

Agenda – 9/25

- ◆ Pick up map and reading packet if you did not yesterday
- ◆ Chat about unit 1 (I am sorry!)
- ◆ New unit, NEW US! Am I right?
- ◆ HW: reading 😊 embrace a new notetaking style! Or at least one facet of one!

THE ANCIENT ERA

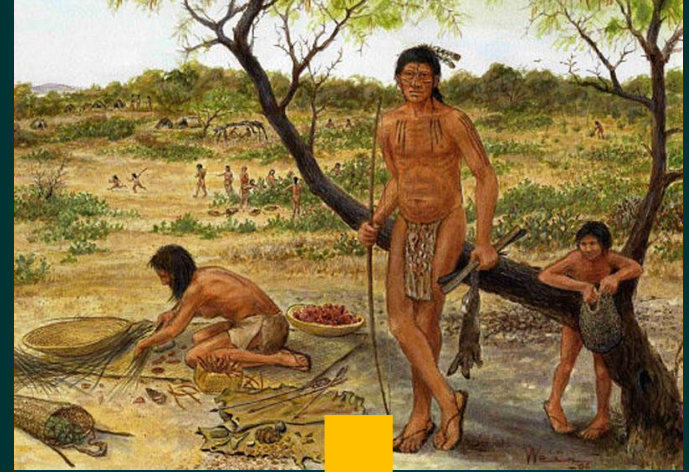
8000 BCE - 600 BCE

The beginnings of civilization and culture



Paleolithic Era, -8000BCE

- Hunters and gatherers
- Relatively **egalitarian**
- Nomadic, small populations



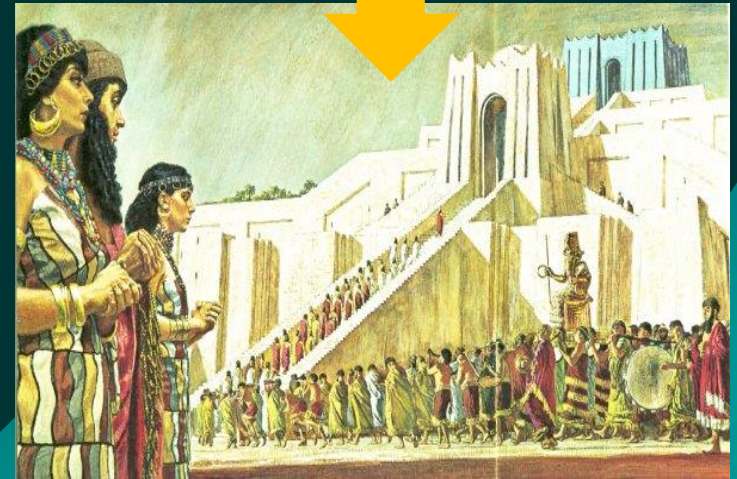
Neolithic Era, 8000BCE - ~3500 BCE

- AGRICULTURE HAPPENED!
- Slowly around the world at the same time
- Population increase, job specialization



