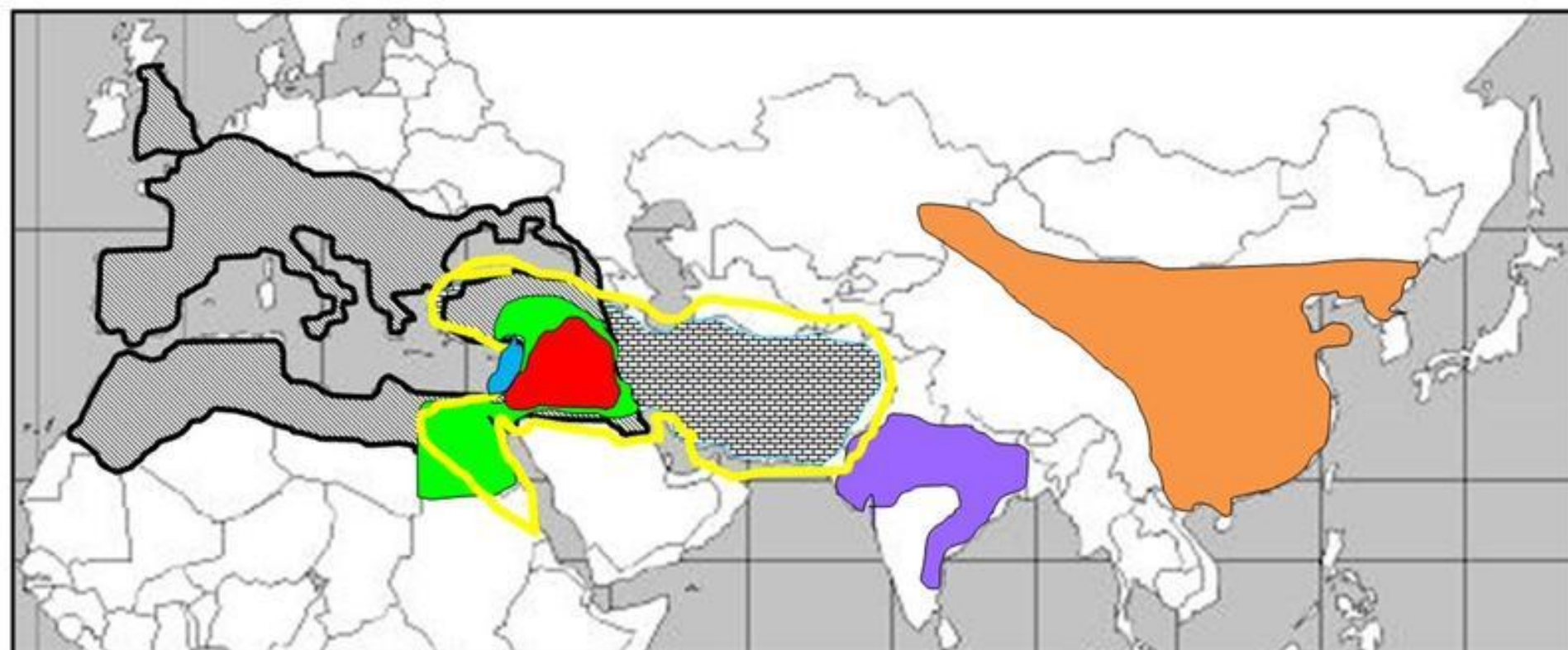


UNIT 2: ORGANIZATION AND REORGANIZATION OF HUMAN SOCIETIES 600 BCE- 600CE(Classical)



CITIES

- ★ Persepolis
- ★ Patliputra
- ★ Athens
- ★ Carthage
- ★ Rome
- ★ Alexandria
- ★ Constantinople
- ★ Tenochtitlan
- ★ Cahokia

MAJOR EMPIRES

- | | |
|---|---|
| ASSYRIAN | PHOENICIAN |
| BABYLONIAN | |
| ROMAN | |
| MAURYAN/GUPTAN | |
| QIN/HAN | |
| HELLENISTIC | |
| PERSIAN (Achaemenid, Parthian, and Sassanid) | |

How did religions help strengthen political, economic, and cultural ties within societies?

Political:

- Leaders use religion to advance their personal agendas, such as justifying wars.
- Religion had a role in determining status in a society. Pagan are of lower status.

Economic:

- A person apart of main religion had economic benefits. People who didn't convert discriminated against in the form of taxes
- Establishing places of worship in undeveloped territory increases the chance for colonization

Cultural:

- A strong religion resulted in the construction of places of worship, which had architectural value, for example: the Hagia Sophia
- Adopting the same religion would unite cultures, for the Roman empire and European barbarians

How did religions promote a sense of unity?

- Assimilation
- Unification

When outside lands, or barbarians, were brought into a civilization the adoption of the main religion unified the people. Also, when leaders adopted a single religion a set of codes, which was based on religious principles, was enforced on the people. Religion's overall effect on a civilization's political, cultural and economic aspects strengthened the civilization's sense of unity.



What are the characteristics and core teachings of Judaism?

- Judaism
 - Israel
 - Monotheism
 - Theocracy
 - Diaspora
 - David
 - Solomon
- Secular religion that focused on worldly benefits, such as prosperity, material goods and successes.
 - Through a covenant with God, followers of Judaism who abided by “the Law”, were promised deliverance
 - There were two different types of Jews:
 1. *the original Jews*, who believed in the promise of deliverance from God known as a covenant
 2. Jesus’s followers, who believe that God’s grace is not guaranteed and is based on God’s will.

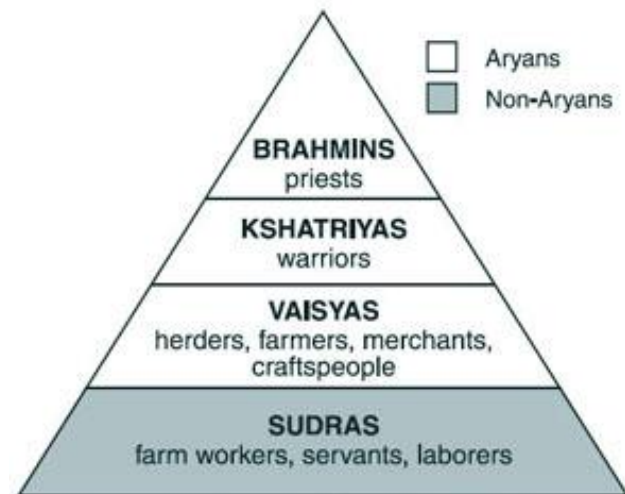


What are the characteristics and core teachings of Hinduism?

- Vedas/ Rig Vedas
- Caste System
- Bhagavad Gita
- Lawbook of Manu
- Mahabharata



- Believed in a caste system, which states that people's place in society is predetermined and unmovable
- Brahmins, or priests of the highest caste, were considered to garner the most respect
- Enforced traditions, such as the sanctity of cows and the belief that a widow should be burned on her husband's funeral pyre (sati)



Source: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*, Prentice Hall, 1999 (adapted)

