# Over View of World History

# Pre-history to 600 C.E.

***Geography Topics***

**Place – physical characteristics / human**

**Region – physical characteristics**

**Location – relative & absolute**

**Interaction – with environment**

**Movement – movement**

***Separation:***

#### Mountains – difficult to cross

**Water – difficult to cross**

**Deserts – less than 10 inches of rain**

**Distance – could be an inch or miles**

***Earth***

**Galaxy moving @ 43,000 mph**

**Solar System moving @ 66,600 mph**

**Earth is moving @ 1,000 mph in 24 hours**

**Core (center of Earth) is 9,000 degrees Fahrenheit - Made of nickel and iron**

**and turning over and over creating magnetic North**

**Chinese used the direction of South with compass**

**Mantle (middle layer of Earth also turning over and over) is 4,000 degrees**

**Fahrenheit causing the crust to push together and tear apart**

**Crust (outer layer of Earth) is floating and 1,600 Fahrenheit at Mantle**

**Tilt is 23 ½ degrees off the Axis giving the four seasons**

***Global Grid:***

**Latitudes start at equator at zero then move up to 90 degrees at poles**

**Longitude start at Prime Meridian at Greenwich (0) and go west to 180 degrees**

**Co-Ordinates are read with north or south first followed by east or west**

***Geography and Ancient Civilizations:***

**Paleolithic to Agricultural Revolution**

**Hunter and gatherer societies**

**Location and adaptation to environment**

**Climatic change**

**Fertile Crescent – Mesopotamia, Egypt and Kush**

**Major rivers and civilizations agricultural development**

**Religion and social order**

**Laws – Code of Hammurabi**

**Art & Trade**

**Leaders – Queen Hatshepsut**

**Language and writing systems**

**Monotheistic Religion – Hebrew Bible**

***Currents Early Humanoid Types:***

**Australopithecus (Southern Ape) 4-5 million**

**Homo habilis (handy man) 2.5 million – chopper tool**

**Homo erectus (Upright Man) 2-1.5 million – hand axe tool**

**Neanderthal**

**Cro-Magnon**

**Homo sapiens (wise man) 200,000 – flint knife tool**

**Kennewick Man – 9,200 to 9,500 years old found on the Columbia River,**

**Washington – in 1996 and looked more European than**

**Native American – (controversy)**

**Populating the Globe - World is 4.6 billion years old**

**4.5 million B.C.E. = first hominids**

**2 million B.C.E. = first tools**

**Homo Erectus = 1,000,000 B.C.E. to 400,000 B.C.E.**

**Neanderthalensis = 400,000 B.C.E.**

**Homo Sapiens = 350,000 B.C.E.**

**Mesolithic period was 12,000 to 8,000 B.C.E.**

**Spread around globe**

**Hunters and gatherers**

**Made and used stone tools**

**Traded special rocks, which facilitated spread of ideas**

**Began to domesticate animals**

**Social organization**

**Bands = based on kin (30 – 40 people)**

**Larger groups make leadership possible (elders)**

**Non-acquisitive culture**

**First divisions of labor**

**Men were hunters - Monopolized the tools of war (weapons)**

**Women were gatherers - Less dangerous**

**Highly important because they brought in more calories**

***Matriarchal v. Patriarchal***

***Matrilineal v. Patrilineal***

***Matrilocal v. Patrilocal***

**Becoming semi-nomadic (stay at campsites for longer periods of time)**

**Establishing sacred religious sites**

**Developing animistic religious beliefs (polytheistic)**

**Many gods**

**All aspects of nature contain spirit**

**Venerating gods was a way to control the natural world**

**Neolithic revolution spread globally- foundation for civilization**

**Dramatic population growth>more complex societies>complex political organization - Development of a true gender gap**

**Weapons Bow, arrow, harpoons, fish hooks, polished stones, etc.**

**Men tended livestock / farming (brought in the most calories)**

###### NATURAL SELECTION: DNA

**Man unique (22 + x and y) has:**

**superior nervous system**

**vision – stereo and in color**

**manipulated thumb**

**biped (two legs)**

**Brain shift – right side dominant 200,000-300,000 years ago**

**Tools and games?**

**Early Man – Homo Sapiens (bi-ped) Apes (Quadra-ped)**

**Skin = Black absorbs less Victim “D” / White more U-shaped Human jaw shape Rectangle Ape jaw shape**

Diagram

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**Eyes = Blue most sensitive to light**

**Nose = large nostrils cool air to lungs / small heat air to lungs**

**Hair = tight curly insulated head**

**Body Size = shaped by environment and culture**

**Blood Type = “O” is the oldest blood type**

**Posture = Biped (Stand upright)**

**Benefit - Vocal / Negatives - Gestation time**

#### Tools = Used of made objects

**Utilization tool = one time use for most part**

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**Fashioning tool = used over time**

![A close up of a person

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**Standardization tool =** **made like father made**

