

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

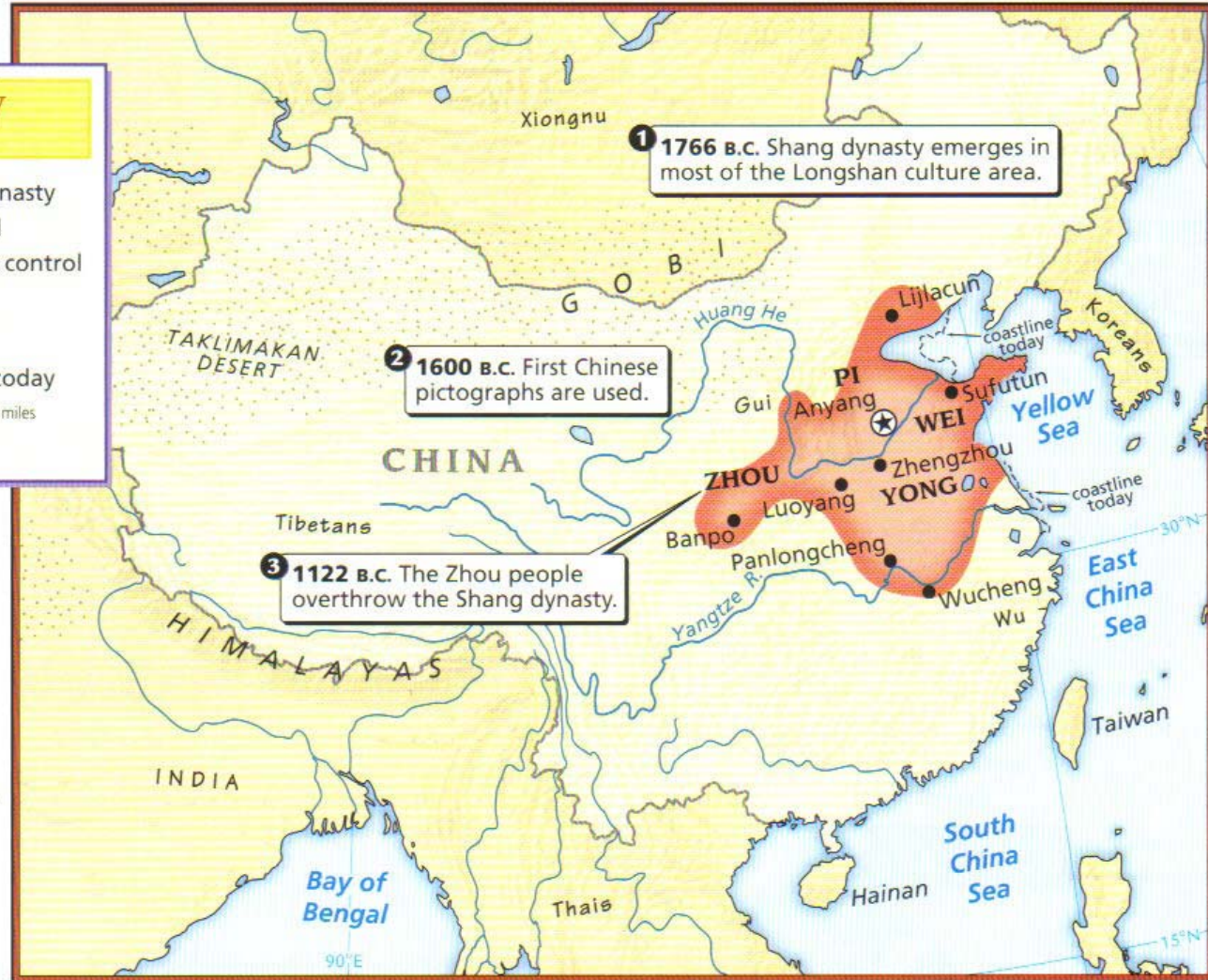


Shang Dynasty
1766–1122 B.C.

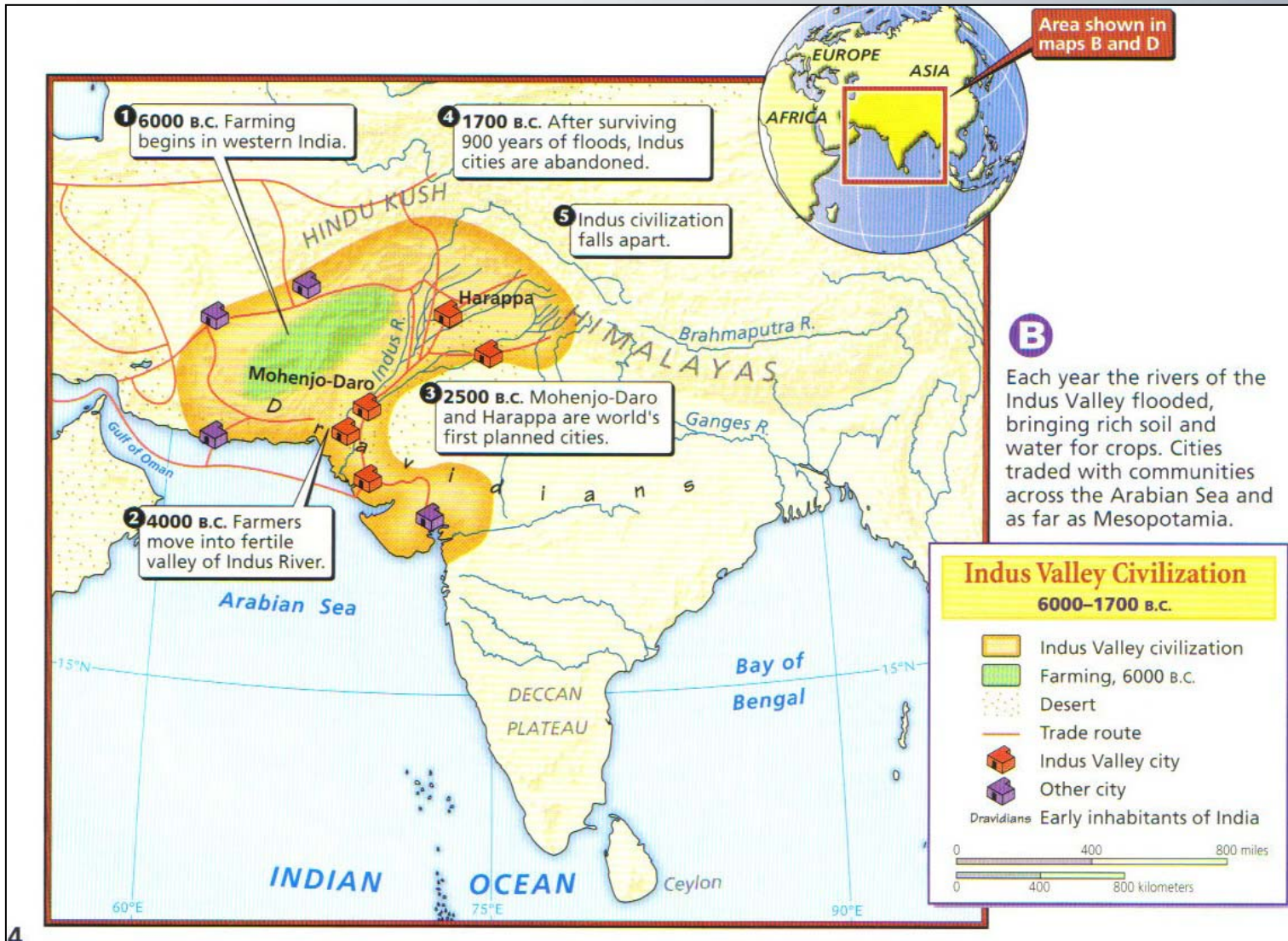
- Ruled by Shang dynasty
- Final Shang capital
- YONG** State under Shang control
- Thais** Culture group
- Desert
- China's boundary today

