

Unit 1: Prehistory to Classical Civilizations

2 million BCE - AD 500

Prehistory

- 2 million BCE - 10,000 BCE
- Old Stone Age (**Paleolithic Age**)
- How did people live?
 - Nomadic
 - Hunting (mostly men) & gathering (more reliable, women important!)
 - Small population (70-80 people)
 - Little material culture
 - No writing, spoken language only





New Stone Age

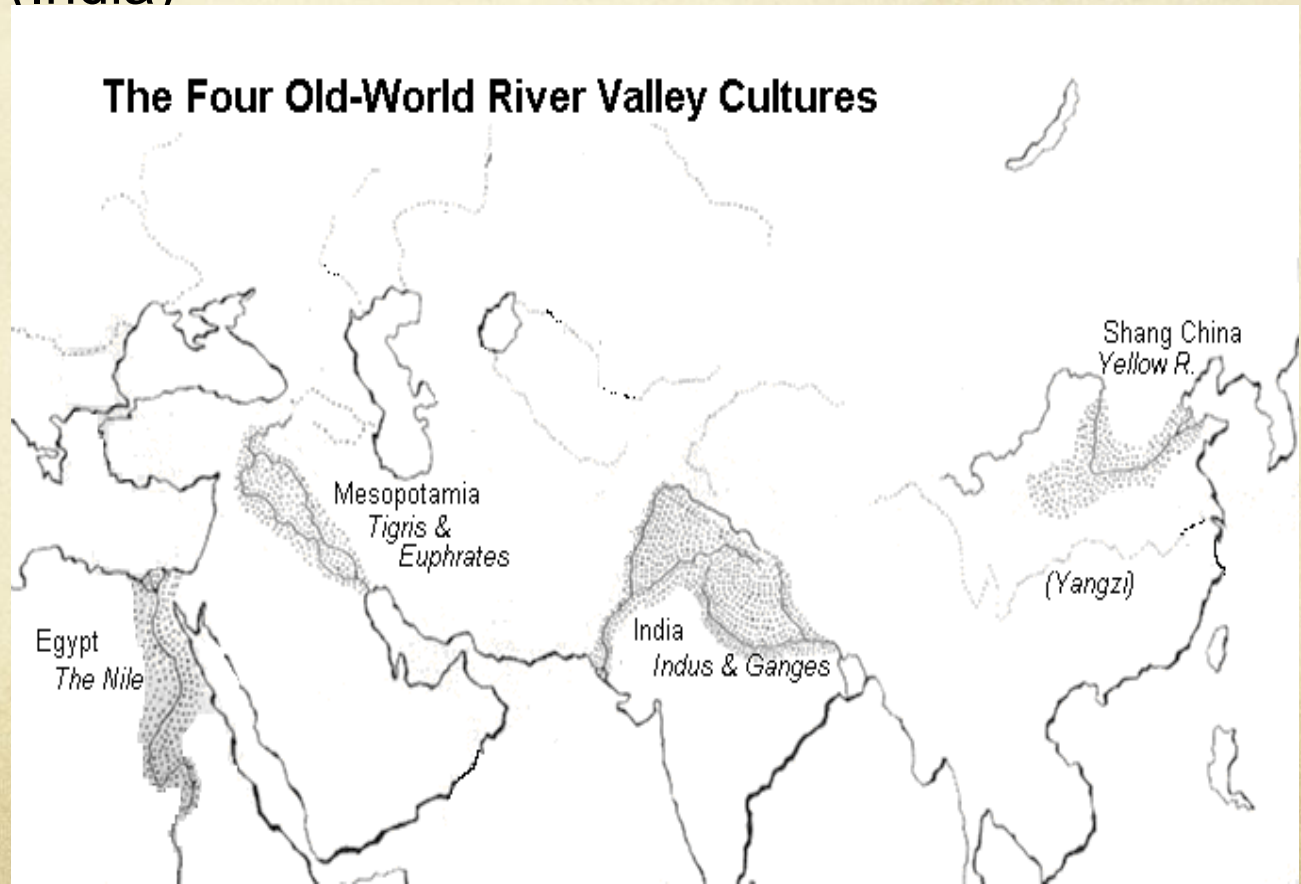
- What happened between 14,000 & 10,000 BCE?
 - Last ice age ended; climate warmed
- Neolithic Age, 10,000 BCE - 4000 BCE
- Permanent villages formed - Why?
 - Farming (food surplus)
 - Domestication of animals
 - dogs (hunting), pigs, sheep, cattle

Early Civilizations

- 3500 BCE - 1500 BCE
- Characteristics:
 - **Cities**
 - Writing
 - Social classes; specialization of labor
 - Centralized governments, economies
 - Complex religions
 - Improved technology (metalworking)

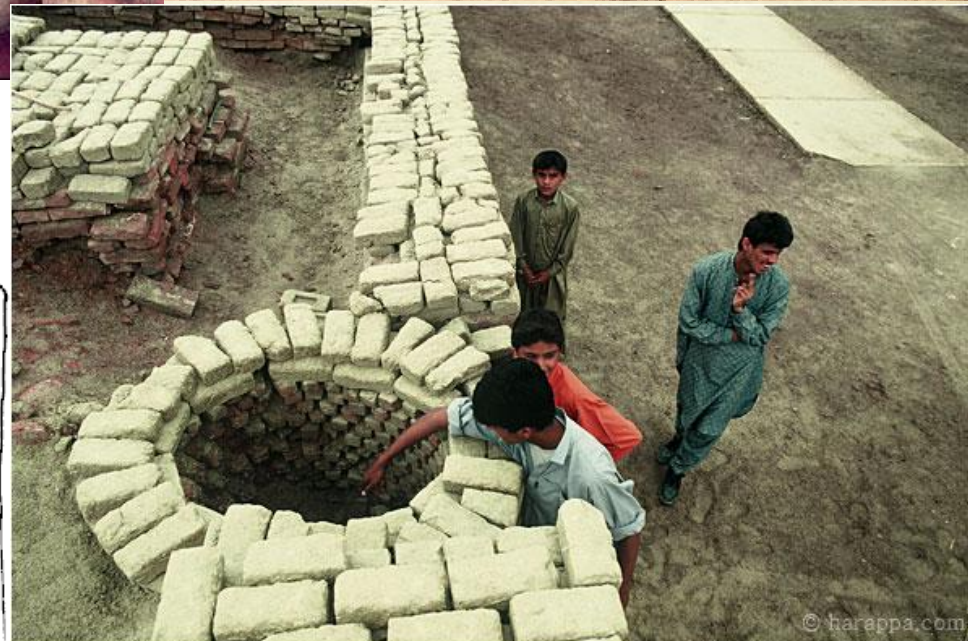
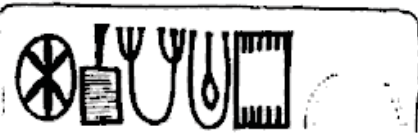
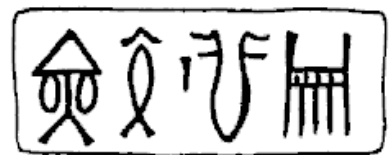
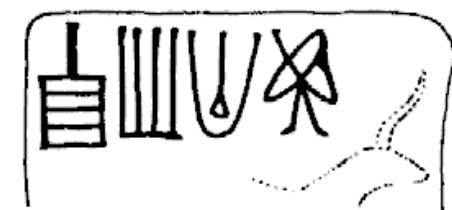
Early Civilizations

- Location of early civilizations: **ALL Near RIVERS**
 - Mesopotamia (modern day Iraq)
 - Egypt
 - Indus River (India)
 - China



