

Persians/Iran (500 BCE) (Indo-European—along w/ Greeks & Hittites, all spoke a related language); traded minerals, textiles, & carpets

- overthrew the Medes in the Zagros Mt area under Cyrus II; skilled horsemen; conquered Anatolia Pen. & in 539 BCE took Babylon—treated it fairly; wealth came from controlling Silk Road route; created a cosmopolitan empire
- mil. tactic was to overwhelm the enemy w/ infantry & cavalry while archers shot from behind
- three waves would be sent w/ the Immortals being in the third
- Immortals were always 10,000 strong & in peace time they protected the king
- followed Zoroastrianism—king ruled by the will of the god Ahura Mazda
- Cyrus the Great (کوروش) (550 - 530 BCE)—united Persians & Medes; defeats Egypt, Babylonians, Lydians, Elamites; called it the Achaemid Empire (def: "ancestor"); dies of flu & son Cambyses takes over (later Cambyses would die from gangrene after an injury taken on while trying to stop a rebellion)
 - Cyrus Cylinder—"first charter of human rights"—religious tolerance, abolishes slavery, freedom of choices of professions; women had property rights & pol. influence
 - Allowed the Jews to return & start rebuilding the temple
- Darius the Great (Δαρείος) (521-485 BCE)—borrowed ideas from Assyrians & Babylonians; separated in 20 districts or satrapies (satraps=governors) w/ self-rule allowing own customs & laws (bureaucracy) allowing conquered people to live under their own laws; each had a governor, military commander, & treasurer; had a spy system called the King's Eye each having its own army
 - 4 capitols (Susa, Ecbatana, Babylon, Persepolis)
 - creates qanats or underground irrigation tunnels; Great Royal Road 1600 miles long & the Red Sea-Nile River Canal; trade enhanced by standard weights & measures & coins based on gold & silver; built banking houses
 - used art to illustrate an empire of cooperating people
 - introduced Babylonian calendar & granaries for storage
 - Attacked Greece at Marathon in 490 BCE--lost
- Xerxes—postal system, roads, borrows, Egyptian writing
 - attacked Greece at Salamis in 480 BCE & lost
- Darius III—defeated by Greeks in 331 BCE under Alexander the Great; weapons could not pierce Greek armor

Summary of Notes: (min. 100 words)

Mauryan Dynasty in India (321 – 184BCE)

517-509 Darius I of Persia sends *General Skylax* into northern India

- 327 BCE Alexander the Great pushed in & created satraps to govern the area; Alexander left which created a power vacuum & a backlash led by Chandragupta Maurya in 322 BCE who unified most of the subcontinent w/ large armies w/ chariots & elephants—grew due to new roads & irrigation which boosted trade & the power of the merchants (silk, cotton, elephants) & the military
- borrowed from Persians on governing: empire was divided into four provinces, each headed by a prince usually related to the emperor; emperor had a Council of Ministers to help advise; officials collected taxes in each area
 - power came from trade & being at center of trade routes
 - Pataliputra was the capital & center of trade
 - authority of the kings was limited by the institutionalized bureaucracy of powerful ministers in the gov't.
 - merchants created small scale guilds in urban areas & set standards; gov't controlled copper, lead, tin, bronze, iron, perfume, dyes, drugs, & pottery
 - also created a single financial system w/ a common currency that facilitated trade & collecting taxes; gov't. regulated economic activities & administered justice
 - a huge spy network kept the emperor in the know on what was happening; Chandragupta feared for his life & also formed a secret police; also had the standard inspectors who reported directly to the emperor
 - gov't. allowed the Hindu people to reach the goals in a Hindu's life: artha (wealth), kama (sensual pleasure), dharma (social/religious duties), & moksha
 - furthered gender & caste rules

Ashoka (अशोक) (means "without sorrow"), Maurya's grandson, ruled from 273

- 232 BCE; he extended rule to southern India w/ many killed; Ashoka would not add the most southern tip of India to the kingdom

- converted to Buddhism after his conquests—issued the "Rock & Pillar Edicts"—history of Buddhism & laws; made non-violence part of gov't. policy & promoted religious toleration (most of what we know comes from Buddhist sources); pillars commemorated events in Buddha's life; the Edicts were also in Greek, Prakrit, & Aramaic
- Sponsored road improvements w/ rest areas leading to greater contact & cohesiveness & sent Buddhist missionaries to the NW, NE & Sri Lanka; little influence in the west (Catholic saint Barlam modeled on Buddha)
- growing influence of the merchants led to tensions within the castes
- Ashoka took on the role of overseeing that each caste had the ability to fulfill its dharma (duties) & created a growing bureaucracy to oversee this; used a spy network
- when he died the empire started to disintegrate

