

Syrian Arab Republic	 الجامعة الافتراضية السورية SYRIAN VIRTUAL UNIVERSITY	الجمهورية العربية السورية
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research		وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
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Course Description: The Syrian Culture1

1- Basic Information:

Course Name	The Syrian Culture1
Course ID	TGT402
Contact Hours (Registered Sessions)	24
Contact Hours (Synchronized Sessions)	18
Mid Term Exam	-
Exam	75 min
Registered Sessions Work Load	36
Synchronized Session Work Load	18
Credit Hours	4
Course Level	4

2- Pre-Requisites: None

Course	ID
nothing	-

3- Course General Objectives:

The Syrian Civilization (1) aims to introduce the student, the importance of the Syrian civilization and the political, economic, social, religious, technical and artistic systems it provided to humanity, which were manifested in the various archaeological and historical sites, that spread throughout the Syrian lands and which spanned from prehistoric times to historical and classical eras, by introducing these civilizations, their emergence and development, and the most important thing they provided to humanity, in addition to identifying their architectural, artistic and archaeological features that have enriched the Syrian museums and the most important museums in the world today. Therefore, getting acquainted with the content and the material Syrian cultural heritage, will help the student to feel the importance of civilization and its impact on the process of tourist attraction.

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4- Intended Learning Outcomes (ILO):

Code	Intended Learning Outcomes
ILO1	It reviews the history of the civilizations that were established on the Syrian soil from ancient times until the emergence of Islam.
ILO2	It defines the place of the emergence of the Syrian civilizations, their most important rulers and their actions.
ILO3	It analyzes the social aspect of these civilizations in all their details.
ILO4	It explains the economic aspect that prevailed in that period of agriculture, industry and trade, and its importance to the world at that time.
ILO5	It reviews the scientific and religious aspect, including its worship and beliefs
ILO6	It reviews the most important effects left by those civilizations
ILO7	
ILO8	
.....	

5- Course Syllabus (24 hours of total Recorded Sessions, 18 hours of total synchronized sessions)

- **RS:** Recorded Sessions; **SS:** Synchronized Sessions;

ILO	Course Syllabus	RS	SS	Type	Additional Notes
ILO1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographical and historical framework in Syria Paleolithic, Medieval, Modern and Chalcolithic Historical eras: Syria in the third millennium BC Syria in the second millennium BC Syria in the first millennium BC Paleolithic civilizations Lower, middle, and upper Paleolithic Economic, social and religious life 	4	3	<input type="checkbox"/> Exercises <input type="checkbox"/> Assignments <input type="checkbox"/> Seminars <input type="checkbox"/> Projects <input type="checkbox"/> Practices <input type="checkbox"/> Others	Creating an archaeological map showing the most important prehistoric and historical sites in Syria. Searching for the most important finds produced by the first man
ILO2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Middle Stone, Modern and Pottery ages Economic, social and religious life The Stone Age - Chalcolithic: Halas's civilization, the era of Al- Obid, the 	4	3	<input type="checkbox"/> Exercises <input type="checkbox"/> Assignments <input type="checkbox"/> Seminars <input type="checkbox"/> Projects <input type="checkbox"/> Practices <input type="checkbox"/> Others	The development of agriculture, domestication, tool and pottery manufacturing for the first man and his economic, social and