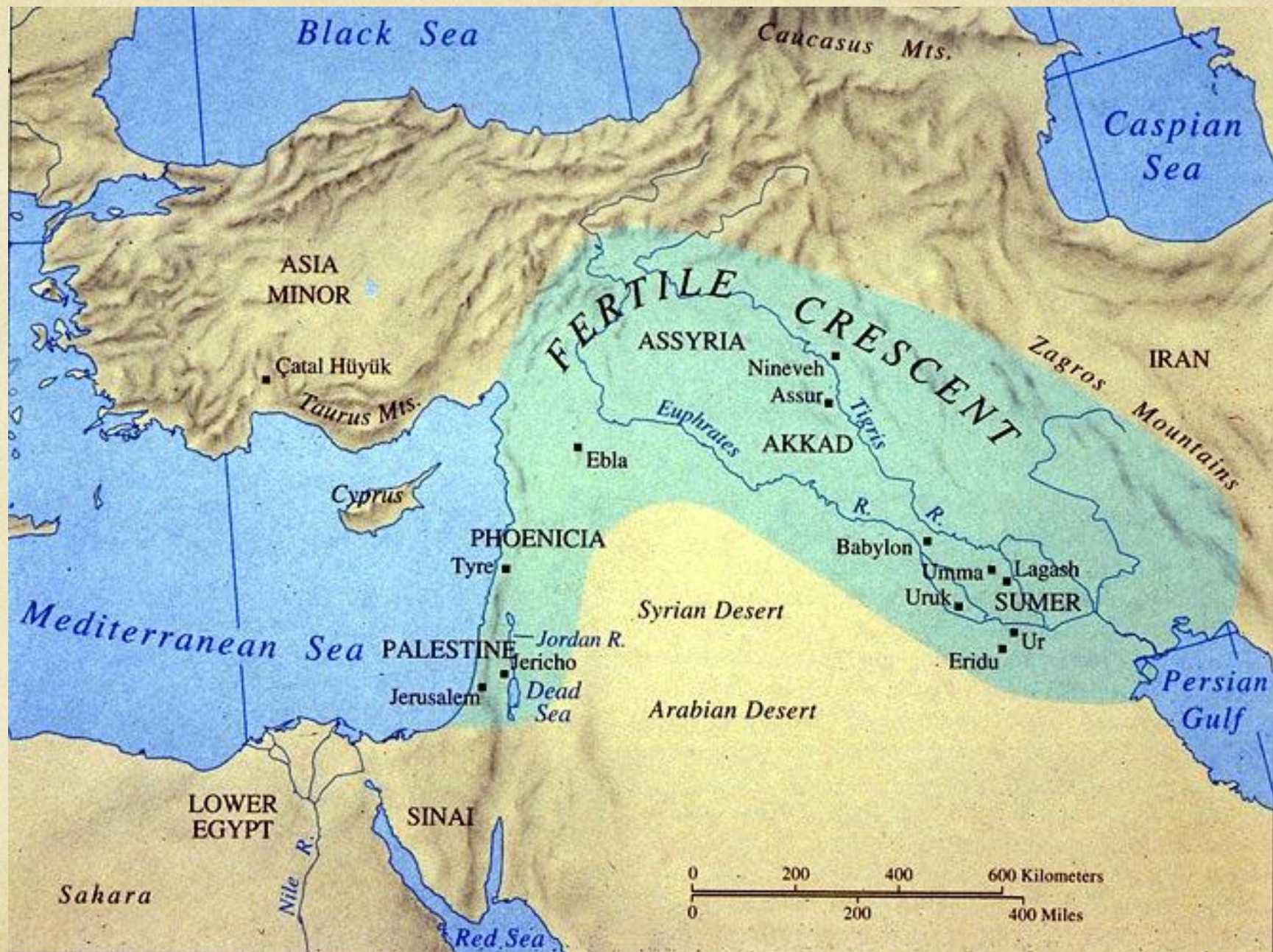


Mohenjo-Daro
(India)



First Civilizations

- Mesopotamia - “land between two rivers”
- Fertile Crescent - Tigris, Euphrates Rivers
- Prone to invasion - few natural barriers
- Sumerians, 3500 BCE
 - Writing: cuneiform
 - Metalworking
 - Domestication of cattle, sheep, pig



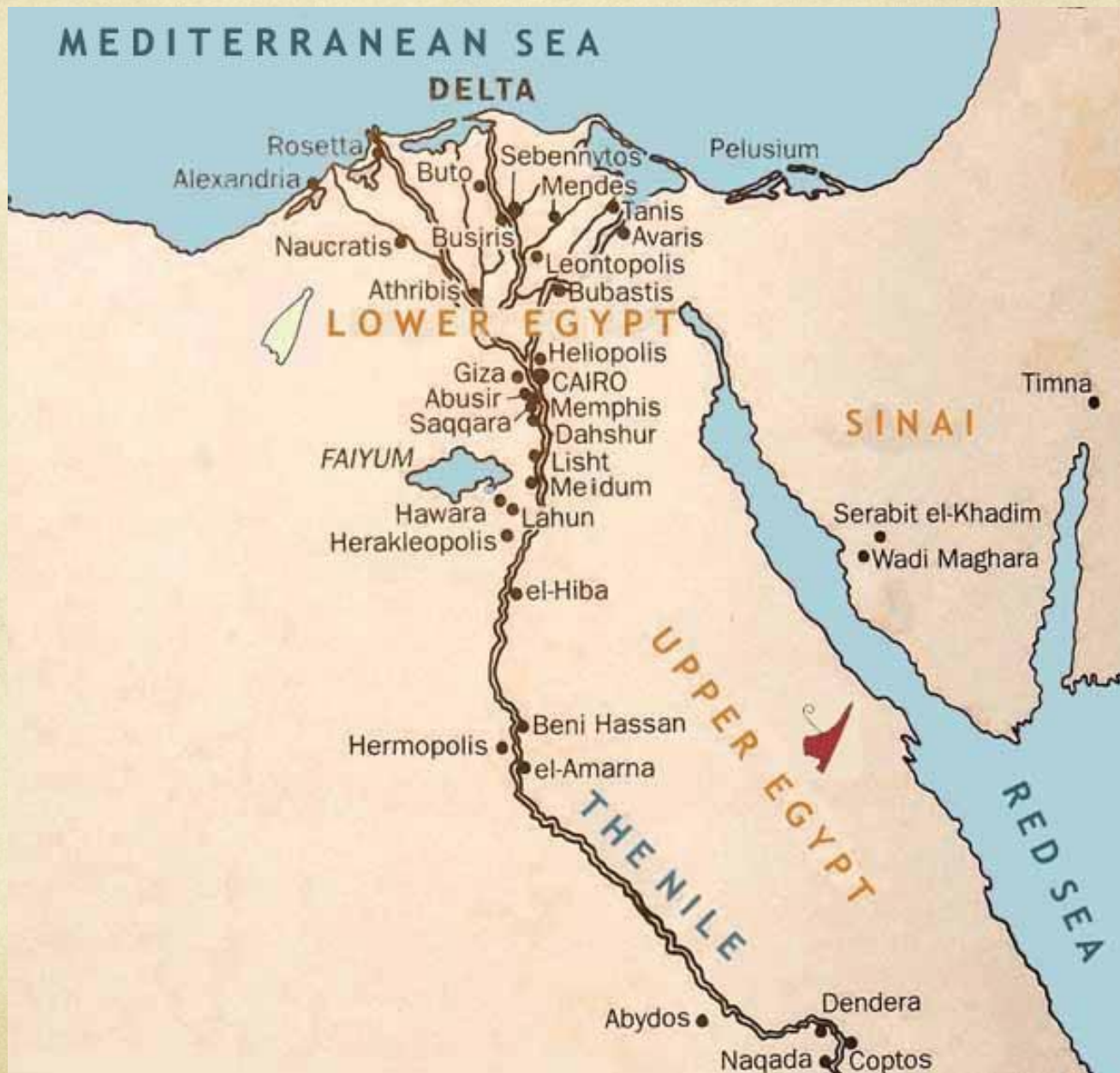
First Civilizations

- Other Mediterranean peoples
 - Phoenicians, 700 BCE
 - Sea traders
 - Contribution: alphabet (letters represent sounds)



First Civilizations

- Egypt, 3000 BCE - 1100 BCE
- Nile River Valley brought stone age farmers;
river was predictable! HUGE
ADVANTAGE
- Centralized rule by a pharaoh (divine)
 - Controlled labor for building projects
 - Hieroglyphics/Papyrus used

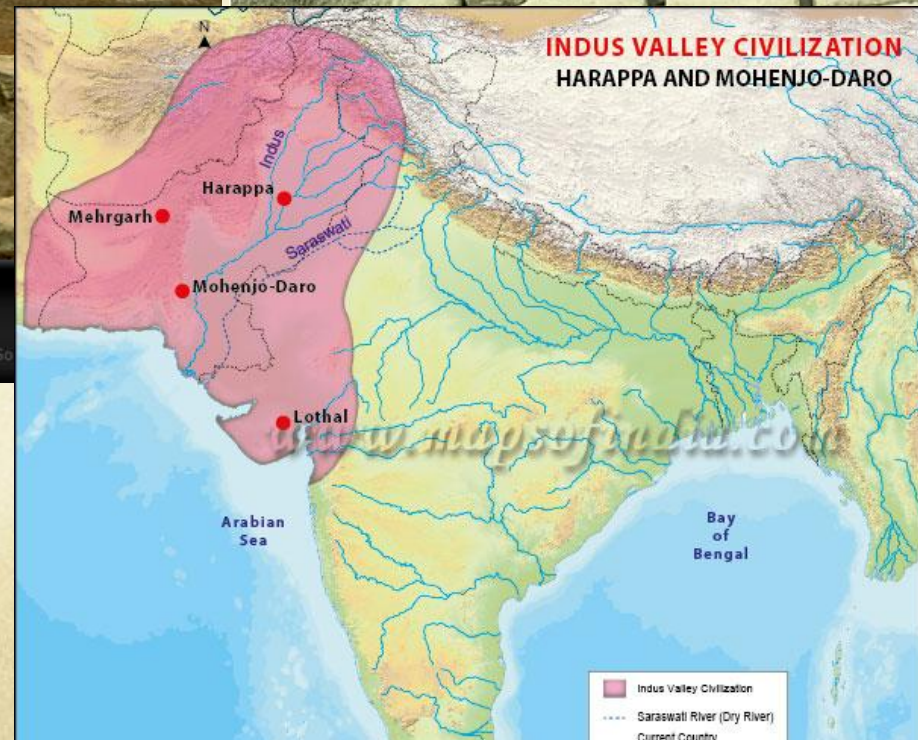
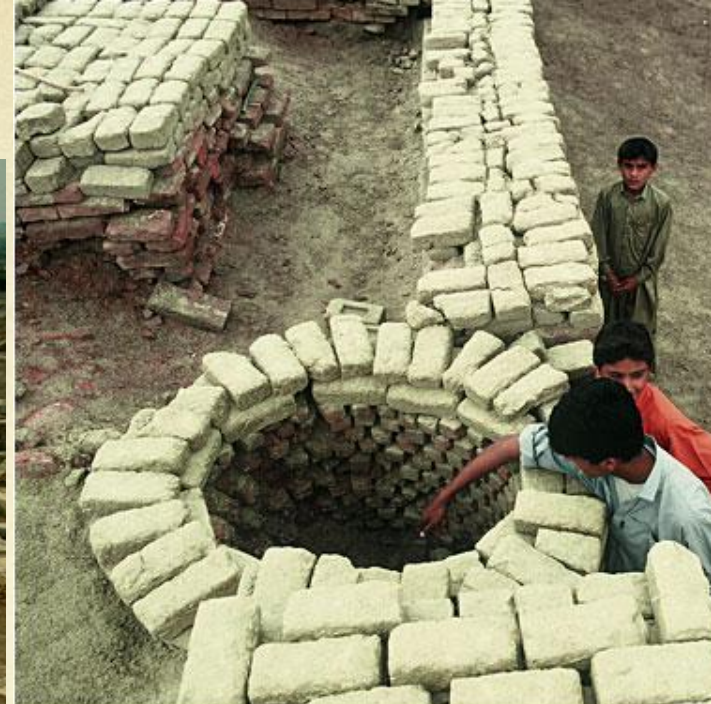


