

AP WORLD HISTORY

PERIOD 2: 600 BCE – 600 CE

Organization and Reorganization of Human Societies

Key Concept 2.1 Development & Codification of Religious & Cultural Traditions

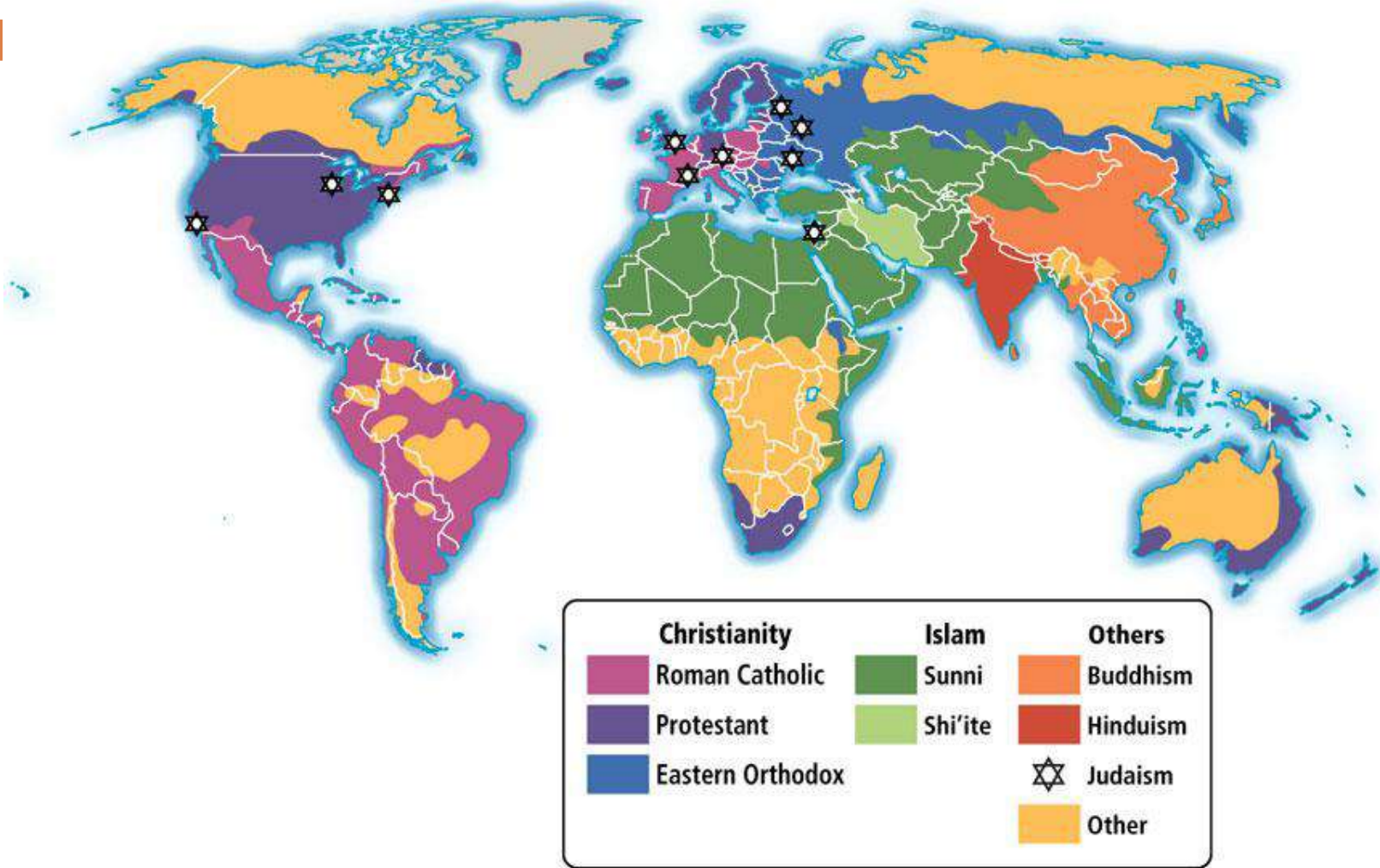
□ Religion provides:

- Community bonds & moral and ethical codes to follow
- Reinforces social stratification
- Merged with political rulers to justify their reign
- Differences lead to conflict

□ Remember 2 Religions began in Period 1

- Judaism & Hinduism

World Religions

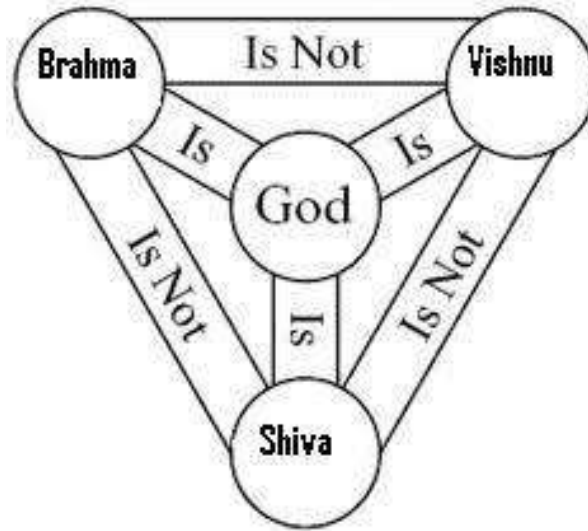
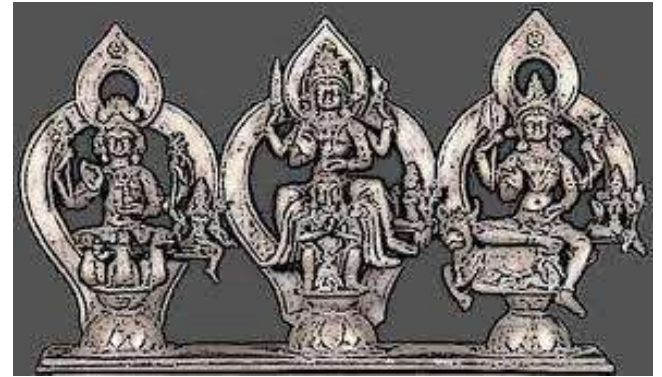