River Valley Civilizations 3500BCE

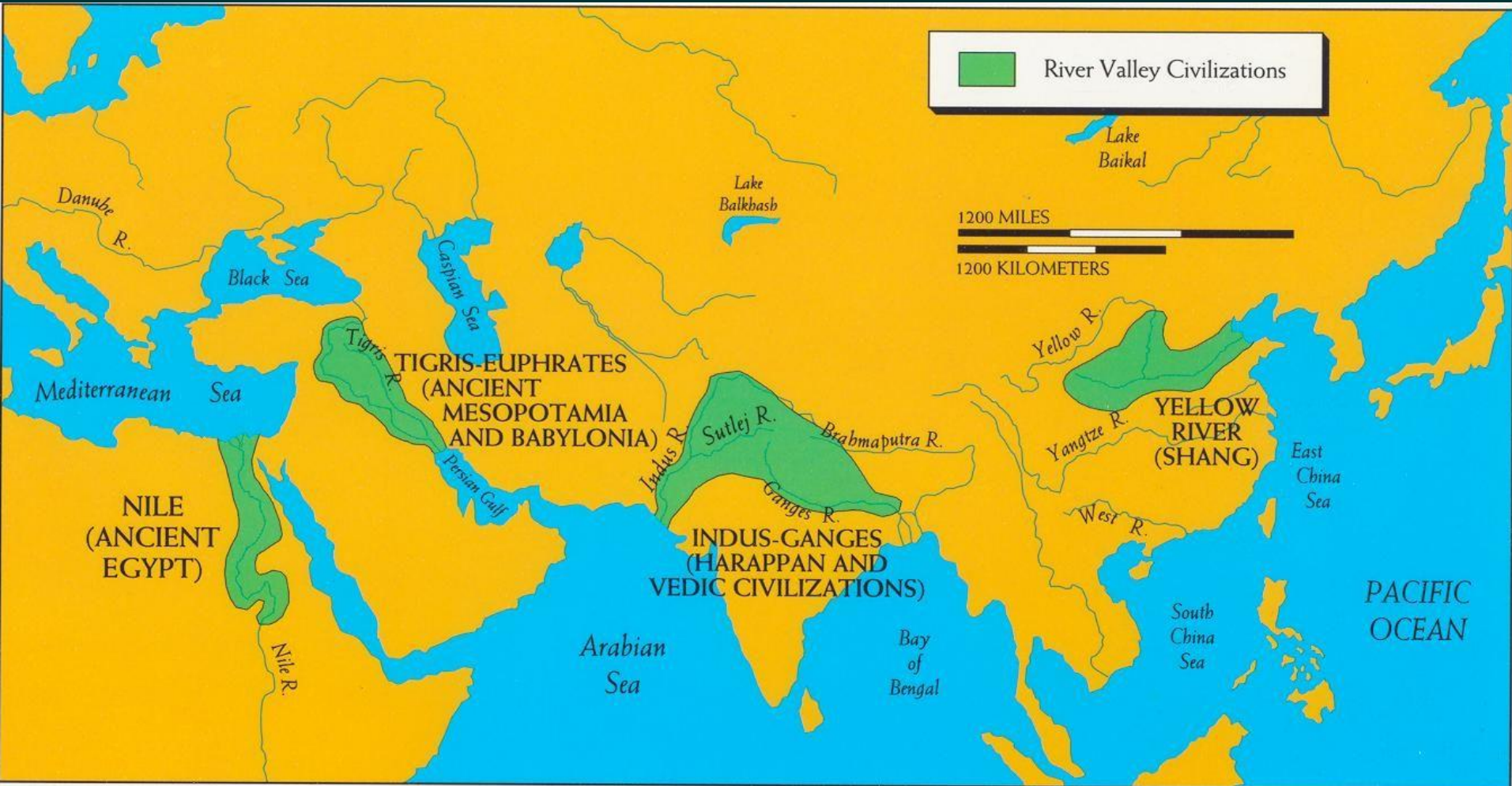
- Eurasia: Mesopotamia, Egypt, China, India





Beginnings of Civilization

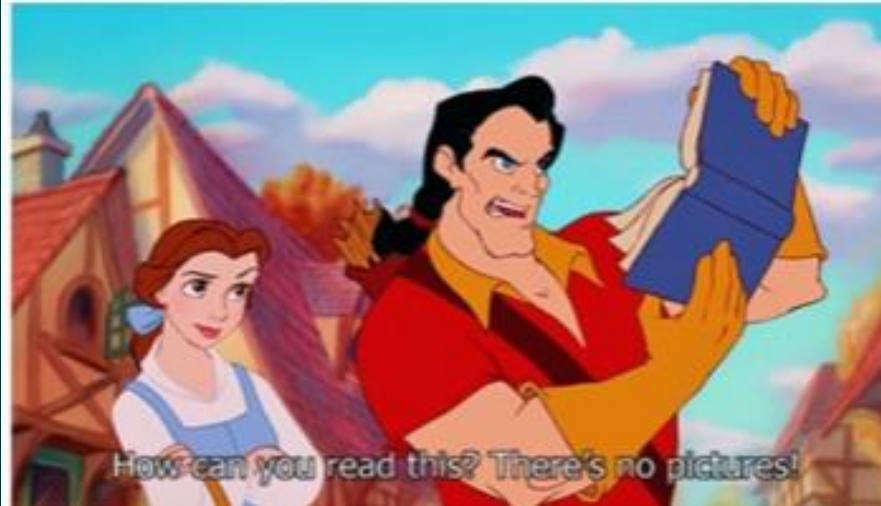
Early Agricultural Communities
 Early Civilizations



Which of these four civilizations would you want to live in, and why?

Greeks: *creates the first true alphabet system*

The civilizations that came before:



THE CLASSICAL ERA 600 BCE - 600 BCE

We grew. We developed. We expanded. We found better technology. We kept expanding. Until all our resources were stretched thin and we fell due to invaders.

