Foundations Period: 10,000 BCE- 600 CE

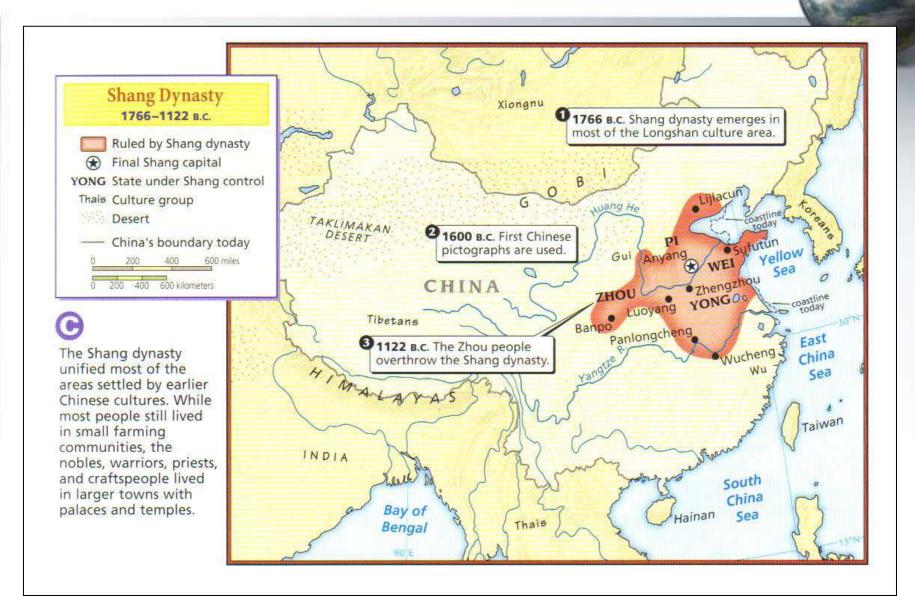


#### Foundations: 3 Major Themes

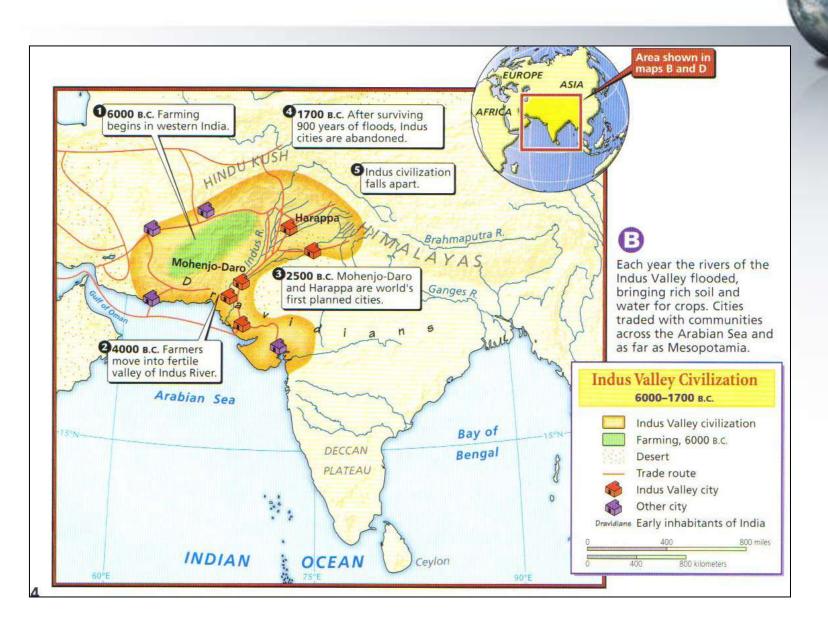


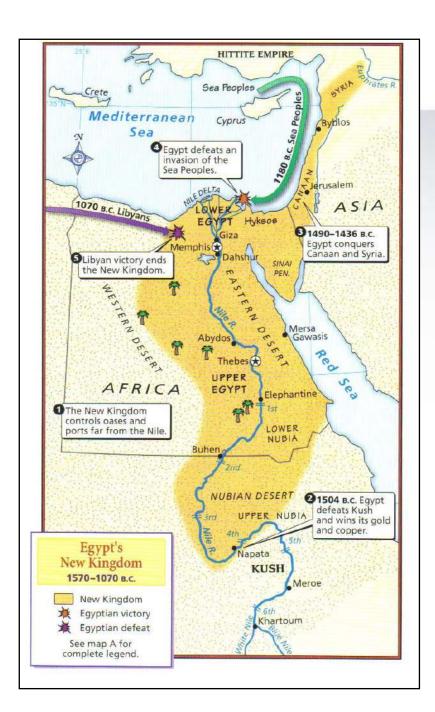
- Man vs. Nature
  - Interaction? Role of geography? Attempts to measure/control?
  - Change from survival (physical needs) to internal peace (spiritual needs)
- Civilizations
  - Patterns, developments
  - Rise-fall of empires: why? consequences?
- Sources of Change
  - Trade
  - Conquest
  - Invention, innovation, adaptation; iron, wheel