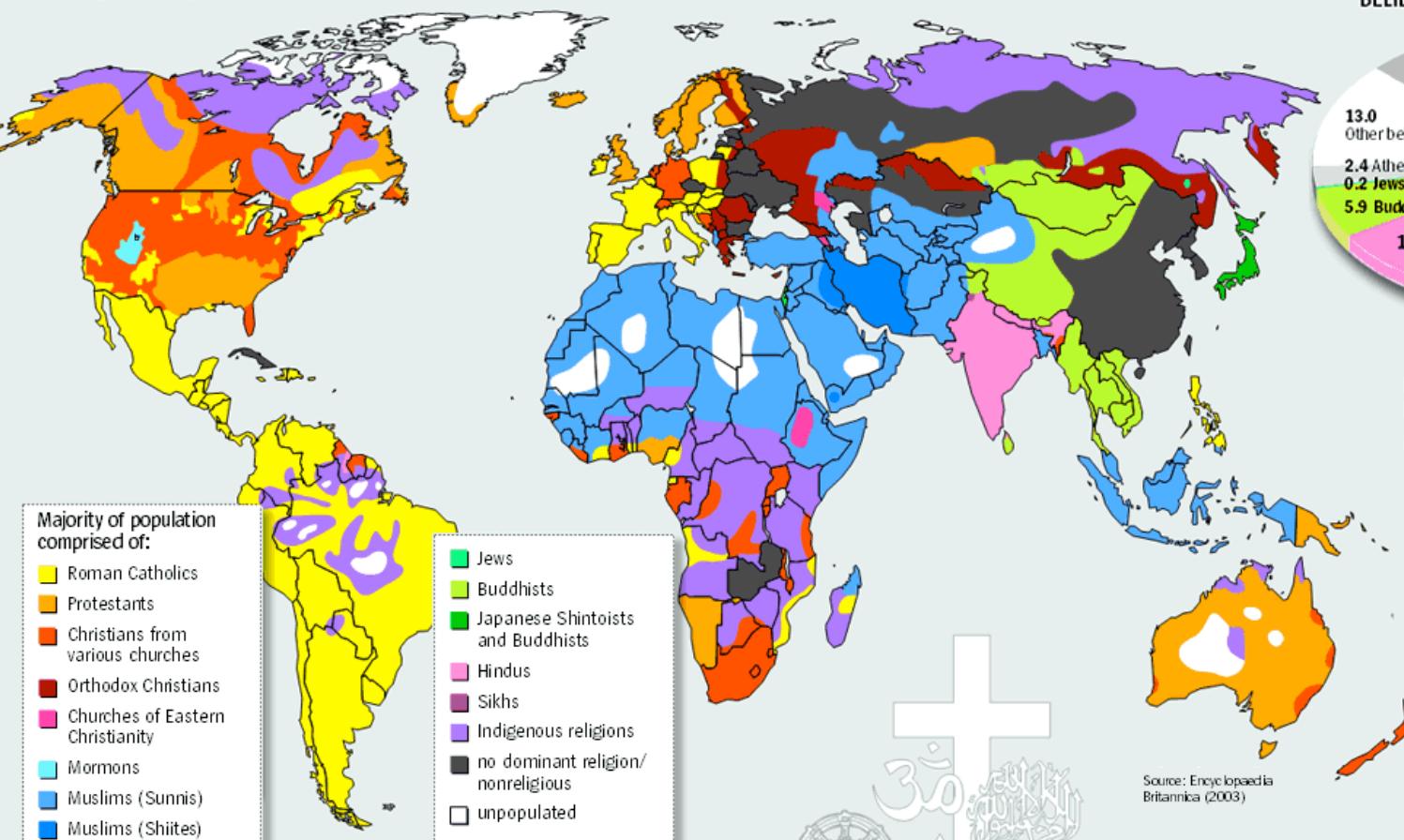
What is a “universal religion?” Where did universal religions exist by 600 CE?

- Universal acceptance

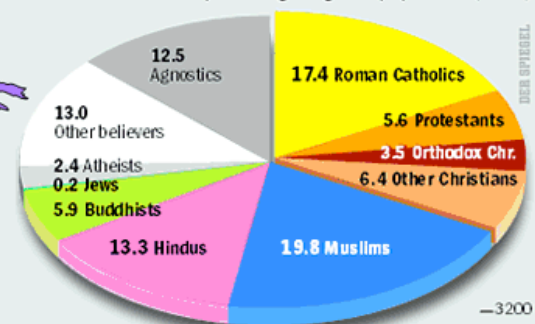
During the period 500 to 1000, **Mahayana Buddhism, Christianity, Islam**, and to some extent **Hinduism**, started out as local or regional religions and grew into universal religions.



ATLAS OF FAITHS

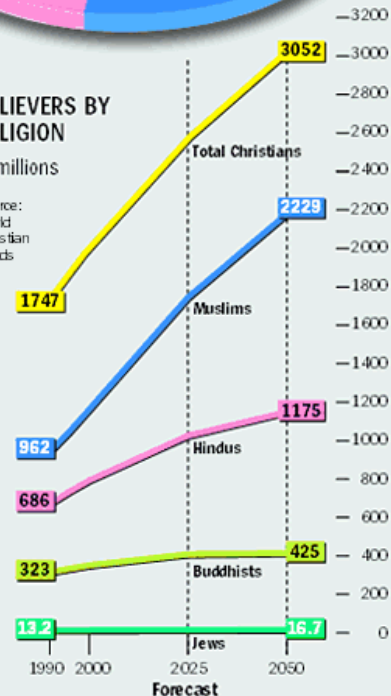


BELIEVERS as percentage of global population (2002)



BELIEVERS BY RELIGION
in millions

Source:
World
Christian
Trends



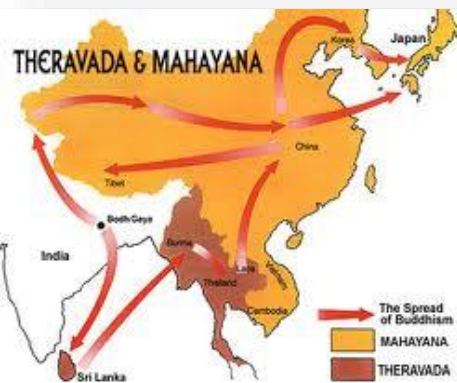
Source: Encyclopaedia
Britannica (2003)

What is Buddhism?

- Humans are inherently evil, through meditation, prayer, and unselfish behavior they can reach nirvana (true happiness)
 - Nirvana: ultimate extinction of all sense of self in a mystical state
 - If nirvana is not achieved, the soul is reborn (reincarnation)
 - A person's reincarnation is based upon their past actions. For example a person who is evil would be born as a lesser being, a person who is good would be born with higher status in society
- Two offshoots of Buddhism:

• **Theravada Buddhism**: Buddhism influenced by Indian moral disciplines where the soul can advance to nirvana through tiny increments, which can transcend lifetimes

• **Mahayana Buddhism**: Buddhism influenced by Chinese principles, where the soul could reach nirvana in one single lifetime



THE BUDDHA (GAUTAMA)

c563–c480 BCE

Emperor Ashoka
reigned c274–c236 BCE

Other sects
vanished

THERAVADA

The strict 'doctrine of the Elders'
4th century BCE

Sri Lanka
SE Asia

MAHAYANA

The large vehicle accommodating
many different beliefs
1st century BCE

Tibetan Buddhism
from 7th century CE

Pure Land
402 CE

Ch'an/Zen
1191 CE

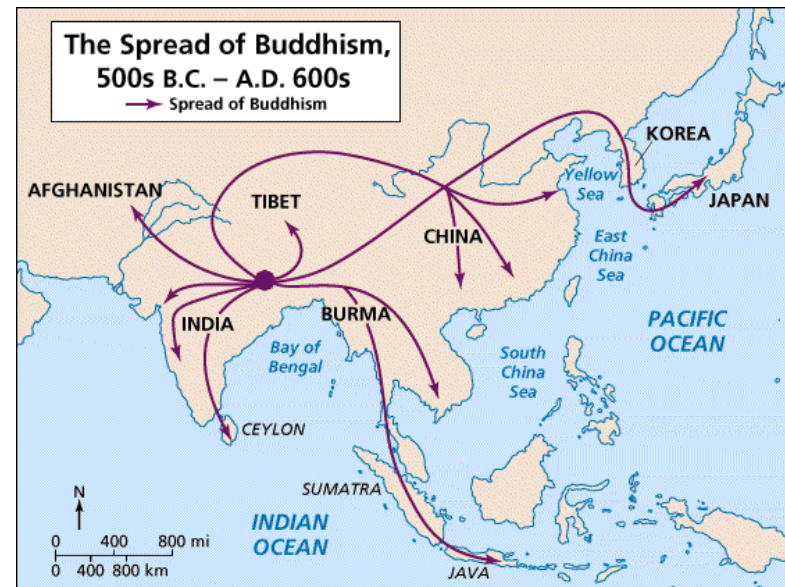
Nichiren
1253 CE

Japan
China
Korea

How and where did Buddhism spread by 600 CE?