Existing Belief Systems Spread

- Hebrew (Judaism) spread to eastern Mediterranean and Central Asia by the Assyrians (600 BCE) and the Romans (70 CE)
- Hinduism created spiritual and social caste system and a long-term (still extant) foundation for society
 - Influenced by Vedic beliefs brought to India by the Indo European group – the Aryans – and merged into local tradition

Hinduism

- 🌀 Early on, beliefs passed through oral tradition
- 🌀 Later recorded in sacred texts, including the Vedas and the Upanishads
- 🌀 Hinduism Teaches that there are many manifestations of the Great Soul of the Universe (Brahman)(a trinity= trimurti)
- 🌀 Hindus believe themselves to be Monotheistic
- 🌀 Westerners believe them to be Polytheistic



Hinduism

- 🌀 No single founder
- 🌀 Developed over many years in South Asia
- 🌀 A blend of many traditions, many from outside of India

Hinduism

- ❧ Caste System was of central importance in India
 - ❧ All living things participate in the caste system
 - ❧ Cycles reincarnation elevate their souls to the highest level of spirituality or MOKSHA, when the soul becomes one with Braman, the Great Soul
 - ❧ The process can take hundreds of years and thousands of lifetimes
 - ❧ A soul can move up or down the ladder toward Moksha depending on Dharma (deeds) and sincerity

Hinduism

☯ Karma

- ☯ Teaches one's social position in life was a sign of good or bad deeds performed in a previous life
- ☯ Good karma means you fulfilled your dharma
 - ☯ Eg- a peasant fulfilled responsibilities of a peasant; warrior did warrior stuff well, etc.

☯ Levels of Caste

- ☯ If one moved higher on ladder they had demonstrated good karma in a previous life
- ☯ If one moved down, ...bad karma

Hinduism

☞ The Caste System

☞ Brahmin

☞ Priestly

☞ Kshaytria

☞ Ruling/warriors

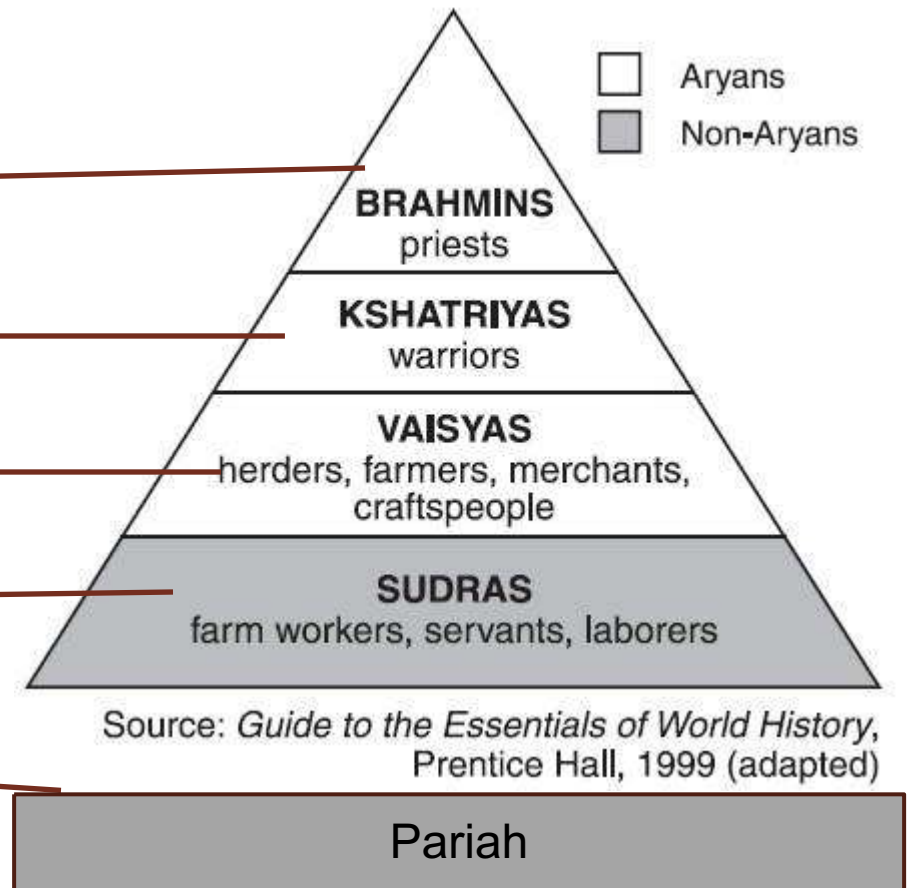
☞ Vaisyas

☞ Sudra

☞ Laborer

☞ Pariah

☞ Untouchable



Hinduism

- 🌀 The strongest social glue of India
- 🌀 “The Big Constant”
 - 🌀 Empires come and go
 - 🌀 Many invaders
 - 🌀 Other Religions



New Religions Emerge From Old

Buddhism

- ❧ Began in South Asia (Northern India) c. 500 BCE
- ❧ Founder: Prince Siddhartha Gautama
 - ❧ Hindu of the Brahman class
 - ❧ Called the Buddha or The Enlightened One
- ❧ Maintained Hinduism's belief in reincarnation
 - ❧ NO Caste System
 - ❧ ALL share the same ability to reach NIRVANA
 - ❧ The closer to Nirvana, the less troubled one would be by the cares of this world