0 200 400 600 miles
0 200 400 600 kilometers

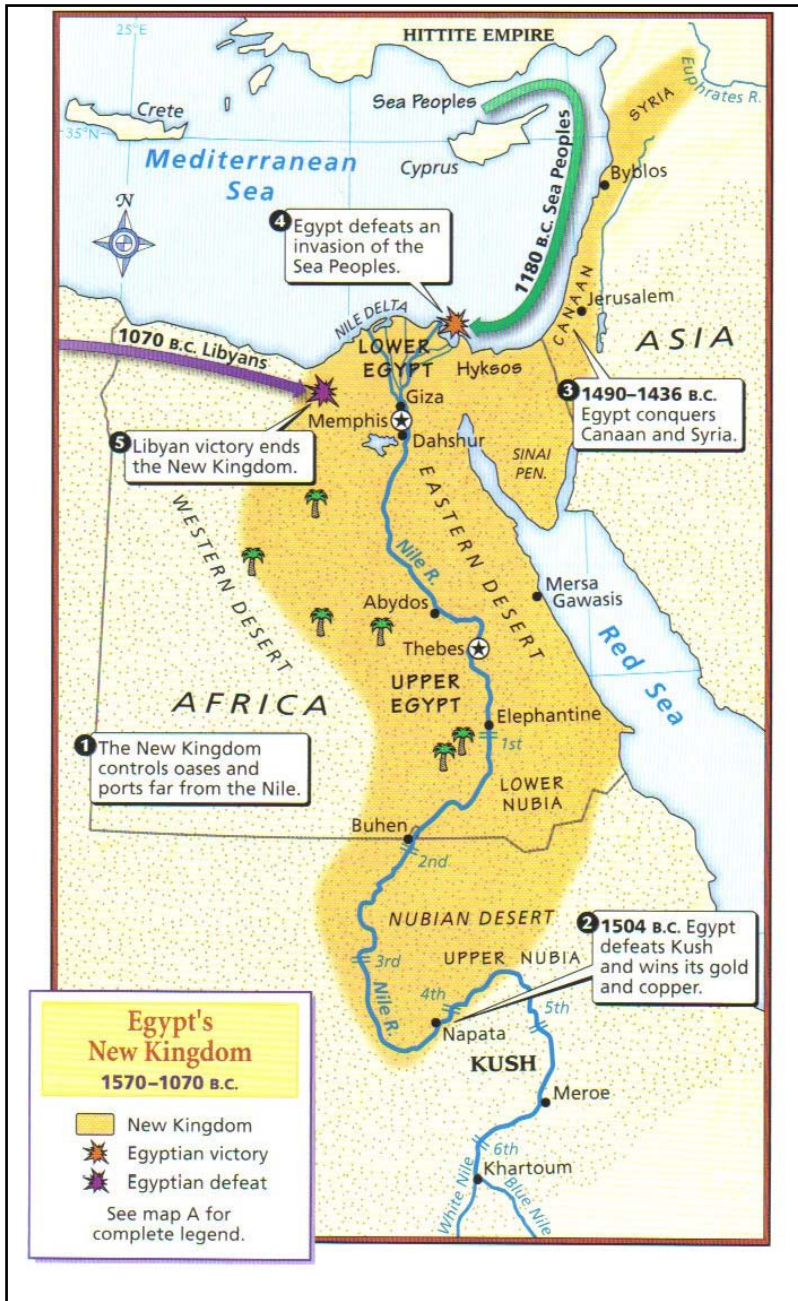
The Shang dynasty unified most of the areas settled by earlier Chinese cultures. While most people still lived in small farming communities, the nobles, warriors, priests, and craftspeople lived in larger towns with palaces and temples.



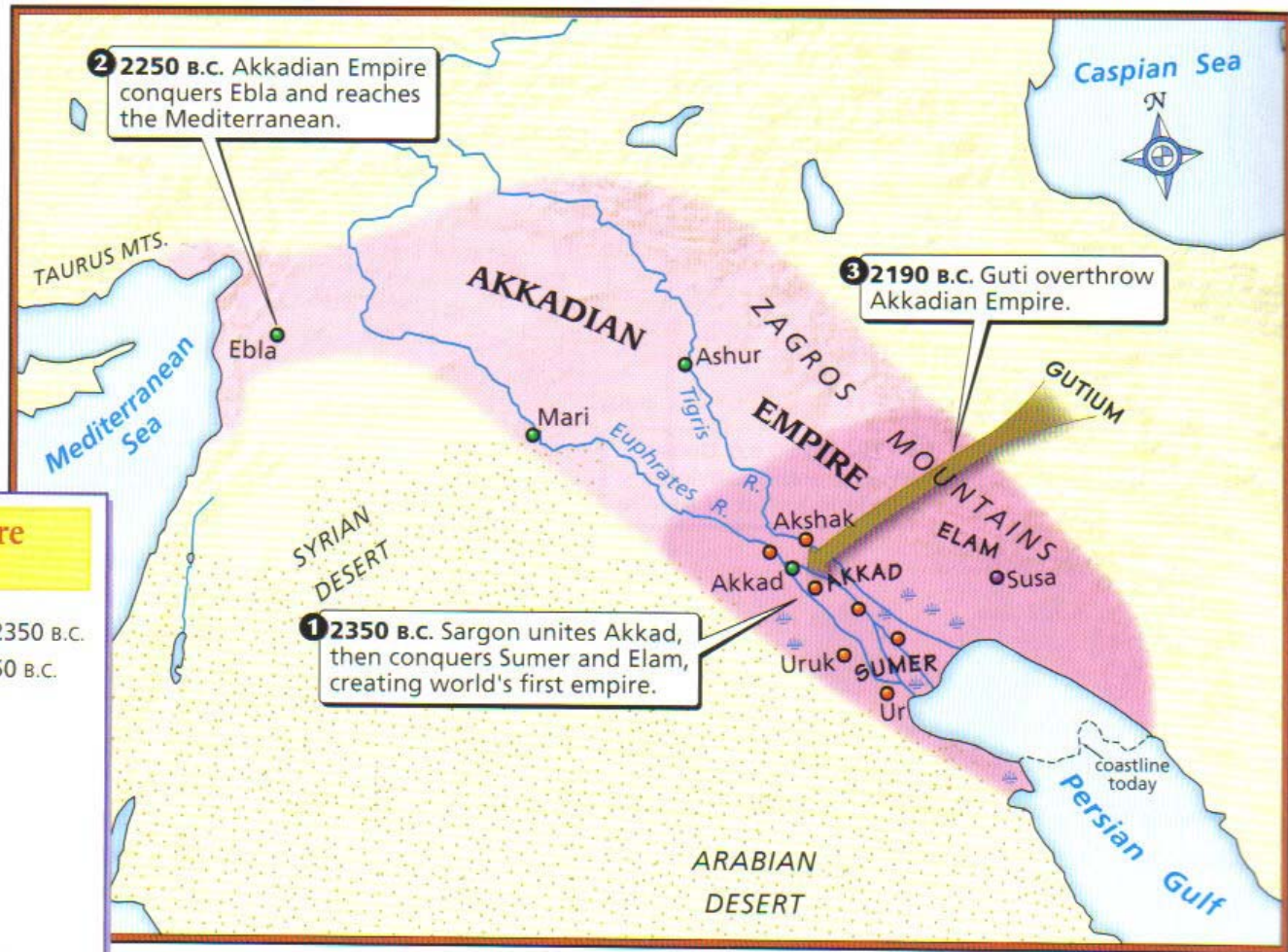
Geography of India



Geography of Egypt

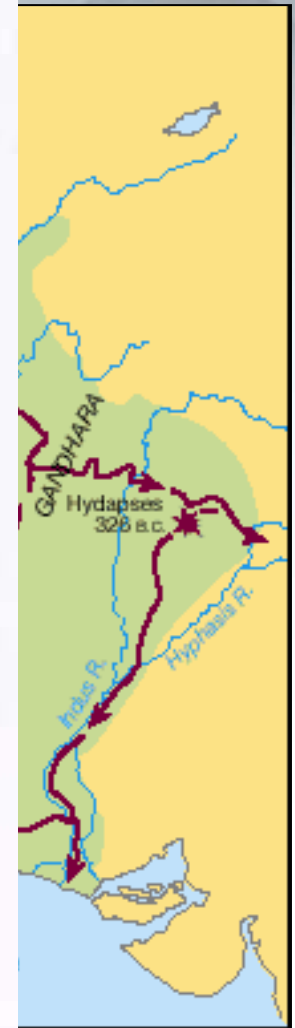


Geography of Mesopotamia



E The Akkadian Empire spanned most of the Fertile Crescent. Compare maps D and E. Empires rule many different people. What groups were ruled by the Akkadian Empire?