### **Geography of China**



### **Geography of India**

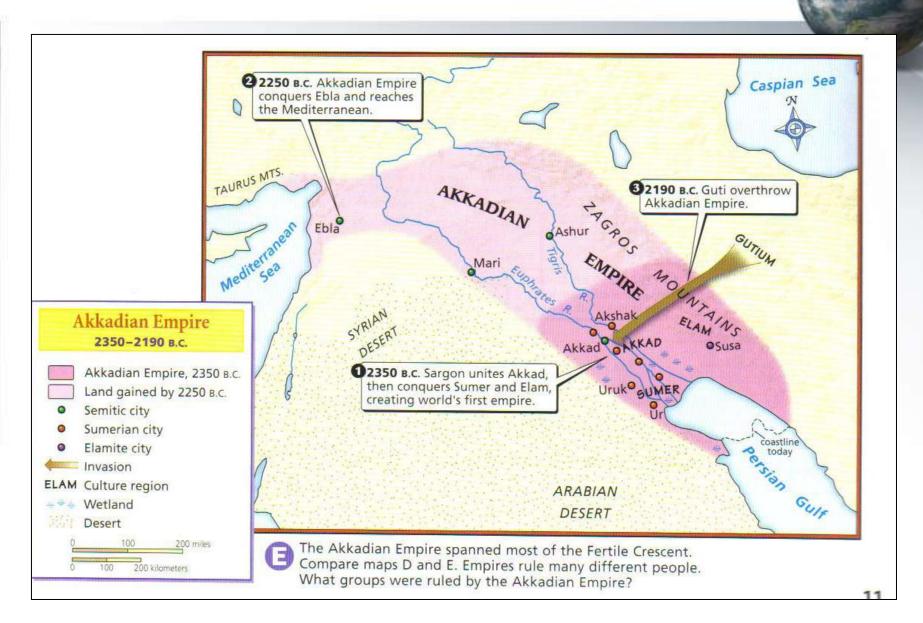




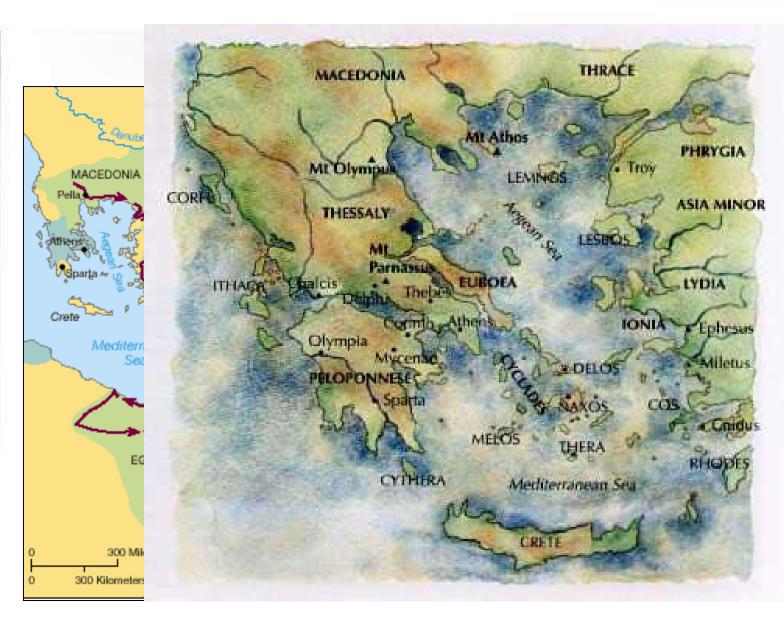
Geography of Egypt



#### **Geography of Mesopotamia**



## **Geography of Greece**







#### **Geography of Rome**

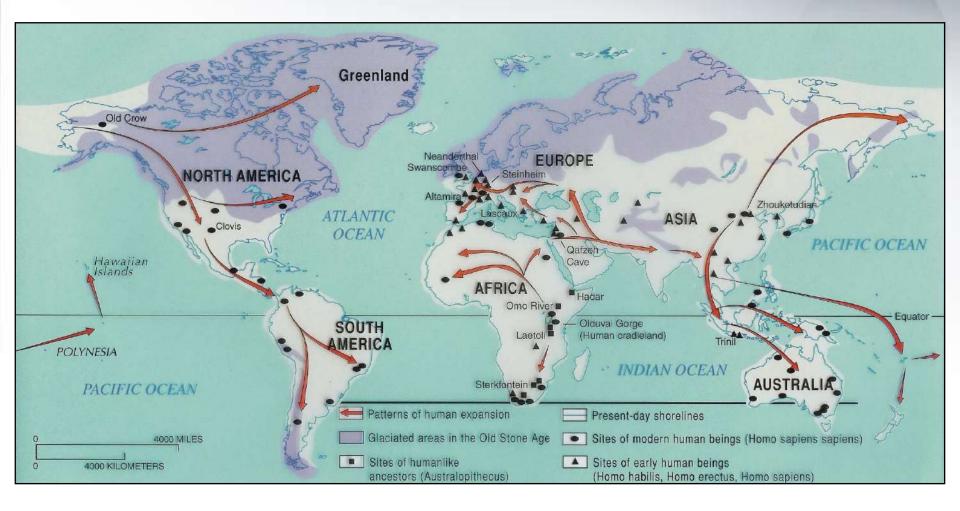






#### he Spread of Human Population, c. 10,000 BCE

2001 by Addison-Wesley Educational Publishers Inc.



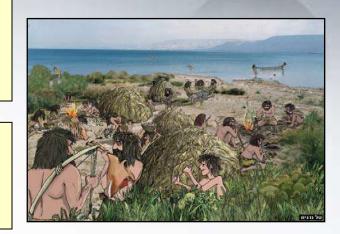
**Society Types** 

	Foraging	Pastoral
Social	Nomadic	Nomadic – temporary homes
	Egalitarian nature	Sparse Population
	Leaders based on age, strength, courage, intelligence	Men are herders/males dominated
Political	Organized in small clans- 20-30	Organized into large Bands
	Led by strongest male	Split into blood/clans- rivalries developed
	Organized hunts	Had military/warriors
Religious	Belief in afterlife. Buried dead with tools and weapons	Worship gods of storm, war
Intellectual	Limited language	Respect for family, courage
	Sculptures, pictograms, cave paintings	Domestication of animals – subject matter for art, hides for clothing and shelter
Technological	Daggers, spears, hammers, bow and arrow, fire, digging sticks	Fire is sacred, chariots were developed
Economic	Hunters and gatherers Few possessions	Little surplus of goods except cattle – split as size of clans grew
	,	Limited personal belongings

## The Paleolithic Ag

2,500,000 BCE – 10,000 BCE

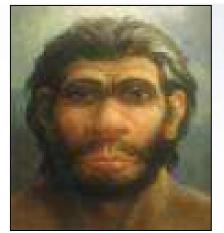
- 1. Hunting and gathering: Small bands of 20-30 people. Gender equality because both contributed to survival
  - 2. Mostly Nomadic but some Permanent settlements were established in areas with abundant food resources (grains, fish).

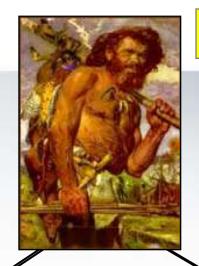


- 3. Neanderthal Man: First fully modern human beings-physically and mentally. Belief in afterlife, buried dead
- 4. Cro-Magnon man: Interested in fashion and art. Humans during this period found shelter in caves. Cave paintings were left behind.