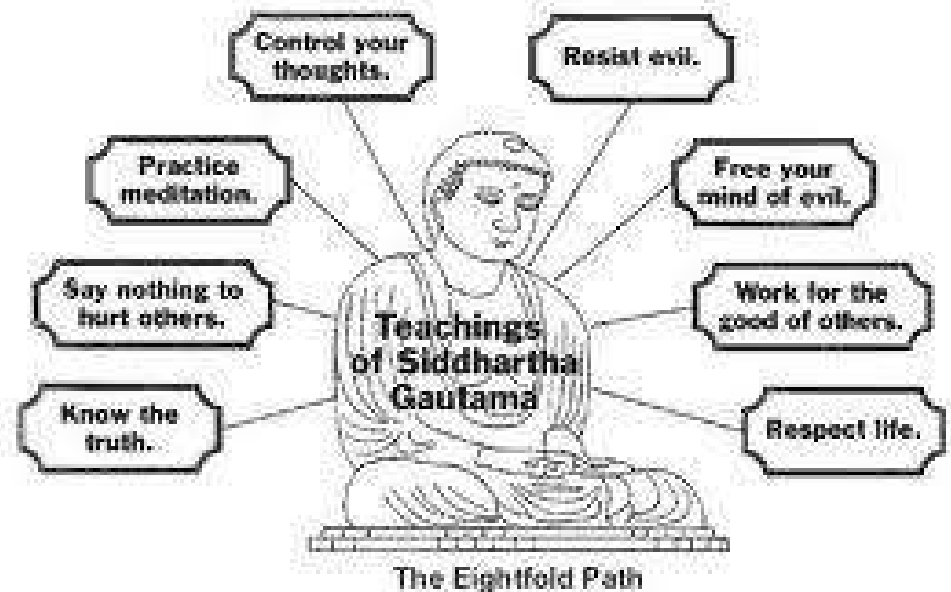
Buddhism

- ☯ Main teachings maintain that the point to live and to achieving Nirvana was to bring about the end of suffering
 - ☯ The Four Noble Truths
 - ☯ In life, there is suffering
 - ☯ Suffering comes from selfish desire
 - ☯ Those seeking the path to nirvana should strive to end suffering
 - ☯ Suffering can end by following the Eight-Fold Path

Buddhism

🌀 The Eight-Fold Path

- 🌀 Right View
- 🌀 Right Intention
- 🌀 Right Speech
- 🌀 Right Action
- 🌀 Right Livelihood
- 🌀 Right Effort
- 🌀 Right Mindfulness
- 🌀 Right Concentration



Source: The Women Experience, Gleason

Buddhism

- ❧ The Buddha taught that questions about the existence of God were immaterial.
- ❧ Those who truly followed the Eight-Fold Path would discover the truth regarding a Supreme Being when they reached nirvana

Christianity

- ❧ Began in Southwest Asia in the first century CE
- ❧ Founder: Jesus of Nazareth, a Hebrew
 - ❧ Preached salvation through faith in him, the Son of God
- ❧ Jesus's teachings were recorded in the Gospels and developed in other writings



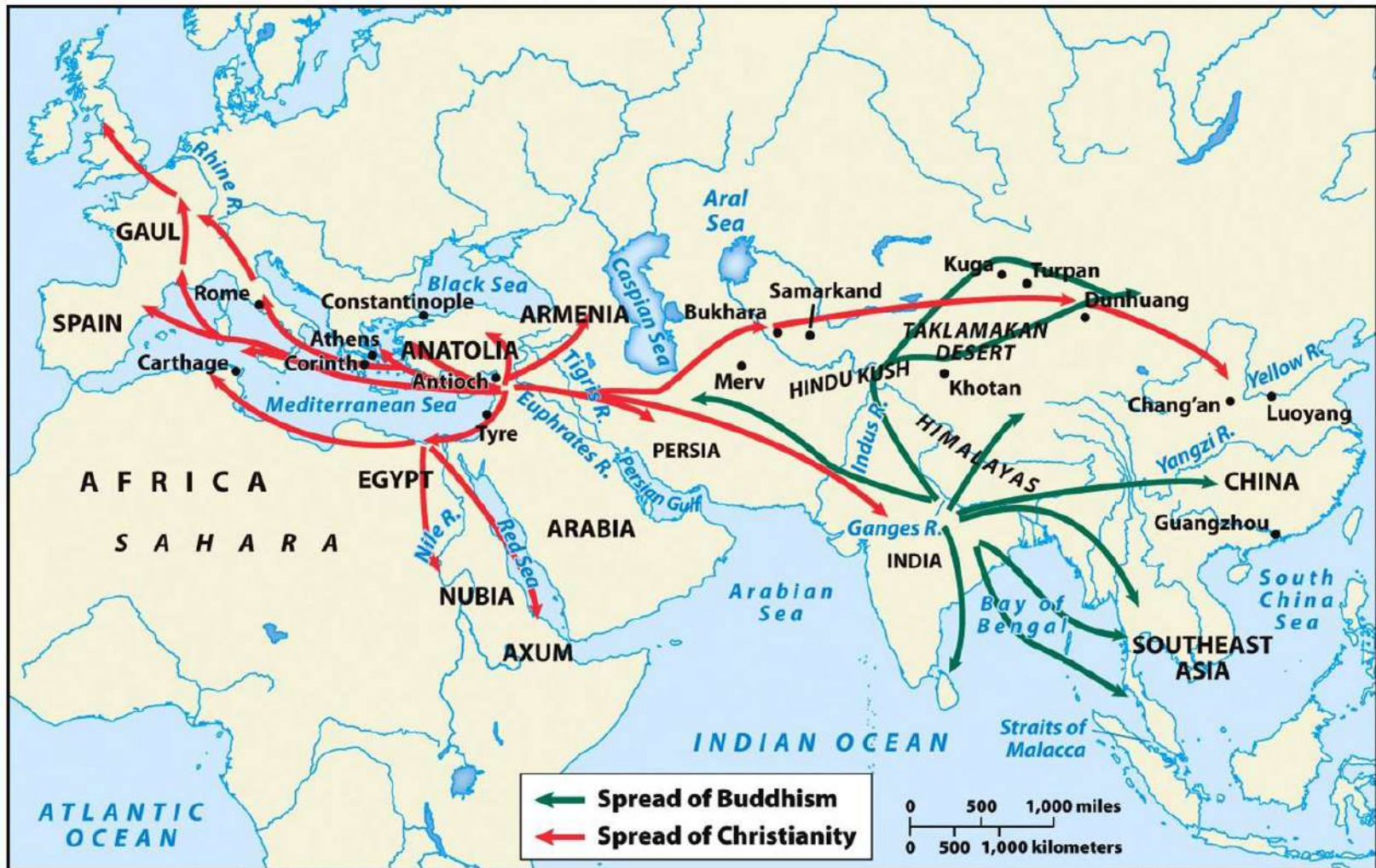
Similarities Between Buddhism & Christianity

- Both emerge out of ancient religions
 - ▣ Hinduism → Buddhism
 - ▣ Judaism → Christianity
- Both subvert social and gender norms (at first)
 - ▣ Equality of believers
 - ▣ Attract lower classes & women (Buddhism also popular amongst merchants)
- Both spread by merchants & missionaries along trade routes
- Both are universal faiths- can be practiced by all people
- Both offer alternative lifestyles- **monasticism**

Spreading Faiths

- Both Buddhism and Christianity gained more followers outside of their region of origin
 - Buddhism spread east across the Indian Ocean and by the Silk Roads by missionaries and merchants
 - Message of peace very appealing
 - Buddhism changed to a Salvationist faith as it spread east – Mahayana
 - Theravada – closer to original form not quite atheist but...