- **Silk Road** activity (ex. Traders and missionaries)
- Buddhist rulers, such as **Asoka**, through conquests of other civilizations, forcibly converted conquered peoples to Buddhism
- Buddhism trickled down from higher levels of societies, for example **Empress Wu** used Buddhist clergy to gain popularity, which caused her people to convert to Buddhism
- Buddhism spread to areas along the Silk Road, i.e. **China, India, Tibet, Middle East, Turkey**
- Buddhism also spread through **naval trade** routes in places such as **Korea, Malaysia and Japan**

Siddhartha Gautama



What is Confucianism? How and where did Confucianism spread by 600 CE?

- **Confucius**
- **Filial Piety**
- **Ren**: golden rule
- **Li**: Respect to elders
- **Xiao**: Filial Piety
- **Ancestor Veneration**
- **Mencius**: People are good
- **Xunzi**: People are greedy

Confucianism's core beliefs and writings originated in the writings and lessons of Confucius and were elaborated by key disciples who sought to promote social harmony by outlining proper rituals and social relationships for all people in China, including the rulers.



What is Daoism? How and where did Daoism spread by 600 CE?

- Wuwei
- Dao “The Way”
- Medical Theory and Practice
- Poetry
- Metallurgy
- Architecture



- Similar to Buddhism in the belief of detachment from the world in order to reach immortality
- Human ritual has the ability to change nature. If one can control it, there is power to be had in nature, however if one does not know enough, there can be detrimental effects
- Led to the beginning of scientific methods such as observation, experimentation, description and classification
- Daoist rulers should enforce morals and virtues upon his/her people

What is Christianity?

- Constantine
- Theodosius
- Disciples
- Rome

- Christianity, based on core beliefs about the **teachings** and divinity of **Jesus of Nazareth** as recorded by his disciples.
- Foundation is **Judaism**
- Christianity spread through the efforts of **missionaries** and **merchants** through many parts of Afro-Eurasia, and eventually gained Roman imperial support by the time of **Emperor Constantine**.



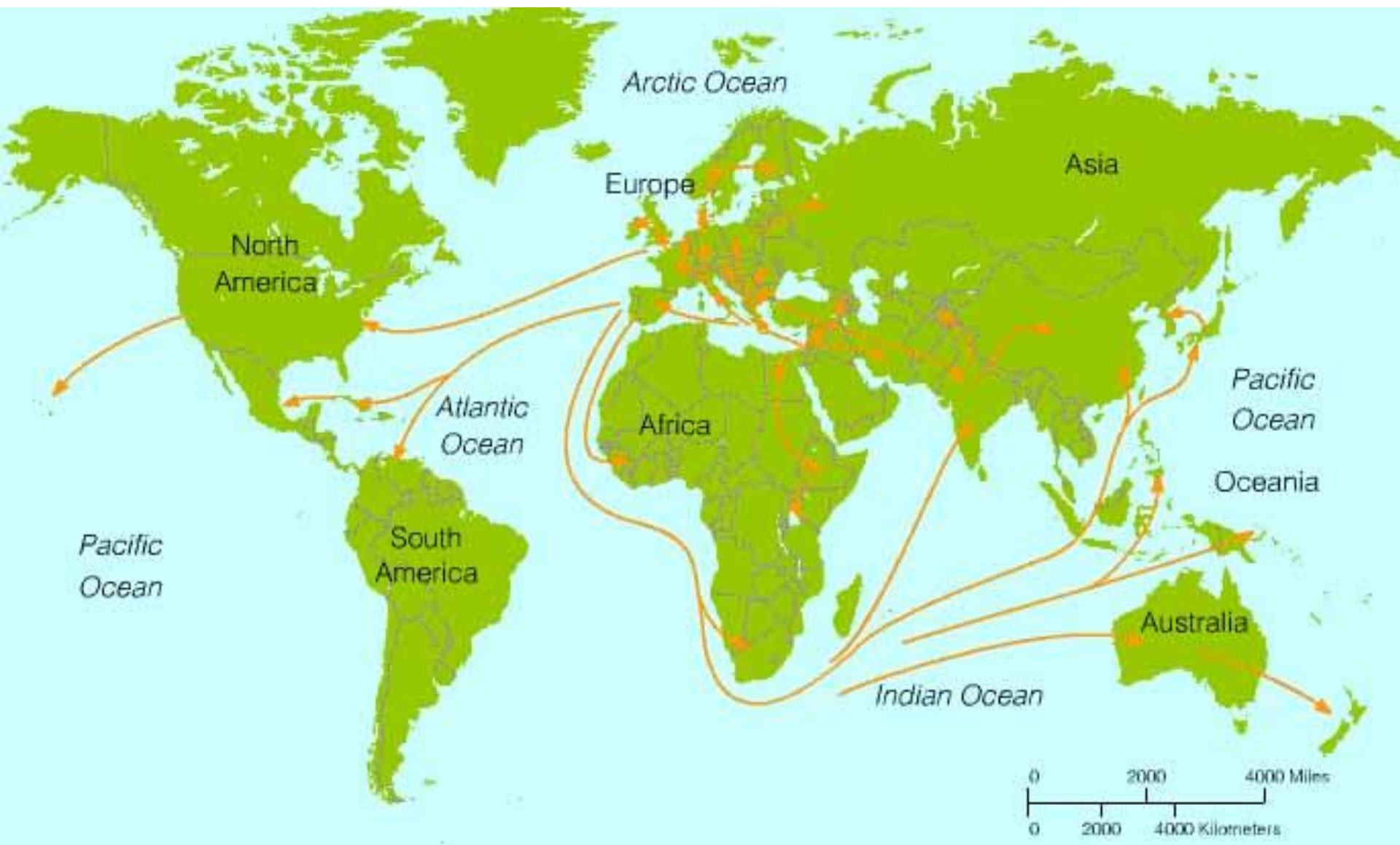
TEACHINGS

- Divine love
- Importance of faith
- Important figure = Jesus
- Christianity is monotheistic
- God is all-knowing
- All people are sinners, which separates us from God

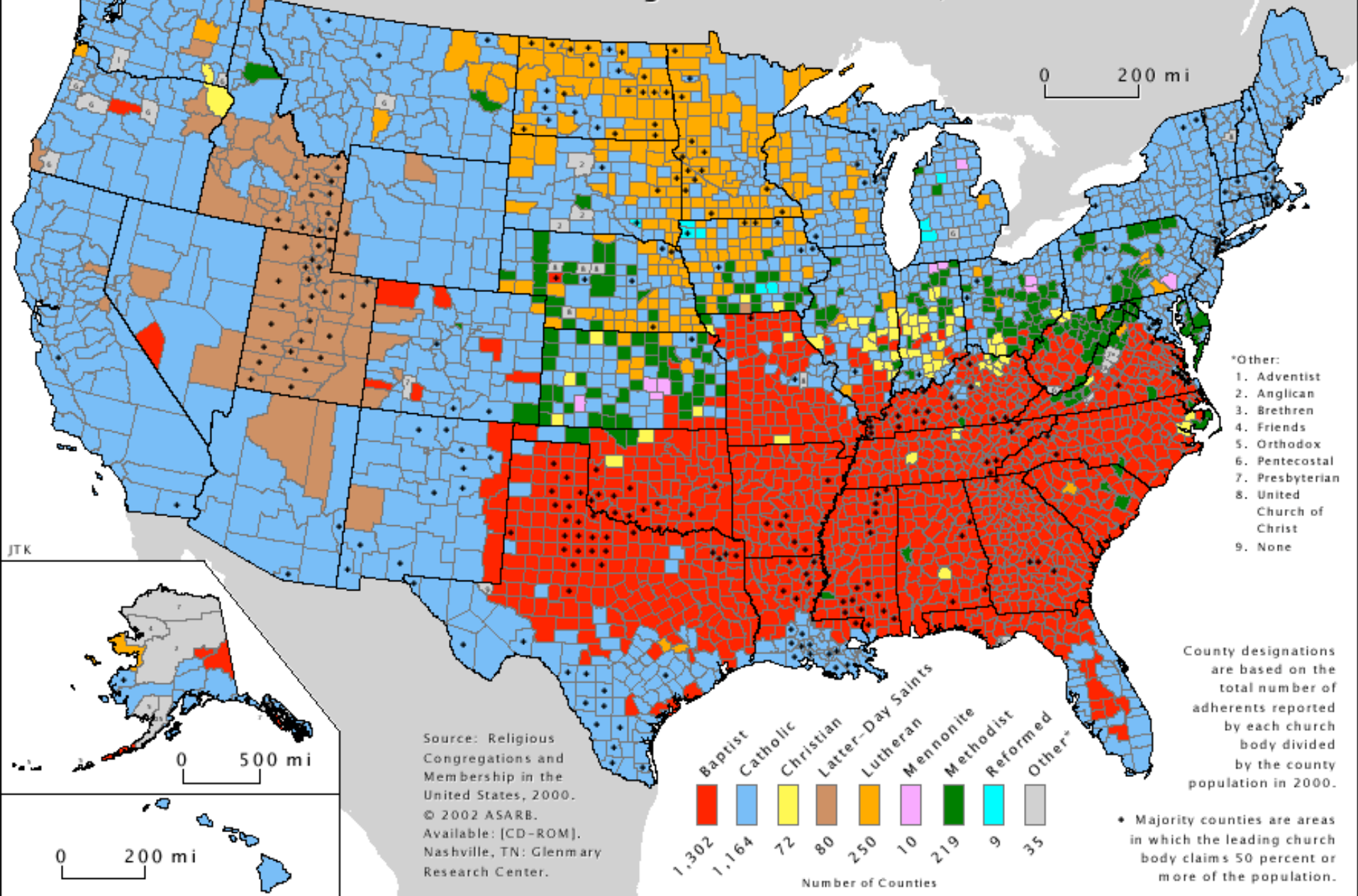
How and where did Christianity spread by 600 CE?