Geography of Greece



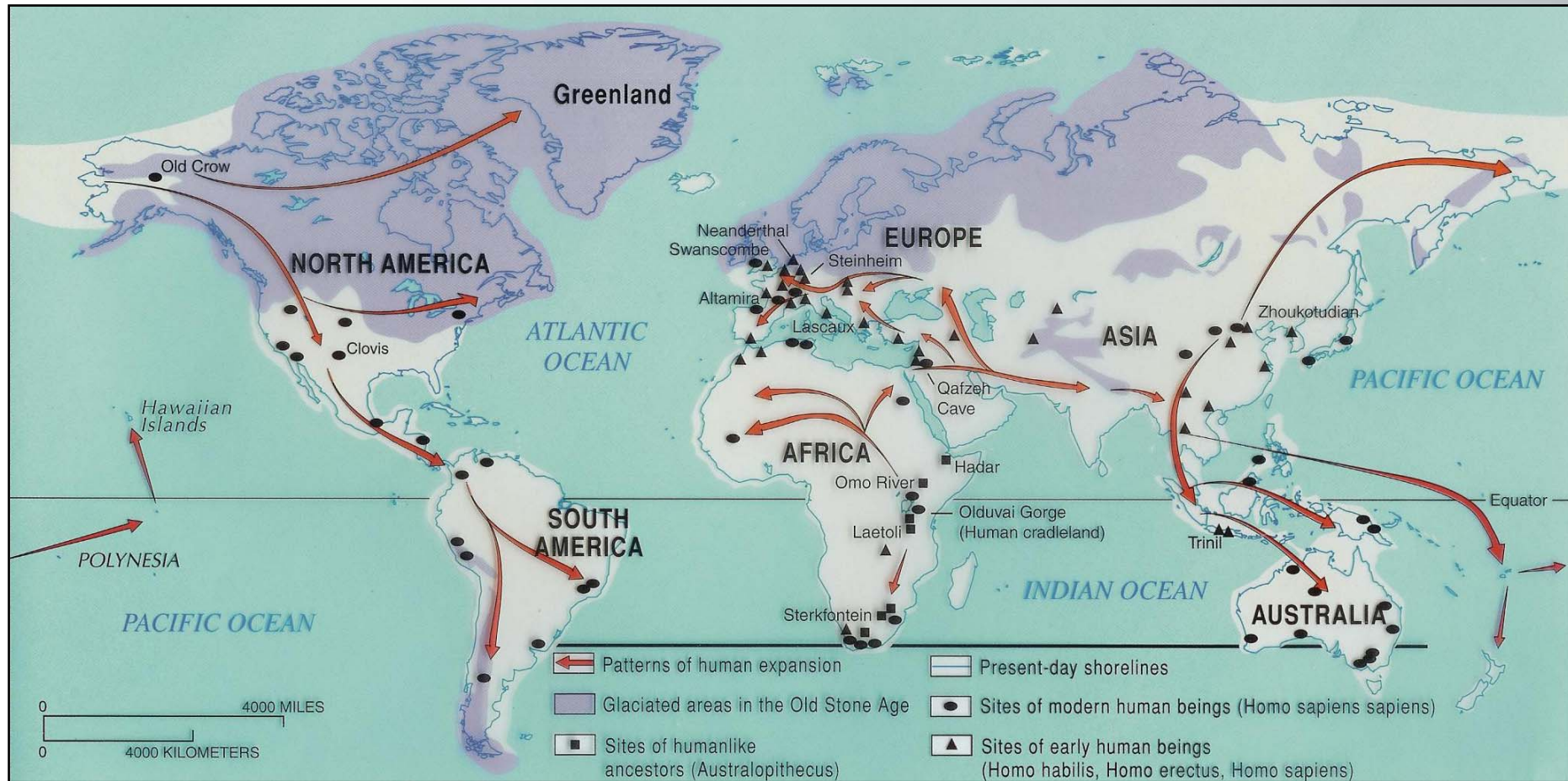
Geography of Rome





The Spread of Human Population, c. 10,000 BCE

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Society Types



	Foraging	Pastoral
Social	Nomadic Egalitarian nature Leaders based on age, strength, courage, intelligence	Nomadic – temporary homes Sparse Population Men are herders/males dominated
Political	Organized in small clans- 20-30 Led by strongest male Organized hunts	Organized into large Bands Split into blood/clans- rivalries developed Had military/warriors
Religious	Belief in afterlife. Buried dead with tools and weapons	Worship gods of storm, war
Intellectual	Limited language Sculptures, pictograms, cave paintings	Respect for family, courage 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 Age

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**



Cave painting, Lascaux, France, 15,000 to 10,000 B.C.

4. **Cro-Magnon man: Interested in fashion and art. Humans during this period found shelter in caves. Cave paintings were left behind.**

Summary

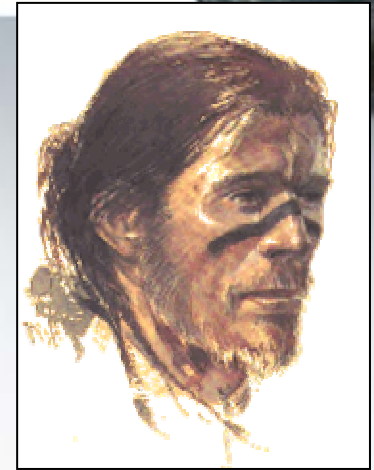


Neanderthals
(200,000 BCE – 30,000 BCE)



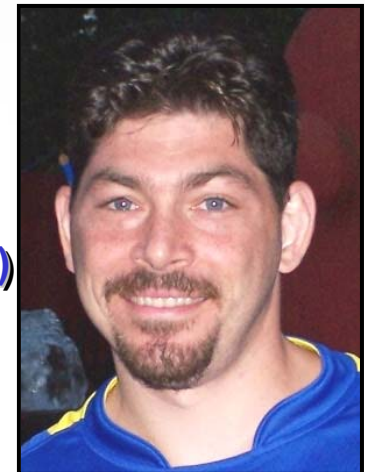
Cro-Magnons
(40,000 BCE – 10,000 BCE)

Homo Sapiens



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.





Which aspects of civilization do these pictures depict?