Spread of Universal Religions



Map 5-1
Ways of the World, First Edition
© 2009 Bedford/St.Martin's

Spreading Faiths

- ❧ Christianity also gained popularity beyond its original birthplace
 - ❧ Initially seen by the Roman government as disloyal to emperor and Christians were persecuted
 - ❧ Emperor Constantine officially accepted Christianity in 4th century CE
 - ❧ Spread west by missionaries and merchants
 - ❧ Eternal life and equality very appealing
 - ❧ Was the “glue” that held Europe together during the chaos after the fall of Rome

Confucianism

- During the Warring States period in China (c. 500 BCE)
- Founder: Kong Fu Zi, (Confucius)
- Teaching compiled post-mortem in The Analects
- Set a clear set of rules for moral behavior and family and political order
 - Filial Piety
 - utmost respect for parents
 - Obedience to those in political control



儒

CONFUCIANISM

Confucianism

- ☯ Five Relationships
 - ☯ Ruler to Subject
 - ☯ Father to Son
 - ☯ Elder Brother to Younger Brother
 - ☯ Husband to Wife
 - ☯ Friend to Friend
- ☯ Shaped family and gender relationships as well as political and social relationships
- ☯ Patriarchal society

Confucianism

- ☯ Confucius did not promise an eternal reward
- ☯ Confucianism is a philosophy for this life, not a religion
- ☯ By 1200 CE, developed into Neo-Confucianism
- ☯ Confucianism lasted and held China together for centuries

Daoism

- ❧ Also spelled Taoism
- ❧ Founder: Laozi – best known Taoist philosopher
- ❧ Developed around the same time as Confucianism in China and for the same reasons
- ❧ Teaches
 - ❧ of the close connections between humans and nature
 - ❧ Balance and harmony in all things
 - ❧ Deep respect for ancestors

Daoism

- ☯ Encourages humans to look away from human creations and find peace and balance in nature's examples
- ☯ Influential in Chinese medical practices such as acupuncture
- ☯ Architecture blends into the landscape
- ☯ Best known symbol – Yin-Yang
- ☯ Neo-Confucianism incorporated some ideas from Taoism as well as Buddhism

YANG

*heaven
masculine
rational
hardness
lightness
sun
fire*



YIN



*earth
feminine
emotional
softness
heaviness
moon
water*

Animism and Shamanism



- ❧ Do not have written guidelines to shape adherents beliefs
- ❧ Most began in the oral tradition before writing
- ❧ Both hold great reverence for deceased ancestors who guide the lives of the living
- ❧ Continue to be popular in areas of Africa, Andes and some parts of the East Asia and Native America
- ❧ Animism
- ❧ Shamanism

Animism and Shamanism

Animism

-  Belief that the natural world has spiritual powers
-  All things have a spirit and all spirits must be appeased

Shamanism

-  Belief that human spirit guides (shamans) are contacts between this world and the spirit world
-  Shamans are also believed to have the power to heal physical and spiritual illnesses

Belief Systems and Gender Roles

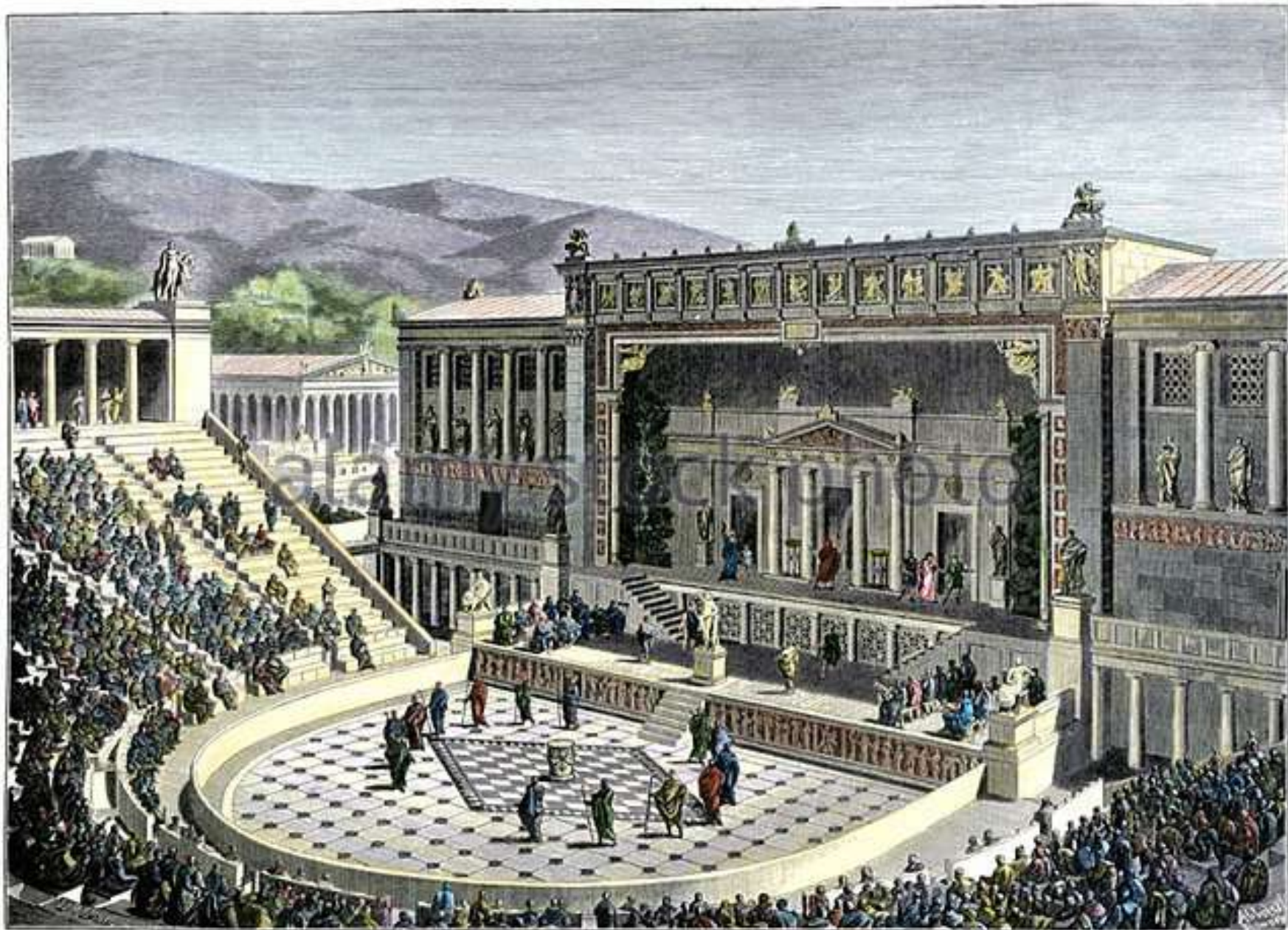
- ❧ Belief systems play a major part in development of gender roles
 - ❧ Men dominate the leadership of all major religions
 - ❧ Women sometimes served in similar capacities as priestesses, prophets and missionaries
 - ❧ Both Buddhism and Christianity offer women opportunities to serve the religious communities as nuns