A close up of a mans face

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**West used flint**

**East used quarts**

***Pre-Civilization* (Pre-History before writing)**

# *Paleolithic World* *(Old Stone Age)*

# Hunter and Gathers societies

**Power = is taken**

**Authority = is given**

**Hunt big game animals**

**Gatherer**

# *Hunters and Gathers*

**Nomads - Warrior horsemen**

**Leadership**

**Patriarchal –Male**

**Matriarchal – Female**

**Family**

**Work**

**Religion**

**Stonehenge**

# *Neolithic World (New Stone Age)*

**Hunter and Gatherers with finer tools**

**Modern Man**

**Kinship**

**Nuclear Family = mother, father and kids**

**Extended Family = other relatives at time close friends**

**Band = two or more families together**

**Clan = trace family to one individual (Scotland or Ireland)**

#### Tribe = group of clans

**Chiefdom = group of tribes**

**Nation = a group of Chieftains (homogeneous culture and language)**

**State = organized political society (United States)**

**Tools – fish hooks and needles**

**Wheel**

**Horse / Camel**

**Village**

**Last Ice Age 10,000 years ago**

**Diet Change and tools**

**Cultural Diffusion**

# Animism to Totemism

**Shamans**

***Needed for Civilization:***

**Class structure**

**Writing system**

**Surplus**

**Division of labor – specialization**

**Political structure**

**Religion**

***Agriculture* 7,000 B.C.E. at Jarmo**

**Religion / political – Stars – Moon – Sun**

**Leadership**

**Social Structure**

**Work**

**Plow**

#### Weaving

**Civilization**

**Slash and Burn**

**Surplus**

#### Specialization

**Herders and small farmers**

**Stimulus Diffusion (adopting from others)**

# *Fertile Crescent*

***Mesopotamia*** **(MEHS-uh-puh-TAY-mee-uh) (3500 – 1200’ish B.C.E)**

**(Land Between two Rivers) Tigris-Euphrates Rivers**

**Tigris (TY-gris) River is not suitable for irrigation for it is below the plain**

**Euphrates (yoo-FRAY-teez) River above the plain and has a drainage problem**

**Both are subject to sudden flooding and course changing - Pessimistic out-look**

**Economic:**

**Intensive agriculture on alluvial plain between Tigris and Euphrates Rivers**

**Mastery of bronze tools allowed them to cultivate thick, rich soils**

**Used wheel to carry animal dung to fertilize crops (sheep, goats, oxen)**

**Sophisticated irrigation systems-controlled flooding & spread silt**

**Agricultural surpluses allowed for stratified specialized society with**

**Artisans, bureaucrats, administrators, merchants, traders, and slaves Trade**

**Imported copper, tin, and wood**

**Exported wool, surplus grain, and finished tools**

**Trade diffused culture and technology to neighboring areas**

**Political:**

**Ruled by warrior aristocrats**

**Priests held high positions as venerating gods helped control nature**

**Organized by city-states without central unity.**

**Cities paid tribute to priests and warrior aristocrats**

**Babylonians create first set of universal, rational, codified laws (Hammurabi)**

**Social:**

**Stratified society -90 % either serfs or slaves; 10% free doing skilled labor**

**Free commoners**

**Mostly worked as peasant cultivators**

**Some in cities as workers or skilled people**

**Paid taxes**

**Dependent clients**

**Had no property**

**Wage laborers on farms**

**Owed a portion of their crops to owners (like sharecroppers)**

**Paid taxes**

**Slaves - 3 main sources:**

**POWs, convicted criminals, heavily indebted individuals**

**Most were domestic servants in wealthy households**

**Some were agricultural laborers**

**Many owners granted freedom after some number of years of good service**

**Some slaves were even allowed to trade and could earn their freedom**

**Religion:**

**Animists, polytheists, living in a numinous world (constant contact w/ gods)**

**Gods depicted anthropomorphically and had human traits**

**As technology developed, they began to form fuzzy ideas of spiritual afterlife**

**As wars more prevalent gods became associated with city-states**

**Secular rulers started associating themselves with gods**

**Gods were controlled via tribute: animals and food**

**Achievements: mathematics and writing**

**Math provides basis for trade (compound interest, etc.)**

**Writing - Originally pictographic but later syllabic (cuneiform)**

**Significance:**

**Larger more impersonal states with bureaucracy**

**Formalization of culture**

**Creates a cultural elite who have power of literacy**

**Allows for innovation (frees up brain power for conjecture)**

**Helped diffuse culture throughout West Asia and North Africa**

***City of Huyuk* 7000 –5000 B.E.C.**

**Specialization**

**Surplus**

**Class System – artisans, merchants, warriors, priest and other**

**Political / Religious Structure**

***Sumer*****(SOO-muhr)** – **Sumerians (4,000 B.C.)**

**The Ur city**

**Irrigations methods were developed with ditches and canals allowing a**

**surplus 86 times the sowing seed**

**Cuneiform (KYOO-nee-uh-form) – clay tables – wedge shape writing – A picture containing building material, stone

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**Religion – Polytheists (PHAL-ee-THEE-ists) over 3,000 gods**

**Anu = god of clouds and air**

**Enlil = god of heaven**

**Ea = god of water and floods**

**Wicked Uduge = demons**

**Death a gloomy place –“cave” clay for food**

**Dreams important**

**Ziggurat (ZIHG-ur-aht) stepped temple made of bricks**

**Amulets – small charms to protect**

#### Math – laying out fields, business, construction and records

**Semitic language group increased mixed the Sumerian-Akkadian culture**

#### *Lugal* means “Big Man” (King)

#### Sargon of Akkad – 2350 B.C.E.

**Sumerian Names Semitic Names**

**Anu = sky**

**Enlil = air**

**Enki = water**

**Utu = Sun Shamash**

**Nanna = Moon Sin**

**Inanna = violence Ishtar**

**Lamashtu = demon**

**Trade – barter system (I’ll give you apple for your oranges)**

**Bronze Age**

***Babylon***

**Code of Hammurabi (rule of law) 2000 B.C.E.**

**Written on an 8-foot slate 3,500 lines with 282 laws**

**The laws were different for rich and powerful**

**Women could own slaves, divorce, do business and inherit**

**Eye for and Eye / Tooth for a Tooth laws**

**Chaldean King – Nebuchadnezzar rebuilt Babylon**

**Creation story**

**Marduk the chief god cut up Tiamat the female figure to make the sky and earth – then made time, celestial bodies, rivers and weather. Then from the blood of a defeated god came humans.**

***Epic of Gilgamesh & Story of Noah***

**From the *Epic of Gilgamesh***

**“…For six days and six nights the winds blew, torrent and tempest and flood overwhelmed the world, tempest and flood raged together like warring hosts. When the seventh day dawned the storm from the south subsided, the sea grew calm, the flood was stilled; I looked at the face of the world and there was silence, all mankind was turned to clay.**

**The surface of the sea stretched as flat as a roof-top; I opened a hatch and light fell on my face. Then I bowed low, I sat down and I wept, the tears streamed down my face for on every side was the waste of water. I looked for land in vain, but fourteen leagues distant there appeared a mountain, and there the boat grounded; on the mountain of Nisir the boat held fast and did not budge.**

**One day she held, and a second day on the mountain of Nisir she held fast and did not budge. A third day, and a fourth day she held fast on the mountain and did not budge; a fifth day and a sixth day held fast on the mountain. When the seventh day dawned I loosed a dove and let her go. She flew away, but finding no resting place she returned, she ate, she flew around, she cawed, and she did not come back. Then I threw everything open to the four winds, I made sacrifice and poured out a libation on the mountain top…”**