Recap: The Classical Era, 600 BCE – 600 CE

- ◆ Focus: political structures
 - Empires grew, and sometimes had peace, but... often fought each other
- ◆ Civilizations:
 - Greece, Persia, Roman Republic, Roman Empire, Maurya and Gupta India, Qin and Han China, Maya

Recap: The Classical Era, 600 BCE – 600 CE

- ◆ **Political stability promotes artistic and cultural flourishing**
 - *Pax Romana*
 - *Han Golden Age*
- ◆ This era is characterized by people trying to figure out the best way to rule over large and/or diverse empires

Afro-Eurasia in 500 BCE



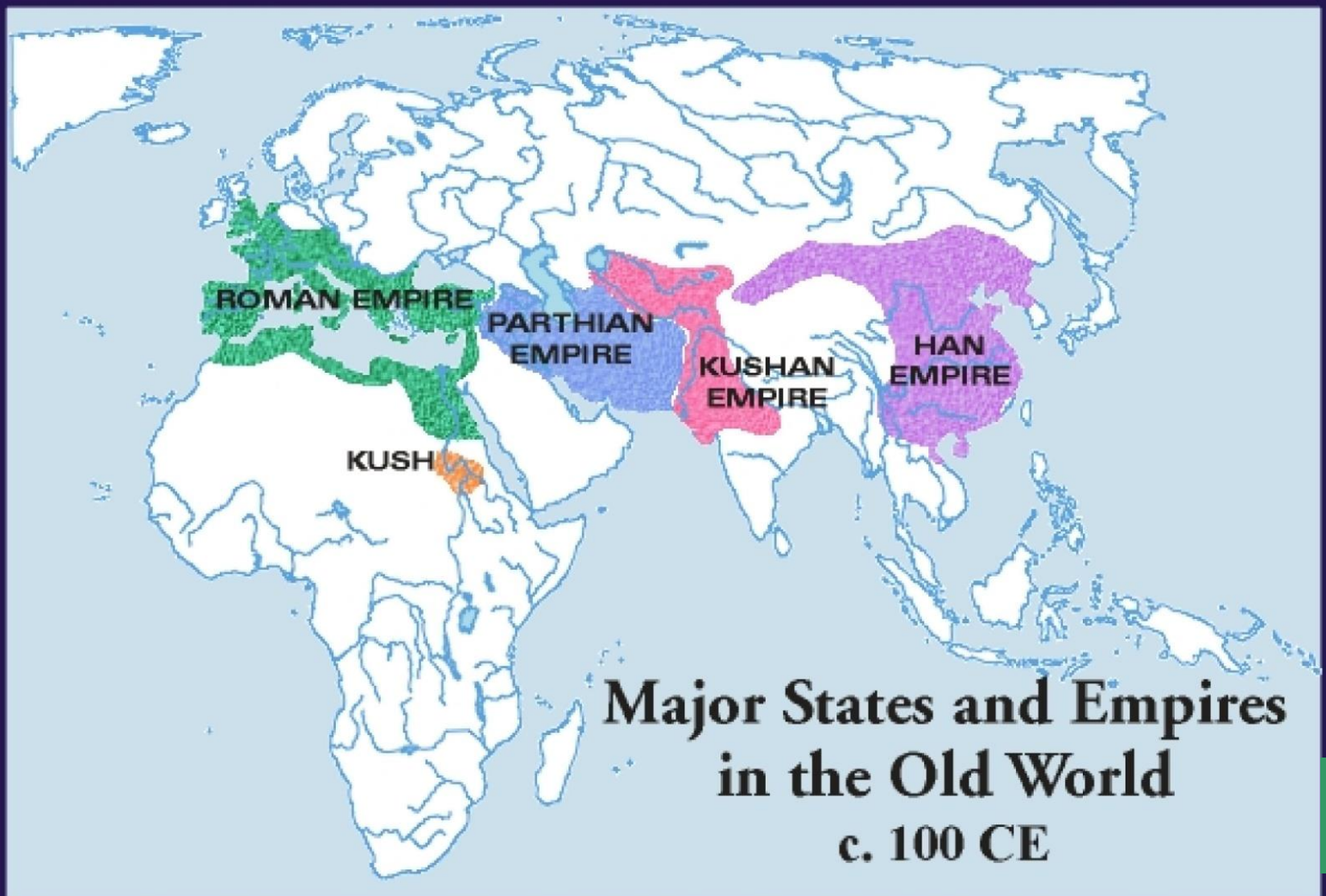
Afro-Eurasia in 350 BCE



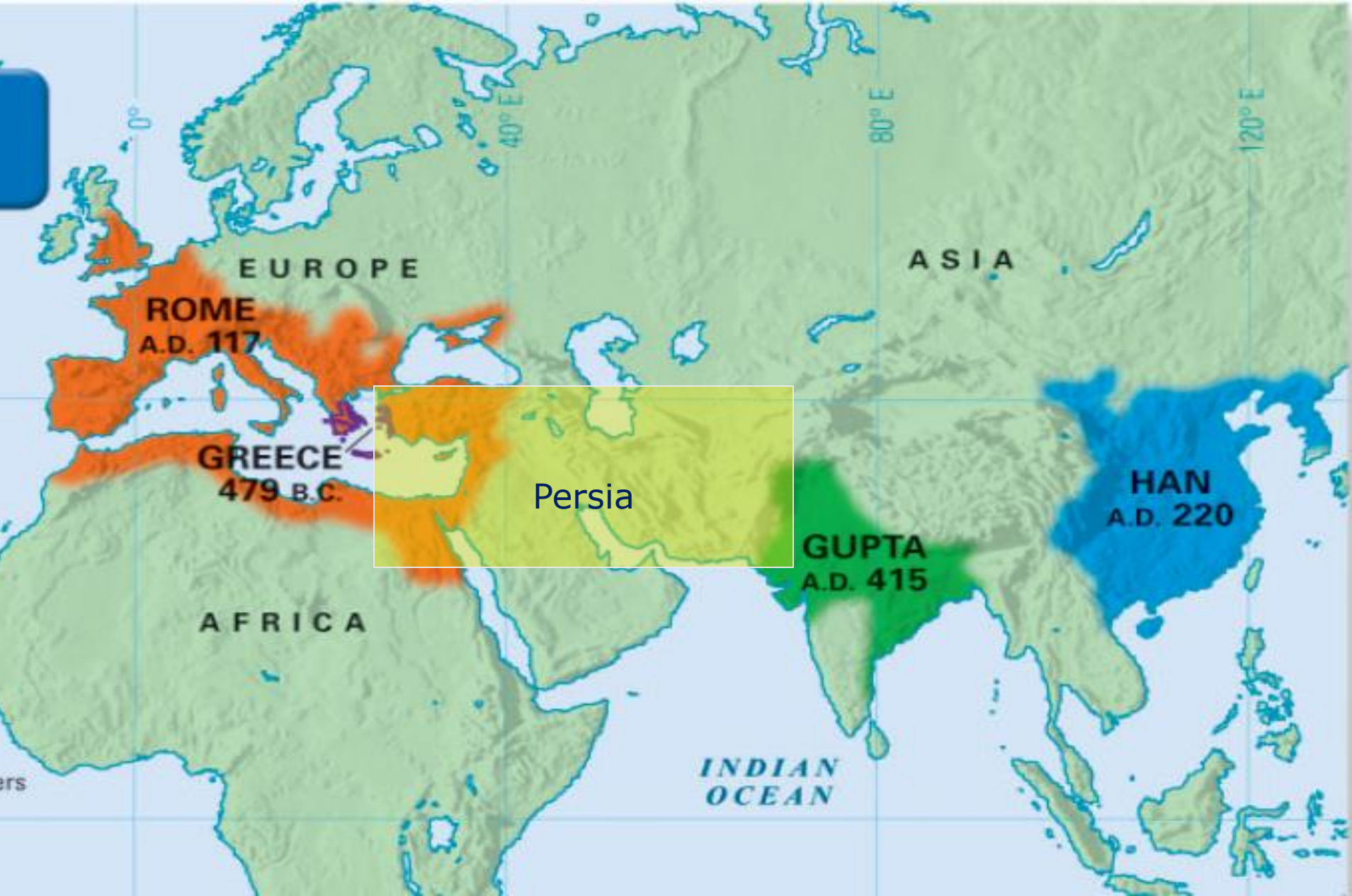
