486-511) 506 lines
 - b. Napoleon Bonaparte (511-532) 414 lines
 - c. The Metternich System (533-555) 639 lines
 - d. Nineteenth Century Nationalism (555-576) 502 lines
 - e. Reform Movements in Europe (590-609) 332 lines
 - f. Industrial Revolution in United States (610-625) 12 lines
 - g. Partition of Africa (628-646) 414 lines
 - h. The Far East, and Oceanica (647-668) 512 lines
7. From the World War to the Present Time
 - a. Gathering of the War Clouds (668-683) 377 lines
 - b. The World War (684-715) 282 lines
 - c. The Peace Treaties (716-734) 506 lines
 - d. A New and Changing World (735-750) 524 lines

VIII. Schapiro, and Morris, Civilization In Europe

1. Early Civilization
 - a. Coming of Man (1) 3 lines
 - b. Egypt (8-9) 13 lines
 - c. Chaldea and Babylonia (11-12) 17 lines
 - d. Age of Builders (10) 5 lines
 - e. Hebrew Kingdom (14-15) 28 lines
 - f. Hittite, Assyria, Babylonia (12-13) 44 lines
 - g. Persia (13-14) 22 lines
 - h. Fusion of East and West (14) 3 lines

2. Greek Civilization
 - a. City State, Athens, Sparta (20-44) 225 lines
3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Roman Republic (45-58) 297 lines
 - b. Roman Empire and Its' Decline (59-69) 151 lines
 - c. Migration and Invasions of Germany (70-75) 139 lines
4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Charlemagne (83-90) 148 lines
 - b. Feudal Age, New Economic World, The Nation, The King, The Law, (83-145) 639 lines
5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. Protestant Revolution (157-171) 9 lines
 - b. France Under Louis XIV (175-185) 247 lines
 - c. Rise of Russia (186-190) 113 lines
 - d. National and Colonial Rivalries (191-205) 356 lines
 - e. Parliamentary Government in England (207-224) 501 lines
6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. The Old French Government (225-238) 278 lines
 - b. Louis XVI Court Troubles and First Part of French Revolution (247-267) 486 lines
 - c. Legislative Assembly (258-275) 212 lines
 - d. The Convention (276-284) 243 lines
 - e. The Directory, The Consulate, and the Empire (285-317) 590 lines
 - f. Nationalism and Democracy (319) 32 lines
 - g. Metternich System (344-348) 114 lines
 - h. Europe and the Holy Alliance (349-361) 345 lines
 - i. Democracy In England (363-379) 327 lines
 - j. Autocracy in Russia (380-387) 150 lines
 - k. Near Eastern Question (389-398) 267 lines
 - l. Liberal Movement in Germany (399-398) 257 lines
 - m. Revolution of 1848 (403-417) 422 lines
 - n. Second French Empire, Unification of Italy, Unification of Germany (419-442) 670 lines
 - o. Era of Reform (445-446) 43 lines
 - p. Third French Republic (447-464) 409 lines
 - q. Political and Social Reform of Great Britain (465-491) 623 lines
 - r. German Empire (492-609) 473 lines
 - s. Austria-Hungary (510-515) 112 lines
 - t. Italy and Spain (514-519) 115 lines
 - u. Seitzerland (520-525) 157 lines
 - v. Revolutionary Movement in Russia (526-537) 300 lines
 - w. Near Eastern Question (539-543) 142 lines
 - x. Expansion of Europe in Africa and Asia (544-565) 472 lines
 - y. Expansion of Europe (545-548) 77 lines
 - z. British Commonwealth of Nations (567-585) 483 lines

7. From the World War to the Present Time
 - a. World War and After (585) 29 lines
 - b. Europe in 1914 (586-608) 288 lines
 - c. Diplomatic Background (609-616) 230 lines
 - d. Causes of World War (617-622) 182 lines
 - e. The World War (623-641) 175 lines
 - f. The Conference of Paris (642-652) 313 lines
 - g. Russian Revolution of 1917 (653-661) 249 lines
 - h. Conditions After the World War in Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, New Orient, and Disarmament (662-688) 949 lines
 - i. Recent Events; Part of Paris, Young Plan (689-693) 140 lines

APPENDIX B

List of the topics and number of lines of material

dealing with battles

I. Barnes' General History

1. Early Civilization

- a. The Persians (101-103) 76 lines
- b. Assyria (48-50) 28 lines

2. Greek Civilization

- a. Ionian Revolt (125) 9 lines
- b. First and Second Expeditions (125-127) 45 lines
- c. Third Expedition (129-134) 147 lines
- d. Cimon (136) 13 lines
- e. Peloponnesian War (139-146) 192 lines
- f. Apaminondas (147) 12 lines
- g. Mantinea (148) 7 lines
- h. Philip (149) 18 lines
- i. Philippics (149-150) 13 lines
- j. Alexander's Wars (150-153) 64 lines

3. Roman Civilization

- a. Sabine Invasion (208) 3 lines
- b. Gallic Invasion (220-221) 5 lines
- c. Coriolanus (219-221) 33 lines
- d. Seige of Veii (221) 12 lines
- e. River Allia (221-222) 27 lines
- f. City of Falerii (221) 12 lines
- g. Capture of Veii (223) 3 lines
- h. Battle of Mount Vesuvius (223) 25 lines
- i. Pyrrheus (224-225) 63 lines
- j. Punic Wars (227-238) 316 lines
- k. Jugurtha (242) 7 lines
- l. Cimbri and Teutones (242-243) 16 lines
- m. Social War (243) 6 lines
- n. First Mithridatic War (243-244) 32 lines
- o. Marius (243-244) 8 lines
- p. Gladiatorial War (245-246) 10 lines
- q. Great Mithridatic War (246-247) 52 lines
- r. Battle of Philippi (253) 8 lines
- s. Octavius and Oratory (254) 12 lines
- t. Massacre of Vercors (256) 17 lines
- u. Barbarian Invasions (265-269) 70 lines
- v. Warfare (272-273) 29 lines
- x. Political History, Summary (308-309) 12 lines

4. The Middle Ages

- a. The Germans (323-324) 9 lines
- b. Charlemagne (332) 7 lines
- c. Four Conquests of England (337-340) 62 lines
- d. Crecy (342) 7 lines
- e. Conquest of Scotland (345) 25 lines
- f. War of Roses (346) 18 lines
- g. Crecy (361) 16 lines

- h. Battle of Poitiers (362-364) 26 lines
 - i. Gauls (372) 8 lines
 - j. Battle of Azin Court (367) 8 lines
 - k. War of Investiture (378-379) 5 lines
 - l. Hussite War (386) 7 lines
 - m. Battle of Morgarten and Sempach (382-389) 33 lines
 - n. Moorish Conquest (404-405) 28 lines
 - o. Mongols (406) 12 lines
 - p. The Turks (406-407) 23 lines
 - 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. The Sixteenth Century (430-437) 65 lines
 - b. Rise of the Dutch Republic (445-450) 44 lines
 - c. Invincible Armada (464-465) 34 lines
 - d. The Thirty-years War (480-486) 76 lines
 - e. The Age of Richelieu (486-494) 45 lines
 - f. Dutch War (508) 6 lines
 - g. Russia, Sweden, Prussia, and England (530-536) 76 lines
 - 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. The French Revolution (536-553) 90 lines
 - b. France in the Nineteenth Century (559-582) 167 lines
 - c. Crimean War (586) 19 lines
 - d. Indian Mutiny (587) 5 lines
 - e. Hangman (590) 4 lines
 - f. Seven Weeks War (591) 4 lines
 - g. War With Austria (594) 2 lines
 - h. Battle of Hepanto (596) 3 lines
 - i. Marco Bozzoris (596) 3 lines
 - 7. From the World War to the Present Time
- II. Myers' General History
- 1. Early Civilization
 - a. Nabonadius (60) 5 lines
 - b. Cambyses (77) 7 lines
 - c. Darius (79-80) 20 lines
 - d. Xerxes (81) 10 lines
 - e. Alexander (81-82) 16 lines
 - f. Twenty-six Dynasty (24-25) 5 lines
 - g. Chaldea (43) 3 lines
 - h. Sennacherib (49-50) 7 lines
 - 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. The Messenian Wars (116-117) 23 lines
 - b. Darius Against Greece and Marathon (125-127) 63 lines
 - c. Xerxes (129-130) 28 lines
 - d. Xerxes (131-133) 82 lines
 - e. Salamis, Plataea, Mycale (134-135) 29 lines
 - f. The Peloponnesian War (147-158) 222 lines
 - g. Macedonian Supremacy (159-169) 154 lines
 - 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Cincinnatus (236) 15 lines
 - b. Siege and Capture of Veii (238-239) 13 lines