CIVILIZATION



Advanced
Cities



Advanced
Technology

Specialized
Workers/
Social Classes



Complex
Institutions:
Government
Public Works
Economic Systems
Organized religion



Record-
Keeping



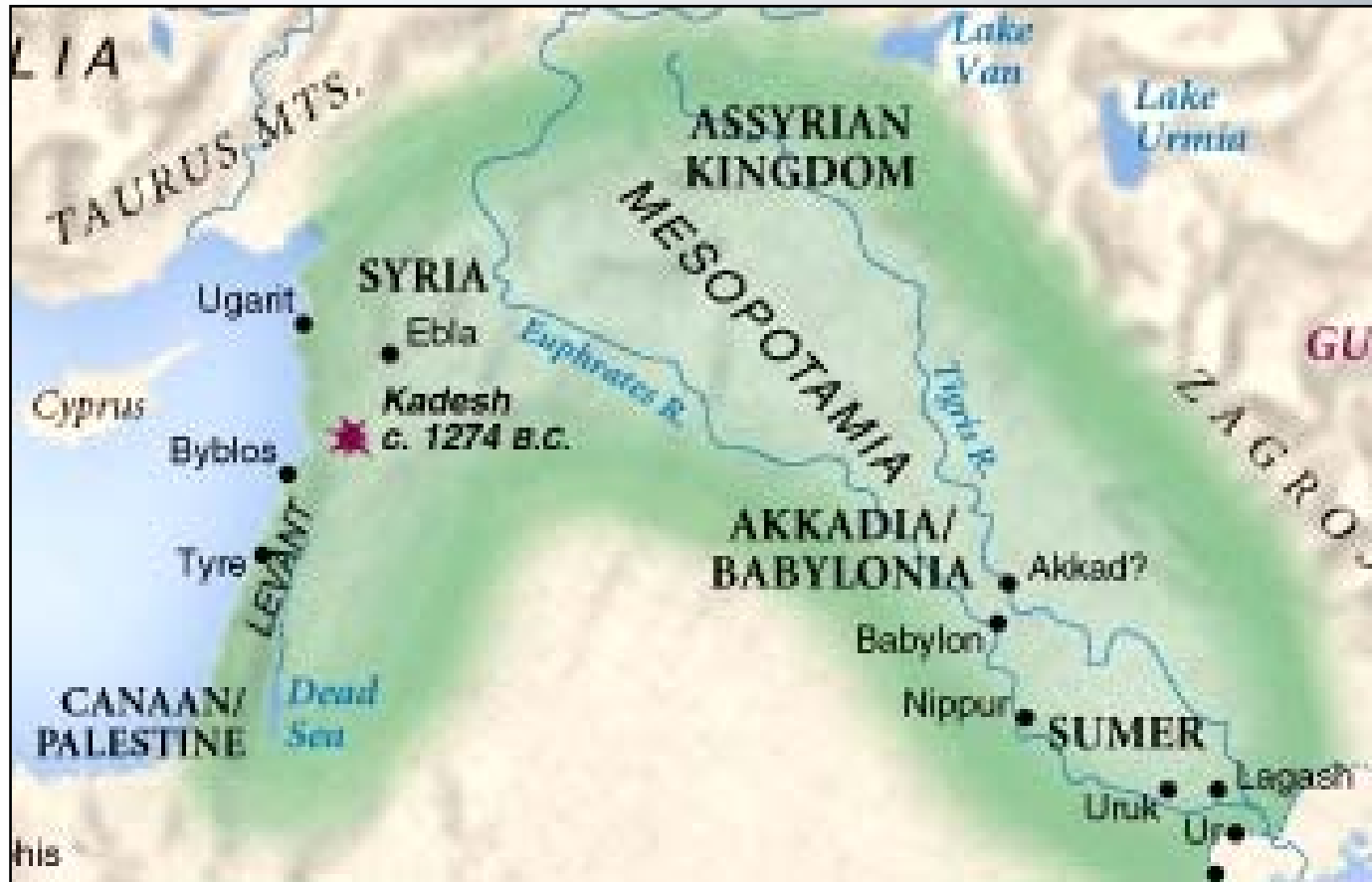
Art and
Architecture



River Valley Civilizations



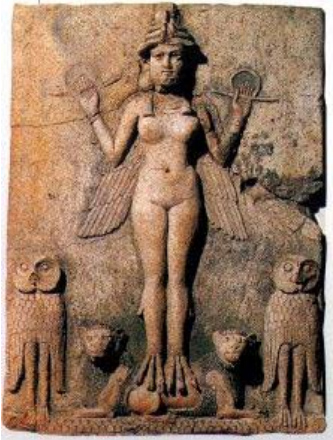
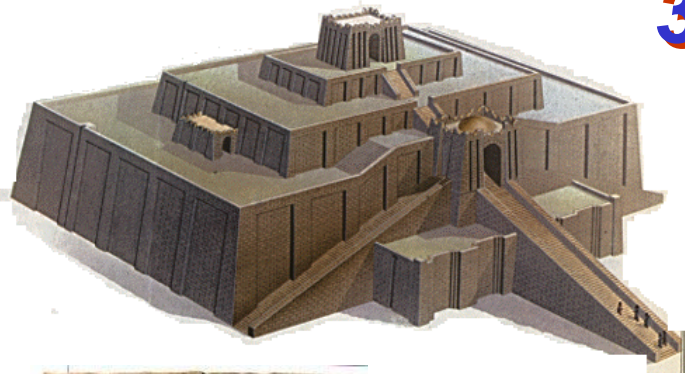
Mesopotamia: “The Cradle of Civilization”



“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

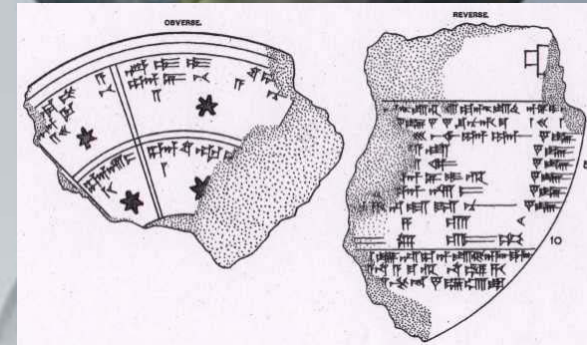


Mathematics Babylonian Achievements



12 Month Calendar

1	𐎶	11	𐎶𐎶	21	𐎶𐎶𐎶	31	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	41	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	51	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶
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10	𐎶	20	𐎶	30	𐎶	40	𐎶	50	𐎶		



Babylonian Numbers



The Hittites



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

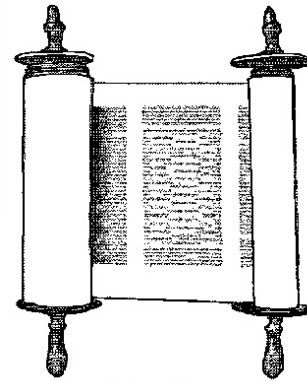
The Assyrians



- 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 Book of the Law

The Hebrews

- Belief in Judaism, first monotheistic faith
- Ten commandments

Traders, Invaders, and Empire Builders?



The Sumerians

Traders



The Babylonians

Empire Builders



The Hittites

Invaders



Assyrians

Invaders

𐤀	𐤁	𐤂	𐤃	𐤄	𐤅	𐤆
ZAYN WEAPON	MEM HOOK	HE UNKNOWN	DALETH DOOR	QAF THROWSTICK	KAPH HOUSE	SHIN SPEAR OR DK
𐤇	𐤈	𐤉	𐤊	𐤋	𐤌	𐤍
LAMETH FISH	MEM WATER	LAMEDH OR GARD	KAPH PALM OF HAND	KAPH HAND	QAF UNKNOWN	HE FENCE
𐤎	𐤏	𐤐	𐤑	𐤒	𐤓	𐤔
TAV MARK	SHIN TOOTH	RESH HEAD	QAF MONKEY	SHIN FISHHOOK	PEH MOUTH	QAF MUTE EYE SAMESH SUPPORT