First Civilizations

- Indus River Valley
- 2500 BCE - 1500 BCE, Indus River
- City states: Mohenjo Daro, Harappa
- Writing never deciphered
- 1500 BCE - 500 BCE, Ganges River



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First Civilizations

- China's first dynasty: Shang
- Huang He (Yellow) River, 1600 BCE
- Yangtze River, later settlement
- **Mandate of Heaven:** rulers receive right to rule from the gods in heaven; if they fall out of favor with gods, people may overthrow



Why did these early civilizations fall?

- Possible reasons:
 - Disease
 - Overproduction of land
 - Overuse of resources
 - War
 - Migration

Classical Civilizations Develop

- Europe: Greeks, Romans
- India: Mauryan, Gupta
- China: Han

How they are different than Early Civilizations:

- Elaborate governments
- Empire building, Military expansion
- Integration of peoples
- Technological advancements
- More elaborate religions/philosophies/belief systems:
 - Confucianism, Daoism, Legalism
 - Hinduism, Buddhism

Chapter 5: Classical Greece (2000 BC - 300 BC)



Geography of Greece (section 1)

- Rugged, mountainous peninsula (3/4 of land)
- 2000 islands
- **Geography shaped its culture and history**
 - Greeks lived around the sea
 - Aegean, Ionian, Black Seas
- Sailing was important
 - Travel, communication, trade



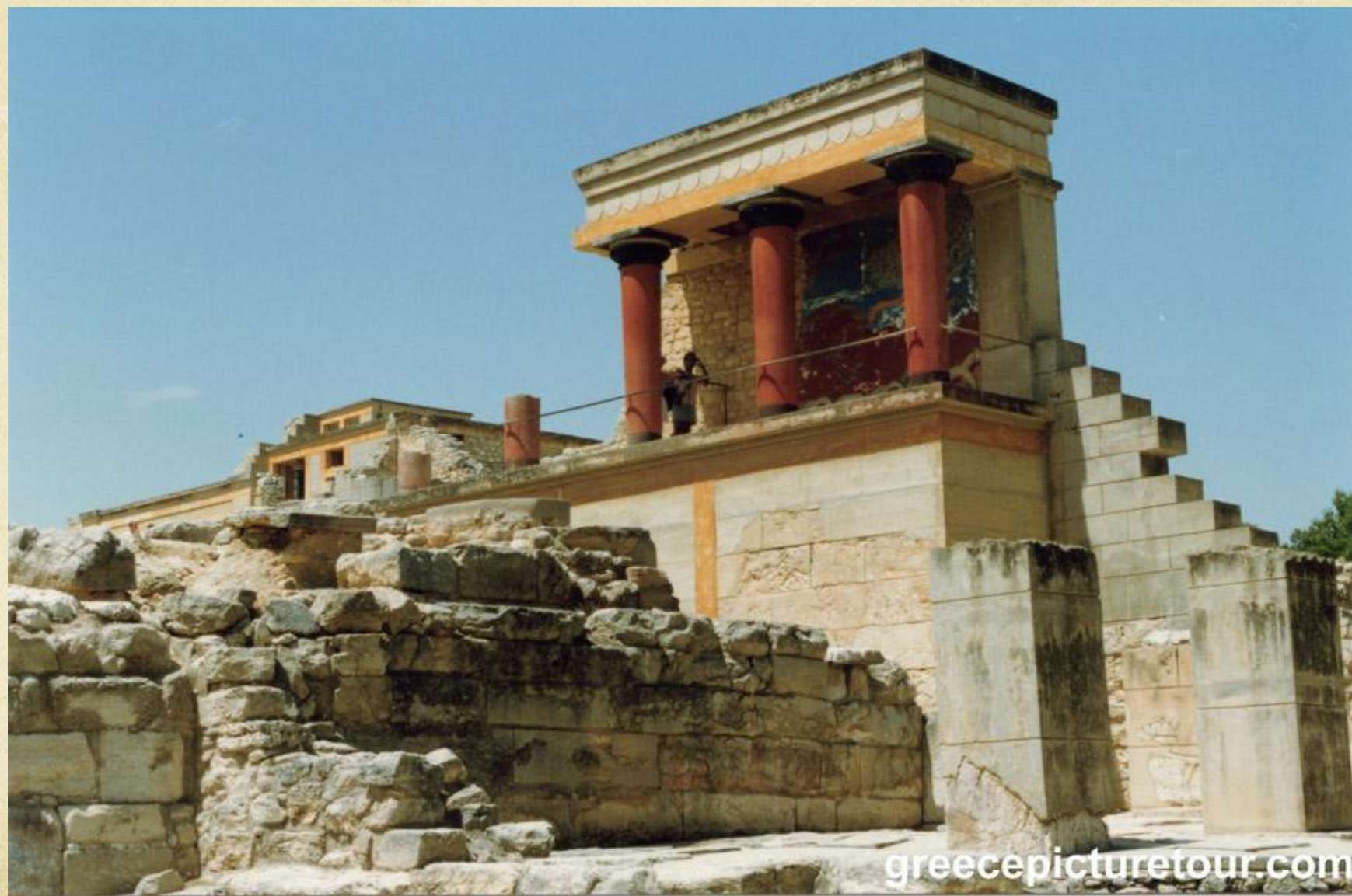
First Greeks

- Minoans (Crete) and Mycenaeans (southern Greece)
2000 BC - 1200 BC
 - Made many advancements such as writing/literature, politics
 - Influenced by Egyptians, Phoenicians



Palace at Knossos, Crete (Minoans)

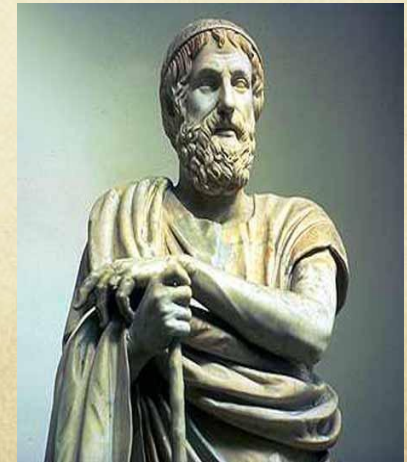






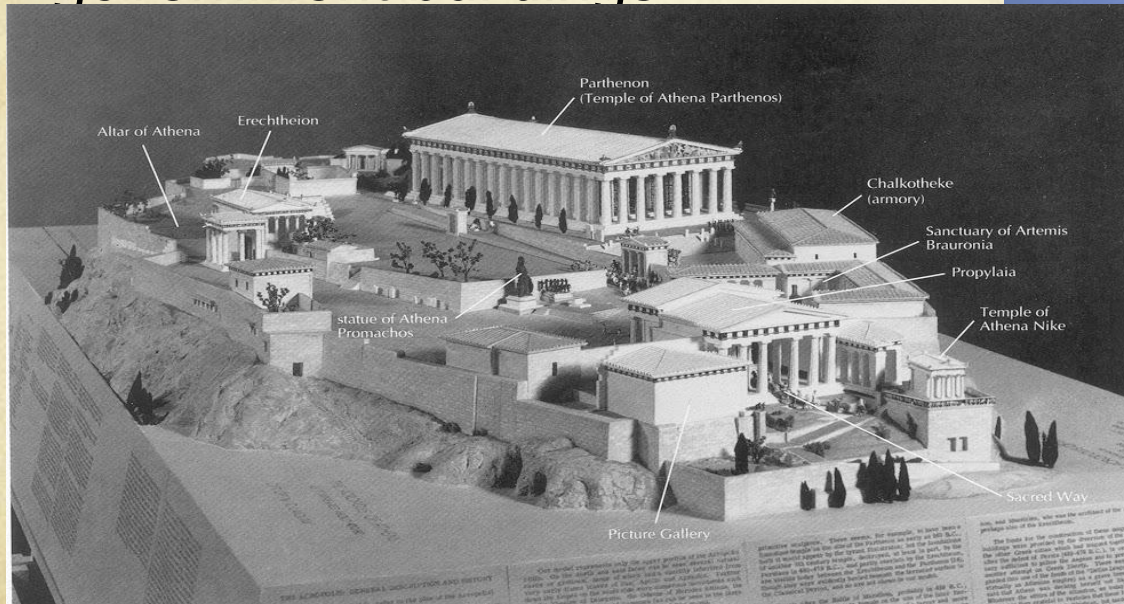
First Greeks

- Trojan War (1250 BC - 1240 BC)
 - Mycenaean's vs. Troy
 - Why fought? Trade routes
- Later told in the Iliad and the Odyssey
- Epic poems by Homer, 750 BC - 700 BC
- Significance of these works?
 - We rely on these tales (oral history) to learn
 - about Greeks