Afro-Eurasia in 200 BCE



Afro-Eurasia in 100 CE



Recap: Classical Era in Afro-Eurasia



Recap: Classical Era in Afro-Eurasia

- ◆ River Valley civilizations 2.0
- ◆ Better, faster, stronger
- ◆ And, they trade with each other...
making them better, faster, stronger,
bigger, and smarter

Recap: Greece

Political:

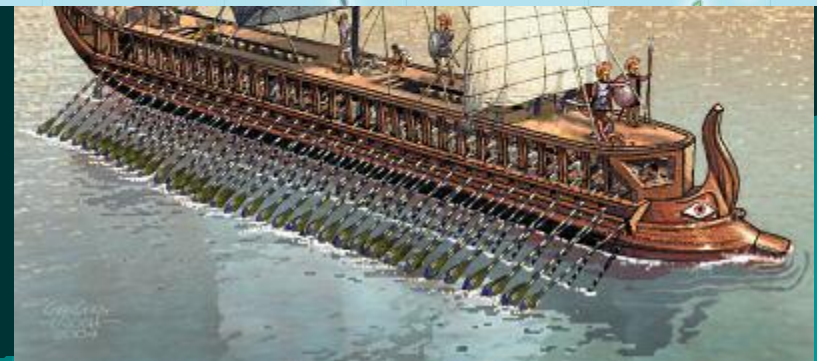
- ◆ Different governmental forms

- Monarchy, aristocracy, oligarchy, democracy



Recap: Greece

- ◆ Political:
 - Fought wars against Persia
 - ◆ And won!
 - Started to unite as “Greece” → made Delian League
 - ◆ Athens took everyone’s money
 - ◆ Sparta ☹
 - → Peloponnesian War
 - severely weakened Greece