- Universal acceptance
 - Missionary work
 - Pilgrimages
 - Merchants
- Rulers, such as **Charlemagne**, converted the conquered peoples
 - Christianity **trickled down** from rulers to civilians
 - Christianity was spread along the **silk road** through the use of **monasteries**; however, compared to Buddhism, it was less successful
 - **Roman Empire** (especially the Holy Roman Empire), **Ethiopia, Armenia, Kiev, the Franks**





Leading Church Bodies, 2000



What is Greco-Roman philosophy?

How and where did Greco-Roman philosophy spread by 600 CE?

- Stoicism
 - Epicurianism
 - Plato
 - Aristotole
 - Socrates Johnson
- Used **logic and objective questioning** to solve problems, as opposed to the use of gods and religion
 - The **scientific method** developed from Greco-Roman philosophy as a way to investigate the workings of nature
 - **Attempted to view the universe as parts of a whole**; philosophers developed the concept of atoms as building blocks of matter



How did religions affect gender roles in their respective societies?

- Sharia
 - Patriarchal
 - Five relationships
 - Parent-Child
 - Ruler-Minister
 - Husband-wife
 - Elder – Younger siblings
 - Friend-Friend
 - Imbedded cultural traditions
- Women became the **teachers of religion** inside the home
 - In **Buddhist** cultures, **nunneries** were used as places of **education** for women as well as **nurseries**
 - In **Islamic** cultures, men practiced **polygamy**, and women's **rights** were often **limited**.



What other religious and cultural traditions were common by 600 CE?

Christianity:

- Christian societies were regulated by having houses of work, study, and prayer.

Hinduism:

- Enforced traditions, such as the sanctity of cows and the belief that a widow should be burned on her husband's funeral pyre (sati)

What other religious and cultural traditions were common by 600 CE?

Continued

- Sacraments
- Sunni/Shia



Muslim:

- **Women's rights** included **initiating divorce**, **owning property**, and **conducting** their own **business**

- **Fasting** and **meditation**

- The **Sunni** believe that **any member** of his tribe could take office, while the **Shia** believed it should be a **descendant**

Buddhism:

- **Fasting** and **meditation**
- **Respect** towards **all living creatures**

How did humans' reliance on the natural world influence religion?

- Oracle of Delphi
- Oracle Bones
- Sacrifice
- Shamanism
- Animism



Communities questioned the cause of **natural disasters** and **natural phenomenon**. People looked towards religion **to provide** the **answers** to these questions. In **Ancient Greece**, **mythology** was developed as a means of explaining such things as the **origin of the world and seasons**. These people **offered meals** to these gods as worship and partook in religious ceremonies and rituals involving the twelve deities. In **Christianity** (and other religions), rulers bent the principles of their religion for their own agendas which can include **justifying wars** and conquering territories. In **Judaism**, religion was based off of **worldly needs** such as **prosperity** and **successes**.

How did humans relate to their deceased ancestors?

- Ancestral Veneration
 - Mummification
 - Mummy bundles
- reincarnation/nirvana**: ancestors were with either among them or were in the state of nirvana
 - decorated **tombs**
 - passed **oral traditions** from generation to generation



How did art and culture develop to 600 CE?

- Venus Figurines
- Religious Architecture

-Religion (ex. Sculptures of gods...)
-based on **worldly needs** and events (ex. Paintings of travel along the Silk Road)



What literary works between 600BCE-600CE influenced later eras?

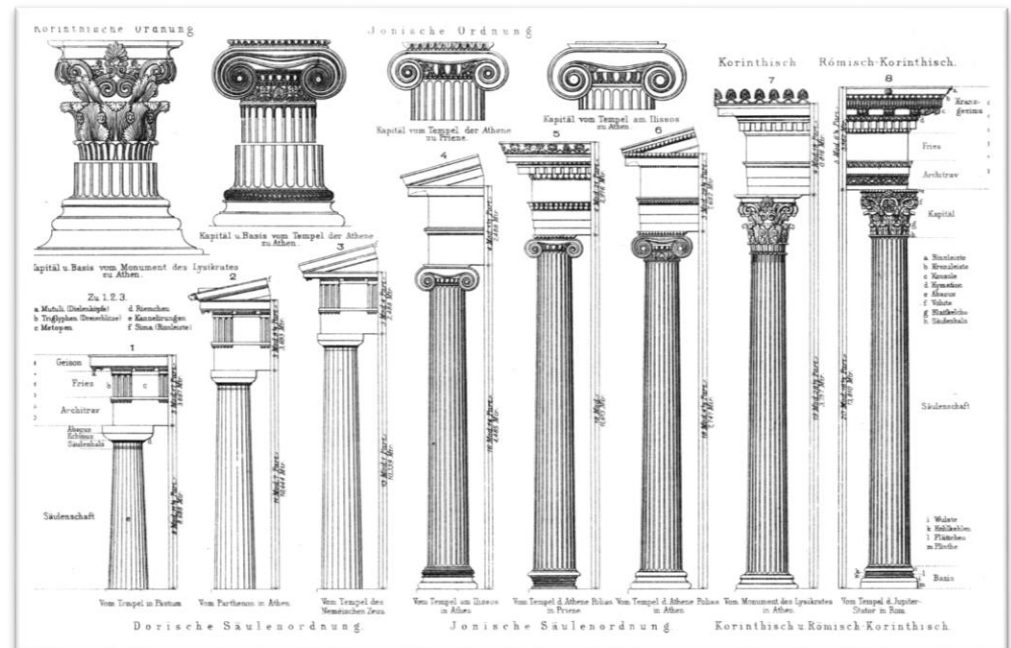
- The Republic
 - The Art of War
 - Epic of Gilgamesh
 - Sophocles' Plays
 - Illiad and Odyssey
 - Aeneid: Virgil
- **Marcus Aurelius – Meditations**: Influenced Stoic philosophy
 - **Ban Gu – Book of Han**: History of China during 206 BC to 25 AD
 - Books of the **New Testament**



How did different societies' architectural styles develop?

- Roman arches
- Greek/Roman Columns
- Cultural diffusion
- Buddhism

- environment factors
- natural resources available for building
- wealth
- religion



What examples of syncretism reflect the Classical Era to 600 CE?