Phoenicians

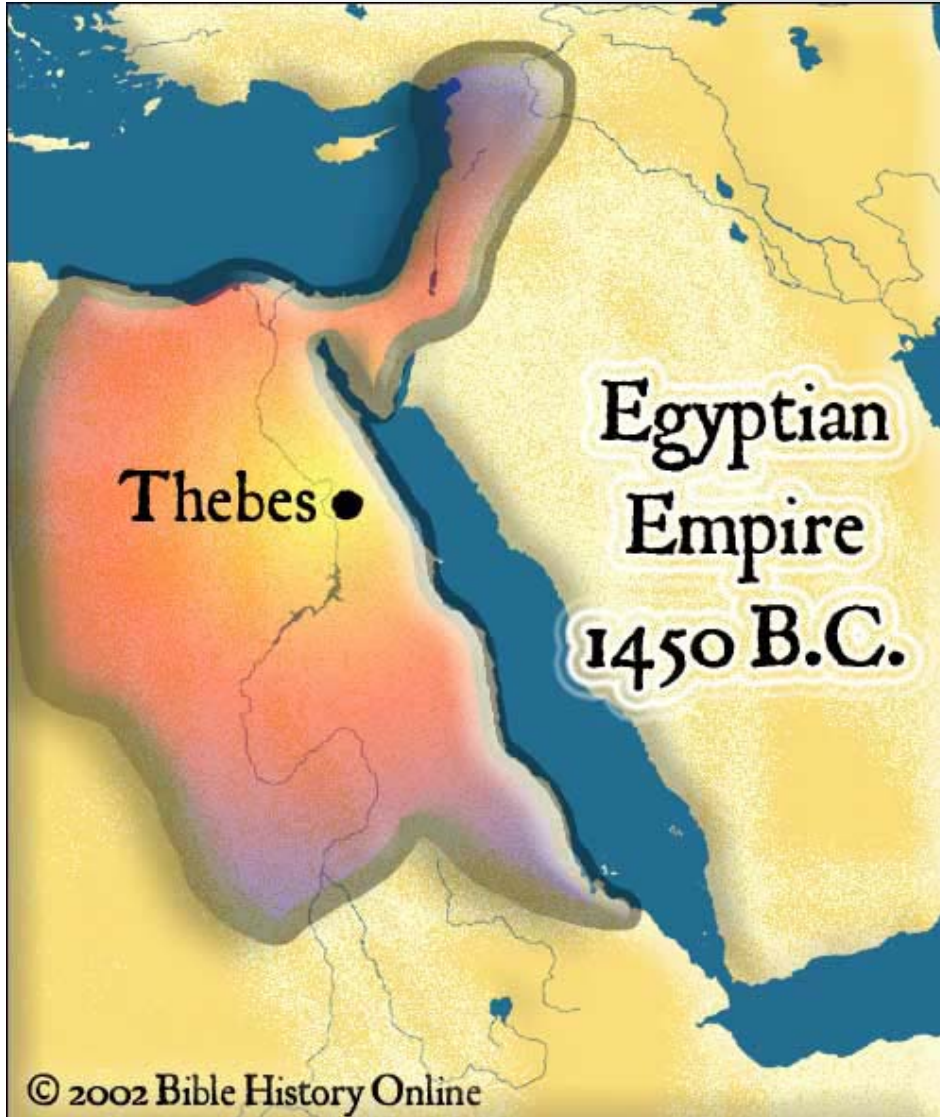
Traders



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

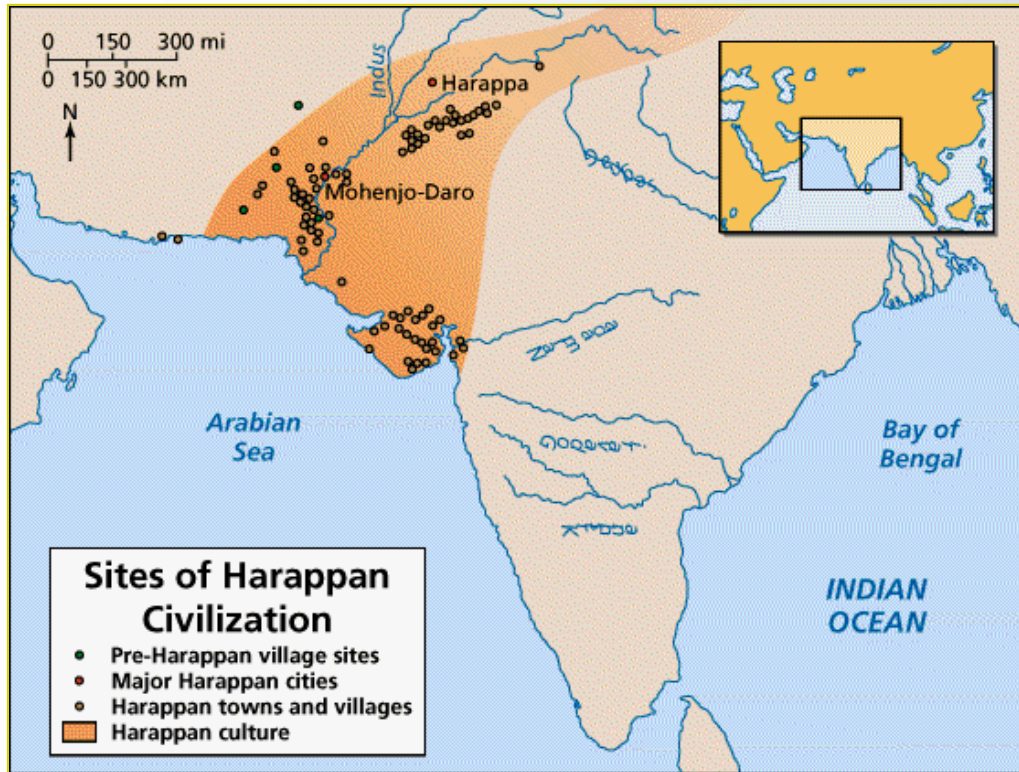


Established early forms of feudalism in which the King gave large tracts of land to loyal leaders who became lords. These lords provided the king with military forces in exchange for the land.

Indus Valley: 3300 – 1700 B.C.E.



The Harappan Civilization



- Outside contact more limited - mountains
- Kyber Pass connection to outside
- Twin Cities of Harappa, 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..

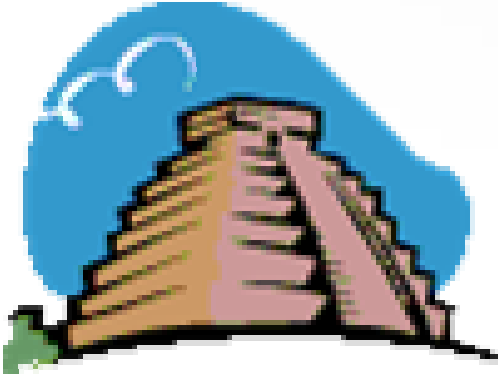


- From Caucasus Mtns. Black/Caspian Sea
- Nomads who settled
- *Vedas, Upanashads* basis for Hinduism
- Caste system
- warriors, priests, peasants
- later re-ordered: Brahmins (priests), warriors, landowners-merchants, peasants, untouchables (out castes)



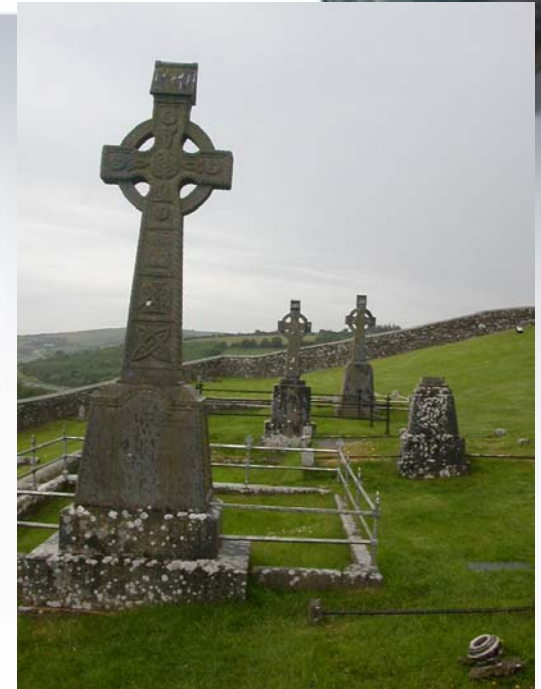
**Pariahs [*Harijani*] →
Untouchables**

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

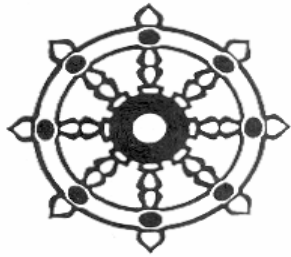


Hinduism



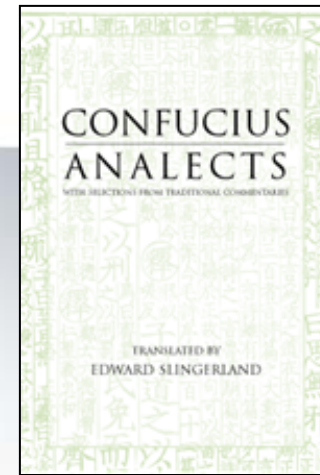
	Beliefs, Practices, Holy Books	Significance
<p>India</p> <p>3000 B.C.E.</p> <p>Spread throughout India</p> <p>Stationary Religion</p>	<p>Brahman-supreme force: Gods are manifestations of Brahman (Vishnu-preserver, Shiva-destroyer)</p> <p><i>Reincarnation</i>. <i>Dharma</i>: rules and obligations. <i>Karma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