Classical Cultures Develops

Classical Civilization and the Arts

- This era developed many long-lasting forms of arts, including architecture, literature, paintings and sculpture
 - Greek plays and histories influenced literature around the Mediterranean region and Western civilization
 - Theatrical acting – dramas, comedies, tragedies that reflect the human condition
 - Histories of their wars with the Persians and themselves became the “template” for western writing
 - Believed that history was a good way to teach life’s lessons regarding good and bad behavior and their consequences



THEATRE OF DIONYSOS AT ATHENS.

www.alamy.com - AM2K19

Classical Civilization and the Arts

- ❧ Indian epic poems continue to influence literature in South Asia with stories of self-sacrifice and devotion to duty and to the Hindu faith
 - ❧ Ramayana
 - ❧ Bhagavad Gita

Classical Civilization and the Arts

- 🌀 Architecture from this era had long-lasting influence
In China, India, Mesoamerica, and Mediterranean
region
- 🌀 In all classical regions, monumental building projects
supported both the government and religious faith
- 🌀 Mesoamerican temples looked very similar to
Mesopotamian ziggurats



Classical Civilization and the Arts

- 🌀 Greek and Indian architectural styles blended as a result of Hellenism
- 🌀 Religion themes prevailed in all regions
- 🌀 Greek forms of sculpture reflected Hellenism as well
- 🌀 Asian sculptures venerated Hindu, Buddhist or Confucian beliefs
- 🌀 Daoist artists painted nature scenes to show their devotion



Greco-Buddhist sculpture
Northern India, 1st – 2nd c. CE

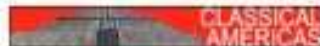
CLASSICAL (600 BCE-600 CE)

ORGANIZATION & REORGANIZATION OF HUMAN SOCIETIES



MAJOR CITIES: TEOTIHUACAN, CARTHAGE, ROME, ATHENS, ALEXANDRIA

MAJOR EMPIRES: MAYA  ROME  GREEK CITY STATES 
(REPUBLIC & EMPIRE) (ATHENS, SPARTA, ETC.)



MAJOR INVASIONS: NORTHERN & EASTERN EUROPE TO ROME, WHITE



ROME, ATHENS, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, PERSEPOLIS, PATALIPUTRA, CHANG'AN

GREEK CITY STATES

(ATHENS, SPARTA, ETC.)



PHOENICIA

(ACHAEMENID, PARTHIAN, SASSANID)



PERSIA



INDIA

(MAURYAN, GUPTAN)



CHINA

(QIN, HAN)



EUROPE TO ROME, WHITE HUNS INTO INDIA, XIONGNU INTO HAN CHINA

Key Concept 2.2- Classical Empires

- Empire- a political system where one state dominates another state, or series of states
- Methods of Administration:
 - ▣ Centralized governments and bureaucracies
 - ▣ Elaborate legal systems
- Maintain power/prestige through:
 - ▣ Diplomacy with other powers
 - ▣ Supply lines for troops
 - ▣ Building roads and walls
 - ▣ Drawing troops & officers from local population

Key Concept 2.2 Development of States and Empire

□ China

- ▣ Zhou (Mandate of Heaven, longest dynasty, ends in 256 BCE and leads to Warring States Period)
- ▣ Qin (221-206 BCE)
 - Short but important
 - Shi Huangdi 1st Emperor,
 - Unified China for 1st time
 - Legalism (Harsh)
 - Centralized government
 - Began Great Wall (finished by Ming)
 - Standardized weights and measurements
 - Tomb of Terracotta Warriors

Key Concept 2.2 Development of States and Empire

□ China

▣ Han (206 BCE – 220 CE)

- Golden Age – peace, stability, achievements
- Centralized government
- Confucianism – some social mobility
- Civil Service Exam – merit based bureaucracy
- Began Silk Roads, linked to Europe
- Capital city – Chang'an
- Patriarchy
- Merchants looked down on
- Achievements: coined \$, paper, clocks, compass