## Summary





Homo Sapiens

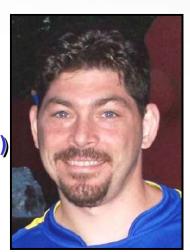


**Neanderthals** (200,000 BCE - 30,000 BCE)

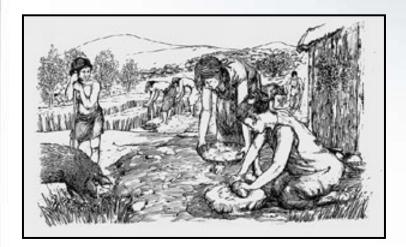
**Cro-Magnons** ( 40,000 BCE - 10,000 BCE )

Paleolithic peoples lived in small nomadic bands with few class distinctions, and had an interest in art and simple spiritual beliefs.

Homo Sapien
Sapien
(40,000 BCE-Present)

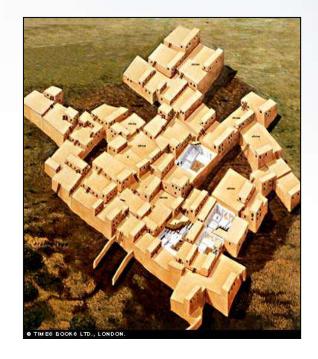


## The Neolithic Age 8000-3000 BCE



- 1. Food surplus lead to population boom
  - 2. Permanent settlements and communities develop. Idea of private property

- 3. Development on farming technology, art, architecture, language, job specialization, irrigation, etc.
- 4. Development of cities: Catal Huyuk, Jericho.

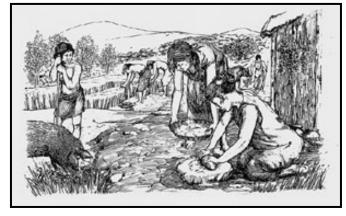






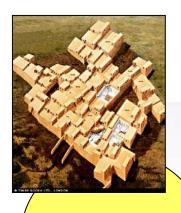








# 

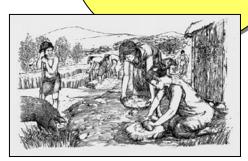


Advanced Cities



Advanced Technology

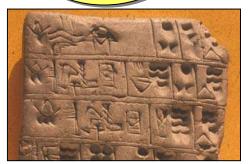
Specialized Workers/ Social Classes



Complex
Institutions:
Government
Public Works
Economic Systems
Organized religion



Record-Keeping

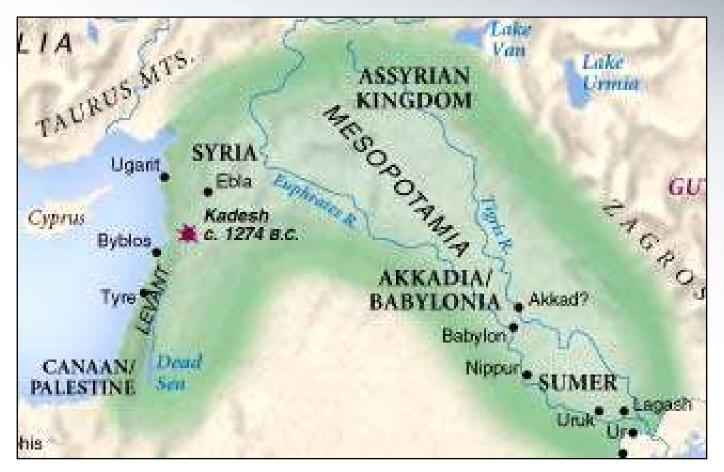


Art and Architecture



## River Valley Civilzations

Mesopotamia: "The Cradle of Civilization"



"Fertile Crescent" and lack of natural barriers allowed many groups to control this valuable area.

## Sumerian City-States

3000 B.C.E.

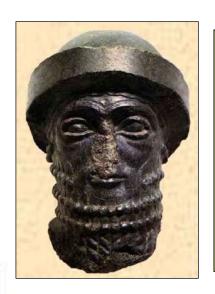






- •Successful agriculture, irrigation systems
- Writing, cuneiforms
- Use of wheel
- •12 month calendar
- Polytheistic
- •Polytheistic: The Gods were Anthropomorphic.
- City-State: Urban areas that controlled surrounding regions and loosely connected with other city-states: Ur, Uruk, Eridu, Lagash, Babylon, Kish
  - Developed organized projects: irrigation systems, palaces, ziggurats, defensive walls, temples

# The Babylonian Empires Hammurabi, the Judge



- "King of the four quarters of the world"
- Centralized bureaucratic government
  - System of taxation
  - First written code of laws

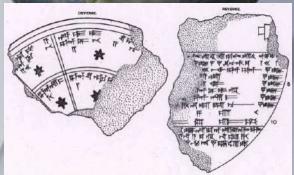






12 Month Calendar

1 <b>Y</b>	11 <b>∢</b> ₹	21 <b>44 7</b>	31 <b>⋘</b> ₹	41 <b>Æ</b> ?	51 <b>4</b> 7
2 <b>7</b> 7	12 <b>&lt; T</b>	22 <b>≪™</b>	32 <b>((())</b>	42 <b>42 11</b>	52 <b>4</b> 77
3 <b>797</b>	13 <b>&lt; ???</b>	23 <b>≪ YYY</b>	33 <b>⋘ १११४</b>	43 <b>-2</b> YYY	53 <b>Æ</b> M
4	14 ◀❤️	24 ≪❤	34 <b>(K)</b>	44 🍂 👺	
5 <b>YY</b>	15 <b>∢∀∀</b>	25 ⋘₩	35 ⋘₩	45	54 <b>4 7</b>
5 <b>₹₹</b> ₹	16 <b>∢</b> ₩₩	26 <b>≪₹</b>	36 <b>⋘∰</b>	46 🍂 🚻	55 <b>- 42</b> 11
7 <b>437</b>	17 <b>₹₹</b>	27 🕊 🐯	37 ⋘👺	47 🛷 🐺	
₽ ₩	18 <b>∢₩</b>	28 <b>⋘₩</b>	38 ₩₩₩	48 ♣ ₩	57 餐 🐯
9 🗱	19 <b>⊀∰</b>	29 <b>≪ቾ</b>	39 <b>⋘ቾ</b>	49-20 1	58 <b>48 19</b>
10 🕊	20 🕊	30 ₩	40	50 🚓	59 - 4€₩



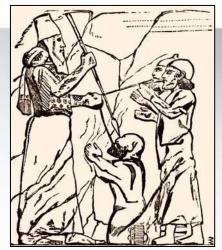
Babylonian **Eredmull** 

#### The Hittites



•Learned to extract iron from ore and were the first to make tools and weapons of iron.

### The Assyrians

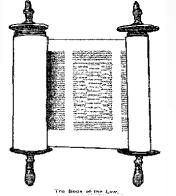


Centralized bureaucratic government.
Built military roads to move troops quickly.
Founded first libraries.