**From the *Old Testament***

**“The flood continued forty days upon the earth; and the water increased, and bore up**

**The ark, and it rose high above the earth. The water prevailed and increased greatly**

**upon the earth; and the ark floated on the face of the waters. And the waters prevailed**

**so mightily upon the earth that all high mountains under the whole heaven were**

**covered…. And all flesh died that moved upon the earth…. Only Noah was left, and**

**those that were with him in the ark. And the waters prevailed upon the earth a hundred**

**and fifty days.**

**But God remember Noah and all the beasts And all the cattle that were with him with**

**him in the ark. And God made a wind blow over the earth, and the waters subsided; the**

**fountains of the deep and the windows of the heavens were restrained, and the waters**

**receded from the earth continually. At the end of a hundred and fifty days the waters**

**had abated; in the seventh month, on the seventeenth day of the month, the ark came**

**to rest upon the mountain of Ararat….**

**At the end of forty days Noah opened the window of the ark…. Then he set forth a**

**dove from him, to see if the waters had subsided from the face of the ground; but**

**the dove found no place to set her foot, and she returned…. He waited another seven**

**days, and again he sent forth the dove out of the ark; and the dove came back to him….”**

***Hittites*****- iron 1300-1200 B.C.E.**

# Metal Ages

**Bronze 3500-1200 B.C.E.**

**Iron use limited iron**

**Assyrians** **– use iron – Terror to control conquered areas**

***Aryan's* invade India 1,500 B.C.E.**

***Phoenicians* (fih-NISH-uh)**

**Sea trade**

**Purple dye**

**Alphabet**

**City of Bybols known for Papyrus – early book made name for city Bible**

***Lydian’s***

**Coins**

***Hebrews –* Monotheists / Decline civilization due to over taxation (around 800 B.C.E.)**

**Originated in Mesopotamia**

**Migrated to Egypt when Mesopotamia invaded by Central Asian warriors**

**Enslaved by Egyptians and escaped enslavement via exodus (1300 B.C.E.)**

**Migrated to Palestine & established Hebrew kingdom based on agriculture**

**Religion - Highly moral and ethical - Judaism – monotheistic – one God**

**Yahweh was the creator - became omniscient and omnipotent**

**Originally polytheists (henotheists): many gods but one was more important**

**Moses transformed henotheism to monotheism & laws /Ten Commandments**

**Unites people in venerating one god (god not tied to landscape)**

**Abandon polytheism and idol worship**

**Veneration of God demands ethical behavior not ceremony & ritual**

**Based on a covenant (contract) between god and people**

# Mount Sinai

**King Solomon & King David**

**Passover**

**Rabbi = teacher not priest**

**Torah – five books of the Old Testament**

**Temple – worship house / men and women separated – resisted change**

**Dietary –**

**Pharisees shifted attention from Temple to scriptures & open to change**

**Zealots – Rebels**

**Sadducees – disappear with the Temple in 70 A.D.**

**Essenes withdrew from society / belief in angles**

**“Prince of Peace” = Messiah** / **Hebrew it was “Son of Man”**

**Greek had no word for the meaning of the “Son of Man” translation**

**became “Son of God” / re-interpret law and come to Earth**

**Diaspora – Jews out of Palestine – Ritual and Laws**

**Judeo-Christian - New Testament**

**World Religions (Judaism, Christianity, & Islam) share the Old Testament**

***Egypt* (3,000 B.C.) -**  **Nile River**

**Located in Nile river valley (less flooding); fertile agriculture; some**

**irrigation systems; isolated from invasion; more stable politically**

**Nile River flows north 4,100 miles White Nile to Blue Nile from Lake**

**Victoria with Six Cataracts (KAT-uh-rakt)**

**Gift of the Nile – rich dark mud deposit each year “flood-plant-harvest-flood”**

**Limited trade contacts because they had more resources**

**Exported stone, copper, cotton textiles, gold, animal exotica**

**Imported wool textiles and bronze finished goods**

**Trade contact with Nubia (upper Nile)**

**Provided gold, animal exotica, and frankincense to the Egyptians**

**Allowed for cultural diffusion between the two**

**Nubians were black (Nilo-Saharan) instead of olive-skinned Egyptians (Hamitic)**

**Nubia and later Kush to be the first sub-Saharan Black civilization**

**Kush synthesized parts of Egyptian civilization with their own**

**Blended Egyptian gods with sub-Saharan gods**

**Adapted Egyptian hieroglyphs**

**Kush continued to trade with Greeks and Romans**

**Kush collapsed between 100 and 300 C.E. due to decline of trading partner (Rome)**

**Symbolism in Egyptian art:**

**Tallest in art is the one with power**

**Hands to the side with shoulders square and left foot forward**

**People were identified by the color used: Brown = Egyptian**

**Black = from the South**

**Yellow = from the East**

**White = from the North**

**Egyptian class structure**

**Priests, commoners, and slaves**

**Because the Pharaoh was supreme ruler, no room for noble class**

**Had an elaborate bureaucracy of administrators and tax collectors**

**Had extensive professional military forces**

**Slavery existed on a limited scale and treatment was relatively humane**

**Same 3 categories described above: POWs, criminals, debtors**

**Egypt = longest lasting empire yet, but less important than the Mesopotamia**

**empires due to less diffusion**

**Upper Egypt White Crown and Lower Egypt Blue Crown / Optimistic out look**

**Early Dynasty 3100-2552 B.C.E.**

**Middle Kingdom 2134-1640 B.C.E.**

**Hyksos**

**New Kingdom 1070 B.C.E.**

**Queen Hashepsut**

**Rameses II**

**Pharoah - Pyramids**

**Papyrus - Hieroglyphics (hy-ruh-GLIF-iks)**

**Aswan**

**Isthmus of Suez**

**Hieroglyphics (HY-er-oh-GLIF-ihks)**

**Rosetta Stone (1799)**

**Papyrus (puh-PY-ryhs) Pressed reeds**

**Menes (MEE-neez) United Egypt 3100 B.C.E.**

**Lasted 31 dynasties 2,800 years**

**Pharaohs (FAIR-ohz)**

**Old Kingdom**

**Pyramid – Giza**

**Great Pyramid stone from 2 ½ tons to 15 tons raised 487 feet – There**

**are about 80 pyramids - Pyramid of Khufu (Cheops) (13 acres)**

**Hyksos (HIHK-sahs) 1640-1570 B.C.E. developed Chariots & new type of bow**

**Middle Kingdom**

**Thebes**

**Queen Ahhotep (ah-HOH-tep)**

**Pharaoh Kamose (kah-MOH-suh) ended Hyksos rule of Egypt**

**Vacuum of Power in Mediterranean (1200 – 800 B.C.E.)**

**Collapse of Egypt and Mesopotamian civilizations**

**New Kingdom 1570-1075 B.C.E.**

**Eighteenth Dynasty 1570-1365**

**Professional army**

**Hatshepsut (hat-SHEP-soot) 22-year rule**

**Thutmose III 1450-1425**

**Tutankhamun (TOOT-ahngk-AH-mun)**

**Battle of Kadesh –1288 Hittite’s and Egyptian battle to a stand still**

**Valley of the Kings**

**Ramses II (RAM-seez) 1279-1212 B.C.E.