Summary of Notes: (min. 100 words)

Zhou falls into a Period of Warring States (402 - 201 BCE)

- emperor had given nobles power in return for loyalty
- period when local warlords/landowners grew in power & wanted to be kings; 7 major states by 400 BCE w/ each one competing
- growth of professional armies w/ a new weapon, the crossbow & cavalry
- period when iron nearly replaced bronze completely
- time period of Sun Tzu (aka Sun the Cripple), *The Art of War*—the oldest military strategy guide

100 Schools of Thought period calling on political reform & to stop warfare

- Legalism
- Confucianism
- Daoism
- Mozism

Qin 秦朝 Dynasty 221 -207 BCE -very short lived; name of China comes

- from this dynasty; ended feudalism & united China; capitol at Xi'an
- gradually took over the other kingdoms of Han, Wei, Chu, Yan, & Zhao under leadership of Shang Yang (later dismembered by chariots) who made all mil/govt advancement based on merit not heredity; laws carved in stone and distributed
- Shi Huangdi (means "first Emperor") was a brutal ruler who took over lands abolishing feudalism giving peasants land but taxing them directly & appointed bureaucrats to rule provinces who acted w/ the authority of the emperor after kicking out the landlords; also abolished primogeniture allowing small landowners to grow
- Pushed south into modern Vietnam & built on the Great Wall in the north
- Army had iron weapons; main focus was on building a state ready for war (ag & trade); switched to mainly cavalry over chariots due to terrain
- National census, standardized weights, coinage, axles, irrigation canals (started Grand Canal)
- single law code (incl. extracting ribs & boiling) & a uniform tax system—based on a common written language which sought to instruct & maintain class distinctions
- kingdom divided into 36 units (commanderies/jun) w/ each having a civil official, mil. official, & an inspector; inspectors divided areas into app 10 families w/ each responsible for the others
- Legalism grew as a belief/philosophy—promoted authoritarian state; humans were evil & needed discipline; humans could only understand strict laws; army would control the people & they would work
- Banned books—seen a subversive & burned in 213 BCE followed by the execution of 460 scholars by burying them alive (???); kept some scientific books; during the Han many books recovered
- made the former landowners move to the capitol (120,000 families) to keep them under watch; made them melt down all their weapons to make 12 gigantic human figures in the capitol
- had a preference for agriculture over merchants (est bias against merchants)
- religion focused on parallel world of the dead
- was a short-lived empire due to harshness, excessive

taxation, attacks on thinking; peasants broke out when Shi Huang died in 211 BCE & rebelled against his son who was inept & harsh

--Tomb of the Terra Cotta soldiers

--700,000 workers—many eunuch slaves; all childless wives killed & buried w/ him; 3 pits w/ +7000 statues

Summary of Notes: (min. 100 words)

Classical Civilization: Med.—Foundation of Greece

Greece was an amalgamation of cultures—founded on the traditions of the Minoans (Crete, King Minos, Linear B written language, Linear A not deciphered yet but we know it was derived from hieroglyphics) & Mycenaean (king or anax & priests led each acropolis, conquered the Minoans & adapted to their culture, were sea traders); adapted the Phoenician alphabet; Mesopotamian learning, weights/measures, uni-solar calendar, astronomy, musical scales), & Lydian coinage

- Minoans worshipped goddesses
- unlike China, there was the idea of active citizenship while China would have been critical of both Greece & Rome in placing too much emphasis on laws rather than trained workers

founded city-states then founded colonies due to geographic limitations

- started reaching out for raw materials & places for excess pop; early trade involved the Egyptians; sea=connector
- development of the trireme (Τριήρεις) w/ a bronze bow for ramming; originated w/ the Phoenicians; increased WWW
- exports—wine & olive oil; imports—grain; agriculture depended on rainfall not irrigation; mined marble & clay
- development of city/states (sim. to Meso); the household or oikos was the foundation of the Greek economy providing ag. wealth
- could not use chariots, so mil. was infantry or hoplite oriented
- phalanx was formed using a wall of men (usually 8 rows) later Philip of Macedonia armed w/ 20' spear/pikes (sarissas)
- main enemy of Greeks were themselves & the Persians who preferred archers & cavalry
- later Romans used flanking movements to counter the phalanx
- hoplites wore bronze Corinthian helmets, a cuirass to protect the body (could be bronze), a hoplon or shield, bronze greaves to protect the legs, & one long & one short spear.

