Table of Contents

	Preface	xi
l	Introduction	1
2	Mesopotamian Civilizations	15
3	The Aegean Bronze AgeCretan Civilization. Seapower. Wine, oil, and palaces. Linear A script. Mycenaean Greek and Linear B tablets.	29
4	The Greek Dark Age and RebirthLoss of literacy. Mycenaean survivals in oral poetry. The Greek Alphabet. Greek trade and colonization. Spread of literacy. Law-codes, poetry and philosophy.	51
5	Classical Greece - The 5th Century The intellectual revolution. From mythical to logical thought. Literacy, the catalyst. Man's self-discovery. General functional literacy as basis of democracy.	75

0	Standardization of letters and spelling. Universal literacy. Plato's philosophy. Aristotle and Alexander. Aristotle's scientific method and philosophy.	101
7	The Hellenistic Period	127
8	Hellenism and the Jews	143
9	Hellenism and Roman Literacy	163
10	Christianity and the Late Empire	1 7 9
11	The Renaissance: Humanism	197

12	The Renaissance: Science	215
13	From Copernicus to Newton	241
14	The 18th Century Experimental science. The Age of Reason and American literacy. The American Revolution and its ancient models.	269
15	The 19th Century The Industrial Revolution. Compulsory education and universal literacy. The golden age of the printed word.	285
	Epilogue Present and future. The historic correlation between literacy and intellectual advance. Cultural benefits. Literacy, rationality and logic. Dissenting voices. Effects of literate education on brain development. Clinical findings. Recent literature. Literacy in the electronic age.	295
	Appendix	321
	Bibliography	337
	Index	365