Buddhism



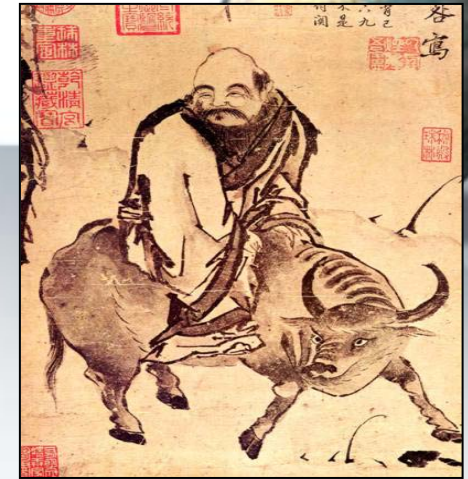
	Beliefs, Practices, Holy Books	Significance
<p>India, Nepal 563 B.C.E. Spread throughout India, China, Japan, S.E. Asia Missionary Religion</p>	<p>Founded by Siddhartha Guatama No Supreme Being– Buddha “Enlightened one” Four Noble Truths – Life is suffering caused by desire, follow Eight Fold Path Nirvana,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

Confucianism



	Beliefs, Practices, Holy Books	Significance
<p>China 500 B.C.E. Spread to Japan, S.E. Asia</p>	<p>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. Put aside personal ambition for good of state</p>	<p>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</p>

Daoism-Taoism



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

Legalsim



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

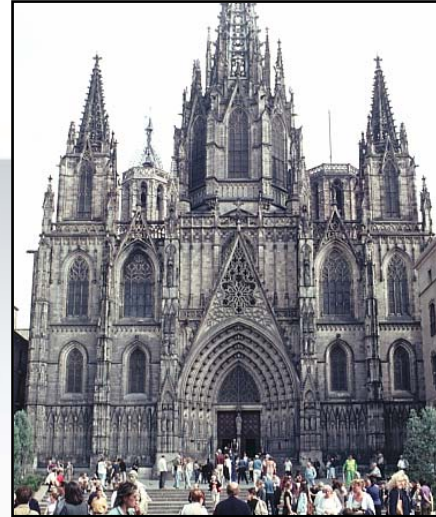
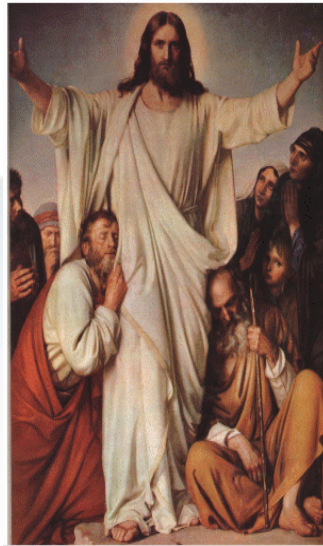
- Social belief systems, not religions
- Intended to create orderly society
- Legalism-fundamental evil
- Harsh punishments

Judaism



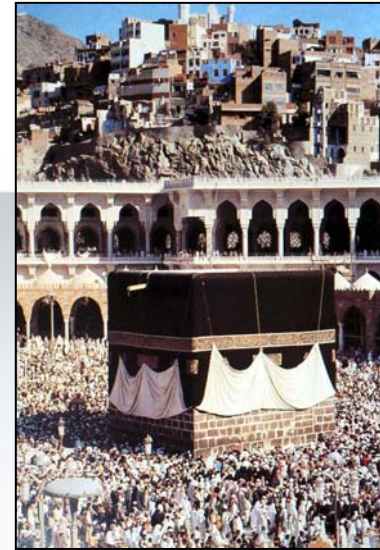
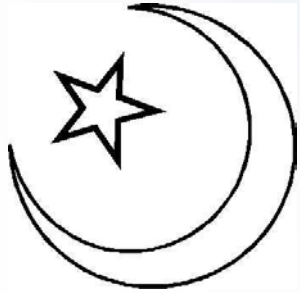
	Beliefs, Practices, Holy Books	Significance
<p>Middle East, Caanan Jerusalem</p> <p>3000 B.C.E.</p>	<p>Founded by Abraham, Moses</p> <p>Hebrews were chosen by God, special status</p> <p>Personal relationship with God – a covenant</p> <p>Afterlife, tradition, doctrines, philosophy, personal salvation.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

Christianity



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

Islam

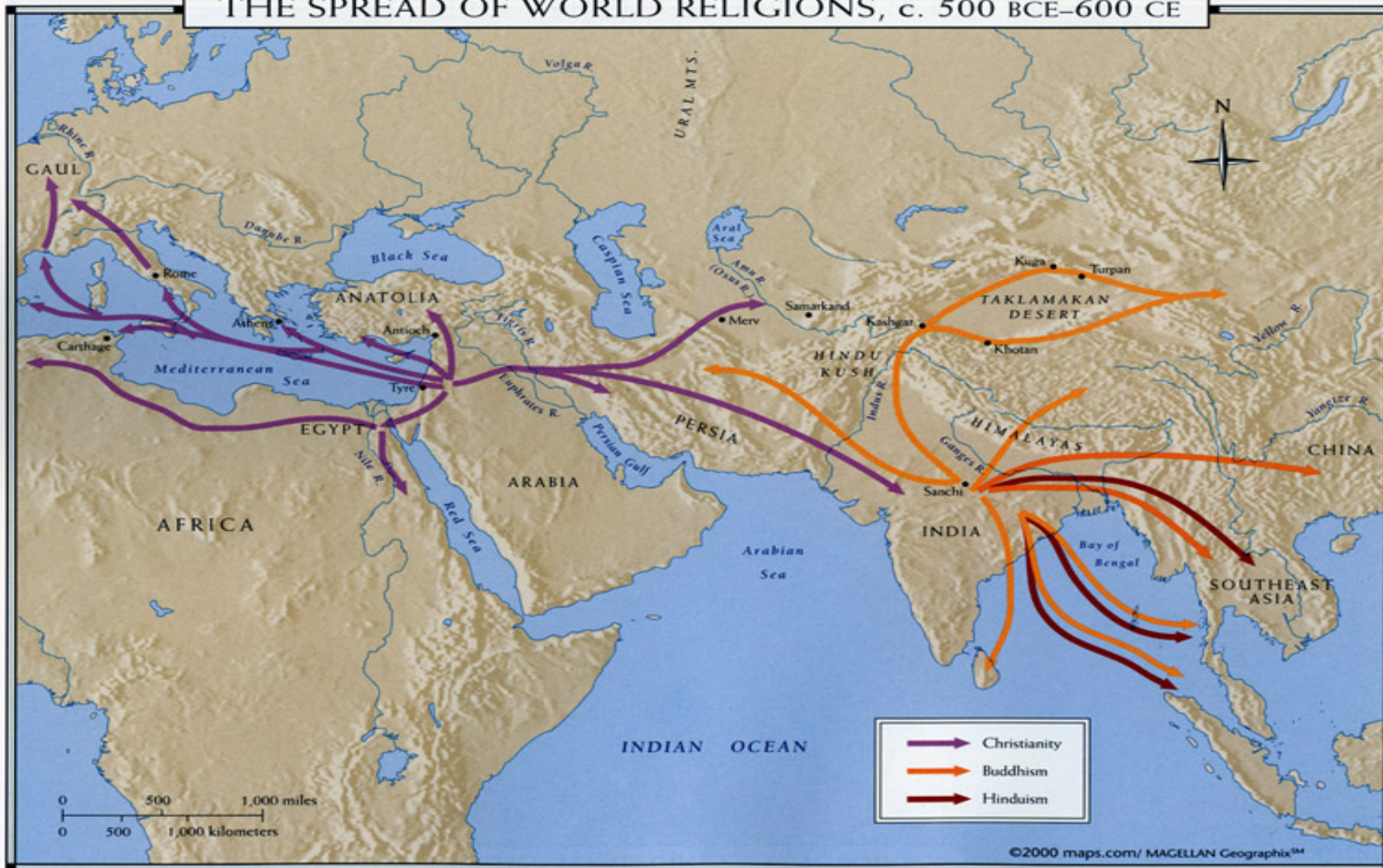


	Beliefs, Practices, Holy Books	Significance
<p>Middle East, Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem 622 C.E. Spread North Africa, S.E.Asia, U.S.</p>	<p>Founded by Muhammad- Prophet – Koran Five Pillars of Faith: Allah is one true God, Prophet is Muhammad Pray Five times a day facing Mecca Almsgiving – give to the poor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