**

**Worship Amon (AH-muhn)**

**Invasion of “People from the Sea” 1200 B.C.E.**

**Assyrians 671 B.C.E.**

**Gods**

**Maat (muh-AHT) virtue – good life**

**Osiris (oh-SY-rihs) god of dead**

**Akhenaton (AH-kuh-NAH-tuhn) Aton the new god**

***Greeks:***

**Geography and City-States**

**Mythology – *Iliad* to *Odyssey* Trojan War**

### Aegean Islands

**Crete - thalassocracy (sea civilization)**

# Minoans

**Dorians & Achaeans invasion**

**Vacuum of Power in Mediterranean (1200 – 800 B.C.E.)**

**Collapse of Egypt and Mesopotamian civilizations**

**Variety of small civilizations exist in West Asia**

**Aegean Islands**

**Crete - thalassocracy (sea civilization)**

**Minoans – Bull Jumping**

**Dorians & Achaeans invasion**

**Greek Empire (800 B.C.E. – 100 C.E.) (empire rims the Mediterranean)**

**Arrival of iron technology**

**population growth**

**revival of civilization**

**Organized on city-states**

**Economy based on trade**

**Adopt Phoenician alphabet**

**Egyptian numerals and systems of weight/measure**

**Greek democracy (Athens forms a direct democracy), philosophy, astronomy**

**Aegean Sea**

**Minoans – Cretan Society**

**Mycenaeans (MY-shu-NEE-uhnz)**

**Dorian (DAWR-ee-uhnz) Dark Ages**

**Polis (City-State)**

**Hellenism**

**Athens / Sparta**

**Tyranny / Oligarchy**

**Solon and reforms**

**Democracy**

**Pericles (PEHR-uh-kleez)**

**Marathons – Persian Wars – Thermopylae (ther-MOP-ih-lee) Pass**

**Darius / Xerxes (ZURK-seez)**

**Hoplites/ phalanx**

**Phidippides (fy-DIP-ih-deez)**

**Thermopylae (thur-MOP-uh-lee)**

**Mythology – *Iliad & Odyssey* by Homer – spoken word not written**

**Architecture/Art based on perfection**

**Philosophy**

**Socrates**

**Plato**

**Aristotle**

**Euclid**

**Pythagoras**

**Archimedes**

**Hippocrates**

**Art**

**Homer**

#### Troy

**Trojan War 1250 B.C.E.**

**Peloponnesian Wars 431-404 B.C.E.**

**Macedonians**

**King Philip**

**Alexander the Great**

**Byzantine Empire**

**Greek Orthodox – Patriarch at head of church**

**Holy Trinity = 3 individuals**

**Paul – changed Jewish sect into a world religion**

**Idea of Hero = Individualism**

**Olympic Games = warrior training**

**Golden Age -**

**Classical Civilizations – Hellenism**

**Delphi**

**Hesiod (he’ se ed)**

***Demos* and *Kratia* = Democracy**

**Macedonians – Alexander The Great (336-323 B.C.E.)**

**Spread the Greek culture and ideas around the Mediterranean world**

**Alexander’s empire split into three when the sole male heir died at the age 4**

**Phoenicians (fuh-NIH-shuhns) Sea Traders “Purple People”**

**One pound of dye squeezed from 60,000 snail glands**

**City of Byblos made books of papyrus (Bible is from Byblos)**

**Alphabet to keep record of transactions**

**Persian Empire**

**Satraps**

#### Zoroastrianism (zor-oh-AS-tur) – dualism Good & Evil

**Style Men and fashion**

**Persian Empire established by Indo-Aryans by 1000 B.C.E.**

**Nomadic pastoralists that adopted sedentary agriculture with iron tools**

***Indus Valley* (2500-1600 B.C.E**.)

**Geography**

**Isolated by mountains: Himalayas, Hindu-Kush, Baluchistan Hills**

**Northern Region**

**Two great river valleys: Indus and Ganges with rich alluvial deposits (good soil)**

**Must control rivers and flooding: Spring snow melt & Summer monsoons**

**Very warm as mountains shield out cold weather**

**Southern Region**

**Deccan Plateau (Vindhya range) = deep valleys; very difficult to pass (creates**

**isolation)**

**Less productive agriculturally**

**Entirely dependent on monsoons for water**

**Coastal tropical strip home to sugar, nutmeg, cinnamon, and clove**

**Pre-Aryan civilization that disappeared around 1600 (Dravidian: small & dark-skinned)**

**All knowledge from archeological sites (limited)**

**Agriculture**

**Started growing S.W. Asian grain crops (wheat & barley) by 4000 B.C.**

**Bronze from S.W. Asia > allowed farming thick river valley soils > higher yields**

**Cultivated and wove cotton**

**Sophisticated urban culture**

**At least 70 cities discovered as of present (Mohenjo-Daro & Harappa had 40k people)**

**Evidence of political organization:**

**Civilization was twice as large as Egypt**

**Cities were made of bricks of uniform size**

**Cities were organized with roads on right angles (mathematical knowledge)**

**Cities divided by house size (evidence of a class system)**

**Cities had underground sewer systems**

**Giant pools in temple centers of cities for ritualized bathing (cleanliness)**

**Religion**

**Animists and polytheists**

**Icons stressed fertility**

**Women human figures**

**Bulls with large genitalia (pre-cursor to sacred cattle in India)**

**Figurines in Yogic position (like Shiva)**

**Declined due to environmental and human factors**

**Coastal uplift from geological movement; soil erosion; Aryan migrations**

**Aryan Migrations into South Asia (1600 – 1000 B.C.E.)**

**Indo-Europeans arrived from Central Asia via horses = Aryan & Dravidian synthesis**

**Economic**

**Aryans primarily pastoralists: goats, sheep, & most prized were cattle**

**Adopted limited sedentary agriculture in foothills from local culture**

**Later migrations brought iron that allowed clearing and farming**

**Farming this fertile soil increased population**

**Dravidians (remnants from Indus civilization) pushed south**

**Growing populations lead to complex political organization based on**

**Kingdoms**

**Social**

**Combination of Aryan and Dravidian traditions**

**Society separated into 4 classes = Aryan**

**Castes based on purity or cleanliness = Dravidian**

**“Vedic Period”**

**Rig Veda = compilation of oral history of Aryans = source of culture**

**Created Brahmi script to put Sanskrit into writing ( influences S.E. Asia)**

**Male dominance reinforced by banning women from rituals and requiring**

**dowry or bridal gifts (women became an expense for father) (highly**

**patriarchal)**

**India by 500 C.E.**

**Aryan’s light skinned**

**Dravidians dark skinned**

**Sanskrit – language blend of both**

***Mohenjo-Daro (mo-hen’-jo-da’-ro)* Place of the Dead**

**Economic**

**Rapid urban growth in Ganges River valley and along coastlines (due to oceanic trade)**

**North has 2 major manufacturing centers producing cotton textiles (Calcutta & Gujarat)**

**South produces spices: cinnamon, nutmeg, & sugar (later taken to Africa & Americas)**

**Social/Religious**

**India dominated by Hinduism and the caste system Portuguese word**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Group** | **Duty** |
| ***brahmin*** | **Priests** | **To learn scriptures and to seek wisdom** |
| ***kshatriyas*** | **Warrior/Aristocrats** | **To govern and fight** |
| ***vaishyas*** | **Merchants** | **To work** |
| ***shudras*** | **Peasants** | **To serve** |
| **UNTOUCHABLES** | | |

