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AP Exam Review.

This review, completed in full and by hand and turned in to Mr. Conrad the day following the AP Exam will count as an additional exam grade during the 6<sup>th</sup> 6 weeks.

## **Civilizations**

### **Define-characteristics**

practice of agriculture, permanent settlements, written word & recorded history  
settlement in towns & cities, division of labor & social hierarchy

### **basic features: culture, state, and social structure**

**Mesopotamia** developed from scratch, complex political cartoons, developed 1st known humans writing (Phoenicians), Hammurabi's Code, founded astronomy, organized city states, court system & kings, more merchant class

**Egypt** influenced by Mesopotamia, less open<sup>to</sup> invasion, pharaoh possessed ultimate power, remained unified throughout most of history, economy more govt. controlled, complex irrigation along Nile.

### **Indus**

prosperous urban civilization, several large cities, running water houses, raids by Europeans, resulted in destruction of culture, trading contacts w/ Mesopotamia

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

### **Mesoamerica and Andean South America**

entirely separate from old world societies, built on earlier precedents, formed large cities, elaborate political and economic organization, highly developed agriculture, large political units, motivated by religious ~~peop~~ & war

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

"civilization" is more subjective, and is defined differently by different people, very inclusive definition, some advanced groups don't qualify, doesn't include everybody.

## Classical civilizations

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

### China

#### ZHOU

• one of the longest-lasting dynasties

1029 - 256 BCE

• Spring & Autumn Period 770 - 476 (golden age of Chinese writing. Wen (Confucius lived)

• Era of Warring States 402 - 221 BCE

Book of History

- Mandate of Heaven

Book of Songs - earliest poetry

Decentralization - powers with locals

#### Qin 221 - 207 B.C.E

Unified China

Bureaucracy

Standardization

- currency
- written language
- weights & measures

Legalism

Militarism

The "Great Wall"

The Tomb

Economy

- iron & steel
- traded w/ Rome
- "nationalization" of trade

Fall in 206 B.C.E. peasant revolt

#### Han 206 BCE - 220 C.E

largest land area  
market west for trade

Liu Bang - peasant leader

installs Confucian system

- Defensive militarism
- population shift to South

## India

Directed by regional princes until.

### Arrival of Aryans

- agriculture
- controlled indigenous population
- implemented rigid social control
- warriors @ top - Aryans = warriors

India easily invaded because of non-isolation

Active use of coastal areas for trade

Invaded by Alexander & Kushans

## Mauvyan

### • Chandragupta

- response to Alexander's invasion
- centralized government
- provincial division

### • Ashoka (grandson)

### • Arthashastra by Kautilia

- guide book for kings
- "The Justice of the Fish" eat little fish or fish gang and attack

Alternates between large empires  
actively involved in foreign trade

## Kushans

- followed fall of Mauvyan
- consolidated & expanded Silk Road
- luxury goods
- "geographic middle man"

• fell by 220 C.E

### Religion:

- Hinduism
- caste system
- Buddhism

## Gupta 320 CE

- smaller than Mauvyan
- greater stability
- astronomy, mathematics (decimals), medicine

fell to Huns ~ 535 C.E

## Mediterranean

### Greece

**P** city states governed surrounding areas. inalienable rights (proposed by citizens). active in military. local autonomy. only citizens involved in politics. tyrant / assemblies. oligarchy. Athens - democracy.

**E** agriculture, trade, slavery. olive & grape production. wine, silver, olive oil, products traded for grain. merchants had high status. Bellacose. (hostile) colonies practice intercompany warfare

**R** polytheistic, strong belief in gods. religion of salvation.

**S** relied heavily on slave labor. laborers - bottom aristocrats - top.

**I** scientific discoveries that were incorrect. Homer, Herodotus, Thucydides

**A** idealistic style. greater interest in drama. created drama & comedy. Excited in ceramics. complex, ornate architecture. Influenced by Egyptian

**N** peninsula was divided by mountains that a unified gov. wouldn't been difficult so they created city states. Rocky surroundings helped artists build temples, sculptures and architects.