- c. Sack of Rome by the Gauls (239-241) 34 lines
- d. First Semnite War (243-244) 3 lines
- e. Second and Third Semnite Wars (244-245) 45 lines
- f. Pyrrheus (246) 11 lines
- g. The First Punic War (247-253) 215 lines
- h. The Second Punic War (254-266) 271 lines
- i. The Third Punic War (267-272) 157 lines
- j. Servile War (274) 10 lines
- k. Jugurtha (278) 7 lines
- l. Cimbri and the Teutones (278-279) 49 lines
- m. Marsic War (279-281) 4 lines
- n. War of Marius and Sulla (281) 12 lines
- o. Sulla and Mithridatic War (282-283) 18 lines
- p. Pompey in Spain (285) 2 lines
- q. Spartans (285-286) 22 lines
- r. War With Mediterranean Pirates (287-288) 34 lines
- s. Mithridatic War (288-289) 40 lines
- t. Caesar and Pompey (295-297) 30 lines
- u. Philippi (303) 4 lines
- v. Actium (304) 21 lines
- w. Hermann (308) 4 lines
- x. Battle of Chalon (345) 17 lines
- y. Sack of Rome by the Vandals (346-347) 16 lines
- 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Narses (372) 3 lines
 - b. Mohammed and Saracens Religious War (392-402) 112 lines
 - c. Charlemagne's Campaign (405-406) 33 lines
 - d. Battle of Hestings (434-435) 31 lines
 - e. The Crusades (438-341) 48 lines
 - f. Conquest of Bajazet (462) 9 lines
 - g. Capture of Constantinople (462) 6 lines
- 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. Wars with Scotland (482) 10 lines
 - b. Battle of ~~Bannockburn~~ (483) 4 lines
 - c. Battle of Crecy and Poitiers and Agincourt (484-486) 49 lines
 - d. Joan of Arc (487) 6 lines
 - e. Bosworth Field (488) 5 lines
 - f. Charles XII in Italy (496) 6 lines
 - g. Granada (499) 4 lines
 - h. First War Between Francis and Charles (531-532) 29 lines
 - i. Philip's War With France (536) 4 lines
 - j. Defeat of Turkish Fleet at Lepanto (537-538) 30 lines
 - k. The Invincible Armado (558-560) 47 lines
 - l. The English Fleet Under Drake (570) 5 lines
 - m. The Huguenot Wars in France (572-581) 25 lines
 - n. The Thirty-years War (582-589) 24 lines
 - o. Wars of Louis XIV (590-600) 57 lines

- p. Battle of Naseby (612) 8 lines
- q. War With Scotland (614) 5 lines
- r. Old French and Indian War (631) 9 lines
- s. Battle of Boyne (627) 2 lines
- t. The Conquest of Azof (634) 13 lines
- u. Battle of Narva (637) 13 lines
- v. Charles XII (638) 8 lines
- w. Seven Years War (645-646) 4 lines
- 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. Napoleon's Campaign (667-672) 65 lines
 - b. The Consulate and the Empire (673-691) 136 lines
 - c. Russo-Turkish War (693) 11 lines
 - d. Revolution in Poland (693-694) 9 lines
 - e. Crimean War (695) 12 lines
 - f. Russo-Turkish War (695) 11 lines
 - g. Seven Weeks War (703-704) 19 lines
 - h. Austro-Sardinian War (711-712) 3 lines
 - i. The African War (725) 6 lines
 - j. The Sepoy Mutiny (726-727) 13 lines
- 7. From the World War to the Present Time

III. Robinson, Breasted, Smith, A General History Of Europe

- 1. Early Civilization
 - a. Cyrus and His Conquests (37-39) 20 lines
- 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Repulse of Persia and Athenian Empire (20-77) 123 lines
 - b. Athens in the Age of Pericles (78-90) 62 lines
 - c. Alexander the Great (101-107) 86 lines
- 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Capital Hill (124) 2 lines
 - b. Sentinum (125) 2 lines
 - c. Pyrrhees (125) 4 lines
 - d. First Punic War (130-131) 27 lines
 - e. Hannibal (131-134) 38 lines
 - f. Third Punic War (134-135) 13 lines
 - g. Antiochus the Great (132-138) 14 lines
 - h. Caesar's Conquest of Gaul (147-148) 9 lines
 - i. Caesar and Pompey (148-149) 26 lines
- 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Alaric takes Rome (182) 4 lines
 - b. Attila and the Huns (183) 3 lines
 - c. Battle of Hastings (228) 9 lines
 - d. Bannockburn (280) 2 lines
 - e. Battle of Cressy (283) 9 lines
- 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. Charles VIII in Italy (300) 5 lines
 - b. Destruction of Spanish Armada (342) 20 lines
 - c. Gustavus Adolphus Invades Germany (344) 6 lines
 - d. Invasion of Netherlands (369) 3 lines
 - e. Invasion of Holland (369) 4 lines
 - f. Phenish Palatinate (370-371) 3 lines
 - g. War of Spanish Succession (372) 3 lines
 - h. Rossbach (381) 8 lines
 - i. Turks at Vienna (387) 3 lines

- j. Clive in India (394) 10 lines
 - k. French and Indian War (395) 3 lines
 - l. Yorktown (400) 2 lines
 - 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. Dumouriez and the Prussians (443) 5 lines
 - b. The Career of Napoleon Bonaparte (450-475) 9 lines
 - c. Defeat of the Italians (503) 8 lines
 - d. War of 1859 (508) 3 lines
 - e. Prussia and Austria (515) 5 lines
 - f. Franco-Prussian War (517) 19 lines
 - g. Russo-Japanese War (564) 6 lines
 - h. Boxers Rebellion (578) 11 lines
 - i. Russo-Japanese War (579) 8 lines
 - 7. From the World War to the Present Time
 - a. First Balkan War (608) 6 lines
 - b. Second Balkan War (608) 4 lines
 - c. First Years of the World War (617-628) 279 lines
 - d. Final Stages of the War (629-650) 178 lines
- IV. Webster's World History
- 1. Early Civilization
 - 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Conquest of Darius (85) 9 lines
 - b. Persian Expeditions (86-89) 83 lines
 - c. Battle of Chaeronea (100) 11 lines
 - d. Wars of Alexander (101-104) 64 lines
 - 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Punic Wars (122-129) 54 lines
 - b. Caesar in Gaul (137) 5 lines
 - 4. The Middle Ages.
 - a. Charlemagne's Conquests (162) 7 lines
 - b. Northmen (167) 5 lines
 - 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. Religious Wars (269-280) 13 lines
 - b. Naseby (287) 4 lines
 - c. Absolutism of Louis XIV (295-302) 11 lines
 - d. Russia Under Peter the Great (302-309) 3 lines
 - e. Seven Years War (313-314) 11 lines
 - f. Battle of Plassey (327) 10 lines
 - g. Quebec (333) 5 lines
 - h. European and Colonial Wars (330-345) 15 lines
 - 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. Napoleon (387-409) 150 lines
 - b. Italy and Austria (455-456) 10 lines
 - c. Austria and Prussia (462) 3 lines
 - d. Austro-Prussian War (463) 6 lines
 - e. Franco-German War (464-465) 9 lines
 - 7. From the World War to the Present Time
 - a. The World War (668-707) 332 lines
- V. Perkins' History of European Peoples
- 1. Early Civilization
 - a. Assyria (3) 6 lines
 - 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Persian Wars (63-70) 130 lines
 - b. War With Persia (76-77) 8 lines

- c. Army and Navy (81) 13 lines
- d. Peloponnesian War (99-104) 45 lines
- e. Macedonia (106-115) 110 lines
- 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Rome Expansion Over Italy (139-141) 35 lines
 - b. Punic Wars (153-160) 144 lines
 - c. Seige of Alesia (178-179) 13 lines
 - d. Caesar and Pompey (180-181) 17 lines
- 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Battle of Tours (228) 9 lines
 - b. Crusades (310-323) 10 lines
 - c. Union of English (343-363) 20 lines
- 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. The Reformation and Religious Wars (417-457) 34 lines
 - b. Religious Wars (457-473) 28 lines
 - c. Marston Moor (489) 3 lines
 - d. France Under Louis XIV (505-515) 20 lines
 - e. Charles XII (517) 6 lines
 - f. Rise of Prussia (519-548) 49 lines
- 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. Rise of Napoleon (585-597) 69 lines
 - b. Napoleonic Empire (590-620) 204 lines
 - c. Europe Under Metternich, Austria, and Italy (634-658) 19 lines
 - d. June Insurrection (659) 10 lines
 - e. Unification of Germany (671-702) 154 lines
 - f. British Empire (744-754) 17 lines
 - g. Crimean War (769) 5 lines
 - h. Russo-Turkish War (770-771) 2 lines
 - i. Italy and Turkey (776) 4 lines
 - j. Second Balkan War (778) 6 lines
- 7. From the World War to the Present Time
 - a. The Events of the World War (841-862) 473 lines
 - b. Anti-Bolsheviks (879-880) 13 lines
- VI. Elson, Modern Times And The Living Past
 - 1. Early Civilization
 - a. War (41) 13 lines
 - 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Wars of the Greeks (108-121) 196 lines
 - b. Alexander the Great (122-132) 120 lines
 - 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Ancient Rome (133-148) 84 lines
 - b. Roman Conquests (149-164) 341 lines
 - c. Century of Caesar (173-185) 68 lines
 - d. Fall of Rome (210-221) 18 lines
 - 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Rise of Papecy: Mohammadenism (222-250) 30 lines
 - b. Charlemagne and His Times (251-257) 17 lines
 - c. Life of the Middle Ages (238-249) 24 lines
 - d. Battle of Hastings (267) 9 lines
 - e. Decline of Feudalism (280-299) 29 lines
 - 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. Fall of Constantinople (317) 5 lines
 - b. England of Elizabeth's Time (351-362) 20 lines

- c. France and Louis XIV (402-414) 24 lines
- d. Rise of Prussia and Russia (415-425) 8 lines
- 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. Napoleon Bonaparte (472-491) 150 lines
 - b. Unification of Italy and Germany (546-561) 42 lines
 - c. Boer War (598) 4 lines
 - d. Russia and the Balkans (615) 9 lines
- 7. From the World War to the Present Time
 - a. Causes and Beginnings of World War (646-659) 44 lines
 - b. The War 1915-1917 (660-674) 159 lines
 - c. America in the War (675-697) 331 lines