City-State/Polis (section 2)

- Rugged terrain contributed to the formation of city-states
- **Polis**: City and surrounding countryside (50 to 500 square miles)
- Acropolis: hilltop fortress with marketplace, temples, government buildings



Greek City-States

- City-States had many different governments:

- Monarchy: king ruled
- Aristocracy: wealthy landowners ruled
- Oligarchy: business class ruled
- Democracy: rule by the people

Athens

- evolved into a **direct democracy**

Sparta

- monarchy; highly **militaristic state**

Athens

- Boys of wealthy families received education
 - Reading, writing, public speaking, logic
 - History, poetry, math, music
 - **Emphasis on culture!!!**
- Girls: stayed home, learned domestic duties



- Developed a strong, militaristic city-state.
 - Most of the population was slaves
- **Little culture, instead focus was on duty, strength, discipline**
- Spartan boys
 - Lived in army barracks from 7-30 yrs old
 - Served in army until 60 yrs old.
- Spartan girls
 - Received physical training
 - Tough minded, like the boys
 - much freedom to run the household



Sparta



Persian Wars 490

- Persians empire (modern day Middle East):
 - Map Page 132 (location)
 - Greeks biggest threat
 - 546 B.C. Persian Empire conquered Greek settled Ionia
 - 499 B.C. Ionia Greeks revolted against Persian Empire
 - Athenians sent aid to Greeks rebelling against Persian rule
- 499 BC: Persian King Darius the Great crushed the Greek Rebellion and vowed to crush Athens (REVENGE).
- Persia sailed across the Aegean Sea with 25,000 men, Persians defeated at Marathon
- Persian Wars begin

Persian Wars: Results & Legacy

- Conflict lasted about 20 years, resulted in a Greek victory
 - Thermopylae/300 (Spartans)- Greek Loss
 - Xerxes burns Athens
 - Battle of Salamis- 1/3 Persian fleet destroyed
 - Persians now on the DEFENSIVE

EFFECTS of Persian War

- Greeks **united** for the first time
- Delian League formed to protect Greek city-states

• Persia driven out of GREECE

- Athens led the way; democracy was saved, Enters GOLDEN AGE of Greece

Golden Age (section 3)

- Golden Age: Mid 400s BC, Athens prospered economically, politically, culturally
 - **Athens developed a direct democracy.**
 - Strengthened military
- **Athens became most powerful city-state of Greece**
 - Architecture: Parthenon reflected Greek values



Golden Age (section 3)

- Sculpture reflected order, balance, grace
- Drama: tragedies and comedies emerged
- Focus on history as way to study the present

Philosophers

- Means “Lovers of Wisdom”
- Greeks questioned their values
- Three great thinkers emerged
 - Socrates: absolute standard of truth and justice
 - Plato: wrote the The Republic
Promoted democracy
 - Aristotle: questioned the basis for society, government
Criticized all forms using logical thought

Civil War in the Greek War

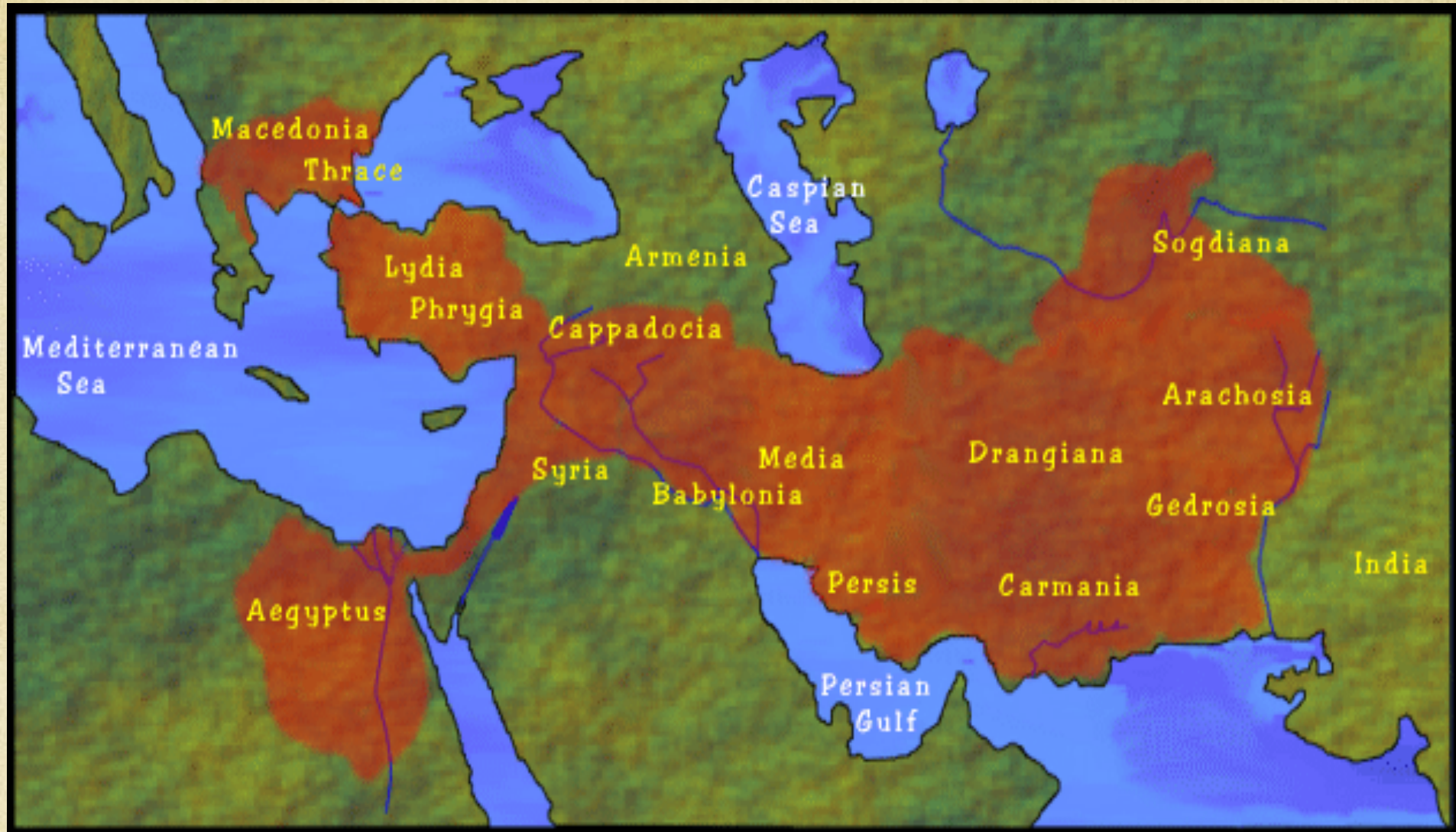
Map-Page 137

- 431 BC: **Peloponnesian War: Athens vs Sparta**
- **Cause**: Some Greek city-states resented Athenian greatness and control of the treasury
- Athens better Navy, Sparta better Army
- Sparta's location was inland- hard to invade
- Sparta marched into Athens territory, burned countryside and food supply
- Athens people retreat into City of Athens (city walls)
- Plague hits city of Athens – 1/3 population lost
- Athens surrendered in 404 BC, ending the Golden Age of Athens

Alexander the Great (section 4)

- Due to Peloponnesian War, King Phillip of Macedon conquered Greece
- Alexander the Great (Phillip's son) became king when he was 20 years old
- Conquers King Darius III Persian Empire – Continues East!!!
- Alexander's significance -spread of Hellenism
 - **Hellenism: blend of Greek culture with Persian, Indian, Egyptian**
 - Allowed Greek culture to continue until conquered by Rome





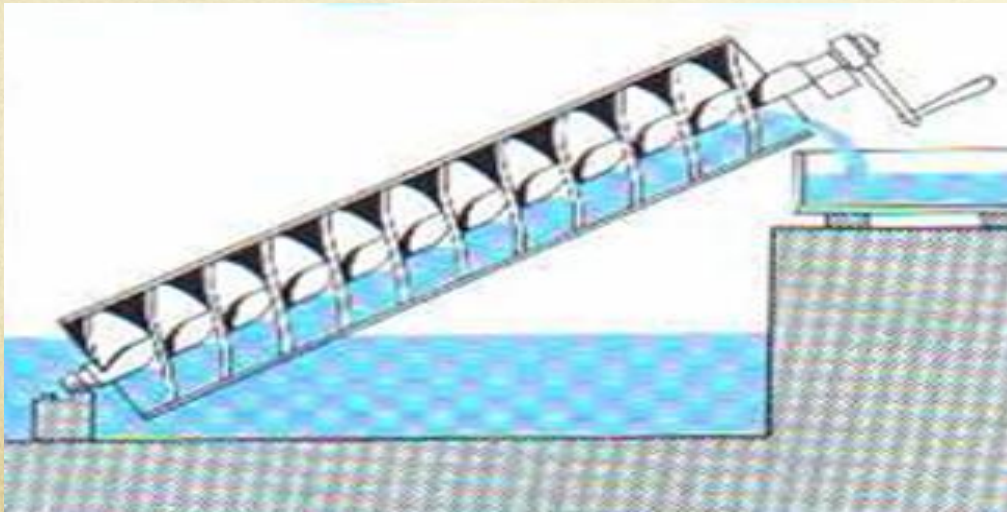
Alexander's Empire

Hellenistic Culture Spread (300s - 100s)

- Alexandria, Egypt became the center for Hellenistic culture

- Many advancements in...