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	<p>emergence of urbanization and the dawn of history</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Syria in the third millennium BC The Bronze Ages (ancient historical): • Kingdom of Ebla Discover the archive or royal archives, architecture and sculpture in Ebla • Kingdom of Mari Architecture, religious architecture and sculpture in Mari • The kingdom of Ebla in the second millennium BC • Kingdom of Mari in the second millennium BC • The Kingdom of Qatana 				<p>religious life...</p> <p>The kingdom of Ebla and its most important discoveries</p> <p>Kingdom of Mari and its most important discoveries</p>
ILO3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic, social and religious life in Ebla, Mari and Ugarit in the second millennium BC • Syria in the first millennium BC (the Iron Age) First: Civilization developments during the Iron Age. Second: the Arameans and their kingdoms, Beit BKhayani, Beit Adini, the kingdom of Aram Hama, the kingdom of Aram Damascus. Third: The Phoenicians on the Syrian coast. Economic and religious life 	4	3	<input type="checkbox"/> Exercises <input type="checkbox"/> Assignments <input type="checkbox"/> Seminars <input type="checkbox"/> Projects <input type="checkbox"/> Practices <input type="checkbox"/> Others	<p>Economic, religious and social life in Ebla, Mari and Ugarit in the second millennium BC.</p> <p>Creating an archaeological map showing the most important sites of the Aramaic kingdoms</p> <p>Creating an archaeological map showing the most important sites of the Phoenician kingdoms</p>
ILO4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classical Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine civilizations in Syria • Syrian architecture during classical eras Principles in architecture, city planning and religious architecture The most important Syrian temples during the Hellenistic and Roman eras 	4	3	<input type="checkbox"/> Exercises <input type="checkbox"/> Assignments <input type="checkbox"/> Seminars <input type="checkbox"/> Projects <input type="checkbox"/> Practices <input type="checkbox"/> Others	<p>Creating an archaeological map showing the most important sites of Hellenistic and Roman cities in Syria</p> <p>Features of classical architecture such as city planning, religious architecture, temple sections, and the most</p>

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					important temples spread in Syria
ILO5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil architecture during the Hellenistic and Roman eras: manifestations of civil architecture, houses and residences, theaters, markets (agora), baths and reservoirs, oil and wine presses, edifices and funerary architecture Architecture during the Byzantine era - Byzantine ecclesiastical architecture, characteristics of Byzantine architecture, evolution of places of worship: church sections, types of churches, artistic elements in the basilic churches, the most important Syrian churches, the Simeon Al-Amoudi Church and Monastery, the Qalb Loze Church 	4	3	<input type="checkbox"/> Exercises <input type="checkbox"/> Assignments <input type="checkbox"/> Seminars <input type="checkbox"/> Projects <input type="checkbox"/> Practices <input type="checkbox"/> Others	Architectural detailing and diversity of civic buildings The emergence and development of ecclesiastical architecture and it's spread to the world Examples of Byzantine Architecture in Syria Simon's Church Qalb Loze Church
ILO6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The arts and their development in Syria during classical times: sculpture, pottery and glassware, mosaics and frescoes, coins, jewelry, metal industries Byzantine Art: Byzantine Decorative Units 	4	3	<input type="checkbox"/> Exercises <input type="checkbox"/> Assignments <input type="checkbox"/> Seminars <input type="checkbox"/> Projects <input type="checkbox"/> Practices <input type="checkbox"/> Others	Presenting handicrafts from the student's work that simulate one of the artistic effects of sculpture and mosaics, frescoes and pottery during the Roman and Byzantine eras

6- Assessment Criteria (Related to ILOs)

ISC	Interactive Synchronized Collaboration	Ex	Exams	Rpt	Reports
PF2F	Presentations and Face-to-Face Assessments	PW	Practice Work		

ILO Code	ILO	Intended Results	Assessment Type				
			ISC	PW	Ex	PF2F	Rpt
ILO1	That the student realizes the importance of Syria in the ancient world and its development from	That the student learns about the ancient Syrian	X		X		X

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	ancient times to the newest. And recognize the sequence of ancient civilizations. And to know the cultural centers, their distribution, and the local and imported civilizational achievements.	regions and the cultural development from era to era. To remember the division of antiquity. What is meant is the designation of each era in ancient Syria and the civilizational achievements of each age.					
ILO2	The student should recognize the division of the intermediate and modern stone ages. That the student is aware of the divisions of the Stone-Chalcolithic Age and the most important civilization achievements and the distribution of its sites in Syria.	The importance of stability and the emergence of the first villages, that Syria was the first home of agriculture, and that pottery industry began in the Balikh Basin. To remember the name Chalcolithic. To mention the most important achievements of civilization Distributed sites of the Chalcolithic period.	X		X		X
ILO3	That the student learns about the cultural centers in Syria during the third millennium BC. That the student realizes that the second millennium means the medieval and modern bronze ages, and that the Amorites formed kingdoms in Syria.	That the student realizes the historical extension of the ancient Bronze Age, and that the student realizes the importance of modern	X		X		X