#### The Phoenicians

Best known for manufacturing and trade
"Carriers of Civilization"
Created first alphabet





#### The Hebrews

- Belief in Judaism, first monotheistic faith
- Ten commandments

#### **Traders, Invaders, and Empire Builders?**



**The Sumerians** 

**Traders** 



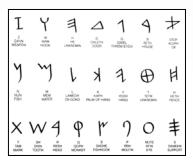
Assyrians

**Invaders** 



**The Babylonians** 

**Empire Builders** 



**Phoenicians** 

**Traders** 



**The Hittites** 

Invaders



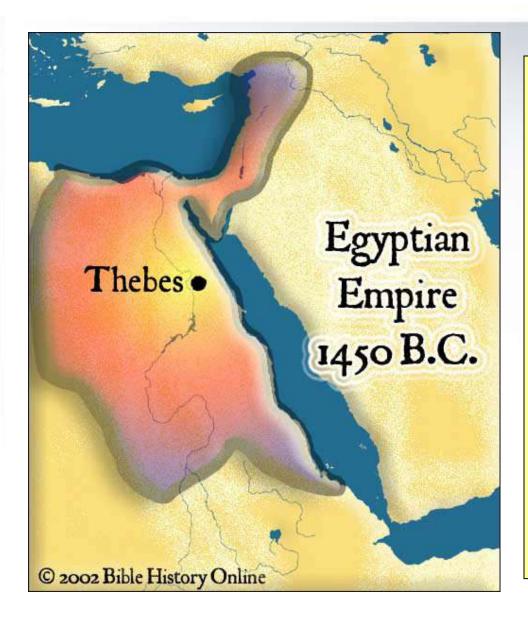
**Hebrews** 

**Empire Builders** 

## Walk Like an Egyptian







- Rich soil, gentle annual flooding
- Led by Pharaoh leader with total power
- water management, pyramids, astronomy, hieroglyphs, mummification, calendar, gold
- Polytheistic
- •Women rulers, buy, sell property, inherit, will property, dissolve marriages, still subservient to men
- Hierarchy: pharaoh, priest, nobles, merchants, artisans, peasants, slaves
- Conquered by (1100 BCE)

#### China: Shang on the Huang

**Shang: 1700-1100 BCE** 

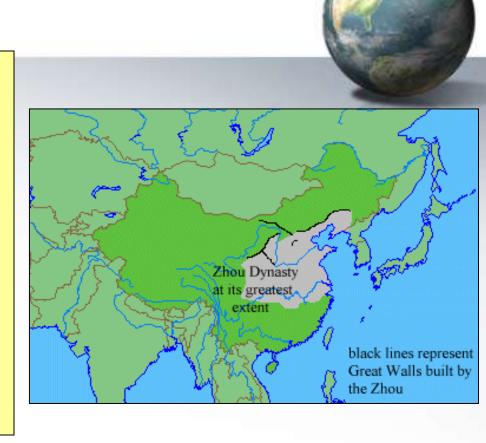


- Stable agri-surplus, trade-centered
- N. China, walled cities, strong army, chariots
- "The Middle Kingdom" World View
- Bronze, pottery, silk, decimal system, calendar
- Patriarchal, polytheistic, ancestor veneration, oracle bones

- Aristocrats and bureaucrats directed the work and life of the Shang.
- Warfare a constant feature.
- Most commoners worked as semi free serfs in agriculture. Others were artisans, craftsmen.

#### It's Zhou Time!

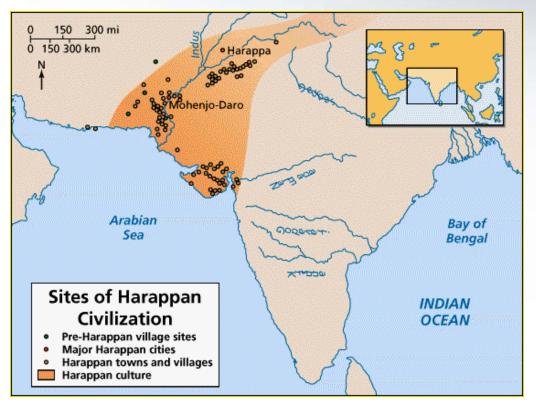
- Replaced Shang around 1100 BCE
- Ruled 900 years, kept customs, traditions
- Mandate of Heaven
- Feudal system, nobles gained, bureaucracies, war amongst feudal kingdoms, collapse 256 BCE



Established early forms of feudalism in which the King gave large tracts of land to loyal leaders who became lords. These lords provided the king with military forces in exchange for the land.

#### Indus Valley: 3300 – 1700 B.C.E.

#### The Harappan Civilization



- Outside contact more limited - moutains
- Kyber Pass connection to outside
- Twin Cities of Harrappa, Mohenjo-Daro
- Master-planned, water system, strong central gov't, polytheistic, written language
- Pottery, cotton, cloth
- Cities abandoned, reason unknown
- Aryans arrive 1500 BCE

Aryans: The Vedic Age: 1500-500 B.C.E..

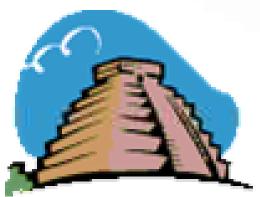
- From Caucasus Mtns.
   Black/Caspian Sea
- Nomads who settled
- Vedas, Upanashads basis for Hinduism
- Caste system
- warriors, priests, peasants
- later re-ordered: Brahmins (priests), warriors, landowners-merchants, peasants, untouchables (out castes)



Pariahs [Harijan] >
Untouchables

### Civilization in the Americas







- Olmecs (Mexico), Mayans
   (Mexico/Guatemala), and Chavin Cult
   (Andes) developed similarly to River
   Valley Civilizations: urbanization,
   polytheistic, irrigation, writing,
   calendar, monumental buildings, social
   structure, city-states.
- The point: Similar pattern of development in different part of earth, no contact
- The difference: No major river. Had to adapt to rainforest and mountains.