- Astronomy: Ptolemy (earth centered theory)
- Math: Euclid (geometry)
- Physics: Archimedes

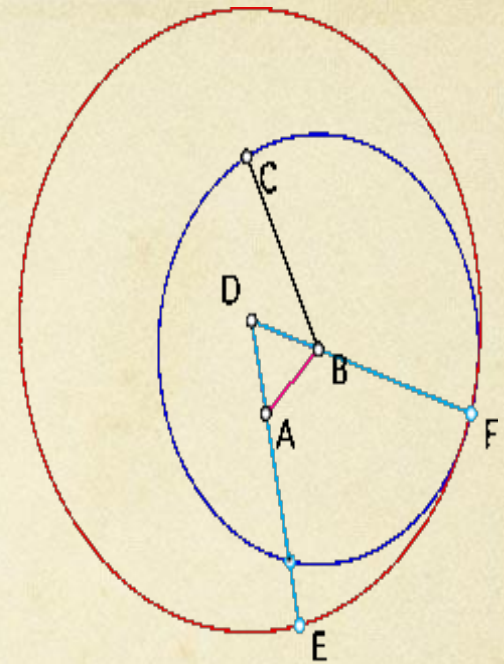


Given: Segment BC and point A

Construct AB and an equilateral triangle on AB.

Extend segments DA and DB

Construct a circle around B and through C.
Construct a circle around D and through F.
Euclid claimed that Segment AE = Segment BC.



ANCIENT ROME

CHAPTER SIX



HELLENISTIC PERIOD

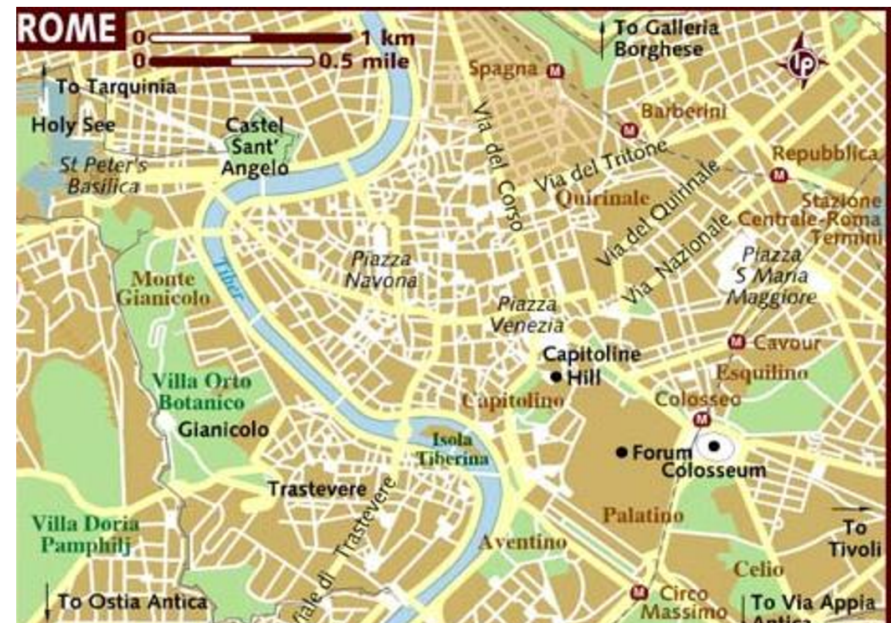
- ROME – EMERGED AS A POWERFUL NEW STATE
- Alexander the Great's Empire was in a DECLINE
- Rome REPLACED GREECE



GEOGRAPHY

- ENTIRE MEDITERRANEAN SEA
- ITALIAN PENINSULA – BOOT SHAPED
- ROME – CENTER OF ITALY
- SMALL CITY - STATE
- LOCATION IMPORTANCE?

THE GEOGRAPHY OF ANCIENT ROME



GEOGRAPHY

- ITALY – EASIER TO UNIFY THAN GREECE
 - NOT ISOLATED ISLANDS/VALLEY
 - APPENNINE MTS. LESS RUGGED
 - MORE LAND TO FARM



PEOPLE

- 800 B.C. – HISTORY BEGINS
- THREE MAJOR ETHNIC GROUP

- LATIN'S
 - NATIVES
- GREEK COLONISTS
 - SOUTH OF ROME

- ETRUSCANS



ROMAN REPUBLIC

- EARLY ROME: 7 KINGS (3 ETRUSCANS)
- 509 B.C. – LAST ETRUSCAN LEADER DROVE OUT
- SET UP A NEW GOVERNMENT = **REPUBLIC**
- **Republic- form of gov't where power rests with the citizens who VOTE for their leaders!**
- Pg. 157 skill builder- US. Vs. ROME

ROMAN PEOPLE

PATRICIANS & PLEBEIANS

1) PATRICIANS: Wealth landowners -GOV. OFFICIALS

2) PLEBEIANS:

- Barred by law to hold important gov't positions
 - FARMERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS
 - BULK OF POPULATION
 - LITTLE INFLUENCE
 - COULD NOT MARRY PATRICIANS
 - SERVED IN ARMY
 - DESERVED POLITICAL/SOCIAL EQUALITY



ROMAN REPUBLIC

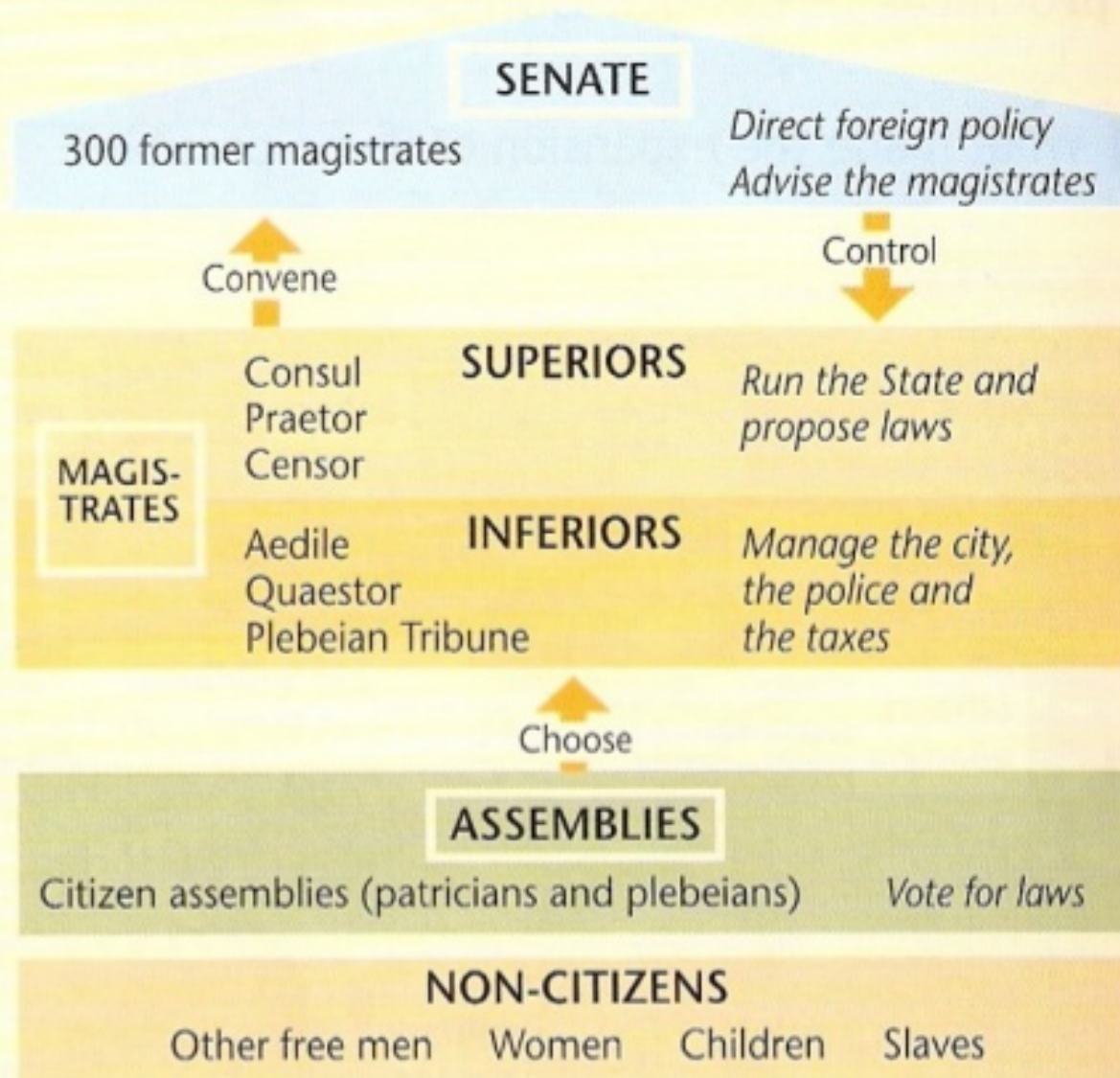
- SET UP A **REPUBLIC**
 - “THING OF THE PEOPLE”
 - PREVENT 1 PERSON FROM GAINING POWER
- GOVERNING BODY:
 - **SENATE**
 - **300 MEMBERS**
 - PATRICIANS: LANDHOLDING UPPER-CLASS- MALES only
 - SERVED FOR LIFE
 - ADVISE CONSULS, CONTROLLED FOREIGN ISSUES & FINANCES
- **-CENTURIATE ASSEMBLY-** CITIZEN SOLDIERS, MEMBERS FOR LIFE, SELECT CONSULS
- **-TRIBAL ASSEMBLY-** CITIZENS MADE LAWS FOR COMMON PEOPLE