Dark Ages of Greece (1100 - 800 BCE) - invasion of the Dorians gradually led to the downfall of the Mycenaean; brought Olympian gods; little written evidence

- art is primitive & use basic shapes for decoration of pottery
- dominance of the aristocrats
- after Mycenaean's collapses, Phoenicians gradually fill the trade vacuum; Greece adopts the Phoenician alphabet

Leads into the Archaic period of Greece's history

Classical Civilization: Med.—Foundations of Rome

Rome location—7 hills on the Tiber River

Origins: Legend: Romulus & Remus (21 April 753 BCE) - Romulus kills Remus & founded Rome

- Etruscans dominated the area after 650 BCE--introduced Greek gods/goddesses—borrowed heavily rather than independent invention; common language was Latin
- 390 BCE—Celts or Gauls sacked Rome allowing the Romans to fill the vacuum
- height of power was ca. 300 BCE, communal existence w/ elected officials, women's equality, excellent roads, & a lunar calendar; polytheistic; priesthood called the Druids; used Greek for record keeping but left no writing

Summary of Notes: (min. 100 words)

Dark Ages (1100 – 800 BCE) – after Dorian invasion w/ iron weapons
Archaic Period (800-500 BCE)—population grew, colonies, trade (coins), conquered, acquired iron to fight off Assyrians; period of rebirth with adapting Phoenician language; culture from the east moved in
a. development of the *polis* (πολις) centered around the acropolis & marketplace (agora)—each polis was composed of several tribes & citizenship was based upon birth
-- each polis had 3 groups of people: citizens (adult males); free people w/ no rights; & non-citizens/slaves
--slavery was part of life (Aristotle had 13) & some wealthy had slaves for hire (+1000)
--slave & female festivals provided a safety valve for tensions to be let off

- b. development of Sparta (militaristic, while Athens more commercial)
 - Constitution of Lycurgus created a permanent mil. state
 - 2 kings served ("diarchy"); hereditary & from two dynasties
 - mil. soldiers (hoplites or infantry at age 7)
 - 3 classes: Spartans, free Greeks, helots or serfs were enslaved people of Messenia who provided food
 - Women had more equality than Athens; more freedom to speak out
- c. development of Athens—Draco Law code (621 BCE) revised by Solon in 594 abolished the monarchy & sought to help the peasants who would become the foundation for Athenian democracy; wealth came from controlling silver mines in its territory, as well as tribute from surrounding areas
 - democracy? only 20-30% were citizens (all males over age 18 after 2 years of mil. service), the poorest were the *thestes* 40-50% were slaves
 - women had no vote (*demos*=people); rule by the aristocrats (means "rule of the best")
 - female infanticide more common; women married at puberty, while men around 30; women somewhat confined to the home
 - hetairai* or prostitutes were quite common among men
 - Assembly wielded power—could vote on ostracism for any politician (anyone w/ +6000 votes was kicked out); Council of 500 was created as an organizer for the Assembly; the city was divided into 30 *trittyes* (τριττύς) w/ an equal division among the urban, rural, & coastal areas
 - art begins to see larger free-standing statues

Classical Era (480 - 336 BCE)—Age of Pericles (Περικλῆς) (443-429 BCE)

- a. Literature & Intellectual (Philosophy)
 - i. Homer—*Iliad* & the *Odyssey* (actually written during the Dark Ages Period)
 - ii. Architecture—Parthenon; Doric, Ionic, & Corinthian
 - iii. Poetry—Sappho, Pindar
 - iv. Drama or tragedies: tragedies at festivals; maintained city cohesion
 - Aeschylus (Αἰσχύλος) wrote *Agamemnon*
 - Sophocles (Σοφοκλής) wrote *Oedipus Rex*
 - Euripides (Ευριπίδης) wrote *The Frogs*
 - First playwright was Thespis
 - vi. Historians: Herodotus, Thucydides, Hesiod (summary of Olympic gods)
 - vii. Comedy- Aristophanes (Ἀριστοφάνης)
- b. Religion—no world class religion; gods were anthropomorphic & were an amalgamation of various cultures
 - i. 12 main gods (δωδεκα θεον)
 - ii. religious rituals were crucial & very significant for the city; communication w/ the gods was via sacrifice, oracles (over 15 oracle sites, including Delphi are known)
- c. Economics: colonization led to economic advancement; use of coins—each c/s issued its own
 - i. w/ increase in colonization came an increase in the WWW, diffusion, & syncretization
 - ii. w/ rise of trade came tensions w/ the rise of the merchant class
- d. Wars w/ Persia (our accounts are Greek & not Persian) & Sparta
 - i. Marathon (490 BCE) defeated Darius after the Persians had destroyed Athens