### **Religions and Belief Systems**





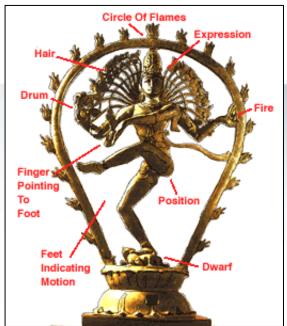


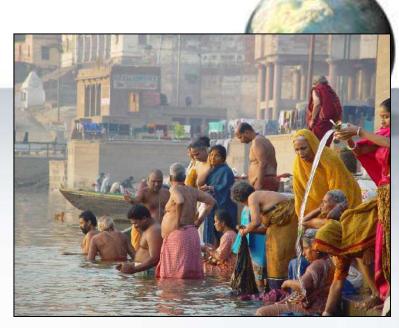




#### Hinduism







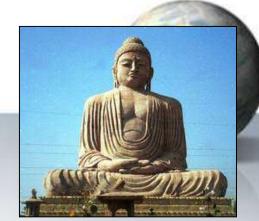
	Beliefs, Practices, Holy Books	Significance
India 3000 B.C.E. Spread throughout India Stationary Religion	Brahman-supreme force: Gods are manifestations of Brahman (Vishnu-preserver, Shiva-destroyer)  Reincarnation. Dharma: rules and obligations.  Karma: fate based on how dharma was met.  Moshka: highest state of being, release of soul Vedas and Upanishads	Caste System: Rigid social structure, born into caste, must perform certain job, or Jati. Ganges is sacred river, performance of rituals Spawned Buddhism

#### **Buddhism**





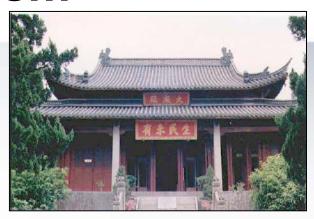


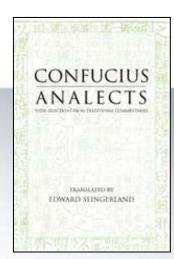


	Beliefs, Practices, Holy Books	Significance
India, Nepal 563 B.C.E.	Founded by Siddhartha Guatama No Supreme Being– Buddha "Enlightened one"	No Caste system, appealed to lower
Spread throughout India, China, Japan, S.E.	Four Noble Truths – Life is suffering caused by desire, follow Eight Fold Path  Nirvana, state of perfect peace and harmony	classes.  Not attached to social structure, spread rapidly to other cultures.
Asia Missionary	path may take several lifetimes: Reincarnation, Dharma, Karma Theraveda: meditation, harmony, Buddha not a	Ashoka adopted Buddhism.
Religion	god (Lesser Vehicle)  Mahayana: more complex, greater ritual, reliance on priests. Buddha a diety	Force of cultural diffusion via trade, Silk Road, missionary Religion

#### Confucianism





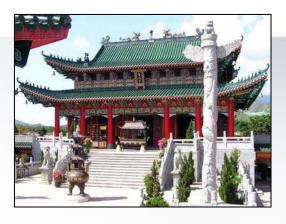




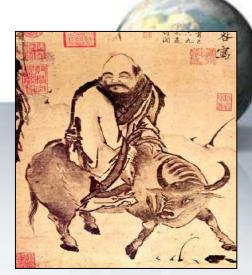
	Beliefs, Practices, Holy Books	Significance
China 500 B.C.E. Spread to Japan, S.E. Asia	Founded by Confucius (Kong Fu Tse) Political-social philosophy, not religion Moral, ethical, also practical – The Analects Five Right relationships = right society: Parent to Child (Filial Piety), Ruler to Subject, Older to Younger, Husband to Wife, Friend to Friend. Education is valuable and everyone should be able to get one. Become a gentleman.	As a ethical, social, political belief system it was compatible with other religions, could practice Buddhism and Confucianism Embraced by Han, Tang, Song, Ming Dynasties. Civil Service Exam
	Put aside personal ambition for good of state	Sivil Solvies Exam

#### **Daoism-Taoism**







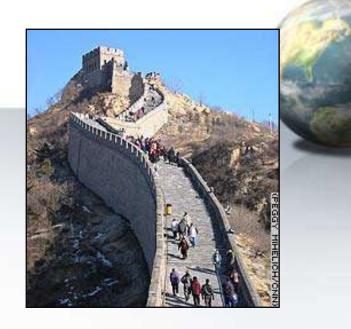


	Beliefs, Practices, Holy Books	Significance
China	Founded by Lao-tzu, philosopher	Self-sufficient communities
500	Dao = "The Way" (of nature/cosmos)	Counter to Confucian activism
B.C.E.	Wu wei- non-doing, harmony with nature  Eternal principles, passive, yielding.  Like water, yet strong, shaping.	Emphasis on harmony w/ nature leads gains: astronomy, botany, chemistry
	Yin-Yang – symbol of balance in nature	Co-existed w/Confucianism, Buddhism, Legalism
		Added to complexity of Chinese culture

## Legalsim







	Beliefs, Practices, Holy Books	Significance
China	Founded by Han Feizi	Accomplished swift
500	The Q'in Dynasty- Shi Huangdi	reunification of China.
B.C.E.	Peace & order through centralized, tightly controlled state	Completion of projects like the Great Wall.
	Mistrust of human nature; reliance on tough laws	Caused widespread
	Punish those who break laws, reward those who follow	resentment among common people, led to
	2 most worthy jobs: farmer, soldier	wider acceptance of Confucianism-Daoism.

#### Contrast: Confucianism-Daoism-Legalism



#### Confucianism

- creating orderly society
- active relationships, active gov't
- To guide relationships
- People are fundamentally good

#### Daoism

- harmony with nature, internal peace
- Simple, passive life
- Little gov't interference
- To guide individual in meditation

#### Legalism

- Social belief systems, not religions
- Intended to create orderly society
- Legalism-fundamental evil
- Harsh punishments

#### **Judaism**





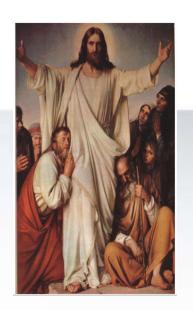


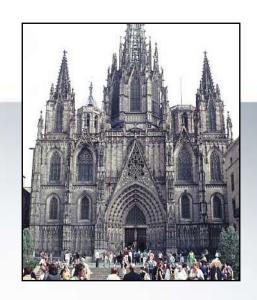


	Beliefs, Practices, Holy Books	Significance
Middle	Founded by Abraham, Moses	The First Monotheistic
East,	Hebrews were chosen by God, special status	Belief System
Caanan	Personal relationship with God – a covenant	Led to Christianity and
Jerusalem	Afterlife, tradition, doctrines, philosophy, personal	Islam
3000	salvation.	Forced migration –
B.C.E.	To honor, serve God, promote prophets – Wailing	Exodus, Diaspora,
	Wall	Holocaust
	A religion & culture - Torah	Like Hinduism –
	10 Commandments, waiting for messiah	Stationary faith