VII. Barnard and Roorbach, Epochs Of World Progress

- 1. Early Civilization
 - a. Tribal Wars (8-9) 17 lines
- 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Hellenic Conquests (51) 3 lines
 - b. Athenian and Macedonian Supremacy (66-89) 178 lines
- 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Rome and Carthage (90-111) 87 lines
 - b. Roman Republic (111-122) 12 lines
 - c. Roman Empire (123-138) 10 lines
- 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. The Barbarian Invasions (148-167) 63 lines
 - b. Battle of Tours (183) 8 lines
 - c. Emergence of England (198-211) 9 lines
 - d. Nationalism in Western Europe (270-290) 57 lines
- 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. Siege of Leyden (343) 11 lines
 - b. Spanish Armada (344) 3 lines
 - c. Bourbon Autocracy (372-396) 27 lines
 - d. Absolutism in England (396-419) 12 lines
 - e. Russian and Prussian Absolutism (420-436) 27 lines
 - f. Expansion of Europe (437-469) 31 lines
 - g. American Revolution (472-486) 53 lines
- 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. Napoleon Bonaparte (511-532) 228 lines
 - b. Battle of Navarino (546) 10 lines
 - c. Nineteenth Century Nationalism (555-567) 87 lines
 - d. Massacre at Khartum (644-645) 5 lines
 - e. The Far East and Oceania (647-668) 17 lines
- 7. From the World War to the Present Time
 - a. First Balkan War (674) 4 lines
 - b. The World War (684-715) 583 lines

VIII. Schapiro, and Morris, Civilization In Europe

- 1. Early Civilization
- 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Persian Wars, Peloponnesian War, Alexander (20-44)
59 lines
- 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Roman Republic, Conquers Italy, Punic Wars (45-58)
42 lines
 - b. Actium (59-69) 3 lines
- 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Charlemagne's Wars (84) 8 lines

- b. Hundred Years War (136) 5 lines
- 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. Protestant Revolution (157-171) 10 lines
 - b. France Under Louis XIV (175-185) 14 lines
 - c. National and Colonial Rivalries (191-205) 2 lines
- 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. Wars of Napoleon (285-317) 118 lines
 - b. Near Eastern Question (389-398) 14 lines
 - c. Revolution of 1848 (403-417) 36 lines
 - d. Second French Empire, Unification of Italy, Unification of Germany (419-442) 11 lines
 - e. Europe in Asia (554-565) 5 lines
- 7. From the World War to the Present Time
 - a. The World War (623-641) 339 lines

APPENDIX C

List of topics and number of lines of material dealing with the development of the institution of religion and the history of the church

I. Barnes' General History1. Early Civilization

- a. Egyptian (30-35) 82 lines
- b. Religion (61-63) 89 lines
- c. Phoenician (78-79) 23 lines
- d. Persia (97-99) 76 lines
- e. India (106-108) 54 lines
- f. China (111-112) 33 lines

2. Greek Civilization

- a. Religion and Mythology (183-187) 168 lines
- b. Greek Mythology (201) 9 lines

3. Roman Civilization

- a. Birth of Christ (257) 2 lines
- b. Spread of Christianity (263-265) 31 lines
- c. Religion (287-290) 147 lines

4. The Middle Ages

- a. Teutonic Religion (324-325) 14 lines
- b. The Papacy (320-321) 19 lines
- c. Rise of the Saracens (326-331) 53 lines
- d. John Huss (386) 9 lines
- e. Power of the Popes (390-391) 67 lines
- f. The Crusades (397-403) 165 lines

5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution

- a. The Reformation (438-444) 221 lines
- b. Civil-Religious Wars of France (450-455) 19 lines
- c. Breach With Rome (458) 12 lines
- d. Church Reform (459-460) 12 lines
- e. Reformation (460) 9 lines
- f. Act of Supremacy (462-463) 21 lines
- g. Mary Queen of Scots (463) 4 lines
- h. Rise of Methodism (534) 18 lines

6. From the French Revolution to the World War

- a. The Test Act (583) 3 lines
- b. Irish Question (584) 24 lines
- c. Reforms (587) 5 lines

7. From the World War to the Present TimeII. Myers' General History1. Early Civilization

- a. Religion (9-12) 68 lines
- b. Chinese (16-17) 13 lines
- c. Egyptian (27-31) 105 lines
- d. Chaldea (45-47) 47 lines
- e. Assyria (52-53) 29 lines
- f. Religion of Hebrews (68-69) 19 lines

- g. Zoroastrianism (83-84) 47 lines
- 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Religion of the Greeks (101-108) 167 lines
 - b. The Age of Tyrants (109-120) 18 lines
- 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. The Roman Religion (228-231) 106 lines
 - b. Religion of Carthaginians (247-248) 3 lines
 - c. Constantine (332) 26 lines
 - d. Julian (353-325) 27 lines
 - e. Early Latin Church (357-358) 17 lines
- 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Conversion of the Barbarians (377-384) 270 lines
 - b. Mohammed and the Saracens (392-402) 204 lines
 - c. Beginning of Temporal Power of the Pope (404) 15 lines
 - d. Rise of the Papal Power (414-420) 218 lines
 - e. The Crusades (438-451) 307 lines
 - f. Supremacy of the Papacy (452-459) 232 lines
- 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. Wycliffe and the Reformation Under Luther (490-491) 12 lines
 - b. French and Crusades (493) 16 lines
 - c. The Inquisition (500) 16 lines
 - d. The Hussites (505) 14 lines
 - e. Savonarola (511-512) 16 lines
 - f. The Beginning of the Reformation Under Luther (519-529) 325 lines
 - g. The Ascendency of Spain (530-538) 41 lines
 - h. The Tudors and the English Reformation (539-562) 548 lines
 - i. The Huguenot Wars in France (572-581) 206 lines
 - j. The Thirty Years War (582-590) 50 lines
- 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. The French Revolution (647-667) 47 lines
 - b. England since the Congress of Vienna (715-728) 107 lines
- 7. From the World War to the Present Time

III. Robinson, Breasted, Smith, A General History Of Europe

- 1. Early Civilization
 - a. Egypt (12-22) 10 lines
 - b. Chaldea (34-35) 4 lines
 - c. Zoroaster (37) 24 lines
 - d. Hebrews (40-45) 17 lines
- 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. The Greek Gods (61-62) 41 lines
 - b. The Fall of Old Greek Gods (114) 8 lines
- 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Oriental Religions in Europe (168-170) 49 lines
 - b. Christianity Placed on a Legal Basis (178-179) 25 lines
- 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Conversion of Clovis (188) 8 lines
 - b. Mohammedan Invasion of Europe (191-194) 88 lines
 - c. The Work of the Christian Church (194-203) 318 lines

- d. Popes, Emperors in the Middle Ages (215-226) 318 lines
- f. The Crusades (237-247) 316 lines
- 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. Italy and the Renaissance (289-299) 27 lines
 - b. Emperor Charles V. (300-307) 11 lines
 - c. Martin Luther and the Revolt (308-328) 429 lines
 - d. The Wars of Religion (328-350) 335 lines
 - e. Stuarts and Divine Rights of Kings (351-365) 52 lines
 - f. Conditions in the Eighteenth Century (407-419) 41 lines
- 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. Eve of the French Revolution (419-430) 29 lines
 - b. Position of the Pope (519) 9 lines
 - c. Separation of Church and State (529) 17 lines
 - d. Religious Toleration (534) 13 lines
 - e. Irish Question (538) 12 lines
- 7. From the World War to the Present Time

IV. Webster's World History

- 1. Early Civilization
 - a. Religion (11) 6 lines
 - b. Religion (52-55) 109 lines
- 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Greek Religion (76-77) 44 lines
 - b. Olympian Games (78) 14 lines
 - c. Amphictyonies (80) 17 lines
- 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Roman Religion (116-118) 29 lines
 - b. Christianity in the Roman World (149-153) 101 lines
- 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Christianization of the Franks (161) 12 lines
 - b. Greek Church (179) 18 lines
 - c. Arabs and Islam (180-187) 143 lines
 - d. The Crusades (187-189) 70 lines
 - e. Medieval Civilization (202-225) 316 lines
- 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. The Protestant Reformation (257-269) 343 lines
 - b. Religious Wars (289-280) 129 lines
 - c. The Church (351-354) 70 lines
- 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. The French Revolution (366-387) 9 lines
 - b. Napoleon (387-409) 14 lines
 - c. Irish Question (488) 10 lines
 - d. Church and State in Italy (508) 18 lines
 - e. Religious Unity (522) 9 lines
 - f. Religions in India (554-555) 15 lines
 - g. Religion in China (557) 11 lines
 - h. Religion in Japan (561) 8 lines
 - i. Modern Civilization (624-649) 115 lines
- 7. From the World War to the Present Time
 - a. Religion (765-766) 30 lines

V. Perkins' History of European Peoples1. Early Civilization

- a. Egyptian (15) 18 lines
- b. Zoroaster (32) 11 lines
- c. Orient (37) 2 lines

2. Greek Civilization

- a. Greek Religion (45-47) 57 lines
- b. Religion (60-61) 9 lines
- c. Hellenistic Age (118-133) 6 lines

3. Roman Civilization

- a. Religion (191) 7 lines
- b. Rise of Christianity (215-220) 121 lines

4. The Middle Ages

- a. Rise of Papal Power (229-230) 27 lines
- b. Medieval German Empire and the Church (274-289)
238 lines
- c. Church in the Thirteenth Century (290-295) 129
lines
- d. The Crusades (310-323) 275 lines
- e. England and France in Later Middle Ages (365-395)
190 lines

5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution

- a. Reformation and Religious War (417-457) 687 lines
- b. Era of Religious Wars (457-473) 365 lines
- c. Development of Monarchical Governments (475-502)
100 lines

6. From the French Revolution to the World War

- a. France 1870-1914 (703-711) 62 lines
- b. Religious Equality (731) 8 lines
- c. Wrongs of Ireland (736-743) 21 lines
- d. Industrial Revolution (782-801) 7 lines
- e. Confucius (808) 5 lines