- 10,000 Athenians vs. 20-60,000 Persians w/ 600 triremes
- victory for Greece (192 dead vs. +6400 Persians)—double envelopment
- "myth" of Pheidippides
- ii. Salamis (479 BCE) defeated Xerxes & his army of 250,000; 300 Spartans led by King Leonidas hold off Persians at Thermopylae—had total of 5,000 men; Persia won & then burned & sacked Athens
- iii. Battle of Plataea followed which forced the Persians to leave making Athens the most powerful
 - Delian League formed by Pericles in 477 BCE; +150 c/s w/ Athens as the head & supreme naval power bringing in tribute (tribute cities had a Greek representative, proxenos, to collect); Athens also sent colonies of people (cleruchy) into new areas w/o losing their citizenship; beginning of Athens empire period
 - Pericles rebuilds Athens & Sparta doesn't like it & forms the Peloponnesian League w/ other city-states to protect itself against Athens'
- iv. Peloponnesian Wars (431 - 404 BCE)—cause—the festering pimple of resentment against Athens growing power
 - Sparta wins (plague had killed 1/3 in Athens in 430 BCE) w/ financial help from Persia & the loss of food growing areas (Attica) for Athens
 - History of the Peloponnesian War* by Thucydides
 - because of the internal wars & bad leaders, both Athens & Sparta were weakened & the Macedonians moved into the power vacuum

Hellenistic Greece (336 - ca. 30 BCE)—syncretization (Hellenes=Greek)

- a. Philip of Macedon (φίλος ἰππος) (359-336) rises up as Greek c/s fight against one another
- b. takes advantage of the power vacuum & new mil. tech., the sarissa & torsion catapult
 - i. formed the League of Corinth of c/s after conquering Greece to invade Persia but was assassinated by one of his bodyguards
- c. Respected Greek culture & actually helped spread it
- d. Alexander the Great (Μέγας Ἀλέξανδρος) (356 - 323 BCE) - started rule by putting down rebellions—destroyed Thebes; took 13 years to conquer all of Persia destroyed & pillaging any city that stood in his way; Darius last P. king
 - i. encouraged Greek colonization—syncretization; establishing trading empire w/ a growing aristocracy, & urban cities of learning (Antioch, Alexandria); people able to retain own languages & religion
 - ii. Empire divided into 3 parts at Alexander's death at age 33
 - Ptolemies (Egypt & Palestine)
 - Seleucid (Persia, Meso., Syria)
 - Antigonoid (Macedon, Gr, As. Minor)
 - of the 3 the Ptolemaic Empire was

most successful due to its
trading location at
Alexandria

- iii. In Egyptian (Ptolemaic) Empire women gained right to divorce, some movement, & had marriage contract power
- iv. cities grew in power & ruled by elite upper classes

e. into the crumbling empire of Alexander came the Romans who filled the vacuum after defeating the Greeks in four Macedonian Wars & then later the Seleucid Empire; Ptolemaic Egypt fell in 30 BCE when Cleopatra & Antony were defeated at Actium by Octavian & later committed suicide