## Christianity







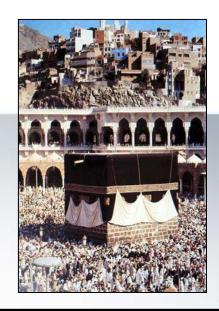


	Beliefs, Practices, Holy Books	Significance
Middle	Founded by Jesus of Nazareth - Bible	Emphasis on salvation,
East, Jerusalem	Splinter group of Jews, quickly spread throughout Roman Empire despite persecution	eternal life after death appealed to lower
30 C.E.	Jesus, son of God, Messiah of Jewish prophecy	classes, women
Spread	Devotion to God, love of fellow man - monotheistic	Combo of religion &
north and	Jesus sent to redeem man from sin	empire = huge impact on political, social
west	Salvation by faith in divinity, death, and resurrection	development of Europe
throughout	of Jesus.	Missionary Religion
Europe, Americas	Crucified by Roman gov't 30 CE	Time of officing the figure of the first of

#### Islam





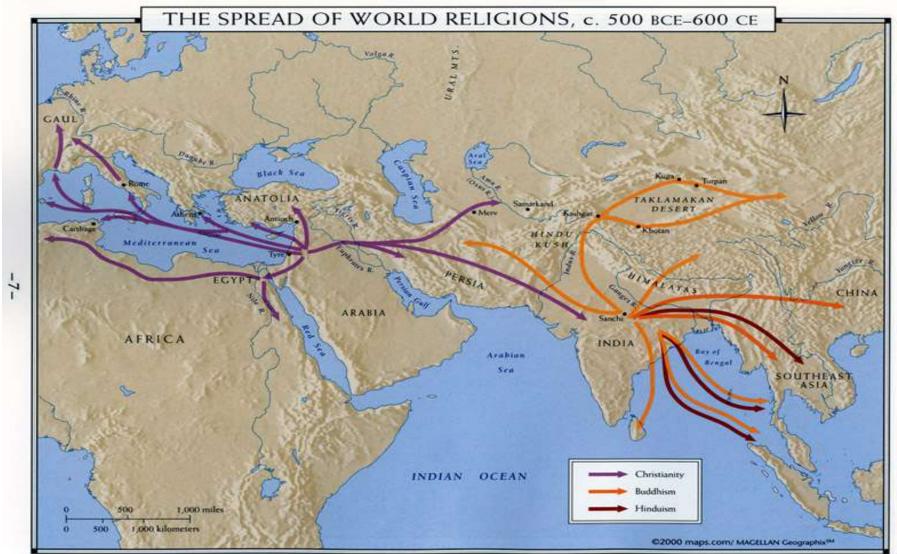




	Beliefs, Practices, Holy Books	Significance
Middle East,	Founded by Muhammad- Prophet – Koran	Led to Islamic Empires
Mecca,	Five Pillars of Faith:	Umayyad Caliphate,
Medina,	Allah is one true God, Prophet is Muhammad	Abbasids, Ottoman, Mughal
Jerusalem	Pray Five times a day facing Mecca	Shiite-Sunni Split
622 C.E. Spread North	Almsgiving – give to the poor	Crusades – Holy wars
Africa,	Ramadan – Fasting	Missionary religion
S.E.Asia, U.S.	Hajj – Pilgrimage to Mecca	l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l
	Can not eat pork, gamble, drink alcohol, smoke	
	Jihad – Struggle in God's service	

## **Diffusion of Belief Systems**

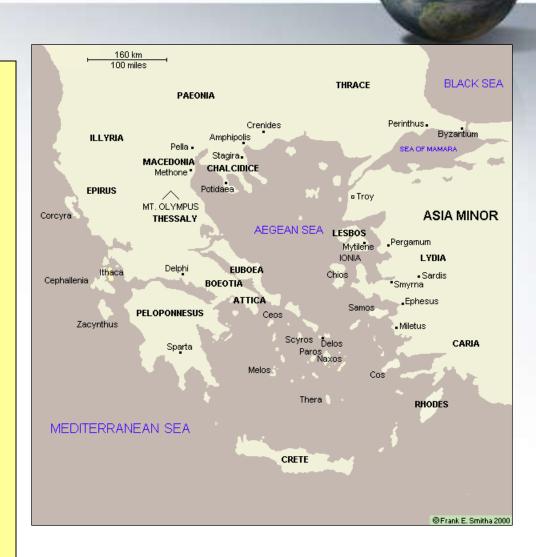




## Rise of Classical Civilizations

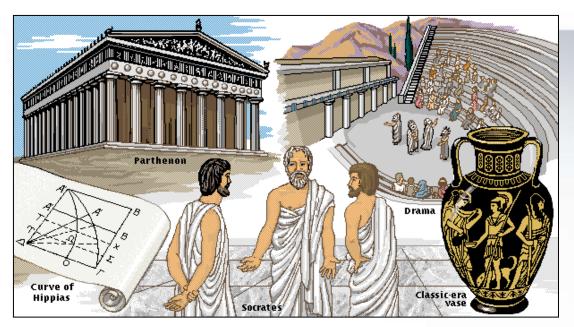
#### It's Greek to me!

- Impact of geography –
- City-states
- Common identity, culture in each
- Athens
  - Political, commercial, cultural center
- Sparta
  - Agricultural, militaristic, equality w/o individuality
- Trade, not agricultural.
- Est. colonies, strong military
- Communications
- Transportation
- Governance

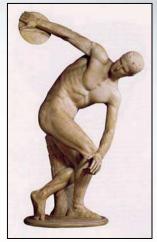


## Greek Achievements

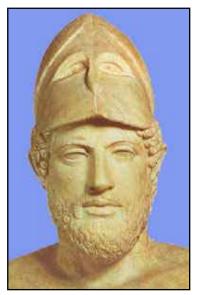




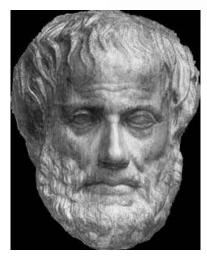
Art, architecture, sculpture, amphitheaters, dramas, math, astronomy, medicine



Ideal beauty, Sports, Olympics



Age of Pericles; Direct Democracy, Golden age



Philosophy: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle.