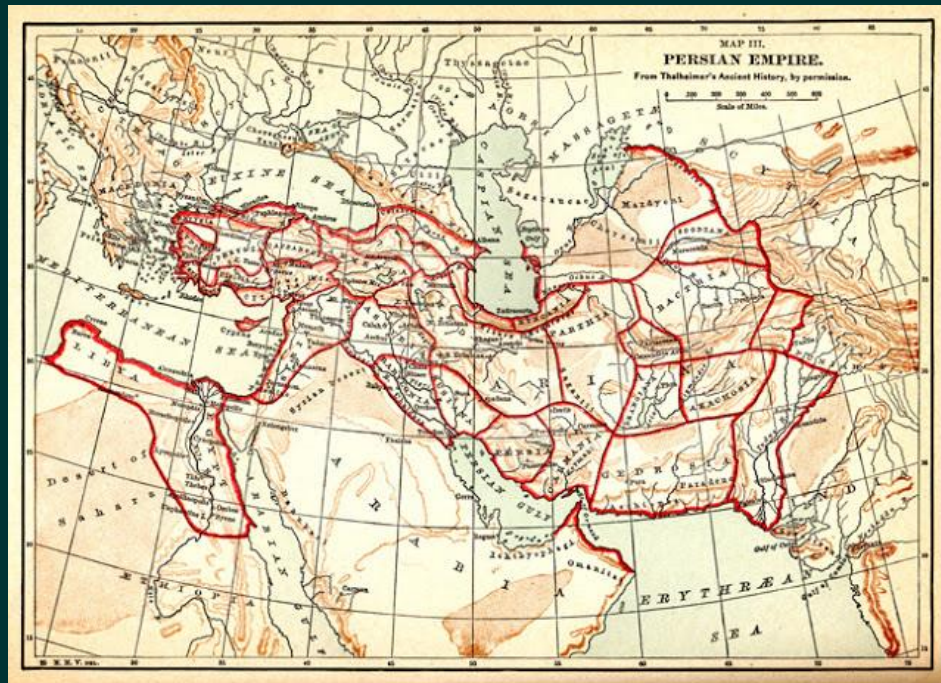
Recap: Persia



Recap: Persia

Politics

- ◆ **Satraps**: governors to rule provinces for the central government
- ◆ Maintained power and lasted long because...
 - Tolerance!



Recap: Persia


Culture

- ◆ **Tolerance**
- ◆ Conquered peoples allowed to practice their local customs and traditions
 - HUGE melting pot
 - Spread and mix of art, religion, architecture, food, races, and ethnic groups



Recap: Alexander the Great




 The Empire of Alexander the Great. Alexander's conquests united Eurasia from Greece to India into a cultural and, briefly, a political unity.

Recap: Alexander the Great

Alex the G's empire is short-lived...



 The Empire of Alexander the Great. Alexander's conquests united Eurasia from Greece to India into a cultural and, briefly, a political unity.

Recap: Roman Republic and Empire

◆ Political:

– Republic:

- ◆ Consuls, Senate, Assembly!
- ◆ Representative government

– Empire:

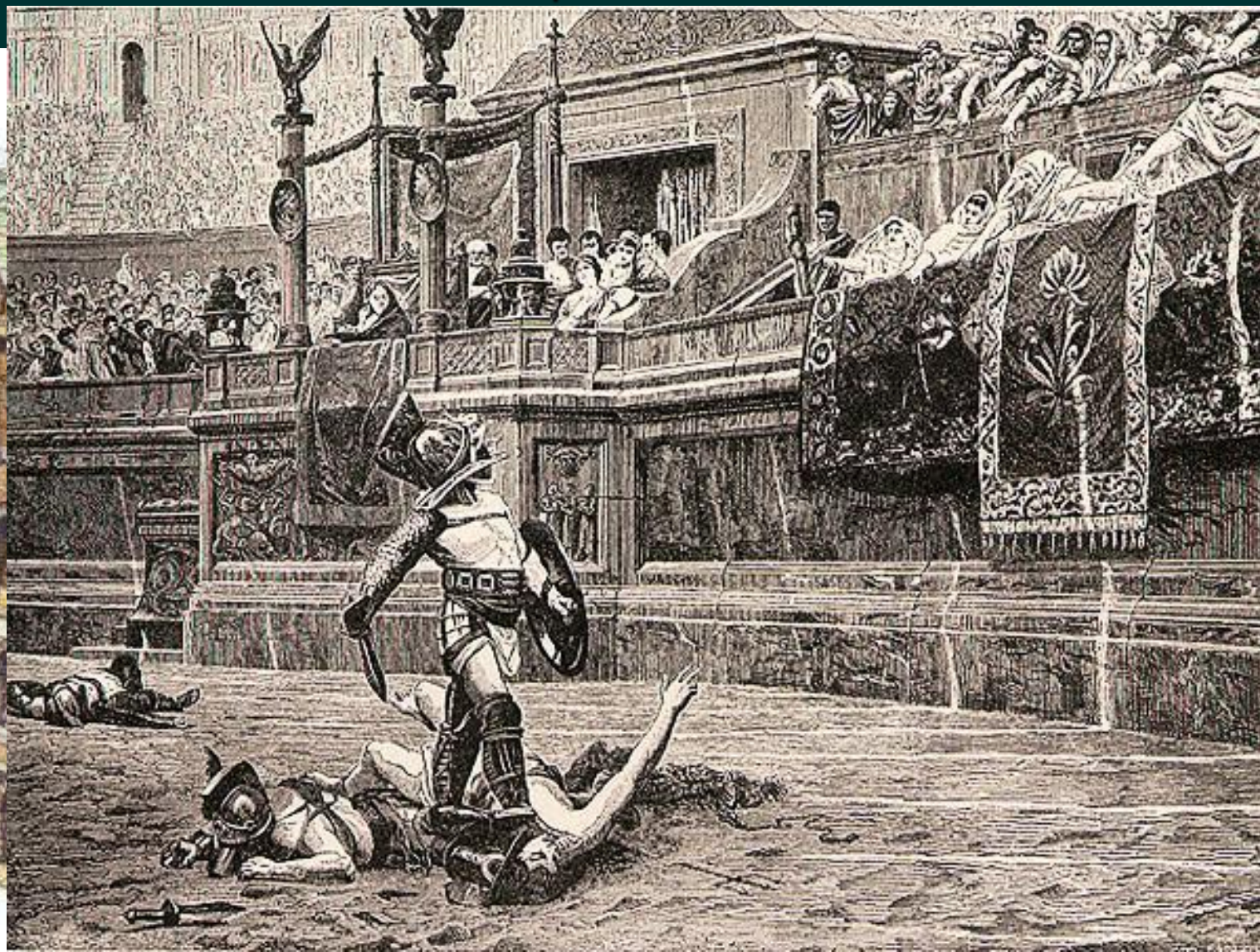
- ◆ Ruled by an emperor
 - Good emperors = *Pax Romana*
 - Bad emperors = decline of empire



Recap: Roman Empire

- ◆ Its decline:
 - Too many people
 - Too long of borders
 - Attacks by nomadic peoples
 - Trade route disruption
 - ◆ Overreliance on foreign grain
 - Social problems
 - ◆ Persecution of Christians and Jews, rich v. poor, etc

Emperors built arenas, and used chariot races, gladiator events, and free theater to entertain the poor



Agenda – 9/26

- ◆ Today: finish classical civilizations recap; Islam crash course
- ◆ Tomorrow: test
- ◆ Monday and Tuesday: I am not here! DBQ poster project (for a major grade)

