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 craftspeople lived in larger towns with palaces and temples.
Geography 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.

Indus Valley Civilization
6000–1700 B.C.

- Indus Valley civilization
- Farming, 6000 B.C.
- Desert
- Trade route
- Indus Valley city
- Other city
- Early inhabitants of India
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social</th>
<th>Foraging</th>
<th>Pastoral</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nomadic</td>
<td>Nomadic – temporary homes</td>
<td>Sparse Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egalitarian</td>
<td>Sparse Population</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>nature</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Leaders based</td>
<td>Men are herders/males</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>on age,</td>
<td>dominated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strength,</td>
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<tr>
<td>courage,</td>
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<tr>
<td>intelligence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Organized in</td>
<td>Organized into large</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small clans-</td>
<td>Bands</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>Split into blood/clans-</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Led by</td>
<td>rivalries developed</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>strongest</td>
<td>Had military/warriors</td>
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<tr>
<td>male</td>
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<td>Organized</td>
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<tr>
<td>hunts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belief in</td>
<td>Worship gods of storm,</td>
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<tr>
<td>afterlife.</td>
<td>war</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Buried dead</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>with tools</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>and weapons</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited</td>
<td>Respect for family,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>language</td>
<td>courage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sculptures,</td>
<td>Domestication of animals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pictograms,</td>
<td>– subject matter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cave</td>
<td>for art, hides for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paintings</td>
<td>clothing and shelter</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Daggers,</td>
<td>Fire is sacred,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>spears,</td>
<td>chariots were developed</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>hammers,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>bow</td>
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<tr>
<td>and arrow,</td>
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<tr>
<td>fire,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>digging</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sticks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunters and</td>
<td>Little surplus of goods</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>gatherers</td>
<td>except cattle – split as</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Few</td>
<td>size of clans grew</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>possessions</td>
<td>Limited personal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>belongings</td>
<td></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.
Summary

Neanderthals
(200,000 BCE – 30,000 BCE)

Cro-Magnons
(40,000 BCE – 10,000 BCE)

Homo Sapiens

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

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

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 - mountains
- 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 parts of the earth, no contact

- The difference: No major river. Had to adapt to rainforest and mountains.
Religions and Belief Systems
Hinduism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beliefs, Practices, Holy Books</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Caste System: Rigid social structure, born into caste, must perform certain job, or Jati. Ganges is sacred river, performance of rituals Spawned Buddhism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000 B.C.E.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spread throughout India</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationary Religion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brahman-supreme force: Gods are manifestations of Brahman (Vishnu-preserver, Shiva-destroyer)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reincarnation. <strong>Dharma</strong>: rules and obligations. <strong>Karma</strong>: fate based on how dharma was met. <strong>Moshka</strong>: highest state of being, release of soul Vedas and Upanishads</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Buddhism

### Beliefs, Practices, Holy Books

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>India, Nepal 563 B.C.E. Spread throughout India, China, Japan, S.E. Asia Missionary Religion</th>
<th>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 diety</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### 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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Country</strong></td>
<td>China 500 B.C.E. Spread to Japan, S.E. Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Founded by</strong></td>
<td>Confucius (Kong Fu Tse)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Philosophy</strong></td>
<td>Political-social philosophy, not religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moral</strong></td>
<td>Moral, ethical, also practical – The Analects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Five Right Relationships</strong></td>
<td>Five Right relationships = right society: Parent to Child (Filial Piety), Ruler to Subject, Older to Younger, Husband to Wife, Friend to Friend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td>Education is valuable and everyone should be able to get one. Become a gentleman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ambition</strong></td>
<td>Put aside personal ambition for good of state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Significance</strong></td>
<td>As a ethical, social, political belief system it was compatible with other religions, could practice Buddhism and Confucianism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Embraced by</strong></td>
<td>Embraced by Han, Tang, Song, Ming Dynasties. Civil Service Exam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Daoism-Taoism

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beliefs, Practices, Holy Books</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>China 500 B.C.E.</strong></td>
<td>Accomplished swift reunification of China. Completion of projects like the Great Wall. Caused widespread resentment among common people, led to wider acceptance of Confucianism-Daoism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Founded by Han Feizi</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The Q’in Dynasty- Shi Huangdi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace &amp; order through centralized, tightly controlled state</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<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

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

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

### Beliefs, Practices, Holy Books

| Middle East, Caanan Jerusalem 3000 B.C.E. | Founded by Abraham, Moses  
Hebrews were chosen by God, special status  
Personal relationship with God – a covenant  
Afterlife, tradition, doctrines, philosophy, personal salvation.  
To honor, serve God, promote prophets – Wailing Wall  
A religion & culture – Torah, Talmud  
10 Commandments, waiting for messiah | Significance
---|---|---|
| | The First Monotheistic Belief System  
Led to Christianity and Islam  
 Forced migration – Exodus, Diaspora, Holocaust  
Like Hinduism – Stationary faith |
## Christianity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beliefs, Practices, Holy Books</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Founded by Jesus of Nazareth - Bible</td>
<td>Emphasis on salvation, eternal life after death appealed to lower classes, women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Splinter group of Jews, quickly spread throughout Roman Empire despite persecution</td>
<td>Combo of religion &amp; empire = huge impact on political, social development of Europe Missionary Religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesus, son of God, Messiah of Jewish prophecy</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Devotion to God, love of fellow man - monotheistic</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jesus sent to redeem man from sin</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvation by faith in divinity, death, and resurrection of Jesus.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crucified by Roman gov’t 30 CE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East, Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem 622 C.E. Spread North Africa, S.E.Asia, U.S.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beliefs, Practices, Holy Books</strong></td>
<td></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>
<tr>
<td><strong>Significance</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Led to Islamic Empires Umayyad Caliphate, Abbasids, Ottoman, Mughal Shiite-Sunni Split Crusades – Holy wars Missionary religion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Diffusion of Belief Systems

THE SPREAD OF WORLD RELIGIONS, c. 500 BCE–600 CE

- Christianity
- Buddhism
- Hinduism

Map showing the spread of world religions from India to various parts of the world.
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
Alexander the Great!

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

Coliseum, Bread and Circus, Gladiators, christianity

Professional army, citizenship for conquered people, Pax Romana
Q’in Empire

Unified China: Centralized Government

Led by Emperor Shi Huangdi

Unified monetary system, weights and measurements

Connected Great Wall of China, terra cotta warriors

Legalist government – burned Confucian books
The Han Dynasty!

- Expanded Empire, developed a bureaucracy, Silk Road Trade – spread of Buddhism
- 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
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