Mythology – polytheistic humanistic gods

## **Alexander the Great!**



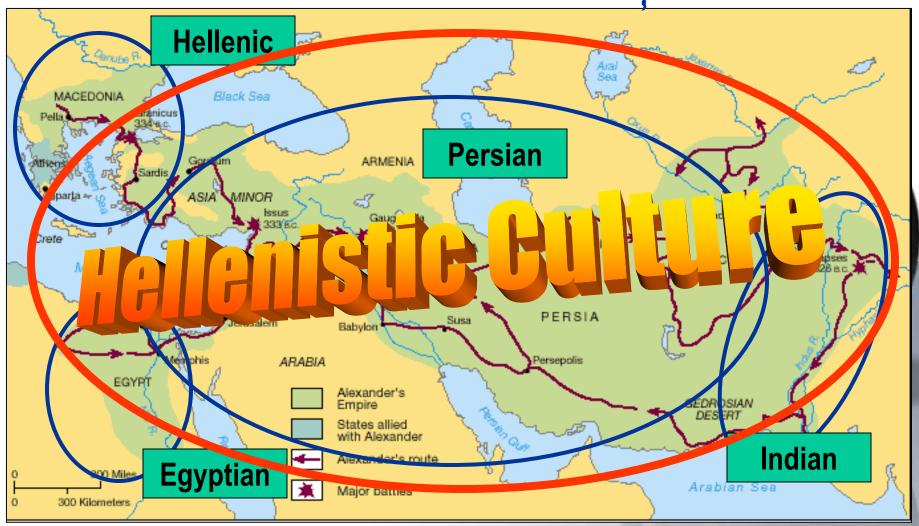


Peloponnesian War with Sparta (431 BCE) Athens loses power

- Macedonians from north conquer And unites Greek Peninsula
- Followed by son, Alexander, unified Greece, invaded Persia

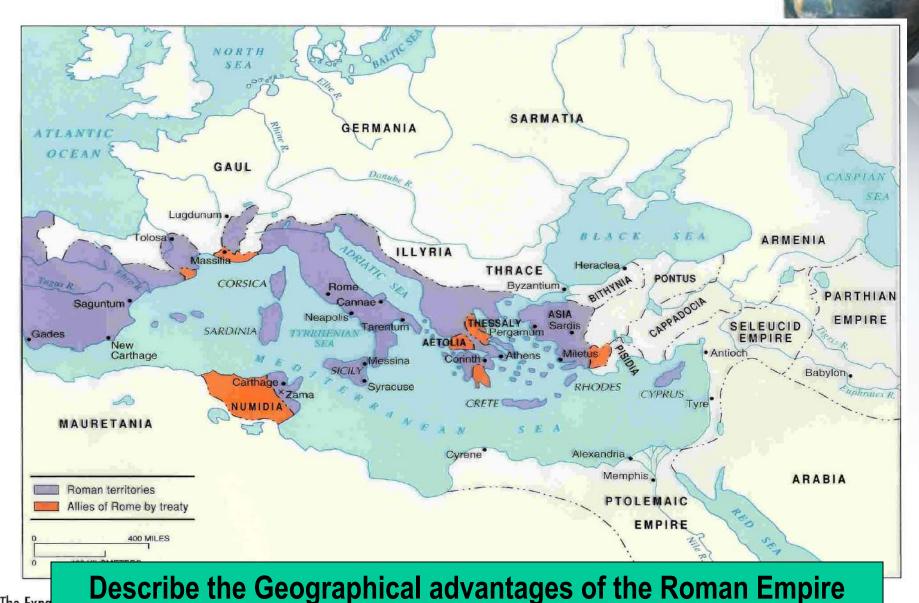
What was Alexander's Greatest Accomplishment?

## Alexander's Empire



Which four major civilizations did Alexander briefly unite?

#### The Romans: 509 BCE-476 CE



© 2001 by Addison-Wesley Educational Publishers Inc.

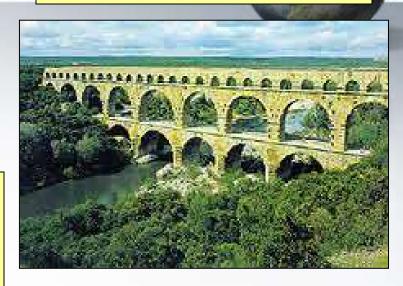
#### **Roman Achievements**



Centralized government:
Republic, Dictator,
Empire, Civil Service,
Senate, Patricians,
Plebeians



Equal under Law, justice, 12 tables of law Art, architecture, arch, dome, aqueducts, roads



Coliseum,
Bread and
Circus,
Gladiators,
christianity





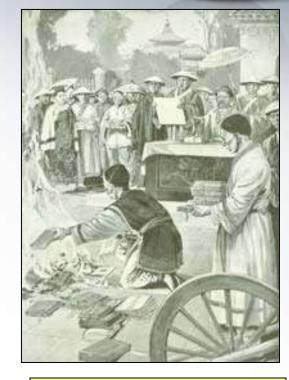
Professional army, citizenship for conquered people, Pax Romana



Q'in Empire

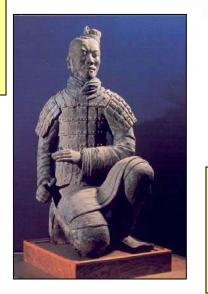
Led by Emperor Shi Huangdi





Unified monetary system, weights and measurements





Connected
Great Wall of
China, terra
cotta warriors

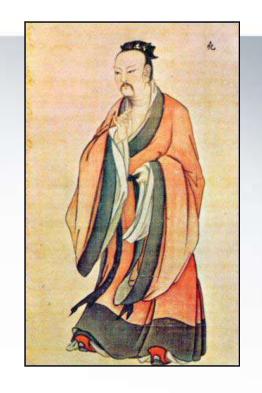






Paper, Ship Rudders, Wheelbarrow, Hot air balloons, sundials, metallurgy

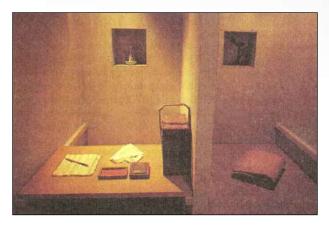
The Han Dynasty!