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	<p>That the student realizes that the first millennium BC represents the Iron Age and that Syria was inhabited during the first millennium BC by two groups: the first group the Arameans in the interior and the Phoenicians on the coast. On the importance of the spread of the Aramaic language, which persisted for a long time, as the international diplomatic language.</p>	<p>discoveries, especially the Kingdom of Ebla.</p> <p>The student realizes that the division was based on the development of the bronze metal industry.</p> <p>That the student knows the distribution of cultural centers in each era of the second millennium.</p> <p>To conclude the importance of the Aramaean kingdoms controlling the international trade lines that cross the Syrian lands.</p> <p>And to conclude the importance of the Phoenician expansion in the Mediterranean and the spread of the Syrian civilization.</p>					
ILO4	<p>The student is acquainted with the chronology of the most important political and military events during the classical Hellenistic era</p> <p>To be acquainted with the political and military conditions that accompanied the entry of Syria under Roman rule in the year 64 BC and considering it a Roman</p>	<p>That the student concludes the direct and indirect effects of Alexander the Macedonian military campaign towards the Levant and understanding the division of the</p>	X		X		X

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	<p>state.</p> <p>That the student realizes the importance of the Milan Decree issued by Emperor Constantine in (313 AD), in which he considered the Christian religion an official religion.</p>	<p>Greek empire after the death of Alexander among his leaders, and the entry of Syria under the rule of the Seleucids under the leadership of Seleucus Nicator I and the establishment of Hellenistic cities.</p> <p>The importance of the kingdom of Palmyra, which increased its influence and power under the reign of its king, Atina and Zenobia.</p> <p>To remember the political and social events that accompanied the emergence of Christianity and the persecution that Christians suffered in the East at the hands of the Romans</p>					
ILO5	<p>To familiarize the student with the theories of the development of classical architecture and to distinguish between the features of classical architecture such as city planning, the main city elements, the style of religious architecture and its architectural elements, the sections and styles of the temples, and the most important temples spread in Syria, such as the temples</p>	<p>To remember the features of classical architecture such as city planning, and the main city elements such as temples and their architectural features</p> <p>That the student</p>	X		X		X

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	<p>of Palmyra, As-Suwayda, and the fortress of Solomon.</p> <p>Introducing the most important urban monuments and monuments in the Hellenistic and Roman eras</p>	<p>remembers the most important architectural details of buildings and structures, their patterns, types and functions.</p> <p>To conclude the importance of landmarks with economic and social dimensions, such as markets, oil and wine presses, and bathrooms.</p> <p>To remember the most important types and types of funerary monuments, such as individual and collective burials.</p>					
ILO6	<p>Recognizing the importance of Syria in the emergence and development of ecclesiastical architecture and its spread to the world, and getting acquainted with examples of Byzantine architecture in Syria in and getting acquainted with the architectural elements in the architecture of the basilica of the church and its types</p> <p>Presenting examples of ecclesiastical architecture</p> <p>Introducing many of the classic arts and crafts industries in the Syrian cities of Palmyra, Bosra and Shahba. the definition</p> <p>Introducing the emergence of Byzantine art and the importance of using symbolism in expressing</p>	<p>Structural elements, building materials, architectural, decorative and artistic elements adopted</p> <p>The city of Rusafa in the Syrian desert in Qasr Ibn Wardan and in the Syrian archaeological villages in northwestern Syria, such as the Church and Monastery of Saint Simon and the Church of Qalb</p>	X		X		X

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	religious rituals and rituals.	Loza					
		The most important sculptures, mosaics, frescoes, ornaments, jewelry, pottery and glassware, and metal industries.					

7- Practice Tools:

Tool Name	Description
nothing	-

8- Main References

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