Legacy of the Greeks: a philosophy that separated religion/magic from science

- A. Hellenistic philosophy—300 yrs—private individual search for happ. (philosophy=lover of wisdom)
 - Cynics=knowledge is relative, doubt everything & rebel against the social values; name possibly comes from the Greek word for dog (κύων)
 - main leader was Antisthenes
 - Stoics=universe governed by reason; goal is to end suffering through "clear judgment"; highest goal was a life of virtue & required self-control, detachment, & fortitude; founder was Zeno
 - Epicureans=philosophy should help individuals find happiness by banishing fear & ignorance; denied the afterlife, emotions, & politics
 - Sophists: a group of philosophers who used debate to teach & spread their ideas; focused more on human issues over science & the universe
 - Famous Philosophers:
 - Socrates (Σωκράτης) (430-399 BCE)—ethics, morality; knowledge=virtue; dialectic method of questioning
 - Plato (Πλάτων) (428-354)—founded the Academy; wrote *The Republic* which said the wise should rule; believed that humans could approach an understanding of the perfect forms of the absolute good, true, & beautiful
 - Aristotle (Αριστοτέλης) (382-321): founded the Lyceum; most influential; knowledge from the senses; great classifier of all information
- B. Educational & Intellectual—big advances in science
 - Alexandria—library & museum
 - science—Euclid (Εὐκλείδης) (geometry), Ptolemy (Πτολεμαῖος) (sun revolves around the earth), Eratosthenes (Ερατοσθένης) (geography, world was round & determined the circumference), Aristarchus (heliocentric theory of the solar system)

Summary of Notes: (min. 100 words)

I. Classical Civilization: India--the Gupta Dynasty (320 - 550 CE)

- A. Mauryans controlled more territory than the Guptas
- B. After Ashoka (ruled 269 - 232 BCE) died the empire started to fall apart & local rulers take over until Gupta's took over
 - Kushans & others from the north moved in
 - Gupta's influence was greater than the Mauryan w/ 2 centuries of Gupta rule giving Northern India pol. stability (Classical Age of Indian Civ.) until the Huns started invading in 450 CE & the final blow coming in 535 CE
 - Gupta's power came from occupying trade routes, key agricultural areas, & controlled iron deposits; the gov't. had a loose control on outlying areas giving local leaders more control as long as they gave tribute
 - mil. used steel bows, elephants, catapults
 - Mauryans were Buddhists but the Gupta's Hindu & reacted against Buddhist power—resurgence in Hindu power
- C. When the Gupta's fell, civilization continued—religion, complex social/family network, a loose pol. structure, main religion, large peasant class, close knit villages, pol. power w/ landowners, patriarchic, while China had the same except several religions, strong pol. structure & less trade
 - Raided from the north by the Hunas (the White Huns or Hephthalites, a nomadic Mongolian tribe) due to horses (expensive in India)
 - last Gupta king died in 550 CE

II. Social:

- A. Lower castes had few rights
- B. Patriarchal--Family life stressed hierarchy w/ male domination
 - Some believed that women could only move up caste if they were only a man first
 - Arranged marriages w/ dowries—girls were drawn into families w/ no voice
 - some examples of swayamvara (grooms assemble & one is picked) or by asura vivaha (marriage by abduction)
 - sati was in its infancy & female rights decreased; a widow who refuse sati was not allowed to remarry, shunned socially, & could not earn \$
 - followed similar rules as the 3 submissions in China
- C. Families were very important & were economic units
- D. Social structure became institutionalized (BKVSU); +3,000 groups within castes w/ over 25,000 sub-castes; Jatis - grew up w/ families & jobs

III. Economic

- A. Indian steel was the best in the world at the time
- B. First to manufacture cotton cloth, calico, cashmere
- C. Far more emphasis on trade than in China although there was caravan trade w/ China
- D. created guilds (sreni) to establish pricing/quality controls, distribute products, bankers—allowed trade to flourish

IV. Pol. Institutions:

- A. Pol. rule was never as solid as in China nor like during the Mauryans, but more like Greece in its fragmentation
 - Did not create a bureaucracy; allowed local rulers to have power (feudalism?)
 - Gupta's had personal representatives sent to each area
- B. No single language was imposed—Guptas spoke Sanskrit
- C. Gupta's did spread a uniform law code

V. Religion/Culture (Dharma or Moral Path)

- A. Hinduism was the cement for society—would outlast the Huns
 - Was a way to maintain continuity & cohesiveness
 - Hinduism had no major founder & many paths
 - Adapted to the needs of groups & to change to circumstances; very tolerant
 - Gods of nature were molded into moral terms (gods)
 - As time passed Hinduism became more ritualistic
- B. in 563 BCE Siddhartha Gautama challenged Hinduism by denying the caste system
 - nirvana= no desire through self control
 - denied power of the priests since anyone could achieve enlightenment
 - Brahmins & Guptas pushed out Buddhism
- C. Indian religion did not stress politics
 - Caste system provided a pseudo-pol. order
 - As time passed it became more complex—couldn't move up but down while alive
 - Upward mobility within the caste was possible; at first the victors & defeated lived together
 - Outright slavery was avoided & tolerance strengthened
- D. Art, Writing
 - wall paintings of Ajanta Cave represent the various lives of the Buddha (48 caves w/ a variety of paintings showing daily life)
 - rock temple near Elephanta contains 18' statue of Shiva
 - Kalidasa—most famous poetry & drama writer