- Hellenism
- Syncretism
- Stupas
- Gandharan Buddhas

The **convergence** of **Greco-Roman culture** and **Buddhist** beliefs affected the development of **unique sculptural developments**.



What is an “empire,” and what were empires’ common characteristics during the Classical Era?

- Sargon

An empire is a **large collection** of peoples across a **broad geographic range** that lives under a **common rule**. Common characteristics included **long trade** routes across land and coastline, **levied taxes** on subjected peoples, **enforced religion**, threats from attacking barbarians, a **system of central and local governments** to maintain order, and **armies** to defend borders and maintain peace.

How did the number & size of Classical empires compare to the Ancient Era?

- Large population
- Large land mass

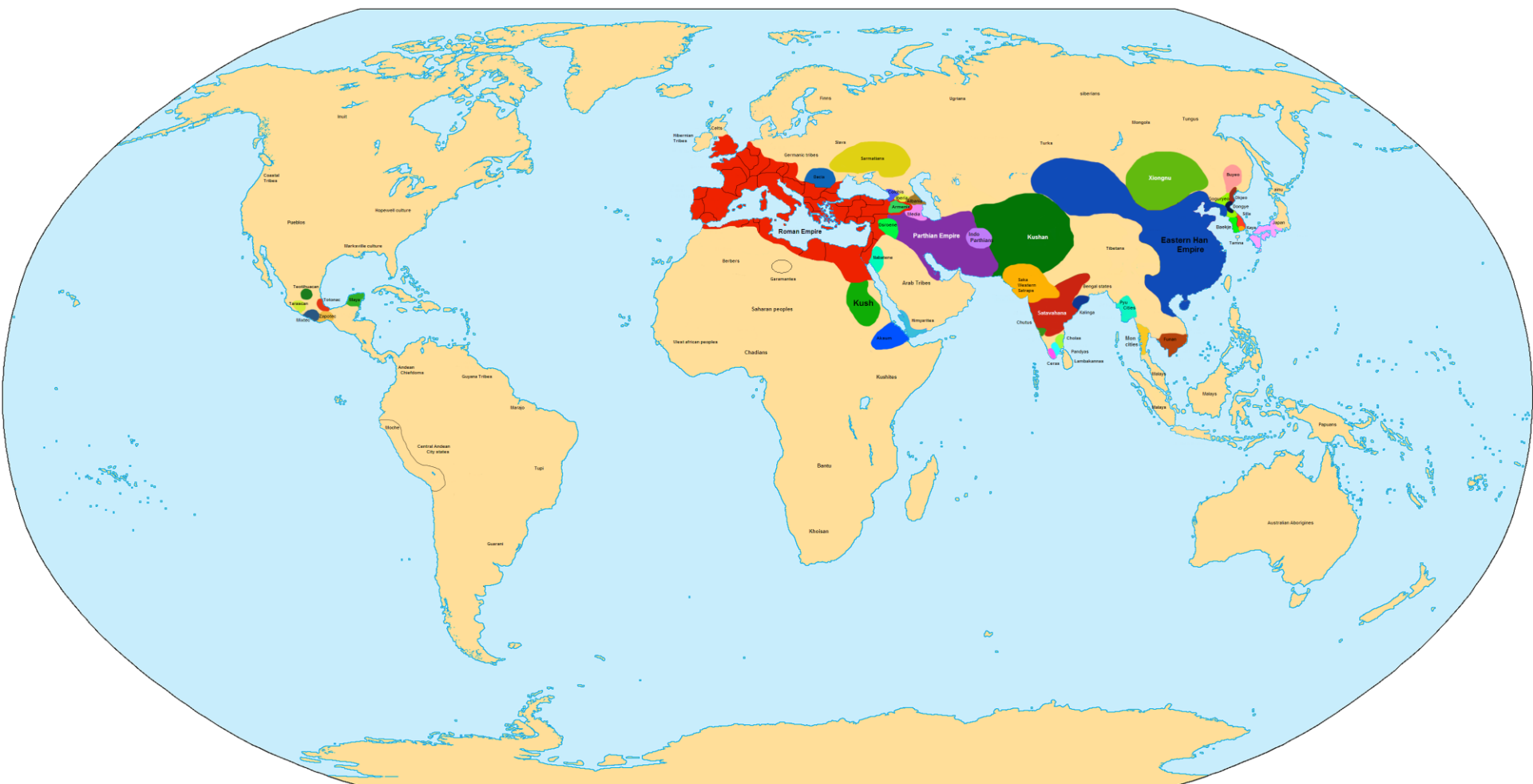


The **most influential** Classical empires were **fewer in number** than those of the Ancient Era. The states in nearby areas **gradually consolidated**, by their own choice or by force, to form these large empires. Thus, the Classical empires were also much **greater in size**. The **populations** could easily reach tens of **millions**, compared to a few hundred thousand in smaller states. The empires also stretched **across huge tracts of land** while civilizations such as the **River Valley** civilization were **constrained** to areas surrounding **rivers** and riverbanks. **Rome** went across **Europe** to the **Middle East**. **China** spanned most of present day **China**.

What were the most influential of the Classical Era empires? (Name as many as you)

- SW ASIA: Persian Empires
- E. Asia: Qin and Han
- S. Asia: Maurya and Gupta
- Mediterranean: Phoenician and Greek Colonization
- Hellenistic and Roman Empires

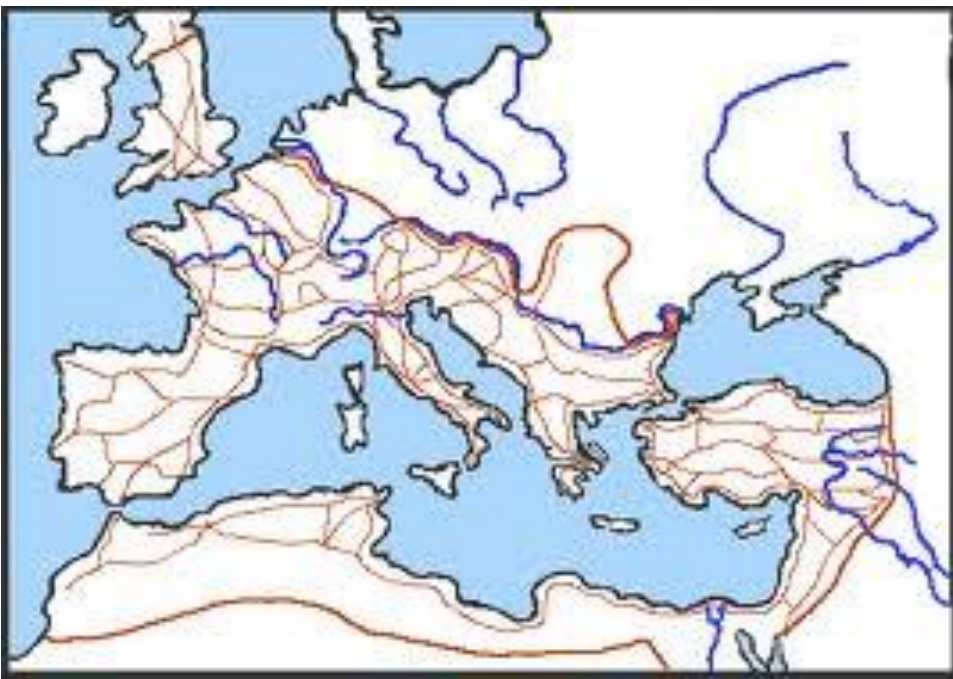
The **Roman**, **Persian**, and **Chinese** empires were the most influential. Other smaller empires included the **Gupta empire** of India and the **Mayan empire** of South America.



What techniques did Classical empires create to administer their territories?

- Roman Roads
- Chinese Bureaucracy
- Large Military

China developed the **best communication** lines throughout the kingdom – messages could be easily sent and received. **Rome** built the **greatest infrastructure**, consisting of **roads, aqueducts, and cities**. All three empires relied on **violence and military threat** to **maintain order** to some degree, **Persia** most notably. **Standardized taxes** were levied on citizens to **raise revenue**.

