

## Review Foundations Period c. 8000 B.C.E. to 600 C.E.

### Locating world history in the environment and time

Describe how geography and climate interacted with the development of human society.

People will live where there is access to water, a moderate climate. But humans can live in most environments. Best if... climate isn't super hot or cold, dry or wet. Arable, fertile, flat, land. Topography permits reasonable movement. Access to large body of water for trade and travel. Natural resources. People must adapt to environment which shapes societies.

What marks the beginning of this time period and the end?

8000 B.C.E. marks "new stone age" (wheat + barley)

600 C.E. civilizations began to interact

### Development of agriculture and technology

Basic economic units describe

#### agricultural

Cultivation of plants. Began 10,000 years ago. Migrating farming, slash-and-burn farming, fertilizing, irrigation, mixing crop types

#### pastoral

Domestication of animals. First tamed dog and goat in stone age. In neolithic horses, water buffalo, oxen, llamas. Animal droppings => fertilizer, sheep, cattle, pigs, poultry. Herding

Societies - nomadic foraging society

hunting and gathering...

#### demographic characteristics

more civilized = more people, less gender inequality (once civilized though), more pollution  
greater trade

#### nature of village settlements

Houses of mud bricks + timber frameworks. Much time on roofs. Religious. Gods helped with crops. Produced almost all it consumed. Some trade. Houses close together.

#### impact of agriculture on environment

cleared forests, depletes soil, desertification, droughts

#### stages of metal use

Copper at first, Bronze => Bronze age 3000 B.C.E. no more stone tools. metal tools helped agricultural or herding societies. Metal weapons, specialization 1500 B.C.E. iron came by herders who invaded middle east. Still used today. Large scale metallurgy began in Middle East and China (4000 B.C.E - 3000)

## Civilizations

### Define-characteristics

things that define a civilization and make it different from other civilizations.  
Practice of agriculture, Permanent settlements, Social hierarchy

basic features: culture, state, and social structure

### Mesopotamia

closely related to Egyptian civilization, developed from scratch, Hammurabi's Code, court system, founded astronomy, city-states

### Egypt

~~with~~ see Mesopotamia, less open to invasion, Pharaoh possessed ultimate power, unified through most of history, complex irrigation along Nile

### Indus

river-valley civilization, urban civilization, several large cities, running water houses, raids by Europeans, resulted in destruction of culture, trading contact with Mesopotamia

### Shang

developed in isolation, godlike kings, organized state that carefully regulated irrigation, advanced technology, elaborate intellectual life, skilled in pottery, horse riding, astronomy

### Mesoamerica and Andean South America

somewhat isolated from everyone else, entirely separate from old world societies, built on earlier precedents

### What are the issues involved in using "civilization" as an organizing principle?

civilization is more subjective and is defined differently by people, very inclusive definition, some advanced groups didn't qualify

## Classical civilizations

Major political, social, economic, cultural, arts, sciences, and technological developments

### China

Qin (1029-258)

one of longest lasting dynasties

Spring/autumn period 770-256 (golden age of Chinese writing/literature)

era of warring states 402-201 B.C.E.

Book of History (mandate of heaven)

decentralization: power with locals

1 (221-207 B.C.E.)

unified China

bureaucracy

standardization

- currency
- written language
- weights and measures

legalism

militarism

"Great Wall"

the tomb

economy

- iron and steel
- trading in Rome
- nationalization trade

fall in 207 C.E. peasant revolt

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largest land area

moved west for trade

Liu Bang = peasant leader

- installs Confucian system

defensive militarism

population shift to south

## India

- Divided by regional prices until arrival of Aryans
  - agriculture
  - controlled indigenous population
  - implemented rigid social structure control
  - warriors @ top - Aryans = warriors
- India easily invaded because of non-isolation
- active use of coastal areas for trade
- invaded by Alexander & Kushans
- Mauryan
  - Chandragupta
    - response to Alexander's invasion
    - centralized government
    - provincial division
  - Ashoka (grandson)
  - Arthashastra by Kautila
    - guide book for kings
    - "The Justice of the Fish" (Big fish/Little fish)
- Kushan (fell by 220 C.E.)
  - followed fall of Mauryan
  - expanded silk road
  - luxury goods
  - geographic middle man
- Gupta
  - greater stability
  - astronomy, mathematics (decimals), medicine
  - smaller than Mauryan

Mediterranean

Greece	ROME
City states governed surrounding areas, inalienable rights proposed by citizens, active military, local autonomy, oligarchy, tyrants, Athens = democracy	must be citizen, used assemblies, Republic turn, empire. Powerful senate, diverse political forms, autocracy best represented, east = Byzantine, west = Rome
Agriculture, trade, slavery, olives + grapes produced, wine, silver, olive oil, products traded for grain, merchants had high status, Bellacrise (hostile) colonies practicing warfare	grain production in North America
Polytheistic, strong beliefs in gods, religion of salvation	Christianity, Roman religion (spirits of nature) which upper class didn't like, Palestine (original Roman territories)
relied heavily on slave laborers on bottom, aristocrats on top	slavery, tight family structure, slaves performed household chores, aristocratic tyrants
scientific discoveries that were incorrect, Homer, Herodotus, Thucydides	focused on engineering, aqueducts, domed, religious buildings
idealistic style, greater interest in drama and comedy, excelled in ceramics, complex, ornate architecture, influenced by Egyptians	realistic art style sculpted heroes

## Major Belief Systems prior to 600 C.E.

Note basic features, where applied, similarities, effects on social hierarchy, differences, role of women

### Polytheism

Many gods. Central Asia, Siberia, Americas, Middle East

### Judaism

Slaves of Egyptians at first. Moses and Passover. Ten Commandments. Gave birth to Christianity. Monotheistic. Dietary restrictions. Rules governing sexual practice. Charity, social responsibility, concern for poor.

### Hinduism

Synthesis of many religious traditions. Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, South + SE Asia. Reincarnation, Karma, Dharma - moral duty. Moksha - release. Brahmins - highest. Hundreds of gods and goddesses. Incarnations of Brahman. Brahma: creator Vishnu: preserver Shiva = destroyer Brahmins => Kshatriyas => Vaishyas => Shudras => Untouchables  
Males => Women

### Confucianism

China; least religious - spirits, heaven; lacks objects of worship; ethical code; after death is not important; just ruler has mandate of Heaven; ruler = just, father = loving, ruled = loyal, son = respectful. Husband: righteous wife: obedient; men greater than women.  
Golden Rule

### Daoism

More philosophy; mystical; "The Way"; governed by a force; Dao found in nature, poetry and spontaneous behavior; no material possessions; China individuality; Alchemy; fortune telling; Yin-Yang; blends with Confucian and Buddhism

### Buddhism

India, China, Japan, Sri Lanka, Tibet, Korea, S + SE Asia. More of a philosophy; rejected caste system; four noble truths: human existence inseparable from suffering, desire causes suffering, no desire = no suffering; Follow Eightfold Path (know truth, resist evil, don't hurt others, respect life, work for good of others, no evil, control thoughts, meditation); 5 moral rules (don't kill, steal, lie, drink, unchaste) Nirvana; individuality

### Christianity

Golden Rule. Middle East + Roman Empire. Non-citizens, slaves, women, poor followed, male dominant but women not degraded. "Original Sin" blamed on women.  
Roman persecution - 392 C.E. Christianity official in Roman Empire