**Multiple sub-castes (*jati*) exist within the 4 castes (*varnas*)**

**Occupation and birth define your caste (castes are based on purity from Dravidian)**

**One cannot move up in the caste system, except for reincarnation**

**Caste structure is maintained by social convention, the state, and Hinduism**

**Hinduism**

**Polytheistic religion with animist origins (all aspects of nature have spirit)**

**Hindus worship many gods, and often have local varieties**

**Hinduism extremely accommodating to local variation**

**Gods controlled by Brahmin by sacrificing animals and food**

**Brahmin important because they control natural world & know Sanskrit**

**Brahmin exempted from taxes and collected high fees for rituals**

**No single religious text (Upanishads, Bhagavad Gita)**

***samsara* = rebirth of the soul (reincarnation); cyclical existence**

***dharma* = one’s duty in life; each person must accept and fulfill their dharma**

***karma* = a person who does good deeds / reincarnate up; bad deeds = down**

***moksha* = escape from cycle of *samsara* and reaching spiritual unity with all**

**must live ascetic life (purge self of desires) and meditate (yoga)**

**Buddhism**

**Started in India (500 C.E.) as a response to Hinduism and spread to S.E. Asia**

**Siddhartha Gautama = prince sought answers to suffering (enlightenment)**

**Meditated for 49 days under Bo tree and found enlightenment = Buddha**

**Four Noble Truths**

**1. all life involves suffering**

**2. desire is the cause of suffering**

**3. elimination of desire brings an end to suffering**

**4. disciplined life following the Noble Eightfold Path eliminates desire**

**Noble Eightfold Path:**

**1. Right belief**

**2. Right resolve**

**3. Right speech**

**4. Right behavior**

**5. Right occupation**

**6. Right effort**

**7. Right contemplation**

**8. Right meditation**

**Reasons for Buddhism’s popularity**

***nirvana* = escape from reincarnation (perfect spiritual independence)**

**Buddhists could attain *nirvana* without *Brahmins***

**Buddhism rejected the Vedic gods of Hinduism & Sanskrit language**

**Buddhism rejected caste system, making it popular with low castes**

**Buddhist monks effectively spread word of Buddha and won converts**

**Merchants helped spread Buddhism through trade**

**Theravada Buddhism**

**Early version of Buddhism that made it difficult to reach *nirvana***

**May take thousands of years of reincarnation and non-traditional lifestyle**

**Theravada Buddhism was stricter and thus less popular**

**Did spread to Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, and other parts of S.E. Asia**

**Mahayana Buddhism (“The Greater Vehicle”)**

**New version with 3 new developments making it easier to reach salvation**

**1. Buddha was worshipped as a god (provided focus)**

***2. Bodhisattvas* added to religion= individuals who had reached**

***nirvana* (spiritual perfection) but remained on earth to teach, do**

**good deeds**

**3. Monasteries accepted gifts from wealthy people in return for**

**Salvation Mahayana Buddhism won converts in India, Central**

**Asia, Korea, China & Japan**

**Hinduism in India become more popular and eventually displaced Buddhism**

**South Asia Political**

**Hundreds of small kingdoms develop, ruled by Rajis = warrior aristocrats**

**Ripe for invasion: rich and politically disunified**

**Mohenjo-Daro (mo hen’ jo da’ ro) people -- The Place of the Dead**

**Buddha – Gautama 563-483 B.C.E. Prince Siddhartha (sid dar te)**

**Aryans invasion from Caucasus Mountains 1,500-1,200 B.C.E.**

**Maurya Dynasty 325-184 B.C.E.**

**Kushan Dynasty 50- 220 C.E**

**Gupta Dynasty (320-647 C.E.) Asian Nomads invasion**

**Khyber Pass**

**Monsoons**

**Delhi Sultanate 1206-1520**

**Vedas & Upanishads became Hinduism (Rig Veda)**

**Ashoka’s reign – nonviolence and moderation**

**Developed pi & zero became Arabic numerals**

**Women lost rights**

**White Huns 550 C.E.**

**Yoga**

**Reincarnation**

**Mauryan Empire 324-184 B.C.E.**

**Ashoka 269-232 B.C.E.**

**Converted to Buddhism – spread ideas with *Rock and Pillar Act***

**Cotton**

## Gupta Empire 320 C.E. -550 C.E.

## Religious toleration

## Decimal system - plus pi & zero

**Islamic Invasion**

**Umayyad Dynasty took Hindu kingdom of Sind (lower Indus River**

**Valley)**

**Islam more of a threat to Hinduism than Buddhism (universal/monotheistic)**

**Not tied to a region**

**Many proselytizing features:**

**Jihad (holy war); stress on charity/compassion; equality of souls**

**Spread Northern India via merchants & artisans (trust between merchants)**

**Symbiotic relationship between Islam and trade**

**By 1000, Islam had adapted to accept Indian/Hindu cultural practices**

**Northern India became Islamic & Southern India remained Hindu**

***Early China: -* Isolated by Pacific Ocean, Gobi, and Himalayas**

**One of five places that domesticate plants (rice, millet) & animals (pig,**

**silkworm) independently**

**Two ways of spelling the language: Wade-Giles (old) & Pinyin (new)**

**Pronunciation styles:**

***Pin-yin Wade-Giles***

**KMT GMD**

**Chiang Jiang**

**Canton Guangzhou**

**Amoy Xiamen**

**Ancient China developed in two river valleys**

**Yellow River aka Huang He(north) was independent**

**Yangzi River (south) was diffused via S.E. Asia**

**With a few exceptions, China is not conducive to sedentary agriculture**

**Hwang Ho (Yellow) River - China’s sorrow with periodic flooding**

**Cold winters; hot summers; little monsoonal impact (both floods & droughts)**

**Thin but fertile soil easily worked by stone tools (loess)**

**River rich in deposits (nitrogen) brought from mountain snowpack**

**Grow barley, millet, soy beans**

**Flooding deposited sediment in riverbed as the river level increased dikes**

**were built to control the river – over time the river was higher than land**

**around it.**

**Yangzi River - boundary between Northern and Southern China**

**Hot (semi-tropical) gets water from snowpack & monsoons (flooding)**

**Thick soil; often leached of nutrients; requires metal tools to work soil**

**Rice grows in wet and hot climate (knowledge of rice comes from S.E. Asia)**

**Domesticated water buffalo help work and fertilize the land**

**Ancient and Feudal China (3000 – 221 B.C.E.)**

**Legends:**

**Fu Hsi (Foo-SHEE) taught people to hunt**

**Shen Nung (Shun-Noong) taught people to farm**

**Farming started around 4,500 B.C.E.