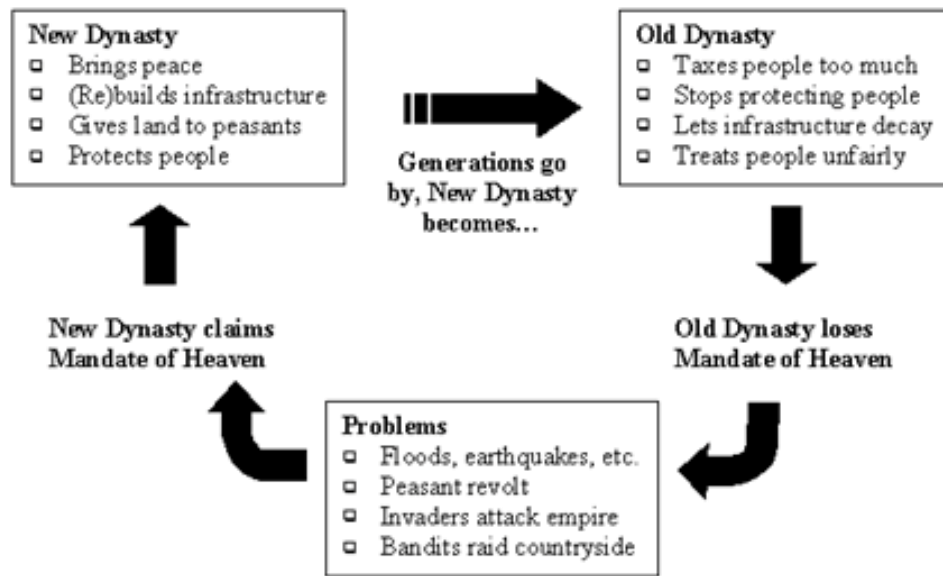


What new political methods were created in order to rule the larger empires in the Classical Era?

- Mandate of Heaven
- Roman Empire

Many times, a **central ruler** would command from a **capital city**, leaving **localized rulers** to direct **smaller regions** or towns. This sometimes led to insubordination and small rebellions. Dynasties were set up to create **successive lines of imperial rule**, as seen in **Chinese families**, the **Roman emperors**, and **Persian kings**. In **Rome**, there was also an influential **senate** and **imperial advisory counsel**.

The Dynastic Cycle



How did imperial governments let their population know that the government was “in charge?”

- Diplomacy
- Developing supply lines
- Fortifications
- Defensive Walls/Roads
- Conscription fighters

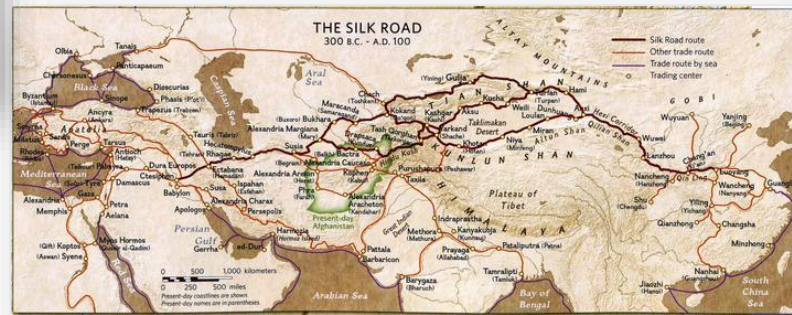
Many imperial governments asserted their power by claiming to **have divine connections**. In most empires one **common religion** was enforced. While governments allowed citizens to keep their respective religion, **minorities** were often **taxed** and vulnerable to **religious persecution**. They also taxed citizens and their conquered territories **reminding** them that **they were** the **subjects** of the **government**.

What role did trade play in creating and maintaining empires?

- Pax Romana!
- Silk Road
- Denarius

Much of the **success** of the empires rested on their **promotion** of trade and economic integration by **building and maintaining roads** and issuing **currencies**.

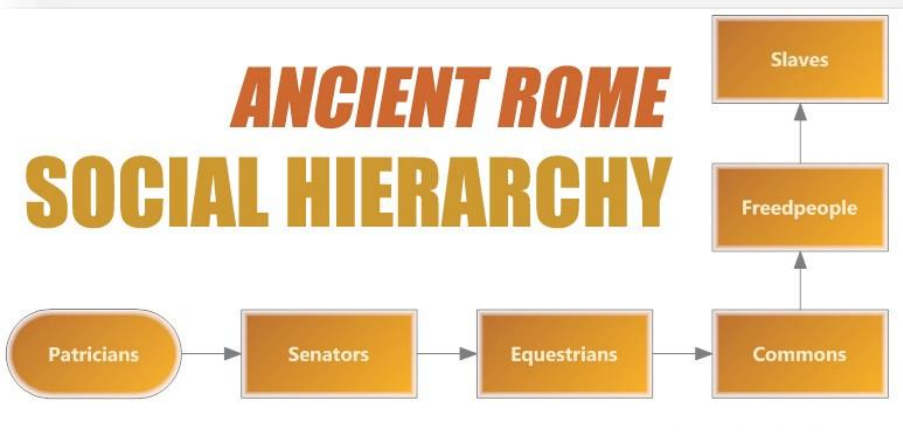
Trade enabled states to gather wealth and increase in size and influence. States that produced high demand products like silk could trade them and become wealthy. Empires like Persia which controlled major trade routes could also profit by taxing goods that passed through their territory. Amassing money was important for empires to stay in control. Wealth was needed to build armies.



What unique social and economic characteristics existed in empires?

- Patrician
- Plebeians

Empires contained a wide variation in social and economic levels. In **Rome**, members of the **senate** had a **higher social position** than average citizens and there were **varied levels of citizenship**. There were also **slaves**.



In **China**, classes ranged from **upperclass nobles** and **scholars** to **farmers** and **artisans** to the **less respected merchants**.

Persian classes included **kings** and **nobles** of various regions, **high class military leaders** and **clergy**, then **artisans**, **tradesmen**, and **peasants**.

What function did imperial cities perform?

- Persepolis
- Chang'an
- Pataliputra
- Athens
- Carthage
- Rome
- Alexandria
- Constantinople
- Teotihuacan

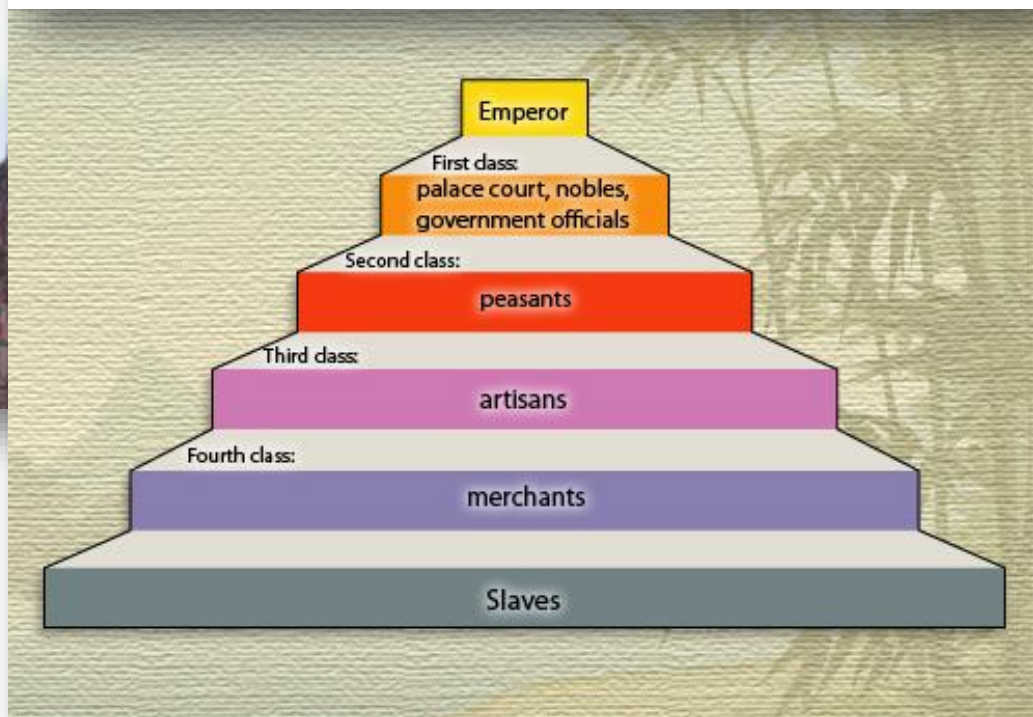
Imperial cities were **centers of trade** and government. In cities, especially those **placed on key trading routes**, many merchants could come together and exchange goods. **Rulers** also **positioned themselves in cities**, where they could display their power.