### Rome

**P** must be citizen. used assemblies. Republic → em. power) Senate (legis.) consuls (exec.) diverse political forms. Autocracy best represented. Local autonomy. military split into east & west by Diocletian. East → Byzantine West → Rome

**E** grain production in North America

**R** Christianity

Greece - Roman religion (spirits of nature) but upper class didn't like. Paganism (original Roman territories)

**S** - slavery, tight family structure  
- slaves performed household chores  
- aristocratic tyrants

**I** focused on engineering. aqueducts, domed religious buildings

**A** realistic art style. sculpted heroes and famous conquests. Adopted Greek style. Created bigger, more diverse style. architecture - meant to be used.

**N** more politically unified  
- great mountains and helped build network of roads  
- peninsula helped make it difficult for enemies to invade successfully against them

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

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

### Polytheism

belief in multiple gods. Common in Africa and many other tribal societies.

### Judaism

One of the 1st monotheistic religions; book is Torah, originated in the Middle East.

### Hinduism

Polytheistic religion. Caste system. Reincarnation. Women were below men.

Sati - burning of a widow w/ dead husband.

### India.

### Confucianism

Primarily a system of ethics.

Respect for social superiors, personal restraint, obedience and respect.

### China.

### Daoism

harmony between humans and nature, balance.

### China.

### Buddhism

started by Siddhartha Gautama. "Buddha". Goal is to achieve Nirvana. Reincarnation. meditation.

Originated in India, moved to China (cultural diffusion) SE Asia.

### Christianity

Belief in Jesus Christ as son of god, originated in Middle East. Spread along Roman Empire.



## **Collapse of Empires**

Why and how?

### **Han China**

political corruption. Military generals took over. disease. Peasant revolt.  
got too big to control. Invasion of Huns. Did not split up.  
No unifying belief system. Buddhism. Integrated Buddhism after fall  
fell in 220 C.E

### **western portion of the Roman Empire**

political corruption, disease, upperclasses became uncaring, selfish  
got too big to control. Invasion by Huns. Split into 2 empires → Byzantine  
survived in East.  
Fell in 476 A.D.  
unified in fall by Christianity

**Gupta** fell to Huns in 535 C.E

### **Movements of Peoples/ Migrations**

#### **Huns**

Nomadic invaders. contributed to fall of China, India, Rome

#### **Germanic tribes**

Invasion Europe & settled after fall of Rome.

### **Locate interregional trade and religious networks**

Silk Road China ↔ India ↔ Rome

Christianity → Middle East → Europe → Africa

Islam → Middle East → Africa

Buddhism → India → China

## **Major Comparisons**

- Compare major religions and philosophical systems including similarities in affects on social hierarchy
- Compare the role of women in different belief systems- Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, Hinduism
- Understand why and how the collapse of empire was more severe in the Mediterranean than in China
- Compare the caste system with other systems of social inequality
- Compare society and culture of civilizations with pastoral and nomadic societies
- Compare the development of traditions and institutions in major civilizations- India, China, Rome, Greece
- Describe the interregional trading systems
- Compare the political and social structures of two early civilizations: Mesopotamia, Egypt, Indus Valley, Shang, Mesoamerica and Andean South America

## 600 C.E. -1450 Post Classical Period

### Periodization

#### Why 600?

after the fall of the first major classical civilizations, many major changes were taking place.

#### Why 1450?

Invasions from Central Asia nomadic Mongol invaders ended or changed many governments

### Continuities & breaks with the period

↓

decline & rise of civilizations  
nomadic asian invaders  
China & Europe continues to be biggest world powers

Expanding influence of Islam  
Spread of civilization  
Shift in basic beliefs from polythe. to monothe.  
international trade network

### Islamic World

#### Geography and stages of expansion

initially spread by arabs, throughout middle east and north africa, spread across Indian Ocean to Western Pacific - East Coast of Africa, across Sahara Desert muslims conquered for Islam.

#### impact on the Sudanic kingdoms

patriarchal aspect of society strengthened led by council of elder males, very family based & oriented. Based on ethnic core, reinforced ruling power even though most didn't convert.

#### impact on East Africa

North & East Africa mostly muslim, offers a pattern to govern society as well as religion. regions speak mostly Arabic, which is language of the Quran studied & preserved ancient civilizations.

#### impact in India/ SE Asia

muslim minority, hindu or Buddhist majority, internal strife against other religions. muslim merchants became key links to trade between civilizations like India and China. Transfer of food, ideas to east mainly muslim merchants.