THOSE CONFUCIOUS ANALECTS



**REALLY CAME IN HAN-DY FOR MY
EXAM**

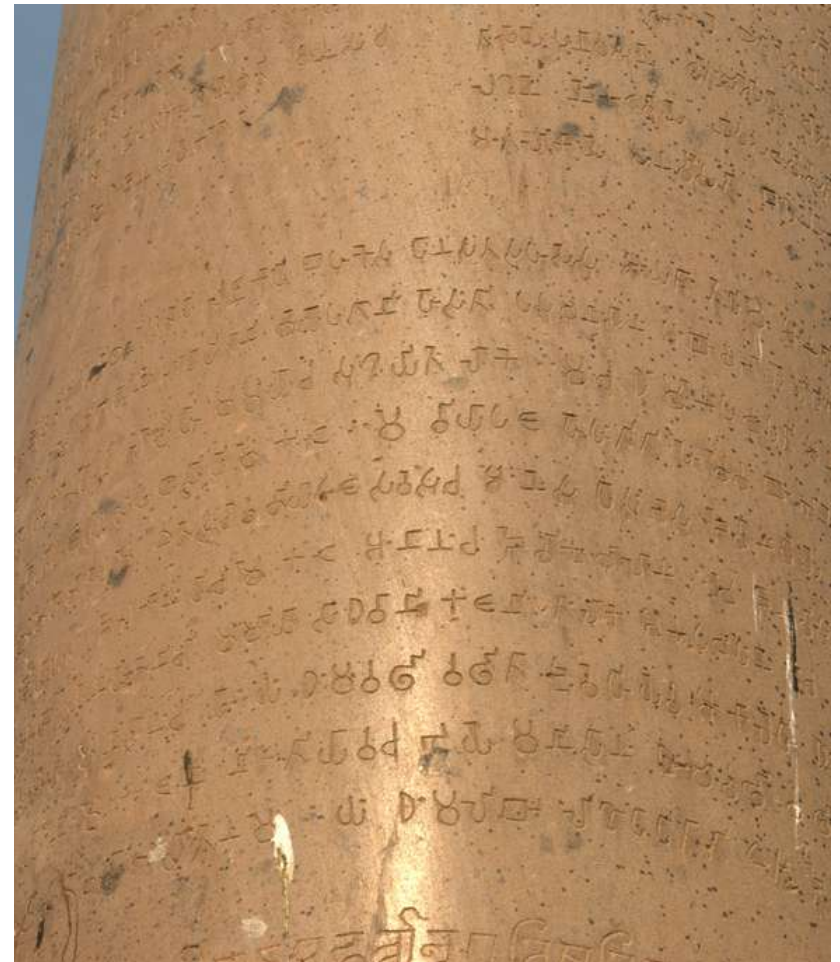
Key Concept 2.2 Development of States and Empire

- India – (usually politically decentralized, empire is NOT the norm)
 - ▣ Mauryan (322 – 185 BCE)
 - Founder: Chandragupta Maurya united subcontinent
 - Larger of 2 early empires
 - Grandson Asoka converted to Buddhism and spread religion; Rock Pillars
 - ▣ Gupta (320 – 600 CE)
 - Golden Age (Arabic Numerals, concept of zero, base 10)
 - Hinduism and Sati (patriarchy)

Pillars of Ashoka (stone columns with Ashoka's Laws/Edicts inscribed)



Download from
Dreamstime.com



Key Concept 2.2 Development of States and Empire

□ Mediterranean Empires

▣ Persian Empires (present day Iran)

■ Achaemenid (550 – 330 BCE)

- Cyrus the Great built largest empire in the world
- Zoroastrianism; religiously tolerant
- Royal Road System (1,600 miles)
- Strong military, used satraps (regional leaders) to help rule
- Conquered by Alexander the Great

■ Parthian (247-224 CE)

- Center of trade on Silk Road, often fought with Roman Empire

■ Sassanid (224 – 651 CE)

- Last Pre-Islamic Persian Empire
- Considered world power with Rome/Byzantines



**TITLE FOR A GOVERNOR
IN ANCIENT PERSIA?**



IT'S SATRAP!

Key Concept 2.2 Development of States and Empire

□ Mediterranean Empires

▣ Greece

- City-states, not unified, many types of government but had common language and religion
- Geography: Mountainous, Importance of the seas and trade
- Athens (Democracy, philosophy, Parthenon) vs. Sparta (totalitarian oligarchy, military)
- City-states unite to defeat Persia
- Peloponnesian Wars (Athens vs. Sparta – 431-404 BCE)
- Wars weaken Greece and make way for Phillip II of Macedon (Alexander the Great's Father)

Key Concept 2.2 Development of States and Empire

□ Mediterranean Empires

▣ Hellenistic Empire (740 – 146 BCE)

- Alexander the Great
- Conquered Greece, Egypt, Persia and Northern India
- Golden Age (libraries, geometry, cities – Alexandria, Egypt)
- Syncretism: Greco-Buddhism in South Asia
- Died at age of 33 in 323 BCE
- Empire broke into pieces

Key Concept 2.2 Development of States and Empire

□ Mediterranean Empires

□ Roman Empire

- Began with Romulus & Remus
- Republic (citizens have say in government) (500 BCE – 30 BCE) with Patricians vs. Plebeians and the Senate
- Punic Wars vs. Carthage (Hannibal)
- Julius Caesar assumed dictatorship 48 BCE
- Augustus Caesar and the Pax Romana (Golden Age)
 - Law (12 Tables), engineering (roads, aqueducts, walls on the border), Silk Road, use of slavery
- Christianity becomes official religion 380 CE

Key Concept 2.2 Development of States and Empire

□ American Empires

▣ Mayan Empire (250 – 900 CE)

- City-states in Mesoamerica (central America)
- Achievements: calendar, step pyramids, glyphs, astronomy, terrace farming

▣ Teotihuacan

- One of the biggest cities in classical era
- Traded with Mayan
- Human sacrifice
- Complex bureaucracy and pyramids

▣ Moche: Andean (100 – 800 CE)

- Gold, architecture, irrigation, terrace farming, human sacrifice

Key Concept 2.2 Development of States and Empire

□ **Common Attributes of Classical Empires**

- Large empires required advanced bureaucracies
- 1st major trade centers developed (cities) glorified empires
- Food production was key
- Widespread slavery
- Patriarchy and social hierarchies based on occupation

□ **Comparisons of Empires**

- Maya & Gupta (concept of zero)
- Rome & Han (Silk Roads)
- Greeks & Romans (dependence on slavery)
- Mayans & Greeks (city-states)

Key Concept 2.2 Development of States and Empire

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Key Concept 2.2 Development of States and Empire

Comparing Roman and Han Empire

Rome		Han
Heavy reliance on slavery	Social Structure	Heavy reliance on peasants (respected)
Centralized	Political	Centralized, merit based bureaucracy based on civil service exams
Trade along Silk Road and Mediterranean Sea	Economic	Trade along Silk Roads and Indian Ocean Trade
Absorbed foreign religion in later years (Christianity) Achievements in law & engineering (roads)	Culture	Absorbed foreign religion in later years (Buddhism) Achievements include roads & civil service exam