What social classes & occupations were common in empires?

- Empires had a **single ruler** called an **emperor**.
- Since empires were **spread over so much area**, they also needed **governors** for **each region**.
- There was also a large number of people employed in keeping the **empire going** including **local and military officials**.
- Other occupations included **farmers and artisans**.
- **Social class** was often determined by which area of the empire you were from, especially where empires spanned multiple cultures.



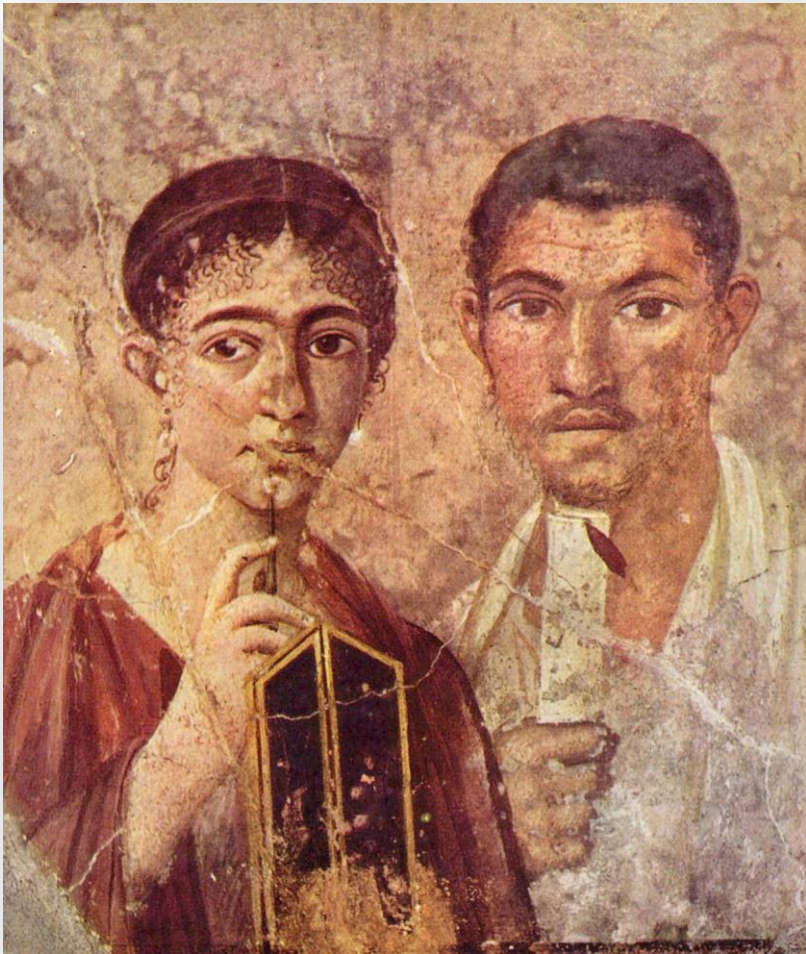


What labor systems provided the workers for Classical Empires?

- Corvee
 - Slavery
 - Rents and tributes
 - Peasant communities
 - Family and household production
- **The Romans** provided workers by **enslaving** the **people they conquered**.
 - Although it was **outlawed** by **Cyrus the Great** in Persia, it was **still** present there as a **source of labor**.
 - The **Han** dynasty also **utilized slavery** as a **source of labor**.

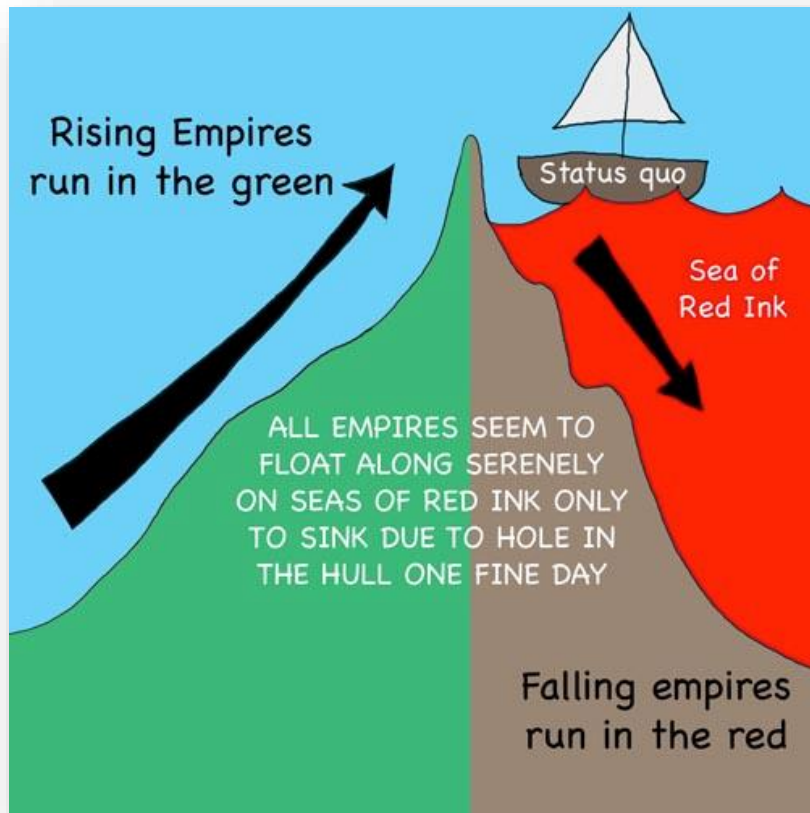


Describe the gender and family structures of Classical Era empires.



- In **China**, family structures were based on **Confucianism**, which was based on relationships within a family. Typically **fathers** were at the top of the family, their **sons were second**, **mothers were third** and the **son's wives were the lowest in the family**. For the most part, **men dominated** in the family structure in **China**. In China, **loyalty to the family was considered to be very important**.
- In Persia and Rome, **gender played a greater role than family structure**. Men performed jobs and left the home to earn wages. Women stayed home and took care of family and chores. **Women married at a young age**, some in their teens to men who were in their twenties.

What caused Classical Empires to decline, collapse, or transform into something else?



Several factors combined to lead to the fall of the Classical Empires.

- **External forces**, like the **Germanic tribes** and **steppelanders** outside of the Han dynasty, were jealous of Classical Empire wealth. This led them to invade these empires, which were weakened by being **so spread out**, to gain the benefits of being a Roman, Persian or Hani.

- Empires also declined due to **moral decline**, as empires **grew comfortable** with their lives of **luxury**. This created weakness that could not hold up against outside forces. The Classical Empires also **deviated** from their **core beliefs** from when they were growing. For example, **Roman soldiers** lost pride in fighting for **Rome**, and only cared about money, resulting in **weaker defenses** from external forces.

What were the environmental and social weaknesses of Classical Empires?

- Increased taxes
 - Decreased economic influence
- **Social weaknesses** are the moral declines that Classical Empires went through.
 - This includes **Roman emperors** that became **materialistic** and **increased tax pressure** on the poor while the rich evaded taxes.
 - **Environmental** causes for the decline of the Classical Empires included the external forces that resulted from **lack of inclusiveness** and **over extension** on the part of the empires. This made the **empires harder to defend** and **more money** had to be put towards **excluding outsiders**. This **hurt the economy** and helped create even **more weaknesses** in the Classical Empires.

What external weaknesses contributed to the end of Classical Empires?



External problems resulted from security issues along their frontiers, including the threat of invasions.