7. From the World War to the Present TimeVI. Elson, Modern Times And The Living Past1. Early Civilization

- a. Religion of Egyptians (30-32) 37 lines
- b. Religion (49-50) 28 lines
- c. Astrology (52) 14 lines
- d. Hebrews (55) 24 lines

2. Greek Civilization

- a. Ancient Greece (60-77) 136 lines

3. Roman Civilization

- a. Ancient Rome (133-148) 46 lines
- b. Beginning of Christianity (187-189) 44 lines
- c. Triumph of Christianity (199-209) 51 lines
- d. Teutonic People (210-221) 12 lines

4. The Middle Ages

- a. Rise of Papacy (222-230) 166 lines
- b. Charlemagne (233) 8 lines
- c. Papacy and Crusades (250-263) 310 lines

5. From the Renaissance to the World War

- a. Civilization and Progress During Middle Age
(300-316) 32 lines

- b. Reformation and Counter Reformation (335-350) 341 lines
- c. Reformation (317-334) 361 lines
- d. The England of Elizabeth's Time (351-362) 34 lines
- e. Religious Wars (363-378) 210 lines
- f. Stuarts and Puritans in England (378-402) 49 lines
- 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. Eve of the French Revolution (433-440) 8 lines
 - b. Catholic Emancipation (515) 20 lines
 - c. France After 1870 (562-570) 32 lines
 - d. Germany After 1870 (571-583) 30 lines
 - e. Great Britain After 1850 (584-608) 3 lines
- 7. From the World War to the Present Time
- VII. Barnard and Roorbach, Epochs Of World Progress
 - 1. Early Civilization
 - a. Religion (23) 9 lines
 - b. Religion in Egypt (23-25) 48 lines
 - c. Religion of Sumerians (30) 13 lines
 - d. Babylonia Religion (33-34) 10 lines
 - e. Hebrews (38) 6 lines
 - f. Phoenicians (39-40) 12 lines
 - g. Zoroaster (43) 8 lines
 - 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Religion (53-56) 59 lines
 - 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Roman Religion (95-97) 55 lines
 - b. Jesus (132) 7 lines
 - c. Christianity (140-148) 204 lines
 - 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. The Barbarian Invasions (157-158) 31 lines
 - b. Rise of Papacy and Growth of Islam (168-185) 336 lines
 - c. Charlemagne and His Times (186-195) 28 lines
 - d. Emergence of England (198-211) 23 lines
 - e. Clash of Church and State (213-225) 297 lines
 - f. Crusades (226-243) 276 lines
 - g. Town and Country Life (245-267) 23 lines
 - h. Asia in Europe (291-305) 170 lines
 - 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. The Renaissance (306-321) 33 lines
 - b. The Reformation (322-345) 616 lines
 - c. Absolutism in England (396-419) 44 lines
 - d. Russian and Prussian Absolutism (420-436) 7 lines
 - 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. The French Revolution (486-511) 13 lines
 - b. Nineteenth Century Absolutism (555-576) 10 lines
 - 7. From the World War to the Present Time
- VIII. Schapiro, and Morris, Civilization In Europe
 - 1. Early Civilization
 - 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Greece (20-44) 20 lines
 - 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Roman Religion (45-58) 20 lines
 - b. Christianity and the Church (76-82) 211 lines

4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Mohammed, Expansion of Christendom, Power of church (83-145) 504 lines
5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. Protestant Revolution (157-171) 452 lines
 - b. Parliamentary Government in England (207-224) 20 lines
6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. Clergy--Church Property (247-267) 38 lines
 - b. Church and State Separated (276-284) 3 lines
 - c. Concordat (285-317) 12 lines
 - d. Freedom of Religion (344-348) 9 lines
 - e. Reaction in France (349-361) 21 lines
 - f. Autocracy in Russia (380-387) 9 lines
 - g. Near Eastern Question (389-398) 5 lines
 - h. Third French Republic (447-464) 39 lines
 - i. Ireland (482-491) 36 lines
 - j. Italy and Spain (514-519) 12 lines
 - k. Small Nations (520-525) 10 lines
 - l. Revolutionary Movement in Russia (526-537) 17 lines
7. From the World War to the Present Time
 - a. Europe in 1914 (586-608) 20 lines
 - b. Recent Events, Roman Question (689-693) 25 lines

APPENDIX D

List of topics and number of lines of material
dealing with social development

I. Barnes' General History1. Early Civilization

- a. The People (19-23) 79 lines
- b. Manners and Customs (20) 7 lines
- c. Egyptians (43) 7 lines
- d. Scenes from Real Life, and Society (67-93) 226 lines
- e. Scenes From Real Life (35-43) 310 lines
- f. Society (51-52) 39 lines
- g. Manners and Customs (60-61) 34 lines
- h. Curious Customs (63) 16 lines
- i. Society (92-93) 11 lines
- j. Domestic Life (99-101) 62 lines
- k. Summary (104) 6 lines
- l. India (105-106) 20 lines
- m. China (110-111) 24 lines

2. Greek Civilization

- a. Society (155-159) 26 lines
- b. Sparta (160-161) 36 lines
- c. Marriage (189-191) 60 lines
- d. Scenes in Real Life (192-199) 268 lines
- e. Civilization (201) 7 lines

3. Roman Civilization

- a. Society (270-271) 61 lines
- b. Manners and Customs (286-287) 36 lines
- c. Games and Festivals, Marriage, and Burial (290-296) 223 lines
- d. Scenes in Real Life (296-308) 431 lines
- e. Civilization (201) 5 lines

4. The Middle Ages

- a. Early German Civilization (322-325) 46 lines
- b. Early English Civilization (347-353) 148 lines
- c. The Gauls (371) 16 lines
- d. The Peasants (383) 12 lines
- e. Cities (383-384) 24 lines
- f. Medieval Civilization (405-417) 63 lines

5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution

- a. The Sixteenth Century (467-479) 360 lines

6. From the French Revolution to the World War

- a. The French Revolution (536-539) 67 lines
- b. State and the Country (585) 8 lines
- c. Wilberforce (584) 3 lines
- d. Ireland (587) 4 lines

7. From the World War to the Present TimeII. Myers' General History1. Early Civilization

- a. Castes (8) 21 lines
- b. Policy of Non-Intercourse (17) 15 lines
- c. Society (27) 21 lines

- d. Royalty Sports and Cruelty (53-54) 25 lines
 - 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Society in the Heroic Age (98-100) 38 lines
 - b. The Age of Tyrants (109-120) 49 lines
 - c. Public Services (144-145) 16 lines
 - d. Result of Alexander's Conquest (167-158) 2 lines
 - e. Social Life of the Greeks (215-221) 161 lines
 - 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Classes of Society (224-225) 25 lines
 - b. Sicily (273-274) 19 lines
 - c. Public Lands (274-276) 55 lines
 - d. The Abuses of Verres (286) 2 lines
 - e. Last days of the Empire (339-340) 32 lines
 - f. Social Life Among the Romans (350-370) 168 lines
 - 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Feudalism and Chivalry (421-432) 109 lines
 - b. Effect of Crusades and Social Life (450) 5 lines
 - 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. Thirty Years War (588) 5 lines
 - b. Westernizing Russia (676) 10 lines
 - 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. Causes of the Revolution (647-667) 35 lines
 - b. Emancipation of the Serfs (696) 25 lines
 - 7. From the World War to the Present Time
- III. Robinson, Breasted, Smith, A General History of Europe
- 1. Early Civilization
 - a. Earliest Man (1-3) 25 lines
 - b. Agriculture (17) 12 lines
 - c. Craftsman (17-18) 15 lines
 - d. Life in the Pyramid Age (18-23) 8 lines
 - 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Rise of Capitalistic Class (65-66) 7 lines
 - b. Athens in the Age of Pericles (78-90) 25 lines
 - c. Hellenistic Age (101-115) 6 lines
 - 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Rise of a Wealthy Class at Rome (139-140) 34 lines
 - b. New Luxury (141) 16 lines
 - c. Growth of Great Estates (142-143) 42 lines
 - d. Luxury of the Rich Romans (167) 8 lines
 - e. The Villas and the Coloni (171-172) 28 lines
 - 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Medieval Life in Country and town (248-263) 130 lines
 - b. Peasant Revolt of 1381 (284) 22 lines
 - 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. England Under Elizabeth (338) 17 lines
 - b. General Conditions in the Eighteenth Century (407-408) 182 lines
 - 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. Eve of the French Revolution (419-430) 64 lines
 - b. Social Conditions in Prussia (469-470) 21 lines
 - c. Industrial Revolution (487-498) 71 lines
 - d. Syndicates (530) 13 lines