REPUBLIC



- **2 CONSULS:** Executive
 - SUPERVISE BUSINESS OF GOV.
 - COMMAND ARMIES
 - SERVED 1 TERM (1 YEAR)
 - CONSULT WITH THE SENATE
- SENATE COULD CHOOSE A DICTATOR IN THE EVENT OF WAR/EXTREME EMERIGENCES
- COMPLETE CONTROL OVER GOVERNEMENT
- ONLY IN POWER FOR 6 MONTHS -SIX MONTH RULE

ROMAN INSTITUTIONS



ROMAN SOCIETY

- FAMILY – BASIC UNIT
- ROMAN LAW:
 - MALE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD = ABSOLUTE POWER
 - STRICT DISCIPLINE
 - DEMANDED TOTAL RESPECT
 - WIFE: SUBJECT TO HIS AUTHORITY

WOMEN

- WORKED AT HOME
 - LATER ROMAN TIMES – RUN SHOPS
 - OVER TIME GAINED GREATER FREEDOM
 - PUBLIC BATHS
 - DINE OUT
- GIRLS/BOYS – READ AND
ATTEND THE THEATER
WRITE
LOWER CLASS – READ
AND WRITE
WEALTHY ROMANS HIRED
PRIVATE TUTORS

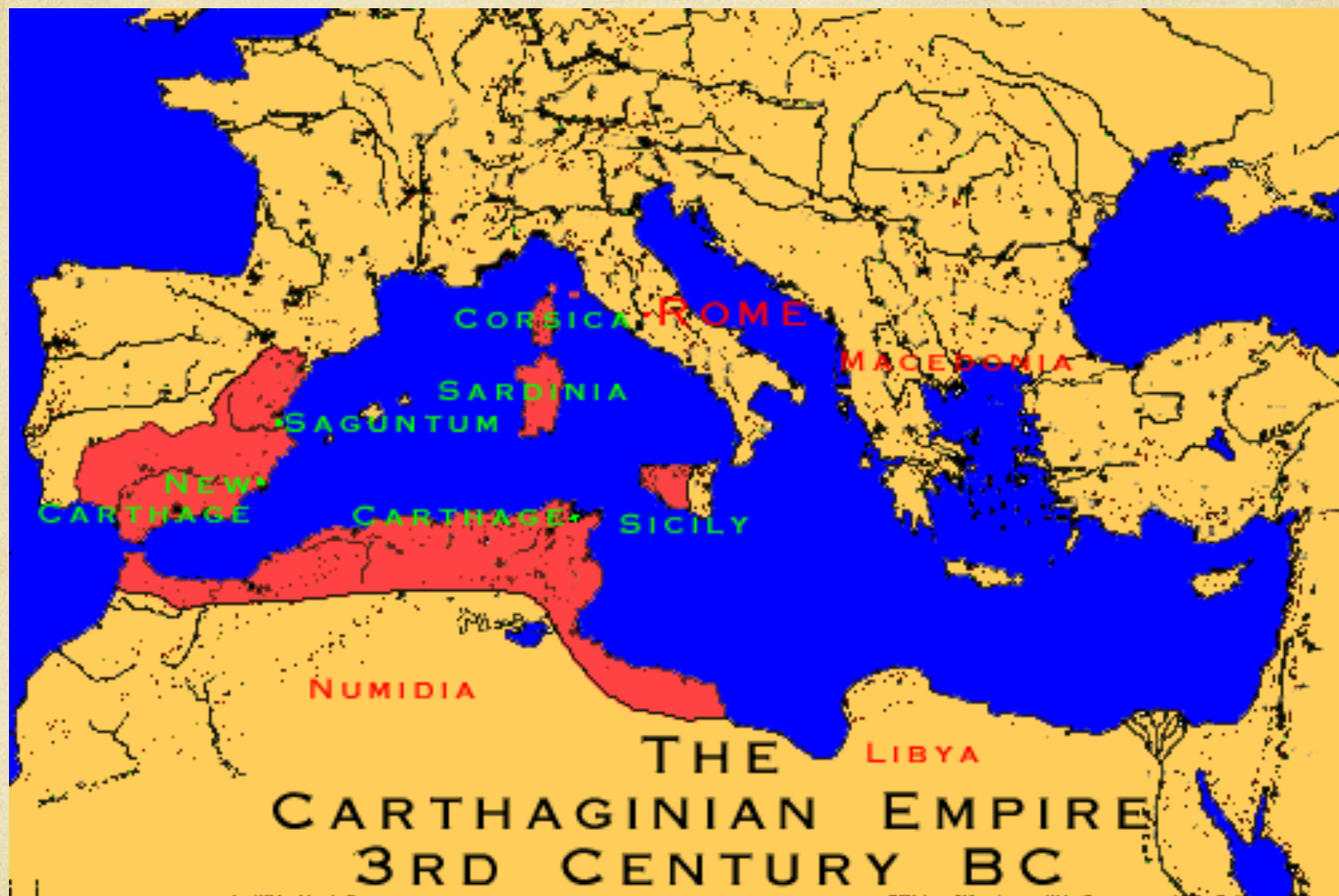
SOLDIERS

- SUCCESS: **BASED ON LOYAL / WELL TRAINED
VERY SKILLED ARMY**
- BASIC MILITARY UNIT: **LEGION**
 - 5000 MEN
 - FOUGHT WITHOUT PAY
 - RAISED TO VALUE LOYALTY, COURAGE, RESPECT



REPUBLIC

- CONQUEST OF LAND –WITH CARTHAGE
- CARTHAGE – CITY STATE (AFRICA)
- ROME EXPANDED WESTWARD
- CONFLICT- Both Carthage and Rome want to control the Mediterranean Sea