VI. Intellectual

- A. Centered around story collections such as the Panchatantra w/ many of the Indian classics achieved their final form
- B. Science--Great leaps in astronomy—calculated the rotation of the earth; identified 7 planets; calculated the length of the solar year; sterilization used during surgery & cleaning wounds
- C. smallpox serum developed using cowpox serum
- D. Indian numbering system is what we use—invented concept of zero & decimal system, negative numbers, square roots

Classical Civilization--Han (漢朝) Dynasty (202 BCE - 220 CE)

After the Qin collapsed due to pressure from the peasants, one general Xiang Yu led a successful campaign to reunite the area & begin expanding

Pol. characteristics:

--Basis of Power

- Largest pol. system in the world w/ strong local units & tight knit patriarchic families
- combined Legalism & Confucianism—while Rome placed emphasis on laws, China emphasized trained officials
- Within Chinese civilization politics, family, values, & trade all supported one another while isolation supported the viewpoint that China was at the center of the world w/ barbarians all around--books (Conf) united politically while canals united geographically
- Wealthy families practiced ancestor worship while peasants had village authority
- Expanded power of the bureaucracy w/ bureaucrats (rise of the scholarly gentry) who had to pass examinations on the Five Classics—reach of the government was omnipotent & omnipresent (civil service exams)
- Expanded territorially into northern Vietnam, Korea (Silla), & into Central Asia pushing the Xiongnu tribes back while absorbing culture of horsemanship, archery, nomadic dress, food, music, & dance

- Most famous ruler was Wu Ti (劉) (140 -87 BCE) who brought peace & prosperity; adopted principles of Confucianism as the state philosophy & code of ethics until Confucianism over Daoism; continued to abuse the power of the emperor; reigned for 50 years eliminating threats from family members, eunuchs, & sch-gentry
- Empire was divided into 13 circuits each w/ a government inspector
- 2 systems of appointing gov't bureaucrats developed: recommendation & civil service exam established by Wu Ti; Conf. view had scholars at the top and no heredity could guarantee success
- the National University would eventually have 30,000 students—an educated gov't in the Five Classics
- Confucian thought revitalized the Mandate of Heaven--emperor the link b/t earth & heaven
- Biggest city & capital was Chang'an laid out in a grid pattern w/ walls totally 16 miles
- Wu Ti expanded in Korea (Silla) & Vietnam (Annan)
- Expanded territory to reach south & east to India & then to Rome—doubled its size
- Government was active in the economy & was a producer of iron, salt, copper, bronze, & booze
- adopted a tributary policy toward surrounding states which retained their autonomy as long as they sent taxes & intermarried to form alliances
- emperor had power but many decisions rested w/ the prime minister until Wu Ti

Religious Characteristics

- Introduction of Buddhism via Silk Road (絲綢之路) trade from India during the later Han Dynasty
- Mahayana or "Greater Vehicle" Buddhism diffused into

- China, Japan, & Korea; Buddhism had been sent out from India under the leadership of Ashoka
- Mahayana emphasized personal devotion to Buddha & the role of the bodhisattvas
- states that everyone will become a Buddha & one should become a bodhisattva & help others do the same; each bodhisattva has six virtues or perfections (paramitas): virtue, energy, patience, meditation, concentration, & generosity.
- Holy books incl. the sutras of the Perfection of Wisdom, the Lotus Sutra, & the Nirvana Sutra
- Mahayana began in the Kushan area of central Asia before diffusing to China in the 1st century CE
- Emphasis on stupas—devotional places of prayer
- Why did it spread so fast into China?
- Intellectually it challenged the elite w/ its doctrines: Egalitarianism in gender & social status
- By 477 CE there were over 6,400 temples in northern China
- Shrines to Conf. were built & he became godlike & a pantheon of gods developed
- among the peasants, Daoism continued to be strong w/ its rejection of hierarchies, contentment of the simple, & the urge to follow one's own path
- popular deity at the time was the Queen Mother of the West of Kunlun Mt. & the King Father of the East who presided over the realm of the immortals