- e. Factories (535) 20 lines
 - f. Irish Question (537-538) 19 lines
 - g. Russian Serfs (556-568) 42 lines
 - 7. From the World War to the Present Time
- IV. Webster's World History
- 1. Early Civilization
 - a. Cultural Development (8) 10 lines
 - b. Homes (9) 30 lines
 - c. Social Life (11-12) 13 lines
 - d. Neolithic Culture (12-13) 12 lines
 - e. Social Conditions (40-43) 85 lines
 - f. Habitations (9-10) 17 lines
 - g. Law and Morality (49-52) 75 lines
 - h. New Stone Age (14) 8 lines
 - 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Aegean Civilization (72) 4 lines
 - b. Culture of Homeric Society (75-76) 31 lines
 - 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Roman Family (116) 21 lines
 - b. Social Conditions (118-119) 21 lines
 - c. Growth of Luxury (130-132) 40 lines
 - d. City Life (141-142) 7 lines
 - e. Roman Society (147-148) 30 lines
 - 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. German Society (160) 4 lines
 - b. The Castle as a home (174) 14 lines
 - c. Chivalry (175) 20 lines
 - d. The Crusades (190) 7 lines
 - e. Medieval Civilization (202-225) 285 lines
 - 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. Classes of Society (327-351) 127 lines
 - b. Boys' Sports (353) 3 lines
 - 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. Irish Question (486-487) 42 lines
 - b. Egypt (549) 3 lines
 - c. The Caste System (555) 7 lines
 - d. Society in China (557) 4 lines
 - e. The Japanese People (560-561) 20 lines
 - f. Industrial Revolution (581-624) 257 lines
 - g. Modern Civilization (624-649) 109 lines
 - 7. From the World War to the Present Time
 - a. Racial Problems (766-767) 41 lines
- V. Perkins' History of European Peoples
- 1. Early Civilization
 - a. Domestication of Animals (4) 10 lines
 - b. Egyptians (15) 6 lines
 - c. Economic Progress (35) 14 lines
 - 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Omossus (41) 2 lines
 - b. Classes in Sparta (51-53) 47 lines
 - c. Athens (55) 5 lines
 - d. Athenian Home Life (83-84) 28 lines
 - e. Poverty (97) 3 lines
 - f. Slavery (98) 4 lines
 - 3. Roman Civilization

- a. Early Republic (146-149) 51 lines
- b. Results of Punic Wars (151-153) 86 lines
- c. Land Question (168) 17 lines
- d. Family (191) 5 lines
- e. Decline of Rome (210-212) 75 lines
- f. Customs of the Germans (220) 15 lines
- 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Conditions of Life in the Feudal Age (255-274) 383 lines
 - b. Medieval Culture (296-309) 13 lines
 - c. Crusades (310-323) 11 lines
 - d. Growth of Commerce and Towns (324-343) 105 lines
 - e. England and France in Later Middle Ages (364-395) 95 lines
- 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. Renaissance (395-415) 9 lines
 - b. Reformation and Religious Wars (417-457) 17 lines
 - c. Development of Monarchical Governments (476-502) 28 lines
- 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. French Revolution (549-585) 55 lines
 - b. Rise of Napoleon (586-597) 10 lines
 - c. Industrial Revolution (621-633) 83 lines
 - d. Europe Under Metternich (634-658) 34 lines
 - e. Middle Class in Germany (622) 5 lines
 - f. Germany Under William II. (695) 22 lines
 - g. What German Cities for the People (696) 11 lines
 - h. Factories and Reform (731-732) 19 lines
 - i. Social Legislation (735) 33 lines
 - j. Wrongs of Ireland (736-743) 39 lines
 - k. British Empire (744-754) 28 lines
 - l. Russian Empire (755-765) 42 lines
 - m. Industrial Revolution (782-801) 25 lines
- 7. From the World War to the Present Time
 - a. Social Changes (870) 13 lines
 - b. Land Reforms (88) 11 lines
 - c. Economic Troubles (893) 18 lines
 - d. Great Britain (899-901) 51 lines
 - e. India (905) 11 lines
 - f. Canada (909) 4 lines
 - g. Social Welfare (912) 21 lines
- VI. Elson, Modern Times And The Living Past
 - 1. Early Civilization
 - a. Economic Progress (4-6) 58 lines
 - b. Language (7) 6 lines
 - c. Fire (7) 13 lines
 - d. Early Man (16) 13 lines
 - e. Lake Dwellers (16-17) 5 lines
 - f. Later Europe (18-19) 10 lines
 - g. Egyptian Homes (24-25) 30 lines
 - h. Life of Egyptians (25-27) 47 lines
 - i. Code of Hammurabi (40) 12 lines
 - j. Social Conditions (47-48) 43 lines
 - 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Sparta and Athens (78-91) 202 lines

3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Ancient Rome (133-148) 86 lines
 - b. Life and Society in Rome (165-172) 56 lines
 - c. The Age of Augustus (186-198) 176 lines
 - d. Fall of Rome (210-221) 13 lines
 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Life of the Middle Ages (238-249) 171 lines
 - b. Crusades (250-263) 12 lines
 - c. Building of the Nations (280-299) 42 lines
 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. England of Elizabeth's Time (351-362) 42 lines
 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. Eve of French Revolution (433-440) 66 lines
 - b. Nineteenth Century Reform in Great Britain (514-527) 102 lines
 - c. Debts (553) 2 lines
 - d. Great Britain After 1850 (584-609) 59 lines
 - e. Russia and the Balkans (609-625) 53 lines
 7. From the World War to the Present Time
- VII. Barnard and Roorbach, Epochs Of World Progress
1. Early Civilization
 - a. Machine Age (4) 2 lines
 - b. Early Beginning (4) 2 lines
 - c. Man's Upward Climb (5) 4 lines
 - d. Economic Needs of Early Man (7) 11 lines
 - e. Clothing (7) 8 lines
 - f. Fire (4) 5 lines
 - g. Shelter (7-8) 13 lines
 - h. Manner of Living (10) 15 lines
 - i. Pastoral Stage (11-12) 12 lines
 - j. Agricultural Stage (12) 14 lines
 - k. Slavery (12) 9 lines
 - l. Classes of Society (21-22) 29 lines
 - m. Sumerians (30) 4 lines
 - n. Life of Peasants (33) 5 lines
 - o. Why Babylon Fell (34) 12 lines
 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Life of the Greeks (51) 13 lines
 - b. Classes (59-61) 81 lines
 - c. Home Life of the Athenians (77) 10 lines
 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Social Organization (94) 27 lines
 - b. Games (93) 8 lines
 - c. Roman Republic (111-122) 102 lines
 - d. Economic Conditions (132-134) 12 lines
 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Position of Women (166) 4 lines
 - b. Emergence of England (198-211) 27 lines
 - c. Crusades (226-243) 15 lines
 - d. Town and Country Life (245-267) 91 lines
 - e. Russian and Prussian Absolutism (420-436) 10 lines
 - f. Absolutism in England (396-419) 4 lines
 - g. Expansion of Europe (427-469) 84 lines

5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. The French Revolution (486-511) 53 lines
 - b. Napoleon Bonaparte (511-532) 2 lines
 - c. Industrial Revolution (578-589) 25 lines
 - d. Reform Movements in Europe (590-609) 163 lines
 - e. Industrial Revolution in the United States (610-625) 147 lines
 7. From the World War to the Present Time
- VIII. Schapiro, and Morris, Civilization in Europe
1. Early Civilization
 - a. Farming (3) 6 lines
 - b. Fire (2) 2 lines
 - c. Babylonia (12) 3 lines
 - d. Law and Social Justice (17) 25 lines
 - e. Social Pyramid (16-17) 24 lines
 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Greece (20-44) 68 lines
 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Roman Republic (45-58) 33 lines
 - b. Decline of Rome (59-69) 47 lines
 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Position of Women (95) 12 lines
 - b. Serf (102) 11 lines
 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. Classes in French Society, Conditions of Peasants (225-238) 116 lines
 - b. Feudal Dues (276-284) 3 lines
 - c. Titles Abolished (247-267) 3 lines
 - d. Industrial Revolution, Leisure, Poverty (320-343) 82 lines
 - e. Metternich System (344-348) 15 lines
 - f. Europe and Holy Alliance (349-361) 40 lines
 - g. Democracy in England (363-379) 72 lines
 - h. Autocracy in Russia (380-387) 84 lines
 - i. Revolution of 1848 (403-417) 24 lines
 - j. Second French Empire, Unification of Italy, Unification of Germany (419-442) 11 lines
 - k. Third French Republic (447-464) 40 lines
 - l. Political and Social Reform in Great Britain (467-481) 20 lines
 - m. Ireland (482-491) 31 lines
 - n. German Empire (492-509) 16 lines
 - o. Revolutionary Movement in Russia (526-537) 16 lines
 7. From the World War to the Present Time
 - a. Europe in 1914, Social Reform (586-608) 20 lines
 - b. Social Reform (642-682) 10 lines
 - c. Recent Events, Social Reform in France (689-693) 20 lines

APPENDIX E

List of topics and number of lines of material
dealing with mechanical development

I. Barnes' General History1. Early Civilization

- a. Papyrus (23-25) 32 lines
- b. Practical Arts and Inventions (59-60) 35 lines
- c. Practical Arts and Inventions (28-30) 57 lines
- d. Persia (92-93) 23 lines
- e. China (110-111) 3 lines

2. Greek Civilization

- a. Age of Pericles (138) 5 lines
- b. Trade and Merchandise (159) 21 lines
- c. Weapons of War and Defense (191-192) 26 lines

3. Roman Civilization

- a. Roads, Bridges (282-286) 129 lines

4. The Middle Ages

- a. Roads and Bridges (325) 8 lines
- b. Commerce (348-349) 14 lines
- c. The Castle (490-410) 14 lines
- d. Arms and Armour (412-413) 23 lines

5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution

- a. Gunpowder (424-425) 13 lines
- b. Printing (425) 5 lines
- c. Discoveries (426-427) 43 lines
- d. Commerce (467) 6 lines

6. From the French Revolution to the World War

- a. Progress of Invention (555-556) 25 lines
- b. First Locomotive (585) 4 lines

7. From the World War to the Present TimeII. Myers' General History1. Early Civilization

- a. Papyrus (35) 13 lines
- b. Embalming (37-39) 57 lines
- c. Dyes (40) 4 lines
- d. Commerce (70-71) 26 lines
- e. Phoenician Commerce (71-72) 48 lines

2. Greek Civilization

- a. Commerce (100) 7 lines
- b. Walls of Athens (136-137) 13 lines
- c. Walls (142) 10 lines