**

**House of Hsia (Shee-aah) 2,000 B.C.E. Sons of Heaven**

**Ancestral veneration established (characteristically Chinese)**

**Early technological innovation: silk weaving, ceramics, invention of wheel (potter’s)**

**Acquire ingredients to “civilization” by 1700 B.C.E.**

**Agricultural surpluses (from metal tools and fertilizer from sheep & oxen)**

**Complex political organization: kings, protection, & coercive labor**

**Chinese did not use cattle or horse for milk or food**

**Shang Dynasty** **– (shahng) (1500-1027 B.C.E. ) Northern China**

## The Chinese saw themselves as the Middle Kingdom – Center of World

**Hwang Ho River Valley to Yellow River Valley**

**Trade with Mesopotamia**

**Patriarchal – extended family**

**Ancestor Veneration**

**Pictogram**

**Silk Road**

**Establish feudal empire around 1700 B.C.E.**

**Shang rule through local lords or “vassals”**

**Vassals pay tribute to king and provide military support in times of war**

**Vassals own and control villages and peasants (collect tribute, do justice)**

**Peasants get protection and justice but must work and pay a % of yields**

**Coercive labor used to build infrastructure (walls & irrigation-flood control)**

**Slaves also existed and were used to build things**

**Religion**

**Everyone venerated their ancestors who intervened in natural world**

**King’s ancestry was linked to the god of creation**

**“mandate of heaven”**

**as long as things worked well in natural world, the king had the mandate**

**originally used to justify rule, but later will be used to overthrow rule**

**Development of writing**

**Pictographs noted on bones that were heated (scapulimancy)**

**Writing spread from Chinese to Koreans, Japanese, and Vietnamese**

**Created a privileged class of people (bureaucrats) who could write, called “shi”**

**Shi had skills of writing (8k characters by now) & math (decimal sys.)**

**The King and vassals used shi to centralize power (Zhou Empire)**

**Confucius was a shi**

**Chou (Zhou) Dynasty (joh) 1027-221 B.C.E. Mandate of Heaven - longest dynasty**

**Independent invention of iron (Yellow River Valley – under Zhou)**

**Development of towns and specialization as artisans and merchants**

#### Feudal Society – nobles

**Bureaucracies**

**Confucianism born around 551 B.C.E. code of filial piety (respect for parents)**

**Lao Tzu follow nature – founded Taoism**

**Taoists (Daoism) dow=The Way / harmony Yin & Yang**

**Legalist – power key to good rule -harsh laws – people could not be trusted**

***I-Ching*, Feng Shui,**

**Bronze metallurgy**

**Writing system 2,000 character – became art form with calligraphy brush**

**Today there are some 50,000 characters some words take 22 brush strokes**

**Chariots**

**Buried in tomb with chariot and living servants**

**Worship ancestors and spirits of nature**

**Oracles (OR-uh-k’ lc) predictions and wisdom**

**Luck**

**Sericulture – silkworm farms**

**The Chou’s built no efficient communication system**

**Hereditary vassals were used to control the local population**

**Period of chaos and unrest**

**Feudalism creating tension & competition (king v. vassals & vassals v. vassals)**

**Nomadic incursions taking advantage of conflict**

**Peasants rebellious due to more taxation (iron = more peasants & more yields)**

**Aristocrats gained power as people need more protection**

**Merchants gain power as people need iron and horses**

**Shi lose power as merchants take over collecting taxes (Confucius angry)**

**Confucianism (Kong Fuzi or “Master Philosopher Kong”) (551-479 B.C.E.)**

**Published philosophical solution to bring harmony & order in time of conflict**

**Also wanted to promote the rise of the shi (very conservative & nostalgic)**

**Confucius wrote in generalities making it flexible and long-lasting**

**Ideology**

**People must understand their place in society**

**Society based on reciprocal relationships (paternalism & deference)**

**Father: protect & act in best interest; Son: respect & obey**

**Education is key to society (advancement based on merit)**

**Peasants also key as value comes from food and peasants grow all food**

**Merchants were parasites living off of other people’s labor**

**States should be strong, paternalistic, and should demand deference**

**Analects = collection of Confucian stories written by students**

**Mencius (371-289 B.C.E.)**

**Student who interpreted and expanded Confucius**

**Believed people inherently good and government should promote goodness**

**Viewed benevolence as a sign of the “mandate of heaven”**

**Believed people had the right to overthrow ruler when he lost the mandate**

**In long run, Mencius had a big impact on China**

**Xunzi (298-238 B.C.E.)**

**Believed people were inherently bad and government must rule with a stick**

**Role of state is to be authoritarian and maintain control**

**Group called “legalists” form around this idea and created a unified China**

**Daoism Religious Response to Chaos (4th century B.C.E. - 300’s B.C.E.)**

**Taoism (dowism) The Way**

**Conformity with nature or harmony with nature**

**Non-action**

**Nature all things work silently**

**Gentleman is a private person**

**Cannot be explained must be felt or sensed**

**Simple, primitive life**

**Spontaneous – like flowing water**

**Knowledge corrupts by creating desires**

**Solutions to problems of world are individual**

**Individuals should learn how-to live-in harmony with world by understanding**

**the natural principles that govern the world**

**Find personal solution by attuning to “DAO” or “the way of nature/the cosmos”**

**Tune in to the sources of nature**

**The causes of problems are man-made**

**Use meditation and isolation to tune-in**

**“Dao” means that people should retreat from involvement in politics and**

**administration human intervention caused chaos and the solution was living a**

**simple life**

**China dominated by 9 competing states (403-220 B.C.E.) that gives birth to first**

**Empire**

**Confucianism 551-479 B.C.E. defined way people should live and behave**

**Harmonious life – Code of Conduct – Know your place and act accordingly**

**Five Basic Social Relationships:**

1. **Ruler and subject**
2. **Father and son**
3. **Husband and wife**
4. **Older brother and younger brothers**
5. **Friends and others in community**