For the Romans, **Germanic tribes'** jealousy of their wealth led to **invasions** that the Romans could not fend off due to preoccupation with wars against the Persians. The Han faced **steppelander**s from the west were absorbed into the Han dynasty, which resulted in the **weakening of the Han dynasty**. **Persians** were taken down by a **unified Greece** that banded together when Persia invaded to take over trade in the region. Eventually, Alexander the Great conquered Persia.

How did Classical era trade networks compare to Ancient era networks? What forces contributed to the changes between the two eras? What was commonly traded along these trade networks?

- Silk Road
- Trans-Saharan caravan routes
- Indian Ocean sea lanes
- Mediterranean sea lanes

Many factors, including the **climate** and **location of the routes**, the typical **trade goods**, and the **ethnicity of people** involved, shaped the distinctive features of a variety of trade routes.



The Silk Road

The **Silk Road** has been an **incredibly important trade route** which has empowered (and helped destroy) nations and shaped the **political structure** of all the territories along this constantly-shifting path as empires fought for access and control.

- Chinese goods, especially **Tea, Silk** (hence silk road), **and Porcelain**, were lucrative trading goods and highly sought-after
- **Persia** and the **Byzantine Empire** had long **profited** from control of the **Silk Road**, only to see **their economic power decline when European trading powers**, especially **Venice** and **Milan**, gained access **via alternative waterways** and routes.
- To understand the **importance** that the **Silk road** played during its prominence as a land-route, one only needs to see the **frenzy** that **Chinese sea-trade stirred later**, during **the Age of Imperialism**.
- The Silk Road was not one **specific road**, but a **network of paths**, not just for **trade**, but a means **to spread religious and cultural beliefs**.

Trans-Saharan Caravans



A long-important source of income for the African Empires (**especially the Mali and Songhai Empires of western Africa**) was the Trans-Saharan **Caravans**. Local rulers grew rich due to Western Africa's large **supply of Gold**. Keeping the supply of Gold down, the rulers of the **west African Empires traded their Gold for Salt**, generating enormous amounts of wealth, with the legendary wealth in **Gold of Timbuktu**. With the rise of Islam, Islam would be introduced to West Africa through Muslim traders, slowly settling in to Africa until the **West African Empires became one of the largest of the Muslim Empire in the world**.

How did trade & communication networks develop by 600 CE?

Alongside the trade in goods, exchange of people, technology, religious and cultural beliefs, food crops, domesticated animals and disease pathogens developed across far-flung networks of communication and exchange.

What technologies enabled long-distance overland and maritime trade?

- Lateen Sails
- Dhow ships
- Yokes
- Saddles
- Stirrups
- Pack animals
 - Horses, Oxen, Llamas, Camels

Innovations in **maritime**, as well as advanced knowledge of the **monsoon winds**, stimulated **exchanges** along maritime routes from **East Africa to East Asia**.



Besides the physical goods, what intangibles also traveled along trade networks?

- Sorghum
- Bananas
- Camels
- Buddhism
- Compass

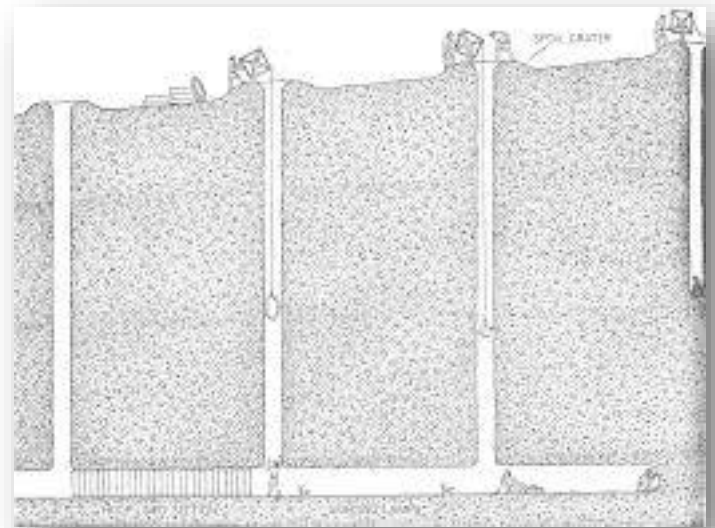
Alongside the trade in goods, **exchange of people, technology, religious and cultural beliefs, food crops, domesticated animals and disease pathogens** developed across far-flung networks of communication and exchange



What crops spread along Classical Era trade networks?

- Qanat
- Crop Specialization

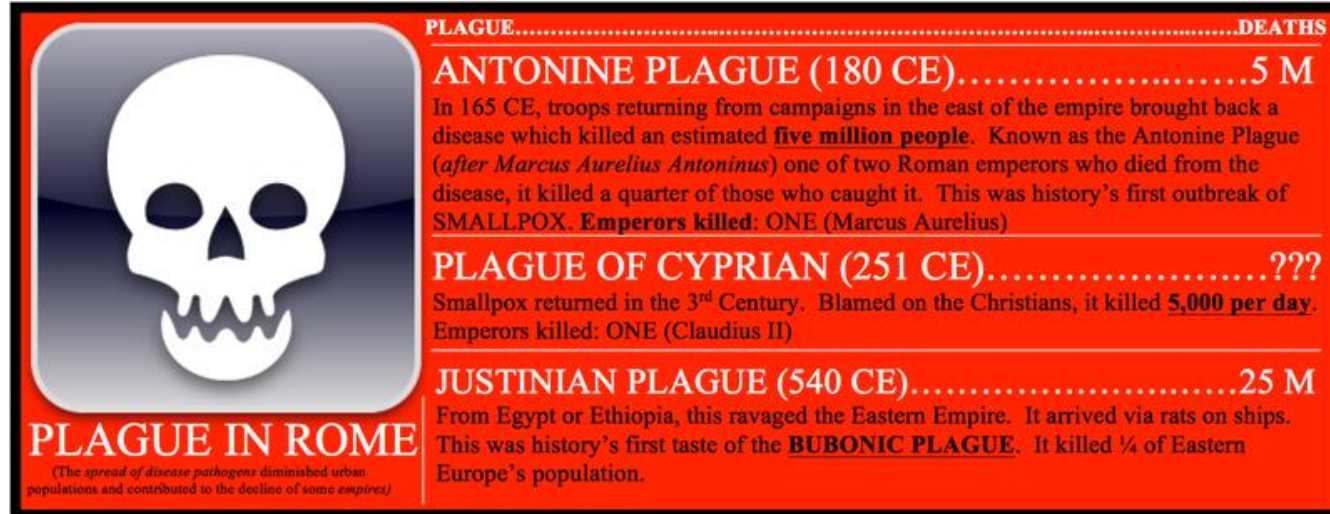
The spread of crops, including **rice** and **cotton** from South Asia to the Middle East, encouraged changes in farming and irrigation techniques.



What effects did diseases have on Classical empires?

- Disease on Roman Empire
- Disease on Han/Qin
- Smallpox
- Influenza

The spread of disease pathogens diminished urban **populations** and contributed to the **decline** of some **empires**.



PLAGUE.....	DEATHS
ANTONINE PLAGUE (180 CE).....	5 M
In 165 CE, troops returning from campaigns in the east of the empire brought back a disease which killed an estimated five million people . Known as the Antonine Plague (<i>after Marcus Aurelius Antoninus</i>) one of two Roman emperors who died from the disease, it killed a quarter of those who caught it. This was history's first outbreak of SMALLPOX . Emperors killed: ONE (Marcus Aurelius)	
PLAGUE OF CYPRIAN (251 CE).....	???
Smallpox returned in the 3 rd Century. Blamed on the Christians, it killed 5,000 per day . Emperors killed: ONE (Claudius II)	
JUSTINIAN PLAGUE (540 CE).....	25 M
From Egypt or Ethiopia, this ravaged the Eastern Empire. It arrived via rats on ships. This was history's first taste of the BUBONIC PLAGUE . It killed ¼ of Eastern Europe's population.	

How did religions spread along trade networks, and how did the trade networks affect the religions?

Religious and cultural traditions were transformed as they spread.

- Christianity
- Hinduism
- Buddhism