Diffusion of Belief Systems



THE SPREAD OF WORLD RELIGIONS, c. 500 BCE–600 CE



Rise of Classical Civilizations

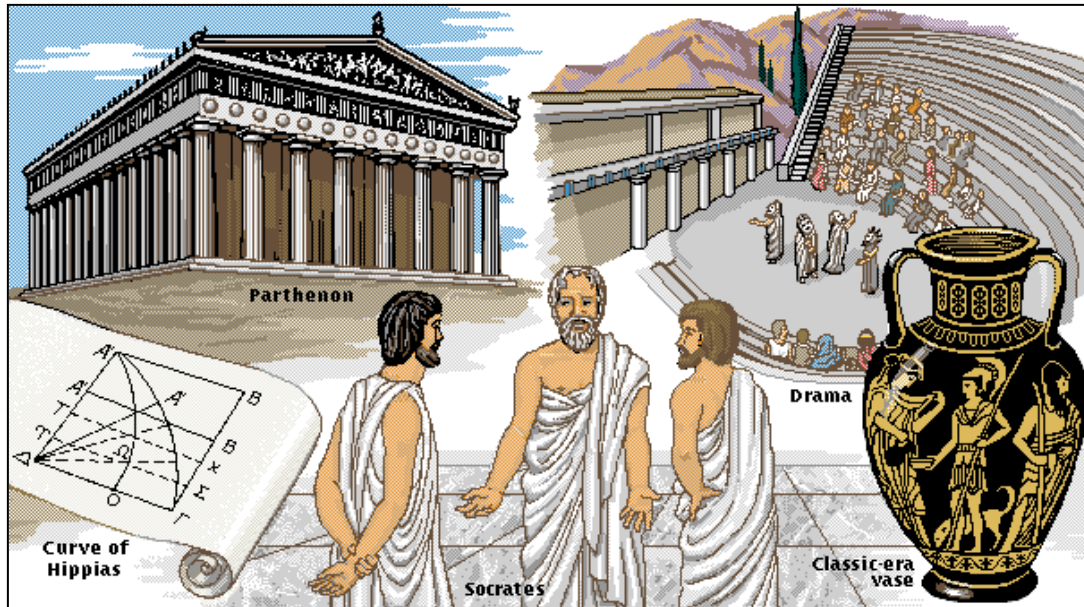
It's Greek to me!



- 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



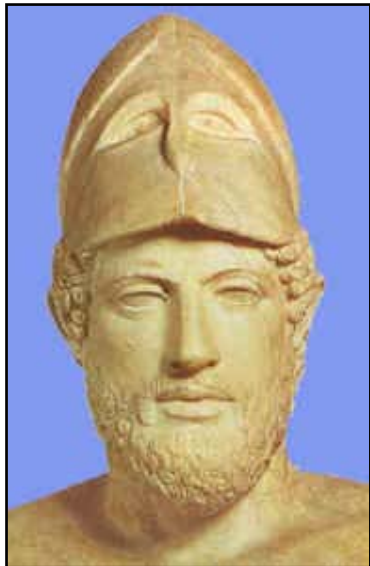
Greek Achievements



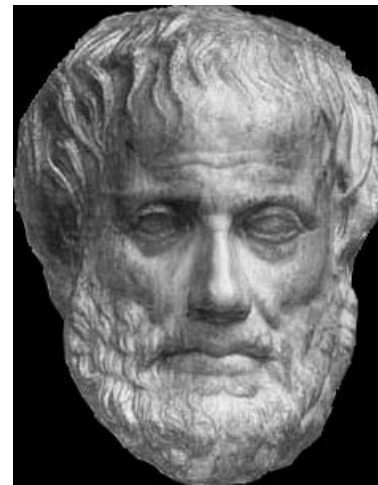
Art, architecture, sculpture,
amphitheaters, dramas,
math, astronomy, medicine



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



Describe the Geographical advantages of the Roman Empire

Roman Achievements

Art, architecture, arch, dome, aqueducts, roads

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



Equal under
Law, justice,
12 tables of
law



Coliseum,
Bread and
Circus,
Gladiators,
Christianity



Professional
army,
citizenship
for
conquered
people, Pax
Romana



Q'in Empire

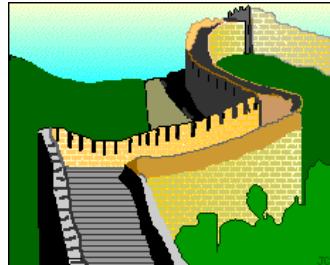
Unified China: Centralized Government



Led by Emperor Shi Huangdi



Unified monetary system, weights and measurements



Connected Great Wall of China, terra cotta warriors

Legalist government – burned Confucian books

Expanded Empire, developed a bureaucracy, Silk Road Trade – spread of Buddhism



The Han Dynasty!



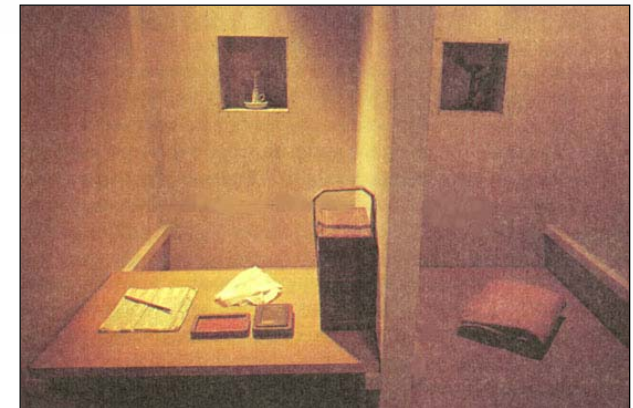
Emperor Han Wudi – Confucian style government



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



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



Mauryan Empire

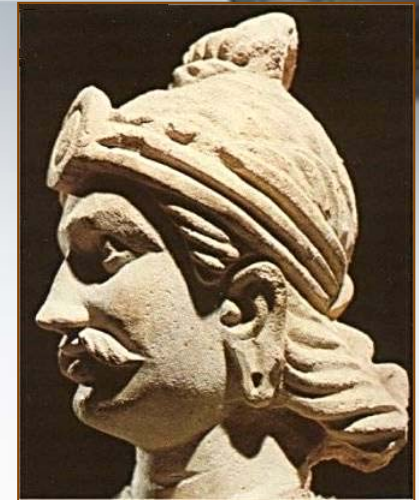
321 BCE – 185 BCE



**Founded by Chandragupta
Maurya
Unified smaller Aryan
kingdoms**

Greatest extent under Ashoka

**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



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



Profitable trade
with
the
Mediterranean
world.