CARTHAGE

- 264 – 146 B.C. – THREE WARS BETWEEN ROME AND CARTHAGE

PUNIC WARS

1st war- 23 years for control of Sicily and the Western Mediterranean Sea

Ended in Defeat of Carthage

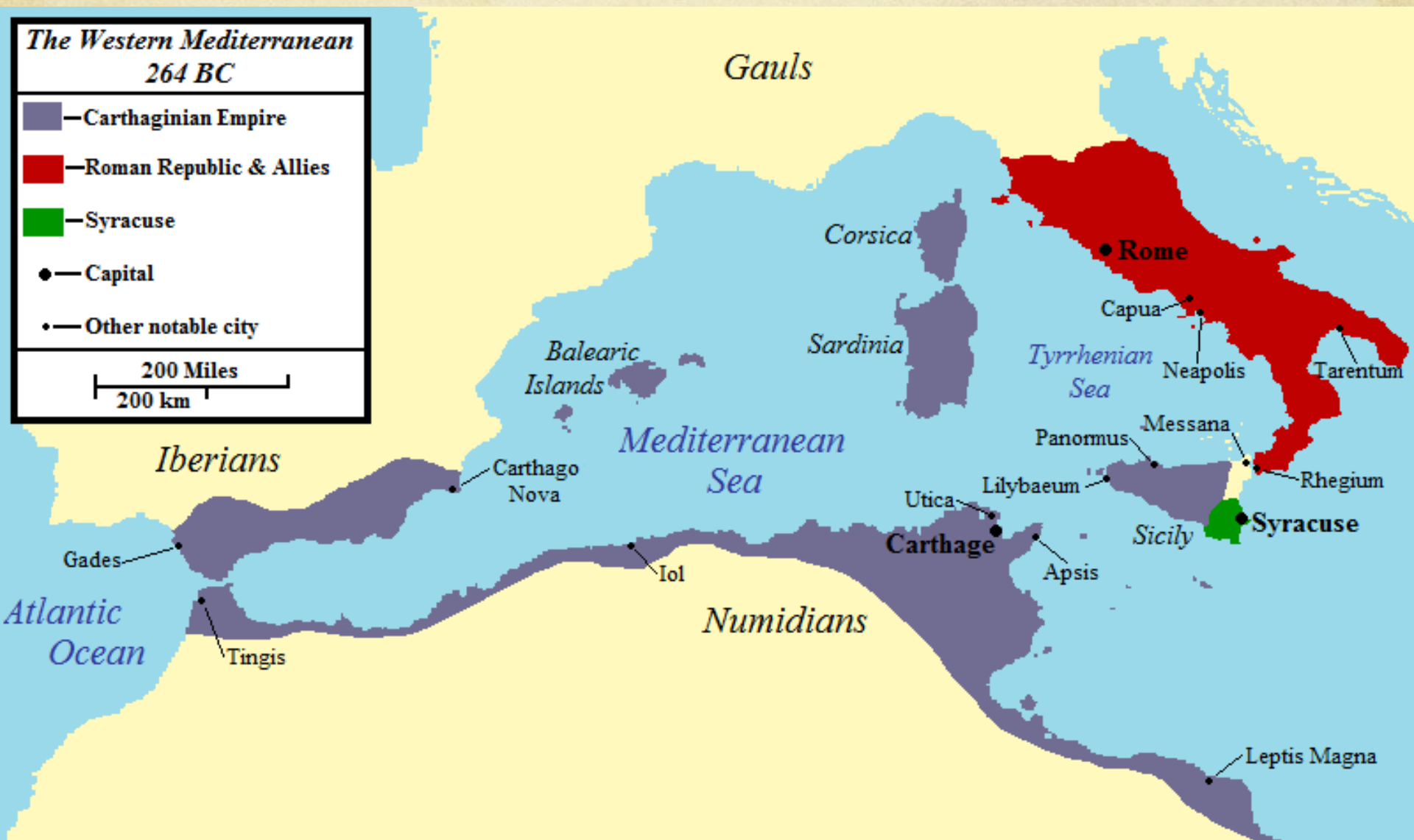
Rome to skilled at sea for Carthage

*The Western Mediterranean
264 BC*

- Carthaginian Empire
- Roman Republic & Allies
- Syracuse

- Capital
- Other notable city

200 Miles
200 km



SECOND PUNIC WAR

- 218 – 202 B.C.
- CARTHAGE GENERAL – HANNIBAL
- LED ARMY, WAR ELEPHANTS ACROSS THE PYRENEES, FRANCE, INTO ITALY
- LOST HALF HIS ARMY
- INVASION EXPECTED FROM SOUTH
- 15 YEARS: HANNIBAL WON BATTLE AFTER BATTLE



SECOND PUNIC WAR

- CARTHAGINIANS – FAILED TO CAPTURE ROME
- ROME – ATTACKED CARTHAGE
- HANNIBAL RETURNED HOME
- ROMANS WON

THIRD PUNIC WAR

- ROMANS – VIEWED CARTHAGE AS RIVAL
- REVENGE – DESTRUCTION HANNIBAL BROUGHT TO ITALY
- ROME COMPLETELY DESTROYED CARTHAGE
- SURVIVORS – KILLED / SOLD INTO SLAVERY
 - 50,000 into slavery
- ROMANS – POURED SALT OVER THE EARTH
- MASTERS OF THE WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN



IMPERIALISM

- ROMANS COMMITTED TO THIS IDEA
- IMPERIALISM: ESTABLISHING CONTROL OVER FOREIGN LANDS AND PEOPLE
- EXPAND WEST AND EAST
- HELLENISTIC RULERS CONFRONTED BY ROMANS
- WAR – MACEDONIA, GREECE, ASIA MINOR SURRENDERED (ROMAN PROVINCES)
- EGYPT – ALLIED WITH ROME 133 B.C.

ROMAN REPUBLIC



SOCIAL EFFECTS

- NEW CLASS OF WEALTH
 - BUSY TRADE ROUTES
 - LOOTING
 - TAXES
 - COMMERCE

Social UNREST



- SLAVE LABOR HURT SMALL FARMERS
- SELL THEIR LAND – BECAME JOBLESS
- ROME – MANY UNEMPLOYED
- CLASS GAP GREW
- RIOTS STARTED

REPUBLIC DECLINES

- UNABLE TO RESOLVE PROBLEMS PEACEFULLY
- SERIES OF CIVIL WARS
- SLAVE UPRISINGS
- REVOLTS AMONG ROME'S ALLIES

JULIUS CAESAR

- MILITARY COMMANDER
- 59 B.C. – COMPLETED CONQUEST OF GAUL
- RETURNED TO ROME – CIVIL WAR
- FORCED SENATE TO MAKE HIM DICTATOR
 - 44BC named Dictator for Life
- “I CAME I SAW I CONQUERED”

CAESAR



CAESAR' REFORMS

- 48-44 BC - # OF REFORMS
- PUBLIC WORKS – EMPLOYMENT, LAND TO THE POOR, increased pay to soldiers
- GRANTED ROMAN CITIZENSHIP TO MORE PEOPLE

ASSASSINATION

- CAESAR'S ENEMIES: WORRIED
- Led by Marcus Brutus and Gaius Cassius plotted assassination
- MARCH 15th 44 BC – STABBED TO DEATH
- NEW ROUND OF CIVIL WARS

- MARK ANTONY – CAESAR'S NEPHEW---- allies then

AR'S



ROMAN REPUBLIC

- OCTAVIAN – DEF. ANTONY
- SENATE:
 - GAVE HIM THE NAME AUGUSTUS (EXALTED ONE)
 - DECLARED HIM PRINCEPS (FIRST CITIZEN)
- **ABSOLUTE POWER**

ROMAN EMPIRE

- AUGUSTUS RULED 31 BC – 14 AD- 1st
Emperor of the ROMAN EMPIRE
- 500 YEAR REPUBLIC ENDED
 - NOW an EMPIRE
- ROMANS DID NOT KNOW IT – AGE OF THE
ROMAN EMPIRE

A sound Gov't

- **PAX ROMANA = “ROMAN PEACE”**
-200 year span
- Time of peace a prosperity for Rome
- 3 million square miles, population 60/80 million
- **Augustus- Romes ablest emperor**
 - **Stabilized the frontier**
 - **Glorified Rome with Grand public works**
 - **Set up civil service ex. tax collectors, postal workers/successful government**
 - Agriculture flourished
 - Vast trading networks with Greece, China & India



GOVERNMENT OF EMPIRE

- SENATE
- FUNCTIONED FOR 200 YEARS
- WHO WOULD RULE NEXT?
 - **PAGE 164**

EMPERERORS OF ROME

- CALIGULA & NERO (EVIL & INSANE)
- HADRAIN

ENTERTAINMENT page 182

- CIRCUS MAXIMUS – RACE TRACK
- GLADIATOR CONTESTS – COLOSS
- SLAVES – TRAINED TO FIGHT
- WIN
- THU



EMPIRE AT HEIGHT



Jewish Diaspora

- Jewish temple in Jerusalem destroyed
 - Romans display ruthlessness
 - Both Jews and Christians are a threat to Roman leaders
 - Jewish diaspora begins
 - Persecution of Christians increases
- **Diaspora: Forced Dispersal, spreading out**
- Jews flee Roman rule throughout Mediterranean world
- Loyalty to empire weakening problems