Intellectual Characteristics: Science & Technology

- Had an accurate calendar by 444 BCE based on 365 $\frac{1}{2}$ days
- Ox-drawn plows by 300 BCE - non-choking horse collars
- First water powered mills, sternpost rudders aided navigation, & invention of the crossbow
- Iron metallurgy introduced which helped agriculture; coal used as a fuel over charcoal
- by 1st BCE steel began to be smelted
- Porcelain, compasses, paper invented officials kept track of land/households, observed sunspots, first maps developed
- gunpowder was developed but it wasn't mixed w/ carbon until around 900 becoming an explosive
- After the Qin & into the Han there was one standardized language (Mandarin)
- first paper appeared in 100 CE which helped exam system; Conf. texts also etched in stone—sch. Came from all over to make rubbings or write them

Social Characteristics

- Family was patriarchic w/ Conf. values promoting strong parents; each person had their own roles, incl. women; hierarchy in the family w/ subdued emotions; inheritance based on primogeniture; arranged marriages
- Large gap b/t wealthy (2%) & commoners—rapid population growth, concentrated land control greatly weakened the status & living status of the peasants
- Wealthy were literate & peasants were not
- Social status was passed on to next generation

- Economy & culture divided the social groups
- Social Structure
 - Land-owning & educated bureaucrats (aka scholar-gentry)—often the only ones who could afford to take the civil service exam
 - Peasants & artisans—labor intensive demands of agriculture contributed to the importance of family in China
 - merchants; once they were successful, they often paid for a relative to get an education to move up to scholar level
 - Mean people (wore green scarves)--artists
 - Slaves (few)
- Women: Ban Zhao, one of the great female intellectuals who wrote *Admonitions for Women* declaring the proper code of conduct for women; sole role of the woman was to serve her man
- 3 submissions: submit to father then husband then son (no remarriage)
- 4 wifely virtues for women: virtue, work, expression, & accomplishment
- Sima Qian, first major historian who wrote *Shiji* (spoke out in favor of a general & was castrated)
- Dong Zhongshu developed Confucian thought promoting the idea of a virtuous ruler to maintain harmony
- Sima Xiangru, famous poet
- eunuchs: usually from low social standing families

Economic Characteristics:

- Han mil. opened up the Silk Roads & exported silk (#1 export) & porcelain
- The Silk Roads stretched over 5,000 miles long & under the combination of Romans & Han China, trade along the routes increased significantly; Chinese silk was high in demand & at times the Roman gov't tried to stop the trade due to currency leaving the country
- 206 BCE to 220 CE first major period of trade; silk main commodity; sericulture (raising silkworms) was closely guarded; Roman desire for silk drained imperial resources; development of stirrups accelerated diffusion; Turkic nomads became important middleman; conduit for religious diffusion; Pax Han + Pax Romana; helped spread diseases (from 165 - 180 CE epidemics killed up to 25% of the population)
- Chinese expeditions were made to the Parthians & Romans
- Han Dynasty was built on agriculture—used seed selection, irrigation, manure, multi-cropping, & crop rotation
- Han government saw its tax base shrink over time & taxed the remaining peasants even more; upper classes were exempt from taxation; often peasants &/or children were sold into slavery
- Over time peasants lost their land due to the inability to pay taxes & large land-owners took over; tradition of dividing land equally among surviving sons meant smaller tracts of land which meant less productivity
- 153 CE a plague of locusts devastated the area leading to more problems
- Advanced plows varied the depth of the furrow & the use of oxen drawn plows increased
- Use of the donkey (imported from Europe) & the wheelbarrow
- Gov't established monopolies in salt, iron, & booze for a short time but that did not work

Collapse of the Han

Causes: Invasion by northern nomadic tribes; skilled horseman; known as the Xiongnu; Han paid off for awhile; in 51 CE the Xiongnu split into two & one invaded; cost the Han more to pay off

