

KEY POINTS Chapter 5

Essential Question: What advances are being made outside of the three classical areas of civilization?

Identify:

Yellow Turbans: Daoist leaders who attacked the weakness of the emperor and the self-indulgence of the bureaucracy.

Rajput: Collective of Indian regional Princes

Byzantine Empire: The Eastern Roman Empire, which upon the fall of the West, continued on as the Byzantine Empire.

syncretism: a process where people blended their old beliefs with new beliefs.

bodhisattvas: Buddhist holy men.

1. What basic theme characterized all three classical civilizations?
Expansion and integration.
2. Which classical civilization will be the first to go into decline?
Han dynasty in China.

Expansion and Integration

1. Why did all three classical civilizations produce philosophical traditions?
They needed to “expand” on the central values of their civilization as they expanded by gaining land, so that there would be a shared culture for their society.
2. What cultural values were emphasized in China, India, and the Mediterranean world?
China emphasized centralization especially in politics, India emphasized religion and spiritual thought, and the Mediterranean emphasized learning, mostly science and math.
3. How did each of the three classical civilizations deal with territorial expansion?
China settled northerners in the south to provide a common culture, India spread the caste system south, and Rome used the economy to create interdependence.
4. What was a common social feature of all three classical civilizations?
Social inequalities.

Beyond the Classical Civilizations

1. Where did agricultural societies develop during the classical period, that were not unified with one of the classical civilizations?
Northeastern Africa, Japan, Northern Europe
2. What was characteristic of religion in Ethiopia?
Majority Christian, though isolated, minority Jewish.
3. What major development took place in sub-Saharan regions?
Further extension of agriculture as well as development of villages,

4. Describe what advances were made in Japan towards the late classical period.
Developed iron tools, introduction of writing, political sophistication and national unity.
5. What religion developed in classical Japan?
Shintoism.
6. Describe the culture of northern Europeans in the classical period.
Primitive agriculture, combined with hunting, polytheistic with many gods and nature spirits, Scandinavians developed sailing skills.
7. What agricultural crop was the basis for the Olmec economy? for the Incas?
Olmecs depended on corn, whereas the Incas had more root vegetables similar to potatoes.
8. List some achievements of the Olmecs.
Scientific research produced accurate calendars, and used precious stones to make art.
9. Describe what advances were made by central Asian herding peoples in the classical period.
They transported goods across long distances, produced inventions such as the stirrup, and invaded classical civilizations.

In Depth

1. As the key agents of contact between sedentary farm peoples and town dwellers, what exchanges have nomadic or pastoral peoples been credited with?
Cultural diffusion because of trade and new inventions.

Decline in China and Japan

2. What nomadic group was responsible for the invasions of the three classical civilizations?
The Huns.
3. What internal problems made Han China vulnerable to invasion?
Confucian intellectualism fell into decline, the central government lost power, bureaucrats became corrupt, peasants were faced with new taxes which caused social unrest.
4. When did China revive and why was China able to revive after its chaotic period?
It revived at the end of the 6th century, and it was able to do this because most of the culture and structure of the government remained intact.
5. Why was the decline of Indian civilization less dramatic than that of China?
Many invaders were integrated into the warrior caste, creating new regional princes.
6. What details led to the decline of Buddhism in India?
Hun princes didn't like Buddhist principles of calm and contemplation, and they converted to Hinduism.
7. How did the spread of Islam to India affect the civilization?
8. What Indian vernacular language replaced Sanskrit?
Hindi.
9. How did the Hindus react to stop the conversions to Islam?
They strengthened emphasis on religious devotion at the expense of other intellectual interests.