◆ *Extreme*
poor (

◆ → Gov
mock
– “Br

◆ By 25
year
– **Wh**



and



racess,


n one

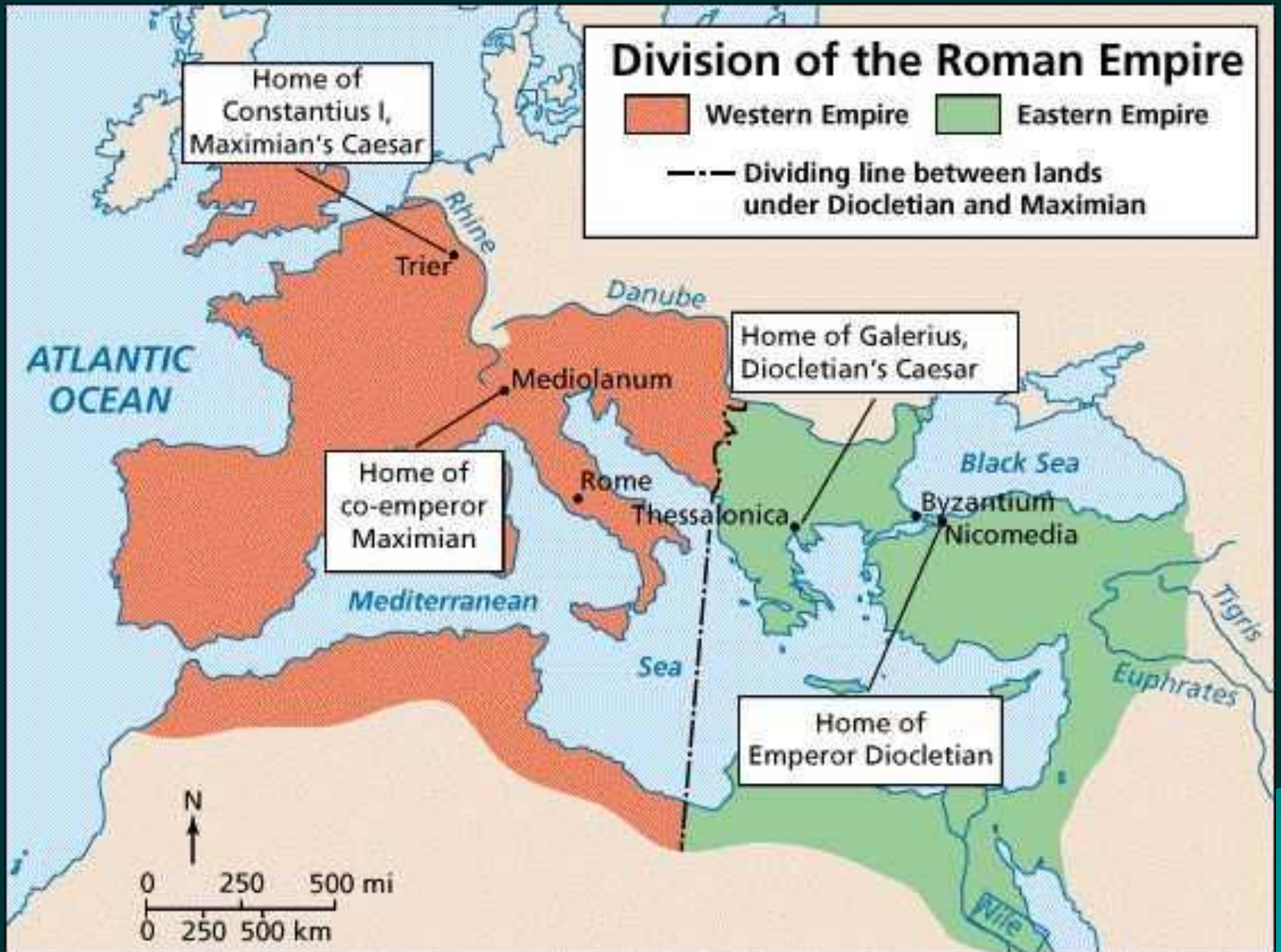
Speaking of gladiator games...

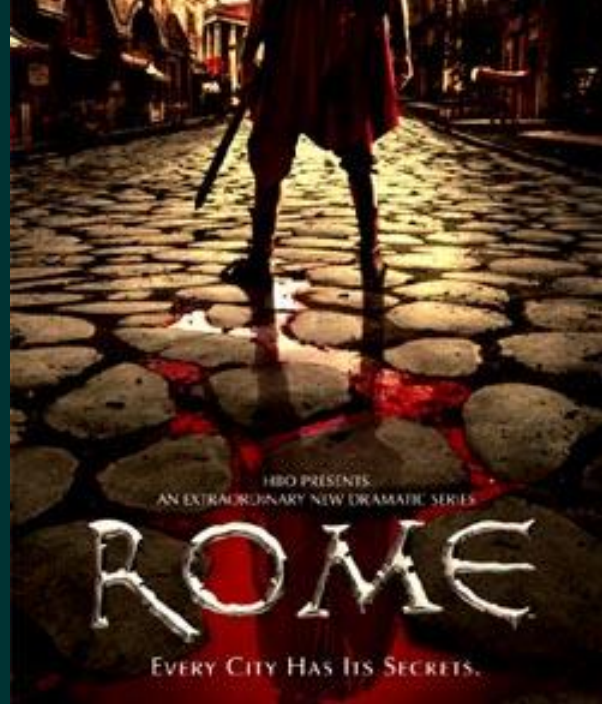
- ◆ Rome was one of the most violent empires to ever exist.
- ◆ *Were Romans "uncivilized" because they spent their free time watching gladiatorial battles?*

Division of the Roman Empire

 Western Empire  Eastern Empire

 Dividing line between lands under Diocletian and Maximian





SPLITS

**Western
Rome**

**EASTERN
ROME**

Western
Rome



EASTERN
ROME



Byzantine

Recap: China

- ◆ Chinese River Valley Civilization → Shang → Zhou
- ◆ Regional kingdoms that eventually fought each other → *Warring States Period (230 years)*
- ◆ Ends when **Shi Huangdi** unites to form the **Qin Dynasty**

Qin Dynasty (221-202 BCE)

- ◆ Shi Huangdi
 - Used Legalism to restore order



Han Dynasty (202 BCE - 220 CE)

- ◆ Embraced Confucian values
 - If we respect others, society will function!
- ◆ Expanded the empire through conquest
- ◆ Reforms
 - Expanded bureaucracy
 - Started universities
 - ◆ Education valued! 😊
 - Expanded the Silk Roads