- internal weaknesses=corrupt politically causing central gov't. power to decrease while the aristocracy & merchants' power increased becoming wealthy & powerful
- foreign soldiers were hired in place of peasant armies; less loyal
- epidemics killed $\frac{1}{2}$ the people
- power of eunuchs grew
- encroachment of Buddhism broke the cultural unity
- social unrest increased—Yellow Turbans (scarves) (黃巾之亂) who promised a Golden Age; the Y.T. were Daoists in 184CE who were supported by the landless peasants; the Yellow Turbans were up against a corrupt government—ten court eunuchs were controlling the emperor & the revolters saw the Han as losing their Mandate; the leaders of the revolt saw themselves as followers of the "Way of Supreme Peace" & pushed for equality & equal distribution of the land; when the revolt started it had 360,000 followers; by 205 the revolt had lost steam & failed

Collapse:

Nomadic Invasions led by tribes who had been paying tribute & were being acculturated into the Chinese system; in 200 CE warlords (Huns) depose the Han & 350 years of disunion begins w/ the 3 kingdoms w/ the Wei in the NE, Shu in the West, & Wu in the South & East

Summary of Notes: (min. 150 words)

Classical Civilization: Med. --Rome

History of the Republic after the Etruscans

- Roman Republic—kings overthrown in 507 BCE; power to male citizens; wealthy votes counted more—soon became hereditary; elected officials as representatives (Senate, 300=continuous stability) (Assembly of plebians); social classes (patrician—wealthy landowning & plebeians—ordinary citizens); expanded; 3 Punic Wars w/ Carthage & four Macedonian Wars w/ Greece; slave revolts (Spartacus, 70 BCE); slave not used in mil.; republic collapses w/ increase internal turmoil & was replaced by mil. dictatorships
- Expansion under the Republic—conquered Italy, Carthage, Greece
 - assimilated others into state by citizenship
- Gaul (area of France) added by Julius Caesar (58 - 51 BCE) & Britain in 43 CE
- 3 Punic Wars—defeated Carthage, a Phoenician colony (Hannibal w/ 50,000 & 60 elephants @ Cannae, kills 40,000

- Romans) (Punic is Latin for Phoenician) wars also naval; Rome developed the corvus (similar to a gangplank) to "invade" an enemy's ship
- 1st 264-241 BCE Rome wins & takes Sicily - mainly a naval war
- 2nd 215-201 BCE Hannibal attacks Spain, then Italy
 - at the Battle of Cannae Hannibal lost to the Romans & retreated to Africa where Scipio Africanus defeated Hannibal at the Battle of Zama in 202 BCE
 - eventually Hannibal would commit suicide rather than be captured by the Romans in 183 BCE
- 3rd 149-146 BCE Carthage totally wiped out after being besieged for 3 years

Roman Empire (30 BCE-476 CE)—rise of powerful generals & prof. armies, urbanization, poverty

- 1st Triumvirate—Julius Caesar, Pompey, Crassus (dies)
 - in a civil war, Caesar kills Pompey & becomes dictator, he is then assassinated in 44 BCE (the same year he declares himself perpetual dictator, Octavian (his grand nephew) is his heir
 - Caesar reformed the calendar—was used until Pope Gregory XIII in 1582
- Who would rule? the 2nd Triumvirate: Octavian=Rome, Antony=Egypt, Lepidus=N. Africa
 - 42 - 31 BCE-Lepidus lost his position, Oct. opposes Ant. & Cleo.—defeats them at Actium in 31 BCE—Octavian is now the emperor & the Republic is dead
 - Octavian becomes Augustus ("most revered one")—1st emperor (27 BCE - 14 CE)—while not taking the title of "dictator", Octavian ruled as one & gradually replaced opponents in the Senate w/ his followers
 - Augustus establishes the elite Praetorian Guard (would later cause problems); new system of coinage, public services, tax collection, & building projects; enlarges & secure the Empire w/ colonies—Pax Romana Era (27 BCE to 180 CE) until death of Marcus Aurelius when his son Commodus took over marking the start of the decline
- Golden Era--civil service established, Rome's population grew to 750,000, gave free grain to citizens, gladiators & chariot racing, growth of agriculture, trade, bureaucracy; literature grew (Virgil & Horace);
 - legal rights of women, slaves, & children were strengthened; Innovations in civil engineering & monumental architecture; road network stretched 53,000 miles; bureaucracy grew; civil service established, Rome's population grew to 750,000, gave free grain to citizens, gladiators & chariot racing, growth of agriculture & trade (Chinese silk made its way to Rome—causes currency problem w/ \$\$ going to China); literature grew: w/ Virgil & Horace, poets, & Livy, a historian

Summary of Notes: (min. 100 words)