3. Roman Civilization4. The Middle Ages

- a. Crusades and Commerce (451) 14 lines
- b. Merchants (467) 8 lines

5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution

- a. John Gutenberg (476-477) 21 lines
- b. Discovery and Exploration (513-518) 76 lines
- c. Maritime Discoveries (542) 9 lines
- d. Thirty Years War (588) 1 line
- e. Peter the Great and his Reforms (636) 4 lines

6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. System of Weights and Measures (661) 7 lines
 - b. Napoleon's Works of Peace (674) 4 lines
 - c. The Industrial Age (729-731) 73 lines
 7. From the World War to the Present Time
- III. Robinson, Breasted, Smith, A General History Of Europe
1. Early Civilization
 - a. Early Man (1-3) 6 lines
 - b. Stone Age (3-7) 43 lines
 - c. Writing Material (11-13) 13 lines
 - d. Calendar (13) 17 lines
 - e. Metals (13-14) 21 lines
 - f. Pyramids (14-17) 24 lines
 - g. Ships (17) 9 lines
 - h. Glass (18-19) 13 lines
 - i. Weaving (19) 8 lines
 - j. Cuneform Writing (24-26) 10 lines
 - k. Potters Wheel (18-19) 10 lines
 - l. Age of Metal (14) 13 lines
 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Greek Business and Factories (63-64) 29 lines
 - b. Coinage (64-65) 17 lines
 - c. Athens in the Age of Pericles (78-90) 14 lines
 - d. Alexander the Great (101-115) 19 lines
 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Early Rome (118-119) 8 lines
 - b. Commercial Supremacy (128-129) 36 lines
 - c. Rebuilding of Rome (154-155) 19 lines
 - d. Roads and Commerce (161-162) 30 lines
 - e. New Public Buildings (164-165) 21 lines
 - f. Decline of Business (172) 11 lines
 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Moslem Civilization (194) 8 lines
 - b. How the Monks Contributed to Civilization (201) 6 lines
 - c. Results of the Norman Conquest (230) 8 lines
 - d. Medieval Life in Country and Town (248-263) 180 lines
 - e. Books and Science in the Middle Ages (264-278) 62 lines
 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. Italy and the Renaissance (289-299) 96 lines
 - b. English Commerce (338) 5 lines
 - c. London (403) 3 lines
 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. Industrial Revolution (487-498) 205 lines
 - b. Roads in India (542) 8 lines
 - c. Industrial Revolution in Russia (561-562) 26 lines
 - d. Commerce and Transportation (569-588) 171 lines
 - e. Egypt's Development (584) 5 lines
 - f. Progress of Modern Science and Inventions (589-599) 59 lines
 7. From the World War to the Present Time

IV. Webster's World History1. Early Civilization

- a. Implements (8-10) 41 lines
- b. Neolithic (12-13) 14 lines
- c. Metals (15-17) 69 lines
- d. Human Progress (2) 9 lines
- e. Phoenician Trade (47-48) 32 lines
- f. Savagery and Barbarians (2) 10 lines
- g. Commerce (46) 40 lines
- h. Economic Conditions (44-45) 32 lines
- i. Commerce (47) 16 lines

2. Greek Civilization

- a. Highway of Nations (69) 13 lines
- b. Commerce (73) 8 lines
- c. Industrial Athens (92-93) 26 lines
- d. Catapults (98) 6 lines

3. Roman Civilization

- a. Roman Roads (123) 12 lines
- b. Commerce (142-144) 48 lines

4. The Middle Ages

- a. Inhabitants of Germany (158-159) 7 lines
- b. German Society (160) 3 lines
- c. Byzantine Industry and Commerce (177) 10 lines
- d. Arabs (186) 5 lines
- e. Commerce (189-190) 10 lines
- f. Civic Industry (225-231) 167 lines

5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution

- a. Renaissance (240-257) 264 lines
- b. Expansion of Europe (320-345) 191 lines

6. From the French Revolution to the World War

- a. Napoleon's Other Measures (392) 9 lines
- b. Egypt (549-550) 26 lines
- c. Trans-Siberian (551) 8 lines
- d. Development in Canada (568) 9 lines
- e. Panama Canal (516) 2 lines
- f. Geographical Discovery (577-580) 65 lines
- g. The Industrial Revolution (581-624) 812 lines
- h. Modern Civilization (624-649) 59 lines
- i. New Methods of Destruction (661-662) 10 lines

7. From the World War to the Present TimeV. Ferkins' History of European Peoples1. Early Civilization

- a. Stone Ages (2-4) 24 lines
- b. Industry (10) 6 lines
- c. Advances (6-7) 14 lines
- d. Pyramids (9) 7 lines
- e. Egyptian Industries (11-12) 14 lines
- f. Sumerians (19) 29 lines
- g. Writing (20) 8 lines
- h. Industry (21-22) 7 lines
- i. Phoenicians (28) 13 lines
- j. Arameans (28) 3 lines

2. Greek Civilization

- a. Aegean Civilization (40-41) 5 lines
- b. Economic and Social Conditions in Athens (82-85)
38 lines

- c. Science (87-88) 12 lines
- d. Hellenistic Age (118-133) 63 lines
- 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Arms of the Legionary (142) 5 lines
 - b. Roman Roads (146) 10 lines
 - c. Bridges (150) 4 lines
 - d. New Building (191-193) 10 lines
 - e. Business (201) 8 lines
 - f. Business and Trade (202) 64 lines
 - g. Roman Buildings (205-207) 15 lines
- 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Character of the Feudal System (243-246) 48 lines
 - b. Paper (301) 6 lines
 - c. Crusades (310-323) 9 lines
 - d. Growth of Commerce and Towns (324-333) 135 lines
- 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. Renaissance (395-415) 112 lines
 - b. Development of Monarchical Governments (475-502) 30 lines
- 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. French Revolution (549-585) 3 lines
 - b. Napoleonic Empire (598-620) 4 lines
 - c. Industrial Revolution (621-633) 225 lines
 - d. Reform in France (658-703) 22 lines
 - e. Napoleon's Work (663) 25 lines
 - f. Needle Gun (675-676) 8 lines
 - g. Railroads in India (746) 6 lines
 - h. Railroads in Canada (748) 4 lines
 - i. Russian Empire (755-765) 18 lines
 - j. Age of Mechanical Invention (782-801) 340 lines
 - k. Industrial Revolution (805) 16 lines
 - l. Railroads (807) 4 lines
 - m. Writing (808) 4 lines
- 7. From the World War to the Present Time
 - a. Industry (870-871) 35 lines
 - b. Industry (894-896) 11 lines
 - c. Depression (901) 21 lines
 - d. Canada (909) 11 lines
 - e. Economic Changes (912-915) 89 lines
- VI. Elson, Modern Times And The Living Past
 - 1. Early Civilization
 - a. Epochs of Development (2) 26 lines
 - b. Fire (7) 7 lines
 - c. Early Man (16) 5 lines
 - d. Later Europe (30) 12 lines
 - e. Commerce and Market Place (27-28) 37 lines
 - f. Sciences (34) 18 lines
 - g. Writing (34-36) 42 lines
 - h. Astronomy (51-52) 16 lines
 - i. Phoenicians (56) 30 lines
 - 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Industries (87-89) 63 lines
 - 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Roads (147) 7 lines

- b. Roads (155) 6 lines
- c. Fall of Rome (210-221) 3 lines
- 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Life in Middle Ages (238-249) 22 lines
 - b. Crusades (262) 6 lines
 - c. Gunpowder (280) 20 lines
- 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. Printing (313-314) 13 lines
 - b. Industrial Progress (430-432) 41 lines
- 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. Roads and Bridges (478) 3 lines
 - b. The Industrial Revolution (502-513) 333 lines
 - c. Agriculture and Roads (553) 4 lines
 - d. France After 1870 (562-570) 18 lines
 - e. Advances in Government, Industry and Science (637-645) 87 lines
- 7. From the World War to the Present Time
 - a. The War in 1915-1917 (660-674) 126 lines
- VII. Barnard and Roorbach, Epochs Of World Progress
 - 1. Early Civilization
 - a. Machine Age (4) 14 lines
 - b. Early Beginings (4) 2 lines
 - c. Mans' Upward Climb (5) 4 lines
 - d. Old Stone Age (6) 10 lines
 - e. Economic Needs of Early Man (7) 3 lines
 - f. Fire (7) 5 lines
 - g. New Stone Age (9) 7 lines
 - h. Sources of Information (10-11) 11 lines
 - i. Farming (13) 5 lines
 - j. Scribes (22) 7 lines
 - k. Metals (13-14) 18 lines
 - l. Hieroglyphics (14) 11 lines
 - m. Irrigation (18) 4 lines
 - n. Commerce (22) 8 lines
 - o. Calendar (24) 9 lines
 - p. Sciences (26) 5 lines
 - q. Pyramids (26) 10 lines
 - r. Writing (30) 8 lines
 - s. Manufactures (33) 10 lines
 - t. Commerce (33) 8 lines
 - u. Commerce (38) 120 lines
 - 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Palace of the Kings (50) 3 lines
 - b. Commerce (52-53) 13 lines
 - c. Archimedes (87) 11 lines
 - 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Roman Industries (98) 19 lines
 - b. Public Works (92-93) 4 lines
 - c. Homes (117) 4 lines
 - d. Roman Roads (130-131) 24 lines
 - 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Walls (148-160) 19 lines
 - b. Emergence of England (198-211) 17 lines
 - c. Crusades (226-245) 20 lines