**The first is superior and worthy of respect and obedience – they are to set**

**good example of good moral behavior**

**Analects (selected saying)**

**“How can we know about serving the spirits”**

**“We don’t know yet about life, how can we know about death”**

**“A gentleman is involved in society in order to better it”**

**“Never do to others what you would not like them to do to you” (Golden Rule)**

**Poet Li Po (Lee Boe)**

**Trouble is two women under one roof**

**Ch’in (Qin) Empire** – **221-209 B.C.E. –shortest dynasty**

**Ch’in Shih Huang-ti (chin shir hwahng-tee)**

***Huang-ti* First Emperor term had been used for the gods**

**Legalist – burned books except legalist works / 3rd and 4th centuries**

**Wanted harsh and inflexible laws – to achieve order and prosperous society.**

**Knowledge of a crime was the same as the crime – they got their way in 221 C.E.**

**Expelled Legalist**

**Modernized army – iron weapons, crossbow, cavalry**

**Burned books – Confucian books included**

**Uniformed standards – law, money, weights and measures, cart axles size**

**Moved families to capital too watch**

**Tomb 7,500 clay life-size statues**

**The aristocratic families were gather at capital to be watched and held as**

**hostages – civilian population forced to give up weapons.**

**Great Wall - 1,400 miles – 25 feet high, 15 feet wide – that connected forts**

**Workers spent their whole life at wall**

**Grand Canal**

**Built roads**

**Standardized weights and measures**

**Coins**

**Laws**

**Bureaucracy – lasting effect**

**Imperial China (classical China) (221 B.C.E. –207C.E.)**

**Qin = Sino-Tibetan nomads that conquered states and then became culturally**

**Chinese**

**Established first imperial dynasty in 221 B.C.E., influenced by legalist shi**

**Divided China into provinces & districts run by shi reporting to emperor**

**Energetic canal & road building helped manage & expand empire**

**Standardized & universalized: writing, coin, systems of weights & measures**

**First Han Dynasty 206 B.C.E to 8 C.E.**

**Second Han Dynasty 25 to 220**

**Debt and taxes put China in decline and peasants joined secret societies –**

**Red Eyebrows, Green Woodsmen, or the Yellow Turbans in revolts.**

**Tributary system**

**Monopoly on silk**

**Calendar, magnetic compass, paper**

**Exam system for better leaders – merit over “blood and wealth” ?**

**Re-established intellectual life**

**Open to all except merchants -**

**Confucian classics supported again**

**Used natural gas**

**Eyeglasses**

**Social Classes – 1st Officials**

**2nd Common – peasants, scholars, merchants**

**3rd Mean people**

**Communities arranged in shape of animal or other symbolic design - LUCK**

**Death color in - Asia = White**

**When coffin closed mourners step back to keep their**

**shadows from getting caught in coffin.**

**Turkey = Violet**

**Europe = Black**

**Customs:**

**Serve tea with saucer over cup**

**Dry with wet towel after bath**

**Compass points South**

**Directions stated as west south not southwest**

**Surname first not last**

**Read back to front and down not across**

**Old age women acquire some authority – and son brought home a wife**

**Honor was important to family and ancestors**

**Only through marriage could a man bring honor to family**

**Pax Sonica (Chinese Peace)**

**Pax Romana (Roman Peace)**

**Han Dynasty was overthrown and trade declined**

**Contact between East and West**

**Han & Rome**

**Trade – Silk Road**

**Used excessive amounts of labor to build roads, walls, & royal tombs**

**One of longest and most influential dynasties (over 400 years)**

**Builds on achievements of Qin**

**Major change = Confucianism becomes orthodox & legalism denounced**

**Chronologically at time of Roman Empire, but Han used free labor & more tech.**

**Developed layers of bureaucracy: Imperial, Provincial, County**

**Examination system established for filling government jobs**

**Prevented families from becoming too powerful (jobs based on merit)**

**Education systems developed to facilitate exam system**

**Education cost money, so wealthy had an advantage**

**Legal codes completed but made milder due to Confucian ideology**

**Lowered taxes**

**Spread Chinese civilization**

**North to Manchuria and Korea**

**Spreads writing, Confucianism, and Mahayana Buddhism**

**Links Korea into Chinese trade network**

**South to Canton and North Vietnam**

**Canton stays forever in Chinese empire**

**Brings Chinese characters, Confucianism, & Mahayana Buddhism**

**Trade: Sought trade routes**

**Bamboo, tea, mandarin oranges from S.E. Asia**

**Iron, silk, pottery from China**

**West into lands of nomadic people**

**Sought to control Huns (enemies from Inner Mongolia)**

**Two effects:**

**Huns forced west & south (helping to defeat Rome & N. Indians)**

**Silk road established Trans-Eurasian overland trade routes helped diffuse**

**technology, religion, & culture**

**Gold and silver from West traded for Chinese goods also contributes**

**to fall of Rome (gold drain)**

**Technological innovation: Han China = world’s most advanced civilization**

**Sophisticated 100% iron plow requires 2 oxen to pull it instead of 4 oxen**

**Wheel barrow allowed movement of dung**

**Shoulder harness made pulling plow more efficient (animals less tired)**

**Led to population expansion**

**Allowed China to trade valuable finished goods (specialization)**

**Silk, lacquerware, porcelain, paper, windmill, rubber, compass**

**Decline of Han Dynasty**

**Peasants unhappy with their poverty and extreme courtly wealth; led uprisings**

**Poor harvests and famine also sparked peasant revolts**

**Internal power struggles made the dynasty weak to point of no recovery**

**China remained divided into regional kingdoms for nearly 4 centuries**

**Post-Classical China**

**Period of unrest after fall of Han for nearly 400 years**

**Decline of silk road created isolation and China turned East for contacts**

**Northern agriculture becoming less productive due to climactic changes > famine**

**Southern agriculture producing rice as a staple food**

**Buddhism arrives from India & spreads due to difficulties in China (monks)**

**Came to China via silk roads (Mahayana)**

**Buddhists monasteries gained wealth & helped peasants against drought/famine**

**Buddhist missionaries tailored message to Chinese audiences > Chan Buddhism**

**Emphasizes intuition and sudden flashes of insight (Daoism) (ZEN)**

**Nomadic invaders from Central Asia settle in China and acculturate**

**Wu-ti civil service exams 140-87 B.C.E.**

***Five Classics***

***Analects* – part works books collected by Confucius + five books**

**Confucianism official beliefs – national university set up 127 B.C.E.**

**Silk Road 4,000 miles**

**Sui Dynasty - (589-618 C.E.)**

**Re-established Confucian principles with a strong military as well**

**Established granaries**

**Built the Grand Canal, to get southern rice to the North**

**Integrated North and South economically & culturally**

**High taxes generated hostility toward dynasty**

**Sui Wen-ti**

**Yang-ti – reunited China over taxed peasants**

**Grand Canal –1,000 miles connecting Yellow and Yangtze Rivers**

**Rebuilt Great Wall to keep the Turks out**

**T’ang Dynasty 618-907 C.E. Golden Age**

**Perfected the centralized bureaucratic state (provinces ruled by ministers)**

**Revived the examination system and formalized education**

**Expanded territory back to Han times**

**Sought control of Central Asia for political security**

**Established tributary states in neighboring areas (Tibet. etc.)**

**Got “fast ripening rice” from Vietnam**

**Tang emperors ordered closure of Buddhist monasteries (didn’t eradicate)**

**Decline of T’ang**

**Series of ineffective rulers; climate problems; peasant uprisings; nomadic**

**invaders from north; internal greed causing the collapse of dynasty 907**

**Sung Dynasty** **960-1279 C.E.**

**Ruled smaller China for 300 years**

**Became overly bureaucratic and less militarily sound**

**Conquered by Mongols**

**Important changes under Tang and Song**

**Growing importance of Southern China (Yangzi River and Canton)**

**Rice agriculture becoming highly productive (Chiampa rice from S.E. Asia)**

**Growing population (partly due to migration) increased more political stability**

**Growing importance of southern oceanic trade after decline of Han Grand**

**Canal linked the North and South**

**Significant urban and commercial growth for 3 reasons**

**Success of agriculture**

**State intervention in form of roads and canals**

**Growing commercial connection to outside world (Indian Ocean trade)**

**From China = silk, porcelain, paper**

**From S.E. Asia = tea, copper, wood**

**From Indian Ocean = horses, Persian tapestries, Indian cotton**

**textiles, gold and silver**

**China is economically sophisticated**

**Used paper money (first time in history of global trade); first banks**

**Technologically sophisticated**

**Dykes and canal building; suspension bridge**

**Coal as a source of fuel (for home heating and cooking – deforested)**

**Abacus facilitated tax collection and commerce**

**Block printing and moveable type facilitated strong centralized state**

**Gunpowder (initially for fireworks) not exploited well (no firearms)**

**Process of signification in Korea, Japan, and Vietnam**

**China expanding into these regions and transmitting Chinese culture**

**China = spreading rice production from S.E. Asia to Korea & Japan**

**Trade and Buddhism kept Vietnam; Korea, & Japan oriented to China**

**Koreans and Vietnamese were under direct Han Chinese rule**

**Japanese Yamato Dynasty tried to unify feudal Japan and adopted Chinese**

**Chinese writing was adapted over many years to fit Japan’s needs**

**Confucianism was promoted but failed to take hold Buddhism (Mahayana**

**and Ch’an/Zen) became very popular with elites as a way to resist Chinese**

**Confucianism**

**Japan became feudal by 1000 (centralization failed)**

**Moveable type**

#### Foot Binding

**Small Pox vaccine – 700 years before Edward Jenner**

**Accurate clock**

**Gunpowder 1/3 saltpeter, 1/3 charcoal, and 1/3 sulfur**

**Mongol Dynasties**

**Genghis Khan** – **born 1167 (Temudjin**) **Mongols 1221 C.E.