Emperor
Han Wudi –
Confucian
style
government



Civil Service
Exams – Social
classes:
Nobles,
Scholar-gentry,
Farmers,
Merchants



## Mauryan Empire

321 BCE - 185 BCE



Founded by Chandragupta
Maurya
Unified smaller Aryan
kingdoms

Grantant autont under Achaka

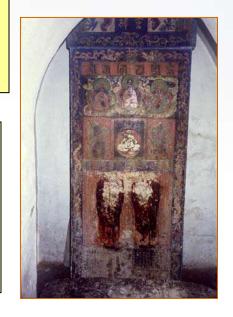
Centralized government with bureaucracy, tax collection



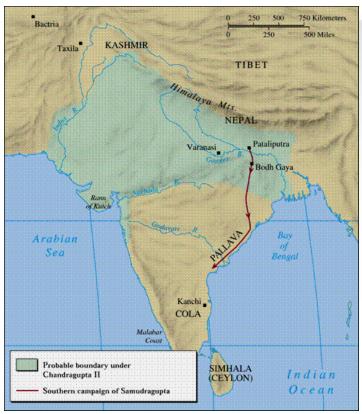


Strong military, Ashoka converts to Buddhism: non-violence, moderation

Rock & Pillar edicts,
Buddhism spread, Big
time traders: silk, cotton,
elephants (much more) to
the west



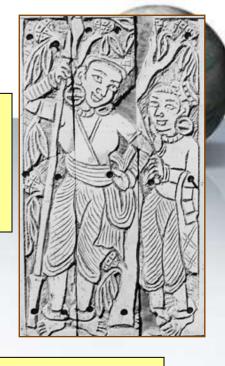
## Rise of Gupta: 220 BCE - 320 CE



375-415 CE, revival under Chandra Gupta

Hinduism resurgent Women lost rights; own property, study religion, child marriages common





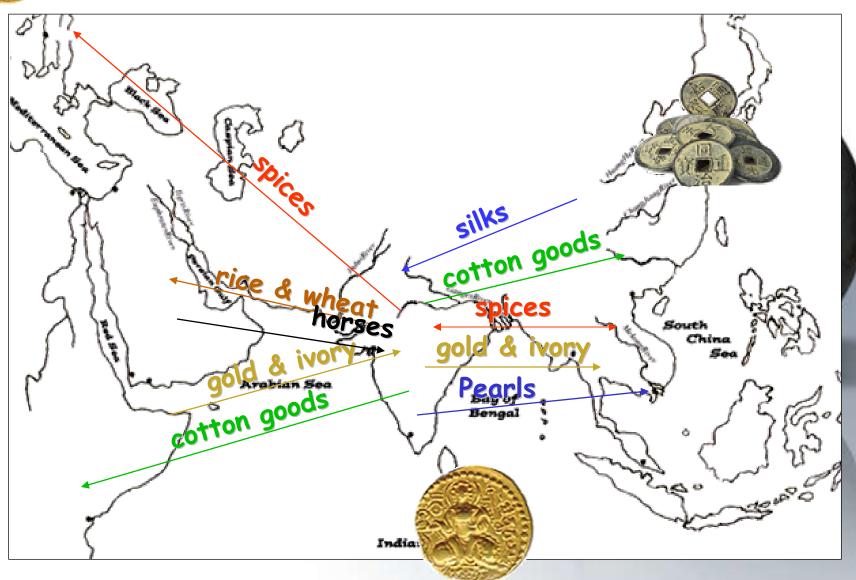
Profitable trade
with
the
Mediterranean
world.

Achievements in mathematics –pi, zero, numerals, astronomy, medicine, literature



## Extensive Trade:

Land Route = Silk Road Water Route = Indian Ocean



# Interregional Networks of People by 600 C.E.



Silk Roads

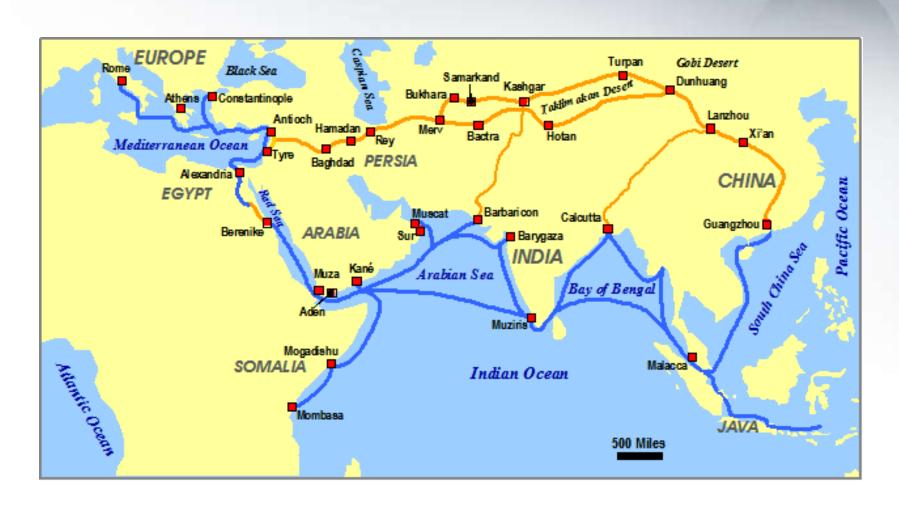
Mediterranean trade

Indian Ocean trade

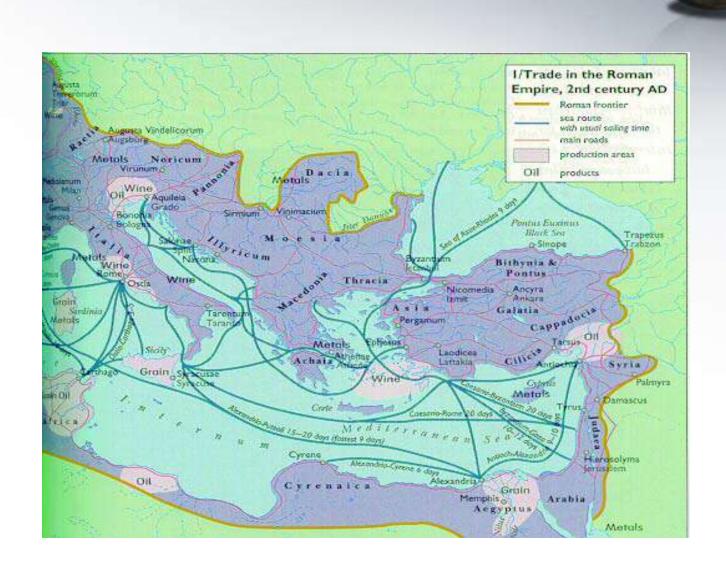
Meso and Andean American trading

#### Silk Routes





## **Mediterranean Trade Routes**



#### **Indian Ocean Trade**