375-415 CE, revival under
Chandra Gupta



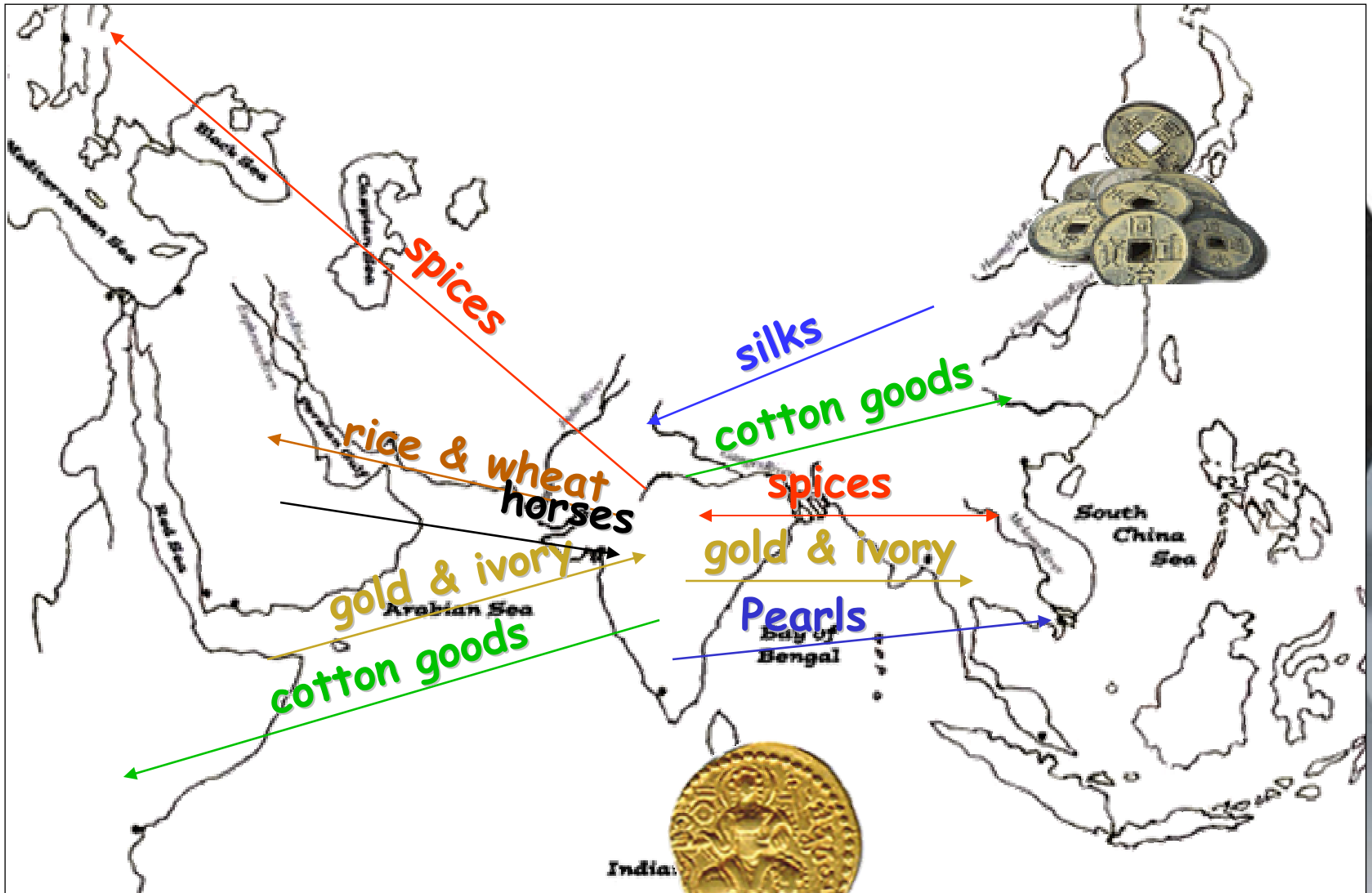
Achievements in
mathematics – pi, zero,
numerals, astronomy,
medicine, literature

Extensive Trade:



Land Route \equiv Silk Road

Water Route \equiv Indian Ocean



Interregional Networks of People by 600 C.E.

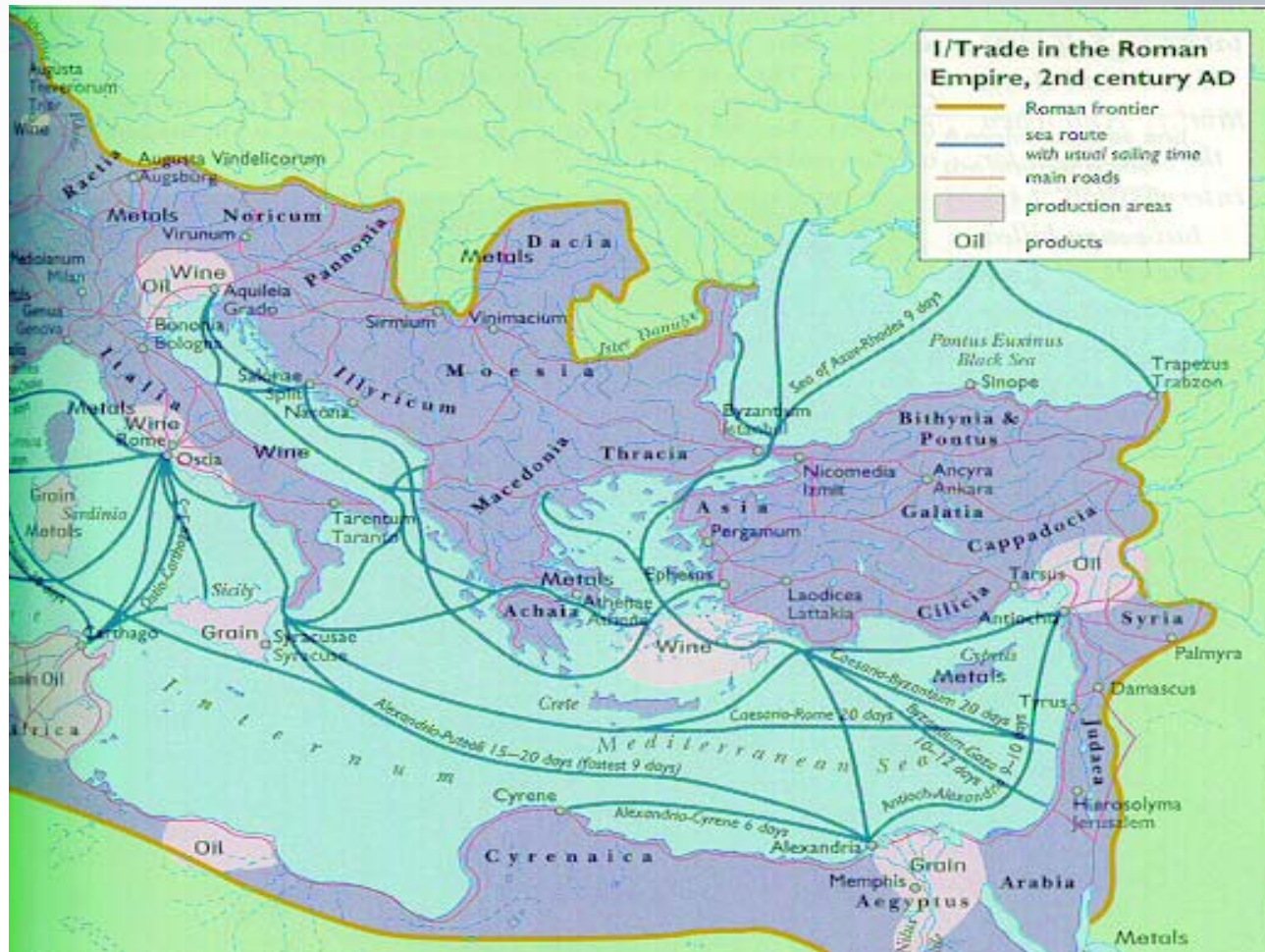


- Silk Roads
- Mediterranean trade
- Indian Ocean trade
- Meso and Andean American trading

Silk Routes



Mediterranean Trade Routes



Indian Ocean Trade