Decline and Fall in Rome

1. When did the Roman Empire begin its decline?
180 CE
2. List what problems plagued the late Roman Empire.
Declining population, tax collection became harder, emperors becoming more cruel and arbitrary, and people becoming despondent and depressed.
3. What evidence is given to support the idea that intellectual achievements declined in the late Roman period?
Most writers were writing textbooks, and not finding new knowledge or making new artistic styles.
4. How did the concentration of power to landlords affect the Roman Empire?
Landlords and aristocracy became pleasure-seeking and work fell increasingly on the serfs under the landlord
5. What steps did Diocletian/Constantine take to try and stop the decay of the Roman Empire?
Dividing the empire into administrative districts, tightened up the administration, tried to improve tax collection, regulated the economy, Diocletian forced political loyalties to himself, Constantine set up Constantinople, used Christianity to unite the Empire.
6. What is the date given for the fall of the Roman Empire?
476 CE
7. Why was Rome's collapse more profound than that of classical India or classical China's?
Because it split the unity of the Mediterranean.
8. What three zones did the Roman Empire fragment into?
The Byzantine Empire, North Africa and southeastern shores of the Mediterranean, and the West.
9. Why did the eastern half of the Roman Empire continue to thrive?
Fewer invaders, it had its own capital, civilization more deeply entrenched.
10. Where was the Roman capital moved to?
Constantinople.
11. What was the Byzantine emperor, Justinian's most famous achievement?
Justinian's Code, a law code consisting of previous court decisions and other Roman law.
12. What Persian based civilization arose in the Middle East around the 3rd century?
Sassanid Empire.
13. What institution survived the fall of the Roman Empire in the west and became a unifying force in Europe?
The Roman Catholic Church.

The New Religious Map

1. Why did many turn to religious expression in the later classical period?
Plagues and political stability prompted people to seek solace in a spiritual manner.

2. What new religion will emerge in the 7th century?

Islam

3. What general features were shared by Christianity, Buddhism, and Hinduism?

Intense devotion and piety, spiritual concerns more important than the cares of earthly life, and offered hope of a better existence after life.

4. Who was most responsible for spreading the Buddhist religion?

Buddhist monks.

5. Where did Buddhism spread?

China and East Asia, aka Japan, Vietnam, Korea, and Southeast Asia.

6. What was characteristic of the Mahayana version of Buddhism?

Stressed popular salvation for all people and Buddha as god and savior for all people.

7. Describe the changes in Buddhist beliefs that came about as the religion spread?

Mahayana Buddhism treated Buddha as a god, where he was originally only a wise man, so many temples, shrines, and statues were built to Buddha, which was originally, in early Buddhist teachings, despised. It became more organized with more rituals, creeds, priests, and temples. In China, it was changed from treating women as essentially equals to being subordinate (an example of syncretism) which was an ingrained feature of Chinese civilization.

8. How did the patriarchal system in China affect Buddhist teachings?

It modified Buddhism to agree with the patriarchal system, although some women earned renown because of their spiritual accomplishments.

9. How was Christianity different from Buddhism?

It was initially smaller than Buddhism in terms of converts, but it would end up being one of the two largest religions in the world. It had more of an emphasis on church organization and structure, put more of an emphasis on conversion and missionary activities, and stressed the exclusive nature of its truth.

10. Why did Christianity spread through the Roman Empire?

The official religion of the Roman Empire was sterile and not popular with the common people. The wide structure of the Empire made it easy for missionaries to travel widely, and as the Empire began to deteriorate, people began to seek solace in the otherworldly religion.

11. What 3 adjustments were made by Christian leaders that led to more conversions?

Christians were encouraged to see themselves as the fulfillment of Judaism, not as a Jewish reform movement, the Church became more formally organized, and the doctrine became more organized as the New Testament of the Bible was written down and collected together.

12. How did Christianity differ from western and eastern Europe?

In the eastern Mediterranean, the state controlled the Church, whereas in the West, the deterioration of the Empire allowed the bishops to have a free hand in affairs of the Church.

13. What aspects of Christianity were most appealing?

Devotion and faith to God, had a complex intellectual system, no complete gulf between saintly men and women and regular people, satisfied peasants, and supported equality for women.

14. What classical (themes) traditions were in conflict with Christianity? and what traditions were preserved?

Political loyalties came after loyalty to God, slavery was looked down on, and fostered respectability for disciplined work. Interest in solid organization was preserved, as well as some Roman architecture, Latin and Greek were preserved as Church languages, monks copied

classical learning,preserving it for future generations.