- d. Town and Country Life (245-267) 340 lines
- e. Growth of English Commerce (280-281) 19 lines
- 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. The Renaissance (306-321) 30 lines
 - b. The Commercial Revolution (340-368) 309 lines
 - c. Absolutism of England (396-413) 4 lines
 - d. Russian and Prussian Absolutism (420-436) 7 lines
 - e. Expansion of Europe (437-469) 29 lines
- 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. Napoleon Bonaparte (511-532) 2 lines
 - b. Industrial Revolution in United States (610-625) 318 lines
 - c. Partition of Africa (528-646) 118 lines
 - d. The Far East and Oceania (647-668) 26 lines
- 7. From the World War to the Present Time
- VIII. Schapiro, and Morris, Civilization In Europe
 - 1. Early Civilization
 - a. Written Word (4) 8 lines
 - b. Dawn of Western Civilization (8) 3 lines
 - c. Calendar, Writing, and Paper (10) 19 lines
 - d. Age of Builders (10) 8 lines
 - e. Babylonia and Chaldea (11-12) 9 lines
 - f. Industry and Commerce (18) 11 lines
 - g. Phoenicians (18) 20 lines
 - h. Persia (13) 1 line
 - i. Fire (2) 6 lines
 - j. Progress of Man (1-2) 19 lines
 - k. Hand (2) 13 lines
 - l. Farming and Cattle Raising (2) 4 lines
 - 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Commerce (20-44) 26 lines
 - 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Roads (59-69) 15 lines
 - 4. The Middle Ages
 - 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. Abolition of Guilds (247-267) 5 lines
 - b. Sugar Industry (285-317) 9 lines
 - c. Industrial Revolution (320-343) 534 lines
 - d. Advance of Democracy in England (363-379) 89 lines
 - e. Third French Republic (447-464) 22 lines
 - f. Political and Social Reform in Great Britain (465-481) 68 lines
 - g. German Empire (492-509) 50 lines
 - h. Italy and Spain (514-519) 3 lines
 - i. Small Nations (520-525) 5 lines
 - j. Revolutionary Movement in Russia (526-537) 17 lines
 - k. Expansion of Europe (545-549) 11 lines
 - l. Europe in Africa (548-553) 34 lines
 - m. Europe in Asia (554-565) 41 lines
 - 7. From the World War to the Present Time
 - a. Europe in 1914, Liners, Railroads (586-608) 157 lines
 - b. Russian Revolution of 1917 (659-661) 12 lines

APPENDIX F

List of topics and number of lines of material
dealing with development in fine arts

- I. Barnes' General History
 1. Early Civilization
 - a. Writing (22-23) 36 lines
 - b. Literature (24-26) 61 lines
 - c. Monuments and Art (26-28) 54 lines
 - d. Writing (52-54) 57 lines
 - e. Literature (54-55) 38 lines
 - f. Art (55-59) 121 lines
 - g. Phoenician Art (77-79) 54 lines
 - h. Art (94-97) 63 lines
 - i. China (110-111) 4 lines
 - j. India (106) 20 lines
 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Age of Pericles (135-139) 14 lines
 - b. Alexandria (154-155) 40 lines
 - c. Literature, Poetry, Comedy, History, Oratory,
(158-202) 605 lines
 - d. Art and Literature (201) 17 lines
 - e. Monuments and Art (180-183) 99 lines
 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Literature (273-280) 241 lines
 - b. Monuments and Art (281-282) 40 lines
 - c. Literature and Monuments (309-310) 13 lines
 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Rise of the Saracens (326-331) 12 lines
 - b. Literature and Art (349) 7 lines
 - c. The Gauls (372) 7 lines
 - d. Medieval Civilization (404-417) 55 lines
 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. England Under the Stuarts (513-515) 53 lines
 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. The Eighteenth Century (553-559) 83 lines
 7. From the World War to the Present Time
- II. Myers' General History
 1. Early Civilization
 - a. Vedas (9) 12 lines
 - b. Architecture (31-34) 73 lines
 - c. Glass (37) 11 lines
 - d. Writing (35-36) 26 lines
 - e. Geometry (36-37) 24 lines
 - f. Temples (43-44) 12 lines
 - g. Writing (44) 16 lines
 - h. Books and Libraries (44-45) 30 lines
 - i. Science (47) 15 lines
 - j. Library (57) 34 lines
 - k. Chinese Writing (14) 24 lines
 - l. Literature (14-16) 60 lines
 - m. Palaces (55-56) 32 lines
 - n. Edifices of Babylon (61-62) 44 lines

- o. Literature (50) 21 lines
- p. Architecture (84-86) 28 lines
- 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. The legendary of Heroic Age (93-100) 130 lines
 - b. Age of Tyrants (109-124) 41 lines
 - c. Public Buildings (143) 16 lines
 - d. Literature (145) 16 lines
 - e. Results of Alexander's Conquest (167-168) 10 lines
 - f. Greek Architecture, Sculpture, Painting and Literature (176-202) 634 lines
 - g. Philosophy and Science (203-214) 45 lines
- 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Architecture and Literature (350-375) 190 lines
 - b. Literature and Awakening (365-368) 14 lines
- 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Romance Language (386) 21 lines
 - b. Results of the Crusades (450-451) 15 lines
 - c. Artistic Life (470) 6 lines
- 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. The Revival of Learning (471-477) 119 lines
 - b. Growth of English Language and Literature (489-490) 40 lines
 - c. Beginning of French Literature (496-498) 44 lines
 - d. Beginning of Spanish Language and Literature (500-501) 14 lines
 - e. Cathedral Building (505) 14 lines
 - f. Beginning of German Literature (508) 12 lines
 - g. Renaissance (510-511) 29 lines
 - h. Revival of Learning in England (539-540) 13 lines
 - i. Literature Under Henry VIII. (549-550) 23 lines
 - j. Literature of the Elizabethan Era (561-562) 33 lines
 - k. Thirty Years War (588) 3 lines
 - l. Literature Under Louis XIV. (599) 12 lines
 - m. Literature Under Stuarts (603-606) 22 lines
 - n. Puritan Literature (617-618) 36 lines
 - o. Literature of the Restoration (624-625) 33 lines
 - p. Literature Under Queen Anne (629-630) 18 lines
- 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
- 7. From the World War to the Present Time
- III. Robinson, Breasted, Smith, A General History Of Europe
 - 1. Early Civilization
 - a. Language (4) 3 lines
 - b. Early Art (4-5) 15 lines
 - c. Writing (11-14) 46 lines
 - d. Art (14-16) 10 lines
 - e. Art in the Pyramid Age (19-20) 19 lines
 - f. Semites (24-25) 6 lines
 - 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Higher Culture Among the Greeks (57-61) 58 lines
 - b. Grand Age in Crete (51-52) 16 lines
 - c. Athens in the Age of Pericles (78-90) 113 lines

- d. Art and Literature After Pericles (91-100) 117 lines
- e. The Hellenistic Age (107-115) 66 lines
- 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Art and Literature of Greece and Rome (140-141) 17 lines
 - b. Books and Writers of Augustus' Time (155-157) 28 lines
 - c. Art (162) 4 lines
 - d. Roman Sculpture and Painting (165-166) 19 lines
 - e. Decline of Literature (167) 16 lines
- 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. How the Monks Contributed to Civilization (200) 8 lines
 - b. Medieval Life in Country and Town (248-263) 102 lines
 - c. Books and Science in the Middle Ages (254-278) 278 lines
- 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. Italy and the Renaissance (289-299) 79 lines
 - b. Spread of Italian Art (301-302) 9 lines
 - c. Age of Elizabeth (338) 3 lines
 - d. Art and Literature in Reign of Louis XIV. (368) 11 lines
- 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
- 7. From the World War to the Present Time
- IV. Webster's World History
 - 1. Early Civilization
 - a. Art (11) 11 lines
 - b. Writing (23-27) 113 lines
 - c. Literature and Art (55-58) 72 lines
 - 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Languages (57-68) 15 lines
 - b. Art and Writing (72-73) 21 lines
 - c. Homeric Age (75) 8 lines
 - d. Games (77-78) 17 lines
 - e. Iliad and Odyssey (78) 13 lines
 - f. Artistic Athens (93-95) 59 lines
 - g. Alexandrian Culture (107-108) 17 lines
 - 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Languages (146-147) 13 lines
 - 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Byzantine Art (177-178) 14 lines
 - b. Arabs (186) 9 lines
 - c. Cathedrals (231-233) 37 lines
 - d. Languages (236-239) 73 lines
 - 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. Renaissance (240-257) 150 lines
 - 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. Language (522) 7 lines
 - b. China (556) 8 lines
 - c. Modern Civilization (624-649) 134 lines

7. From the World War to the Present Time
- V. Perkins' History of European Peoples
1. Early Civilization
 - a. Writing (4-5) 28 lines
 - b. Art (18) 10 lines
 - c. Persian Writing (35-36) 11 lines
 - d. Orient (37) 2 lines
 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Cretan Civilization (41) 5 lines
 - b. Homeric Poems (43-45) 30 lines
 - c. Oratory (86) 12 lines
 - d. Literature and Art (88-97) 113 lines
 - e. Culture (98) 6 lines
 - f. Hellenistic Age (118-133) 61 lines
 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Art and Literature (150) 4 lines
 - b. Amusements (164-166) 30 lines
 - c. Literature (192-194) 36 lines
 - d. Literature (207-208) 25 lines
 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Medieval Culture (295-309) 209 lines
 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. Renaissance (395-415) 124 lines
 - b. Era of Religious Wars (457-473) 6 lines
 - c. Development of Monarchical Governments (476-502) 21 lines
 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. Industrial Revolution (782-801) 18 lines
 - b. Literature (808) 2 lines
 7. From the World War to the Present Time
- VI. Elson, Modern Times And The Living Past
1. Early Civilization
 - a. Writing (56-57) 18 lines
 - b. Architecture and Art (32-34) 54 lines
 - c. Writing (57) 10 lines
 - d. Hebrews (55) 12 lines
 - e. Literature (51) 7 lines
 - f. Architecture (51) 12 lines
 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Mythical Heroes and Legends (66-71) 178 lines
 - b. The Brilliant Age (93-107) 266 lines
 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Life and Society in Rome (165-172) 22 lines
 - b. Roman Literature (195-197) 77 lines
 - c. Fall of Rome (219) 7 lines
 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Books (223) 4 lines
 - b. Crusades (250-263) 4 lines
 - c. Cathedral of Rheims (287-288) 20 lines
 - d. St. Mark's (292) 10 lines
 - e. Alhambra (295) 7 lines
 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. Renaissance (300-316) 155 lines
 - b. England of Elizabeth's Time (351-362) 50 lines