**

**Mongol moved army at 90 miles per day with new bow**

**At Nishapur he had 1,748 heads cut off in one hour**

**Marco Polo – Kublai Khan 1271-1295 –**

**Tamerlane** **(Timur Lang)**

**Pony Express**

**Kublai Khan - Golden Horde**

**Two attempted invasions of Japan - failed**

**Mongol Law:**

**A man shall be punished if he refused to take into his home a member of his**

**family who has been widowed, orphaned, is aged, crippled, or ill and can not**

**support himself or herself.**

**A wife who is deserted by her husband may return to her parents and may**

**remarry. Her first husband has lost all his rights by his act of desertion and the**

**marriage is ended.**

**A government official who is so harsh in collecting taxes as to force parents to**

**enslave their children shall be punished by law.**

**A man will receive eighty-seven blows by a wooden stick if he marries during**

**the period of mourning for the death of one of his parents (this period of**

**mourning will last three years). His marriage is declared invalid and his wife is**

**free to leave him.**

**Ming Dynasty** **1368-1644 C.E.**

**Black Plague (Bubonic Plague) Smallpox**

***Voyages of Zheng He***

**Tribute system**

**Kowtow – kneeling and touching forehead to ground**

**Manchu’s 1661 A.D. – Seven Banners**

**Opium Wars 1839**

**Treaty Ports**

#### Open Door

**Value learning**

**Merchants lowest class**

### Vietnam

### Khmer

**Cambodia**

### Korea - *Land of Morning Clam*

**Pacific World**

### Polynesian

**Maori**

**Outriggers**

**Easter Island**

**Taboo**

# Rome Republic

**Etruscans**

**Latins settled Rome**

**Forum (FAWR-uhm) meeting place**

**Patricians (puh-TRISH-uns) & Plebeians (plih-BEE-unz)**

**Republic**

**Senate / consuls**

**Dictator – six months – Cincinnatus (SIN-sih-NAY-tus)**

**Civil Law for Roman citizens / Common Law for all other under Roman rule**

**Cicero (SIS-er-oh) Rule of Law**

**Architecture/Art – realistic / use of Arch & cement**

**Tribune / Veto**

**Twelve Tables**

**Religion**

**Roman Empire (200 B.C.E. – 400 C.E.)**

**Military – science – legion**

**Fight for 12 minutes**

**Sword used for jamming**

**Built camp every night**

**Army moved 25 miles per day with 70 pounds on back**

**Roads**

**Art**

**Punic War**

**Hannibal / Carthage / Scipio –Punic (PYOO-nik) Wars**

**Caesar – Pompey – Crassus / First Triumvirate**

**Crossing the Rubicon River – No return**

**Pyrrhus (PIHR-uhs) defeated Rome at high cost “Pyrrhic Victory”**

**Octavian [Augustus]Marc Anthony / Lepidus / Second Triumvirate - Cleopatra**

***Pax Romana***

**Gaul (France)**

**Virgil’s *Aeneid***

**Constantine**

**Edict of Milan**

**Attila the Hun**

**Diocletian Emperor**

**Western Empire – 476 C.E. – Middle Ages Law and order replaced with**

**Aqueducts – roads -**

**Praetorian (pree-TOH-ree-uhn) Guard**

**Hadrian’s (HAY-dree-uhn) Wall**

**Romans built a republic that also rimmed the Mediterranean (like Greece)**

**Political**

**Julius Caesar centralized power and established a Roman Empire**

**Empire based on military conquest and tribute**

**Extensive network of roads facilitated the administration of empire**

**Written Roman law was established and spread throughout the empire**

**Economic**

**Trade and cities were central to the Roman Empire (Mediterranean integration)**

**A new class of Romans accumulated enormous wealth**

**Roman society made extensive use of slave labor**

**Social**

**Roman culture borrowed strongly from Greeks: pagan religion, culture, etc.**

**Spread of Christianity**

**Jewish kingdom became part of Roman Empire**

**A sect of Jews under Roman rule formed a community around Jesus of**

**Nazareth born (4 B.C.E), who taught about the “kingdom of God”**

**Romans saw Jesus and his followers as a political threat > crucifixion (in the**

**early 30’s C.E.)**

**Followers compiled the New Testament as accounts of Jesus’ life**

**Paul of Tarsus (a Jew from Anatolia) preached and spread Christianity**

**throughout the Roman Empire (Jewish to Latin to Greek)**

**Fall of the Roman Empire**

**Internal political problems (disputed claims for the throne)**

**Rulers were unable to manage the enormous size of the empire**

**Emperor Diocletian split empire into two administrative districts**

**Diocletian’s co-ruler built a city, Constantinople, to rule the Eastern half**

**Constantine struggled to rule a re-united empire from Constantinople**

**The economy was failing they lacked the ability to protect against external**

**threats**

**Germanic invasions captured the Western half of the Roman Empire**

**The Huns from Central Asia invaded former lands of the Germans so the**

**Germans fled into the Roman Empire and took political control**

**Visigoths, Ostrogoths, Vandals, and Franks all established settlements in**

**West Europe, ending imperial rule by Romans**

**The Romans were practical in warfare. Battle formation was in three ranks with young men in front rank and middle-aged men in the second rank followed by the older men in the last rank. Each rank fought for 12 minutes and then step back for the next rank to take up the fight. Young men were in front so that when their turn to enter the battle came back their recovery was faster.**

**Weapons were also practical. Spears were made so that once they were thrown they bent and were useless to throw back.**

**The Roman Army marched they built roads as a key to their victory. Speed was a key element. Each night they constructed a camp with a ditch and wall. Roman soldiers carried 70 pound of equipment on their backs and marched all day long with this load. That is still the standard today on long marches.**

**The Roman army also burned plants for poison effect.**

**Rome built around:**

* **Individuals Leadership**
* **Science & Engineering**
* **Military**
* **Laws**
* **Religion to Christianity**
* **Republic**

**Germans Invaders**

**Visigoths**

**Gaul (France) after Franks**

**Vandals enter Gaul, Spain, North Africa, and Rome**

**Huns came from steppes and were non-German invaders**

**Ostrogoths – enter Rome**

**Byzantine Empire eastern half of Empire and wealthiest**

**Slave Revolts**

# Justinian Code

**Feudalism**

**Constantine - Split Western and Eastern Empires –**

**Constantine’s Edict of Milan 339 C.E. state religion**

# Constantinople

**FALL OF ROME: Odoacer (O’do a ser) a German Chief 600 to 1450**

**Lead pipes**

**Size**

**Great Wall of China**

**Collapse from within**

**Collapse from outside – Germans**

**Villas became castles**

**Charlemagne King of Franks rebuilt Europe into a new Empire and stabilized Europe and the Church of Rome in the west against attacks from the North from Vikings, the East by Magyars and Islam in the South.**

### Christianity

**Judas Maccabee (MAK-uh-bee) defeated the Seleucid King**

**Herod a Jew – Jesus – John the Baptist – 12 apostles – messiah**

**Zealots - Paul – Nero – martyrs – Constantine**

**Christianity only unifying element in Europe with fall of Rome**

**Rome**

**Orthodox**

**Missionary**

**Pope**

**Cardinals**

**Archbishops**

**Bishops**

**Priests**

**Monks**

**Brothers**

**Nuns**

**Trinity is one person**

# Slavic ( word slave from) peoples

**Women**

**Laws**

##### First Crusade

**Fall of Eastern Empire – Byzantine 1453 C.E.**

** Parts of the Bible**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Church of Rome 200A.D.** | **Origen used in 250 A.D.** |
| **Four Gospels**  **Acts**  **Paul’s Letters:**  **Romans**  **1& 2 Corinthians**  **Galatians**  **Ephesians**  **Philippians**  **Colossians**  **1& 2 Thessalonians**  **1 &2 Thimothy**  **Titus**  **Philemon**  **James**  **1 & 2 John**  **Jude**  **Revelation of John**  **Revelation of Peter**  **Wisdom of Solomon** | **Four Gospels**  **Acts**  **Paul’s Letters:**  **Romans**  **1 &2 Corinthians**  **Galatians**  **Ephesians**  **Philippians**  **Colossians**  **1 & 2 Thessalonians**  **1 & 2 Thimothy**  **Titus**  **Philemon**  **1 Peter**  **1 John**  **Revelation** |
| **Euseblus used 300 A.D.** | **Fixed by Council of Carthage 400 A.D.** |
| **Four Gospels**  **Acts**  **Paul’s Letters**  **Romans**  **1 & 2 Corinthians**  **Galatians**  **Ephesians**  **Philippians**  **Colossians**  **1 & 2 Thessalonians**  **1 & 2 Thimothy**  **Titus**  **Philemon**  **1 Peter**  **1 John** | **Four Gospels**  **Acts**  **Paul’s Letters**  **Romans**  **1 & 2 Corinthians**  **Galatians**  **Ephesians**  **Philippians**  **Colossians**  **1 & 2 Thessalonians**  **1 & 2 Thimothy**  **Titus**  **Philemon**  **Hebrews**  **James**  **1 & 2 Peter**  **1,2 &3 John**  **Jude**  **Revelation** |