Key Concept 2.2 Development of States and Empire

□ Collapse of Classical Empires

▣ Over-extension of borders

▣ Internal disruptions

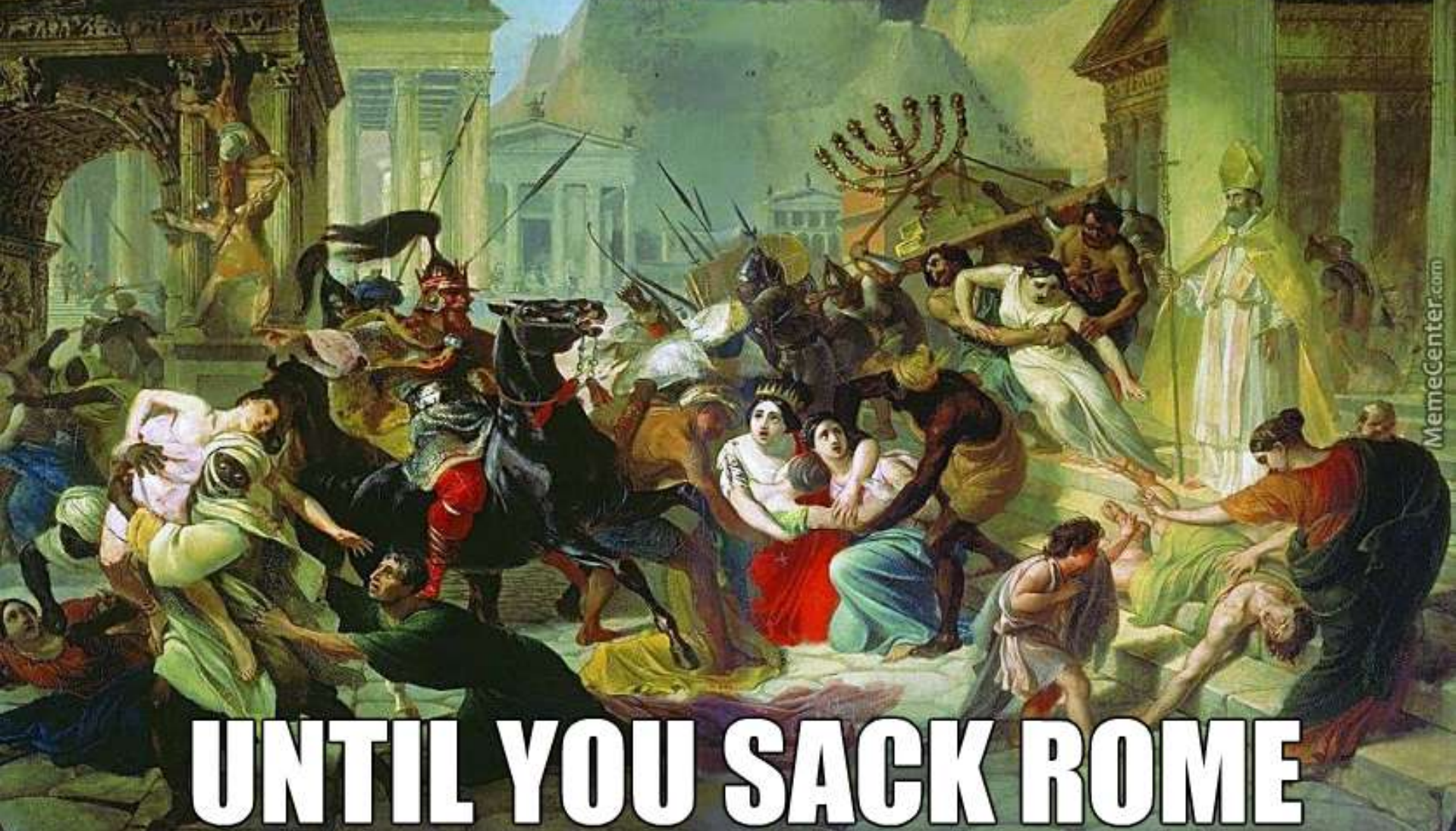
- Breakdown of imperial authority; political corruption
- Failing economies- unsustainable economic inequality
- Peasant revolts against landlords (Han - Yellow Turban Revolt); resistance to high taxes

▣ External Invasions

■ Rival empires and nomadic

- 331 BCE- Achaemenid Empire (Alexander the Great)
- 476 CE Roman Empire (Huns, Goths, Vandals)
- 220 CE Han (Xiongnu)

YOU AIN'T A TRUE GOTH



UNTIL YOU SACK ROME

Case Study on Collapse: Rome

- Fall of the Roman Empire... Crash Course World History #12

Key Concept 2.3 Emergence of Transregional Networks of Communication and Exchange

□ Silk Roads

- Land based trade routes

- Chinese monopoly on silk (desirable and expensive)

- Goods Traded

 - From E. Asia to W: Silk, horses, spices, furs, rice,, porcelain

 - From S Asia to E & W: cotton, spices, sandal wood, rice

 - From C. Asia to E, W & S: dates, almonds, fruit, camels, horses

 - From points west (Med. Sea): glass, gold, olive oil, perfumes

- Technology: qanat system (irrigation, transports water from below ground to surface in arid regions – C. Asia to SW Asia)

- Buddhism spreads from India to China to Korea to Japan

- Disease spreads (Plague)

Key Concept 2.3 Emergence of Transregional Networks of Communication and Exchange

