Foundations Period:
10,000 BCE- 600 CE

Source: gsill on slideshare.com
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

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 craftsmen lived in larger towns with palaces and temples.

1. 1766 B.C. Shang dynasty emerges in most of the Longshan culture area.
2. 1600 B.C. First Chinese pictographs are used.
3. 1122 B.C. The Zhou people overthrow the Shang dynasty.
Geography of India

- **6000 B.C.** Farming begins in western India.
- **1700 B.C.** After surviving 900 years of floods, Indus cities are abandoned.
- **Indus civilization falls apart.**
- **2500 B.C.** Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa are world's first planned cities.
- **4000 B.C.** Farmers move into fertile valley of Indus River.

**Indus Valley Civilizations (6000-1700 B.C.)**
- Indus Valley civilization
- Farming, 6000 B.C.
- Desert
- Trade route
- Indus Valley city
- Other city
- Early inhabitants of India

Each year the rivers of the Indus Valley flooded, bringing rich soil and water for crops. Cities traded with communities across the Arabian Sea and as far as Mesopotamia.
Geography of Egypt
Geography of Mesopotamia

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 Roman Empire at Its Height

KEY
- Roman empire in A.D. 120
- Gades - Roman name (Cadiz) - Modern name

0 - 500 Miles
The Spread of Human Population, c. 10,000 BCE

Patterns of human expansion

- Present-day shorelines
- Glaciated areas in the Old Stone Age
- Sites of human-like ancestors (Australopithecus)
- Sites of modern human beings (Homo sapiens sapiens)
- Sites of early human beings (Homo habilis, Homo erectus, Homo sapiens)
## Society Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Foraging</th>
<th>Pastoral</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social</strong></td>
<td>Nomadic</td>
<td>Nomadic – temporary homes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Egalitarian nature</td>
<td>Sparse Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leaders based on age, strength, courage, intelligence</td>
<td>Men are herders/males dominated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Political</strong></td>
<td>Organized in small clans- 20-30</td>
<td>Organized into large Bands</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Led by strongest male</td>
<td>Split into blood/clans- rivalries developed</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Organized hunts</td>
<td>Had military/warriors</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Religious</strong></td>
<td>Belief in afterlife. Buried dead with tools and weapons</td>
<td>Worship gods of storm, war</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Intellectual</strong></td>
<td>Limited language</td>
<td>Respect for family, courage</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sculptures, pictograms, cave paintings</td>
<td>Domestication of animals – subject matter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>for art, hides for clothing and shelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Technological</strong></td>
<td>Daggers, spears, hammers, bow</td>
<td>Fire is sacred, chariots were developed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and arrow, fire, digging sticks</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Economic</strong></td>
<td>Hunters and gatherers</td>
<td>Little surplus of goods except cattle –</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Few possessions</td>
<td>split as size of clans grew</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Limited personal belongings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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).


4. Cro-Magnon man: Interested in fashion and art. Humans during this period found shelter in caves. Cave paintings were left behind.
Paleolithic peoples lived in small nomadic bands with few class distinctions, and had an interest in art and simple spiritual beliefs.
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.

Which aspects of civilization do these pictures depict?
Civilization

- Advanced Cities
- Specialized Workers/Social Classes
- Advanced Technology
- Art and Architecture
- Record-Keeping
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

Babylonian Numbers
The Hittites

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

The Phoenicians

- Best known for manufacturing and trade
- “Carriers of Civilization”
- Created first alphabet

The Assyrians

- Centralized bureaucratic government.
- Built military roads to move troops quickly.
- Founded first libraries.

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

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 - moutains
- Kyber Pass connection to outside
- Twin Cities of Harrappa, 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 [Harijan] → 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

**Om**

**Beliefs, Practices, Holy Books**

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

**Beliefs, Practices, Holy Books**
- India, Nepal
  - 563 B.C.E.
  - Spread throughout
  - India, China, Japan, S.E. Asia
  - Missionary Religion
- 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 deity

**Significance**
- 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
# Confucianism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beliefs, Practices, Holy Books</th>
<th>Significance</th>
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</table>
| **China**
500 B.C.E.
Spread to Japan, S.E. Asia | 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 | 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 |
## Daoism-Taoism

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

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China 500 B.C.E.</td>
<td>Accomplished swift reunification of China.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Founded by Han Feizi</td>
<td>Completion of projects like the Great Wall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Q’in Dynasty- Shi Huangdi</td>
<td>Caused widespread resentment among common people, led to wider acceptance of Confucianism-Daoism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace &amp; order through centralized, tightly controlled state</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mistrust of human nature; reliance on tough laws</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punish those who break laws, reward those who follow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 most worthy jobs: farmer, soldier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Contrast: Confucianism-Daoism-Legalism

- **Confucianism**
  - creating orderly society
  - active relationships, active gov’t
  - To guide relationships
  - People are fundamentally good

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

- **Daoism**
  - harmony with nature, internal peace
  - Simple, passive life
  - Little gov’t interference
  - To guide individual in meditation
# Judaism

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<tr>
<td>Founded by Abraham, Moses</td>
<td>The First Monotheistic Belief System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hebrews were chosen by God, special status</td>
<td>Led to Christianity and Islam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal relationship with God – a covenant</td>
<td>Forced migration – Exodus, Diaspora, Holocaust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afterlife, tradition, doctrines, philosophy, personal salvation.</td>
<td>Like Hinduism – Stationary faith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To honor, serve God, promote prophets – Wailing Wall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A religion &amp; culture – Torah, Talmud</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Commandments, waiting for messiah</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Christianity

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

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Middle East, Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem 622 C.E. Spread North Africa, S.E. Asia, U.S.</td>
<td>Led to Islamic Empires Umayyad Caliphate, Abbasids, Ottoman, Mughal Shiite-Sunni Split Crusades – Holy wars Missionary religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Diffusion of Belief Systems
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
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?
Which four major civilizations did Alexander briefly unite?
Describe the Geographical advantages of the Roman Empire
Roman Achievements

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

Art, architecture, arch,
dome, aqueducts, roads

Equal under Law, justice,
12 tables of law

Professional army,
citizenship for
conquered people, Pax
Romana

Coliseum,
Bread and Circus,
Gladiators,
Christianity
Q’in Empire

- 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

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

Founded by Chandragupta Maurya
Unified smaller Aryan kingdoms
Greatest extent under Ashoka
Rise of Gupta: 220 BCE – 320 CE

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

375-415 CE, revival under Chandra Gupta

Profitable trade with the Mediterranean world.

Achievements in mathematics – pi, zero, numerals, astronomy, medicine, literature
Extensive Trade:

Land Route = Silk Road  Water Route = Indian Ocean

- Spices
- Rice & Wheat
- Gold & Ivory
- Cotton Goods
- Silks
- Cotton Goods
- Gold & Ivory
- Pearls
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