Roman Empire Divides

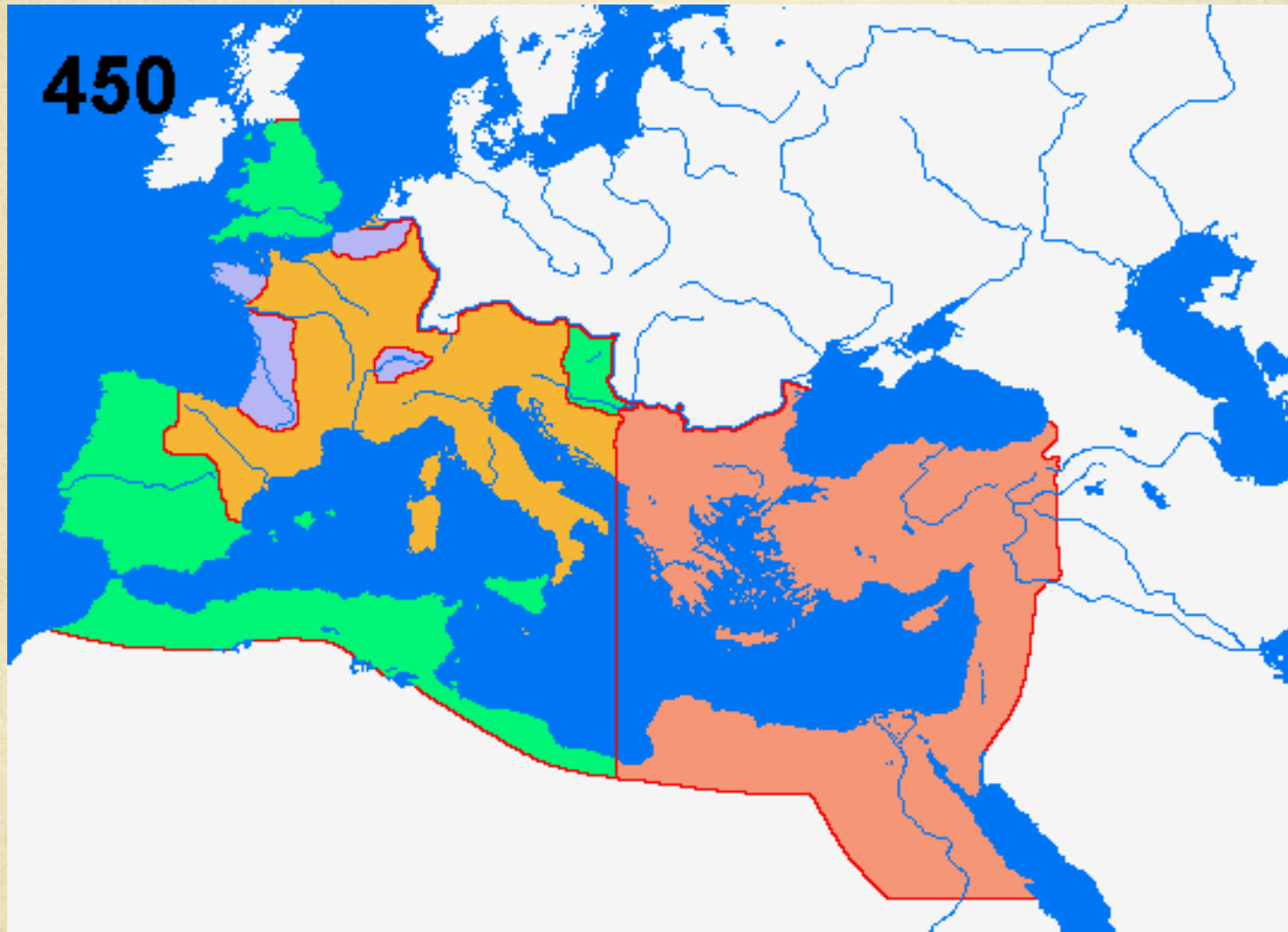
- AD 284-Emperor Diocletian divided the empire in two – Why?
 - Too large for one leader/make control more EFFICIENT
- AD 312-Emperor Constantine reunites empire under one ruler
- Moves the capital to the east, to a Greek city named Byzantium.
- He renames the capital Constantinople.



Fall of the Roman Empire

- AD 313 - Emperor Constantine makes Christianity legal with the Edict of Milan.
- AD 380 -Christianity becomes the official religion of empire (See p. 171)
- **Weak Military, Disruption of trade, Inflation**
- **Rome “falls” (see p. 174) to Germanic tribes/Huns**
- Western half Falls
- Eastern half survives for another 1000 years, it becomes known as the Byzantine empire by historians.

"Fall" of Rome



Green = lost
territories

Orange = lost in
476

Legacy of the ROMAN EMPIRE

- Architecture, engineering, law and Language
- Roman Empire – Prevalent in Western Europe/USA



World Religions Develop & Spread

Ch. 3 Sections 1-2

Hinduism

Followers: **Hindus, mostly in India**

Origins: no single founder, Aryans
spread to Indus Valley (India)

Religious texts: **Vedas**- Four
Collections

Basic Beliefs: Religion is a way of
freeing the soul from the illusions,
disappointments and mistakes of
everyday life.

Places of worship: Temples

Holy Water: Ganges River



Hinduism- Ganges River



Heavily polluted
Raw sewage and
trash



HINDU CASTE SYSTEM

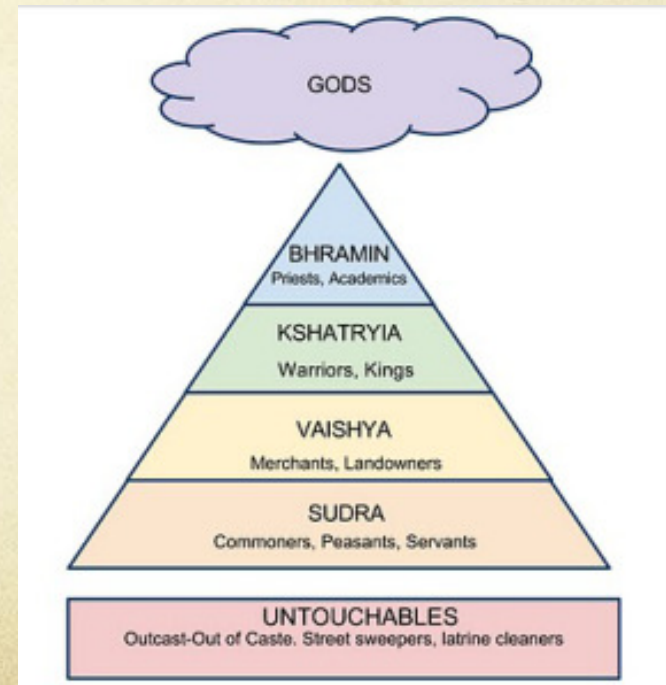
Based on occupation

- Caste membership determines the type of work one did.
- Classical text state you are NOT born into a specific caste, however Hindu communities developed a system that you are born into a specific caste.

Follow Caste System: Aryans organized into 4 groups (classes)

- 1.) Brahmins –priests
- 2.) Warriors/rulers
- 3.) Traders/landowners
- 4.) Peasants or traders

*****Cleanliness and purity are key:
Those considered impure because of they
WORK live outside the caste system
– Known as UNTOUCHABLES



Hinduism

Beliefs

- Unite the individual soul (atman) with the universal soul (Brahman)
- Have good karma by following caste rules- THIS WILL DETERMINE YOUR NEXT CASTE LEVEL
- This takes more than one lifetime (reincarnation)
- Unification occurs when you break cycle of reincarnation and achieve moksha, a state of perfect understanding
- The universal soul (Brahman) is made up of three personalities:

Brahma - creator

Shiva - Destroyer

Vishnu - preserver



Buddhism

- Followers: Buddhists
- Originated- in INDIA
- Spreads to China, Japan, Southeast Asia
- 362 million worldwide today



Origins:

- Founder: Sidhartha Gautama
- Discovered human suffering – wanted a solution
- 6 yrs wandering, seeking enlightenment
- Reached enlightened state through meditation

Buddhism

- **Followers** : Buddhists
- **Originated: In India**
 - Will spread/thrive in China, Korea, Japan
 - 362 million followers worldwide today
- Origins: **Founder- Siddhartha Gautama- Becomes BUDDHA – “The Enlightened One”**
- Born to a Noble Family
- Wanted to end human suffering- Spent 6 years wandering, seeking ENLIGHTENMENT/wisdom
- Meditated for 49 days and finally reached the ENLIGHTENED state
- Devoted life to self discipline/ Meditation

Buddhism Basic Beliefs



- Four main Beliefs

1. Life is full of suffering
2. Cause of suffering is: Peoples selfishness
3. To end suffering is to end selfish desires
4. **Way to overcome desires is to follow the EIGHTFOLD PATH- and reach NIVANA**

-Nirvana is the state of wanting/desiring nothing

This may take more than one lifetime -**Believed in Reincarnation**

Confucianism

- Founder/Origins: **Confucius**, lived during Zhou Dynasty decline 551 B.C.
- Believed China could be restored if they followed these Beliefs:
- Beliefs:
 - Social order: Five relationships
 - Ruler/subject
 - Father/son
 - Husband/wife
 - Older/younger brother
 - Friend/friend



Confucianism (continued)

- Application to government:
 - Education could transform anyone
 - Established the guidelines to create a government based on civil service
- Leaders should be virtuous, lead by example
- Confucian ideals published in the **Analects**
- Helps United China again



Daoism



- Founder/Origin: Lao Tzu; during Zhou period

- Beliefs:

- Followers drawn to sciences (astronomy, medicine):

- Natural order more important than social order

- Only human beings work against natural order

- Universal force:

- A universal force ("The Way", Dao) governs the universe

- Two powers of the world that govern the natural

- rhythms of life



INDIA & CHINA Ch. 7 Sec 1-2

India

Mauryan Empire- 320's B.C., **India's 1st Empire**

India United under Chandragupta-

-expanded empire but raised taxes on farmers to pay for army

-301 B.C. Chandragupta's grandson **ASOKA** brings the MAURYAN Empire to its greatest height

Fair & Just leader, Built roads to encourage trade and travel

Mauryan Empire falls- **GUPTA emerges as 2nd Empire**

Tamil- People & language - living in the Southern tip of India



Indian Empires, 250 B.C–A.D. 400



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

- 1. Region** Compare the region occupied by the Gupta Empire to that occupied by the Mauryan Empire. Discuss size, location, and physical characteristics.
- 2. Place** Why did neither the Mauryan nor the Gupta Empire expand to the northeast? Olympics in ancient Greece?

CHINA

- Han China 200 B.C. – A.D. 220
- Han Dynasty restores order to China
- Sets up Centralized Government- using civil service tests/ Confucian Beliefs
- Structured Society
- Han Technology- Paper replaces silk, plow, wheelbarrow
- Trade flourishes – SILK ROAD

The Han Dynasty (about 100 bc)



- Boundary of modern China
- ~~~~~ The Great Wall