□ Indian Ocean Trade

- Largest sea routes until 1400s

- Connected SE Asia, China, Africa, Middle East and South Asia

- Depended on monsoon winds

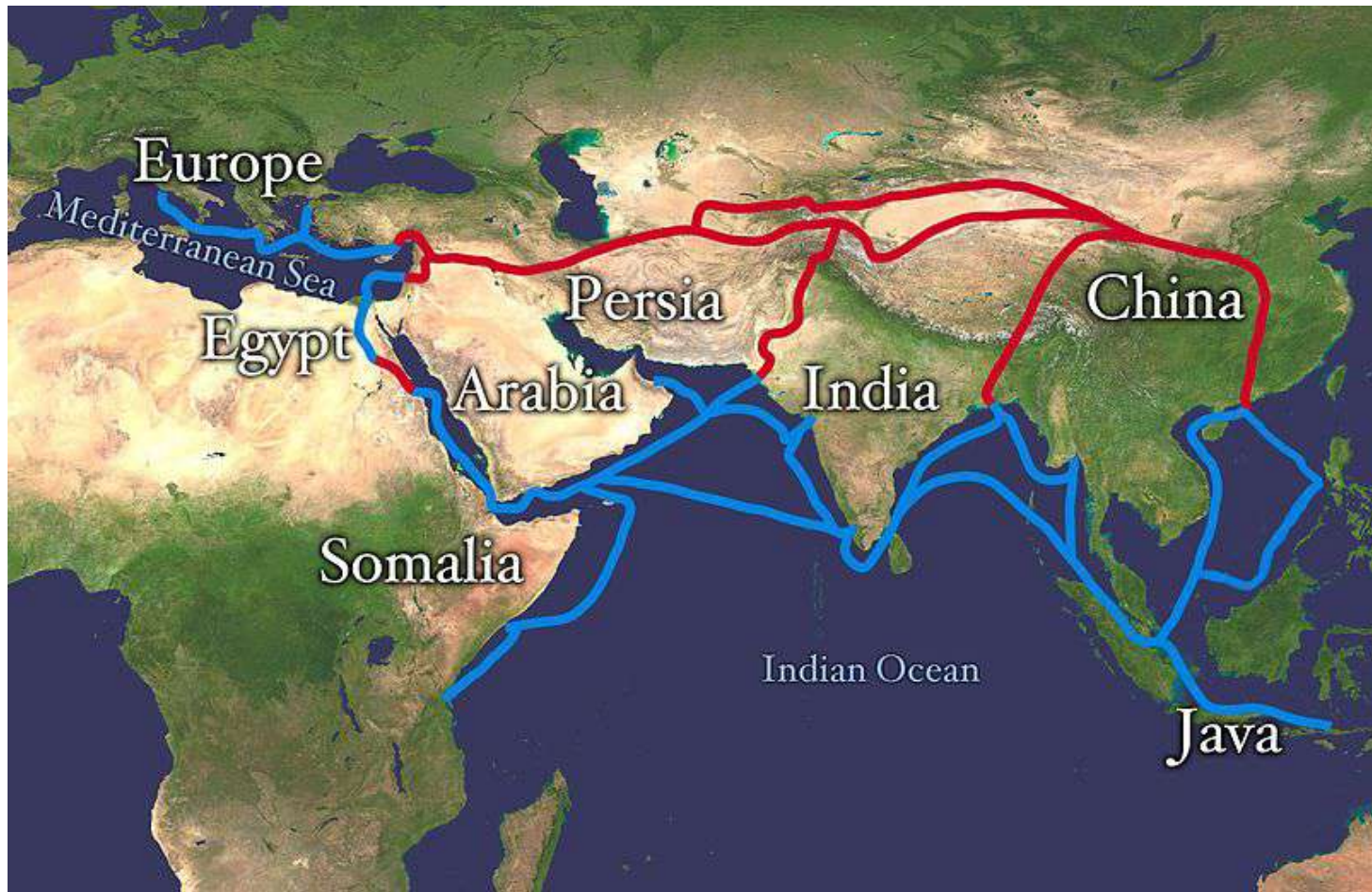
- Creates diasporic communities of merchants waiting for winds to turn

- New technology

- Dhows – small but seaworthy trading ships used by Arab merchants

- Lateen sail - triangular

Indian Ocean Trade and Silk Roads



Key Concept 2.3 Emergence of Transregional Networks of Communication and Exchange

□ Trans-Saharan Trade Routes

- North Africa to Mediterranean coastal cities

- Goods Traded

 - From Africa: Gold, salt, ivory, animal hides and slaves

 - From Med.: dates, cotton, dyes, cloth, leather, glass

- Introduction of camel 1st Century CE, saddle 300 CE



Key Concept 2.3 Emergence of Transregional Networks of Communication and Exchange

□ Other Notable Trade Routes

- Mediterranean Sea (Greeks, Phoenicians, Burchards)
- Sub-Saharan Trade Routes (Bantus connect sub-Saharan Africa to E. Africa)
- Black Sea

□ Who's Missing? The Americas

- Why? Smaller scale trade, fewer large domestic animals, no wheel, geography N-S made trade difficult
- Mayan and Teotihuacan in Mesoamerica and within Moche

Period 2 Review Questions

1. Monasticism is a characteristic of which of the following religions?

- A. Judaism
- B. Hinduism
- C. Confucianism
- D. Buddhism

Period 2 Review Questions

2. In which of these societies were merchants and traders placed in a lower social class than farmers and artisans
- A. Han China
 - B. India
 - C. Japan
 - D. Rome

Period 2 Review Questions

3. After the Peloponnesian War, the Macedonians took control of Greece and spread Greek culture throughout much of the known world under the leadership of
- A. Julius Caesar
 - B. Hannibal
 - C. Alexander the Great
 - D. Pericles

Period 2 Review Questions

4. In China, Confucianism emphasized the idea that
- A. Equality should exist among all members of society
 - B. Salvation could be attained by prayer, meditation and good deeds
 - C. Harmony could be achieved by the proper behavior of each member of the family or society
 - D. People are fundamentally evil and need to be led by a strong central government

Period 2 Review Questions

5. In comparing the Han Dynasty with the Roman Empire, which of the following statements is NOT accurate?
- A. Both the Han Dynasty's and Roman Empire's economies suffered as a result of military spending
 - B. While Rome was successful at spreading its culture across a wide area, the Han were unable to diffuse their culture to neighboring lands
 - C. While both societies were run by centralized governments, Rome gave significant autonomy to local officials
 - D. While the Chinese were able to re-establish their imperial empire, Rome was never restored to its former status.

Period 2 Essay Question

- Compare the political and social impacts of two of the following belief systems.
 - Hinduism, Confucianism, Christianity

Period 2 Essay Question

- Compare the reasons for and the outcomes of the fall of TWO of the following classical civilizations
 - The Roman Empire
 - Han China
 - Gupta India

Period 2 Essay Question

- Compare the political and cultural characteristics of two classical empires.

Period 2 Essay Question

- Analyze the cultural and political changes and continuities in ONE of these civilizations during the early classical era from 1,000 to 1 BCE
 - Rome
 - China