- c. Stuarts and Puritans in England, Literature (378-402) 12 lines
- d. France and Louis XIV. (402-414) 10 lines
- e. German Literature (419) 11 lines
- f. France and England in the Eighteenth Century (426-432) 4 lines
- 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. Victorian Age (602) 8 lines
- 7. From the World War to the Present Time
- VII. Barnard and Roorbach, Epochs Of World Progress
 - 1. Early Civilization
 - a. Language (8) 11 lines
 - b. Egyptian Structures (26) 20 lines
 - 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Phoenician Alphabet (53) 12 lines
 - b. Legends and Myths (53) 9 lines
 - c. Iliad and Odyssey, Olympic Games (56-58) 53 lines
 - d. Architecture (75-77) 20 lines
 - e. Dramatists, Historians (80-82) 33 lines
 - f. Museum and University (87-88) 19 lines
 - 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Architecture (131-132) 16 lines
 - 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Folk Songs (166-167) 21 lines
 - b. Interest in Education (190) 2 lines
 - c. Crusades (226-243) 34 lines
 - d. Literature of China (296) 11 lines
 - 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. The Renaissance (306-321) 161 lines
 - b. Voltaire (433) 2 lines
 - 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. French Revolution (486-511) 26 lines
 - b. The Weimar Group (538-539) 20 lines
 - 7. From the World War to the Present Time
- VIII. Schapiro, and Morris, Civilization In Europe
 - 1. Early Civilization
 - a. Early Story of the Hand (3) 3 lines
 - b. Egyptian Art (11) 11 lines
 - 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Homer, Athens, Writers (20-44) 108 lines
 - 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Greek Influences (45-58) 10 lines
 - b. Virgil, Horace, Cicero, Lucretius (59-69) 45 lines
 - 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Omar Khayyam, Romance and Germanic Languages (105-106) 24 lines
 - 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. Renaissance (146-156) 209 lines
 - b. France Under Louis XIV. (175-185) 19 lines
 - 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. Louvre Museum (276-284) 2 lines
 - b. Rosetta Stone (286-317) 13 lines
 - c. Advance of Democracy in England (363-319) 7 lines
 - 7. From the World War to the Present Time

APPENDIX G

List of topics and number of lines of material
dealing with development in liberal arts

- I. Barnes' General History
 1. Early Civilization
 - a. Education (26) 19 lines
 - b. Learning (86) 10 lines
 - c. Education (94) 17 lines
 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Philosophy and Science (173-177) 173 lines
 - b. Education (178-179) 58 lines
 - c. Euripides (168) 10 lines
 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Education (280-281) 41 lines
 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Education (413) 21 lines
 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. Modern Science (468) 9 lines
 - b. England Under the Stuarts (514) 13 lines
 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. Education (536-559) 10 lines
 7. From the World War to the Present Time
- II. Myers' General History
 1. Early Civilization
 - a. Education (16) 5 lines
 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Education of the Youth (115-116) 32 lines
 - b. Greek Philosophy and Science (203-214) 290 lines
 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Education (359-360) 27 lines
 - b. Ethics and Philosophy (356-357) 20 lines
 4. The Middle Ages
 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. Schoolmen (471) 24 lines
 - b. Universities (472) 22 lines
 - c. Influence of the Saracens (472-473) 11 lines
 - d. Thirty Years War and Art (588) 2 lines
 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. Revolutionary Spirit of French Philosophy (649)
13 lines
 7. From the World War to the Present Time
- III. Robinson, Breasted, Smith, A General History Of Europe
 1. Early Civilization
 - a. Life in Pyramid Age (19) 5 lines
 - b. Chaldea (35) 13 lines
 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Athens in Age of Pericles (78-90) 30 lines
 - b. Art and Literature After Pericles (91-100) 58
lines
 - c. The Hellenistic Age (107-115) 26 lines
 3. Roman Civilization

- a. Schools (162) 2 lines
- b. Scientists (167-168) 11 lines
- 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Ignorance of the Middle Ages (190) 12 lines
 - b. Moslem Civilization (194) 11 lines
 - c. Books and Science in the Middle Ages (264-278) 200 lines
- 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. The New Science (347) 75 lines
 - b. Conditions in the Eighteenth Century (407-419) 136 lines
- 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. The Industrial Revolution (487-498) 65 lines
 - b. Public Schools (528-529) 9 lines
 - c. Public Schools (534) 7 lines
 - d. Education in India (542) 4 lines
 - e. Progress of Modern Science and Inventions (589-599) 204 lines
- 7. From the World War to the Present Time
- IV. Webster's World History
 - 1. Early Civilization
 - a. Schools and Education (60-61) 21 lines
 - b. Science (58-59) 26 lines
 - 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Athenian Philosophers (96-97) 32 lines
 - b. New Science (109) 17 lines
 - 3. Roman Civilization
 - 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. German Society (160) 2 lines
 - b. Charlemagne's Civilizing Work (163) 3 lines
 - c. Byzantine Scholarship (178-179) 13 lines
 - d. Arabs (186) 6 lines
 - e. Intellectual Progress (190) 5 lines
 - f. Education (233-236) 69 lines
 - 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. Renaissance (240-257) 83 lines
 - b. The Reforming Spirit (346) 11 lines
 - c. Liberal Ideas (354-355) 35 lines
 - d. Scientists (355-357) 76 lines
 - e. French and English Philosophers (357-362) 136 lines
 - 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. Napoleon's Other Measures (792) 4 lines
 - b. The Industrial Revolution (581-624) 132 lines
 - c. Modern Civilization (624-649) 166 lines
 - 7. From the World War to the Present Time
- V. Perkins' History Of European Peoples
 - 1. Early Civilization
 - a. Education (23) 7 lines
 - 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Beginning of Scientific Investigation (61) 15 lines
 - b. Education (84-85) 24 lines
 - c. Philosophies (86-87) 47 lines
 - d. Hellenistic Age (118-133) 70 lines
 - 3. Roman Civilization

- a. Education (149) 6 lines
- b. Educational System (205) 15 lines
- c. Intellectual Progress (213) 4 lines
- 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Education Under Charlemagne (235-236) 19 lines
 - b. Medieval Culture (295-309) 85 lines
 - c. Broadenings of Mens' Minds (522-323) 22 lines
- 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. Renaissance (395-415) 98 lines
 - b. Francis Bacon (476) 9 lines
- 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. French Revolution, Philosophies (549-585) 103 lines
 - b. Rise of Napoleon (586-597) 8 lines
 - c. Public Education in France (707) 10 lines
 - d. Educational Reform (733-734) 36 lines
 - e. Education in Russia (757) 1 lines
 - f. Industrial Revolution (782-801) 199 lines
- 7. From the World War to the Present Time
- VI. Elson, Modern Times And The Living Past
 - 1. Early Civilization
 - a. A Very Old Schoolhouse (46-47) 22 lines
 - 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. The Brilliant Age (93-107) 72 lines
 - 3. Roman Civilization
 - 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Education and Charlemagne (235) 3 lines
 - 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. Renaissance (300-316) 141 lines
 - b. France and England in the Eighteenth Century (426-432) 3 lines
 - 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. Eve of the French Revolution (433-440) 52 lines
 - b. Education (567) 5 lines
 - c. Germany After 1871 (571-585) 74 lines
 - d. Education (585-586) 8 lines
 - e. Progress in Science (642-643) 28 lines
 - 7. From the World War to the Present Time
- VII. Barnard and Roorbach, Epochs Of World Progress
 - 1. Early Civilization
 - 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Epicurus and Zeno (88) 9 lines
 - b. Philosophers (79-80) 51 lines
 - c. Education and Schools (116-117) 30 lines
 - 3. Roman Civilization
 - 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Interest in Education (190) 5 lines
 - b. Schools (198) 1 line
 - c. Education Under Feudalism (226-227) 31 lines
 - d. Mohammedan Civilization (231-232) 7 lines
 - 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. The Renaissance (306-321) 162 lines
 - b. Schools in America (444) 4 lines
 - 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. The French Revolution (486-511) 39 lines
 - b. Karl Marx (553) 6 lines

- c. Karl Marx, Louis Blanc (595-597) 34 lines
 - d. Adam Smith (592-593) 23 lines
 - e. Education in England (603) 12 lines
- VIII. Schapiro, and Morris, Civilization In Europe
1. Early Civilization
 - a. Coming of Ideas (4) 7 lines
 2. Greek Civilization
 - a. Philosophers (20-44) 41 lines
 3. Roman Civilization
 - a. Horace (59-69) 8 lines
 4. The Middle Ages
 - a. Science and the New Learning (94) 8 lines
 5. From the Renaissance to the French Revolution
 - a. Renaissance (146-156) 33 lines
 6. From the French Revolution to the World War
 - a. Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu, Adam Smith, Diderot (240-245) 184 lines
 - b. Centralizing Education (285-317) 10 lines
 - c. Autocracy in Russia, Education (380-387) 3 lines
 - d. Third French Republic (447-464) 11 lines
 - e. Political and Social Reform in Great Britain (465-481) 5 lines
 7. From the World War to the Present Time
 - a. Europe in 1914, Popular Education, Karl Marx, Scientific Progress (586-608) 291 lines

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