

8000 B.C.E. – 600 C.E.

Foundations

**What were the major
changes/developments in the
period 8000 B.C.E. – 600 C.E.?**

8000 B.C.E. – 600 C.E. Major Developments

- Neolithic Revolution / Development of Agricultural societies
- Changes in gender relations due to Neolithic Rev.
- Development of major belief systems (all EXCEPT Islam)
- Major migrations (Bantu, Huns, Germans, Polynesians)
- Early Civilizations
 - Mesopotamia, Egypt, Indus, Shang, Olmec, Chavin
- Classical Civilizations (600 B.C.E. – 600 C.E.)
 - China, India, Mediterranean, Mesoamerica
- Collapse of Classical Empires
 - Han China, Western Rome, Gupta India

**What were the major continuities
from 8000 BCE – 600 CE?**

Continuities 8000 B.C.E. – 600 C.E.

- Gatherer-Hunter Societies
- Nomadic Societies

**What were the major civilizations
from 8000 B.C.E. – 600 B.C.E.?**

Major Civilizations 8000 B.C.E. – 600 B.C.E.

- Mesopotamia – Tigris and Euphrates Rivers
- Egypt - Nile River
- Indus Valley (Harrapan) - Indus River
- Shang - Huang He/Yellow River
- Mesoamerica: (Olmec – No River!)
- Andean South America: (Chavin – No River!)

**What were the major civilizations
from 600 B.C.E. – 600 C.E.?**



Major Civilizations 600 B.C.E. – 600 C.E.

- China: Han
- India: Gupta
- Mediterranean: Greek and Roman
- Mesoamerica: Olmec

Must-Know Dates 8000 B.C.E. – 600 C.E.

8000 B.C.E.

8000 B.C.E.

- Beginnings of Agriculture



3000 B.C.E.

3000 B.C.E.

- Beginnings of Bronze Age
- Beginnings of Early Civilizations

1300 B.C.E.



1300 B.C.E.

- Iron Age

6th Century B.C.E.

(mostly 500s)

6th Century B.C.E.

- Beginnings of
- Confucianism (Confucius)
- Buddhism (Siddhartha Guatama – The Buddha)
- Taoism (Lao Tsu)

5th Century B.C.E

(mostly 400s)

5th Century B.C.E

- Greek Golden Age

323 B.C.E.



323 B.C.E.

- Alexander the Great

221 B.C.E.



221 B.C.E.

- Qin unified China

32 C.E.



32 C.E.

- Beginnings of Christianity

180 C.E.



180 C.E.

- End of Pax Romana

220 C.E.



220 C.E.

- End of Han China

333 C.E.



333 C.E.

- Roman capital moved to Constantinople

4th Century

(300s)

4th Century

- Beginnings of Trans-Saharan Trade Routes

476 C.E.



476 C.E.

- Fall of Rome

527 C.E.



527 C.E.

- Justinian Rule of Byzantine Empire

Unit 1 Key Terms

Foundations

8000 BCE – 600CE

- 
- no written documents vs. written proof of history

prehistory vs. history

- 
- Old Stone Age


Paleolithic Era

- 
- Nomadic, small communities and population, economic distribution is more equal

foraging societies
nomadic
hunters/gatherers

- 
- start of agriculture

Neolithic Revolution

- 
- Live with husband's family
 - Trace through father's lineage

partrilineal/patrilocal

- 
- Farming system where animals are taken to different locations in order to find fresh pastures

nomadic pastoralism

- 
- to look at the world primarily from the perspective of one's own culture

ethnocentrism

- 
- Looking for food

foraging

- 
- process by which people take an area of land to use for agriculture, only to abandon it a short time later

shifting cultivation

- 
- a region in the Middle East incorporating present-day Israel, West Bank, and Lebanon and parts of Jordan, Syria, Iraq and south-eastern Turkey.

Fertile Crescent

- 
- system of writing used by the Ancient Egyptians, using a combination of logographic, syllabic, and alphabetic elements.


hieroglyphics

- 
- group of peoples that occupied lands stretching from the British Isles to Gallatia. Went to war with Romans.

the Celts


- 
- United Ancient Greece; Hellenistic Age, conquered a large empire.

Alexander the Great

- 
- legendary early Greek poet and traditionally credited with authorship of the major Greek epics *Iliad* and *Odyssey*

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Homer


- 
- Along with Plato, he is often considered to be one of the two most influential philosophers in Western thought. He wrote many books about physics, poetry, zoology, logic, government, and biology.




Aristotle

- 
- peasants/slaves vs. elite/upper class


plebians vs. patricians

- 
- series of three wars fought between Rome and the Phoenician city of Carthage
 - Reason: clash of interests between the expanding Carthaginian and Roman spheres of influence

Punic Wars

- 
- Roman military and political leader
 - He was instrumental in the transformation of the Roman Republic into the Roman Empire
 - Dictator for life


Julius Caesar

- 
- King of the Chinese State of Qin from 247 BC to 221 BC
 - then became the first emperor of a unified China from 221 BC to 210 BC, ruling under the name **First Emperor**.

Shi Huangdi

- 
- dominated Japanese politics during the Heian period.

the Fujiwara clan

- 
- people of southern and central India and northern Sri Lanka
 - the most well known of these languages are Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam

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Dravidians

- 
- Leader of the Mauryan empire from 273 BC to 232 BC
 - A convert to Buddhism


Ashoka

527 - 565 CE


- the Eastern Roman emperor who tried to restore the unity of the old Roman Empire
- He issued the most famous compilation of Roman Law
- He was unable to maintain a hold in Italy and lost the provinces of north Africa. It was the last effort to restore the Mediterranean unity

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Justinian


- 
- The social organization created by exchanging grants of lands or fiefs in return for formal oaths of allegiance and promises of loyal service
 - typical of the Zhou Dynasty and the European Middle Ages
 - greater lords provided protection and aid to lesser lords in return for military service

feudalism

- 
- Charles the Great
 - Carolingian monarch who established substantial empire in France and Germany (800 C.E)
 - He helped restore some church-based education in western Europe, and the level of intellectual activity began a slow recovering
 - After death, the empire could not survive

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Charlemagne



Formed by the 8th century by exchanging gold from the forests of west Africa for salt/dates from the Sahara or for goods from Mediterranean north Africa

- Camels were introduced

- By 3rd century C.E., it rose to power by taxing the salt and gold exchanged within its borders


- By the 10th century, rulers had converted to Islam and were at its height of power

- Almoravid armies invaded from north Africa (1076), the power was declining despite the kingdom's survival

- new states rose in the 13th century


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Ghana


- 
- Classic culture emerging in southern Mexico and Central American contemporary with Teotihuacán
 - featured monumental architecture, written language, calendar, mathematical systems, and highly developed religion.

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Maya

- 
- developed in the second millennium BCE in the central Andes and the central Pacific coast of South America.
 - included the urbanized cultures of Chavin, Moche, Ica-Nazca, Chimu, Tiwanaku, Aymara, Chachapoya and other Pre-Incan cultures
 - The semi-urbanized Inca conquered greater Peru in the 15th century.
 - Then, in the 16th century, Spain conquered Peru.

Andean societies


- 
- a Mound-building Native American culture that flourished in the Midwestern, Eastern, and Southeastern United States in the centuries leading up to European contact
 - began to develop around 900 A.D. in the Mississippi River Valley (for which it is named)
 - Cultures in the Tennessee River Valley may have also begun to develop similar characteristics at this point

Mississippian culture


- 
- Native American civilization centered around the present-day “Four Corners” area of the Southwest United States.

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Anasazi

- 
- Political regime where most political power effectively rests with a small segment of society (typically the most powerful, whether by wealth, military strength, ruthlessness, or political influence).

oligarchy

- 
- form of government in which a religion or faith plays a dominant role


theocracy

- 
- were not property themselves and could not be sold apart from the land which they worked
 - Worked on the fields of the privileged land owners in return for protection and the right to work on their leased fields

serfs

- 
- belief in, or worship of, multiple gods or divinities

polytheism

- 
- the first of the Old Testament patriarchs and the father of Isaac
 - "Judaism, Christianity, and Islam each has a special claim on him"

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Abraham

- 
- the dispersion of a group of people throughout the world.
 - Examples: Jewish & African

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Diaspora

- 
- Founder/teacher of Taoism (Daoism)


Laozi

- 
- record of speeches by Confucius and his disciples, as well as the discussions they held


Analects

- 
- Teacher/founder of Confucianism

K'ung Fu-tzu (Confucius)

- 
- blessing of Heaven
 - if a king ruled unwisely, Heaven would be displeased and would give this to someone else

Mandate of Heaven

- 
- body of concepts and values which are thought to be held in common by Christianity and Judaism
 - typically considered a fundamental basis for Western legal codes and moral values

Judeo-Christian Tradition