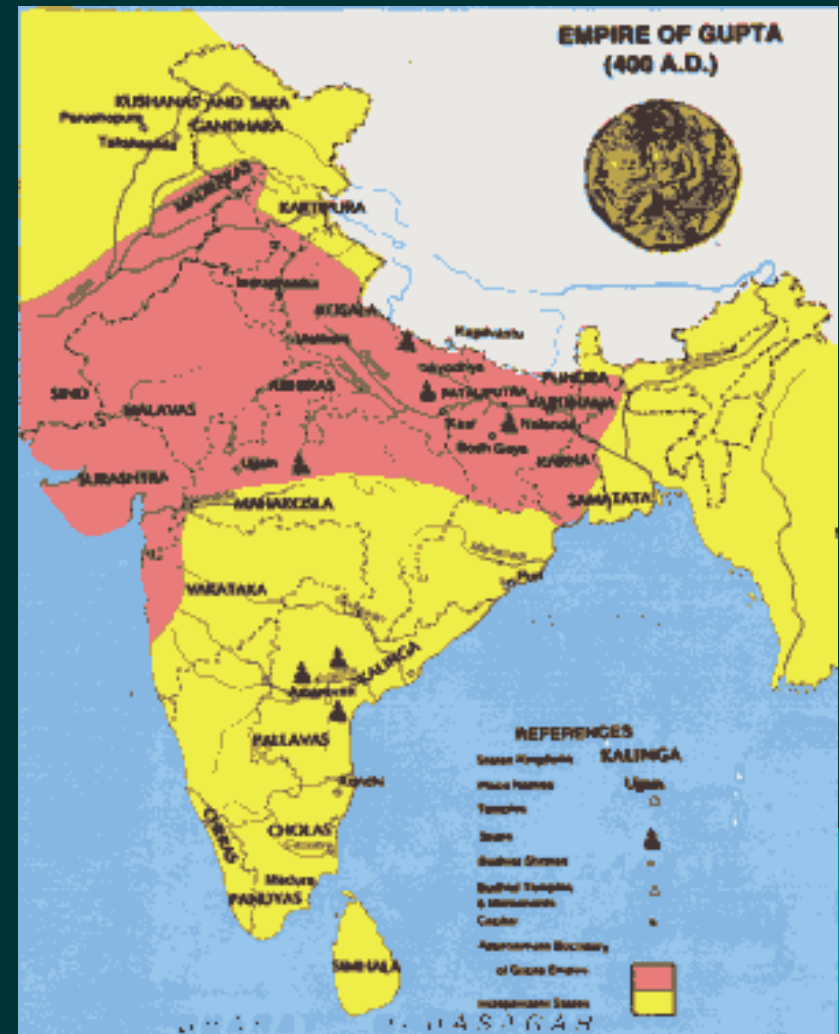
Mauryan Dynasty

- ◆ Ashoka:
 - Conquered most of India
 - Used elephants in warfare
 - Built roads to promote trade
- ◆ Promoted the spread of Buddhism
- ◆ Empire declined after Ashoka's death



Gupta Dynasty (320-565 CE)

- ◆ Maintained power by alliances, tribute, and conquest
- ◆ Political:
 - Coalition of regional kingdoms
 - Policy & administration left to local rulers
 - ◆ Sounds like....?
- ◆ Eventually invaded by the White Huns



Maya (300–900 CE)

- ◆ C
- ◆ S
- ◆ E
- ◆ r
- ◆ C
- ◆ A
- ◆ S




of the Maya
kilometers
0 miles

Mayan Decline

- ◆ Maya city-states were abandoned or destroyed between 800-900 CE
- ◆ Causes for decline include:
 - The disruption of trade after the decline of Teotihuacan in Central Mexico
 - Environmental degradation caused by overpopulation
 - Epidemic disease

factors that led to decline in Afro-Eurasia:

- ◆ Invasions
 - ◆ Political corruption
 - ◆ Economic problems (taxes)
 - ◆ Unhappy peasants
- 

Effects of collapse of Classical Civilizations:

ASIA:

- ◆ Han Dynasty divided into three rival kingdoms in 220 CE
 - Three kingdoms would fight for control of China for centuries
- ◆ Gupta Dynasty divides into regional kingdoms

Effects of collapse of Classical Civilizations:


EUROPE:

- ◆ Christianity was most prominent survivor of Roman collapse
 - Rise of the church as an institution
- ◆ Most Roman institutions disappeared as Germans were unwilling or incapable of continuing them
 - Western Europe enters into the “dark ages”

UNIT 3: THE POSTCLASSICAL ERA

“Hemispheric Interactions”

600-1450



The Postclassical Era

- ◆ This unit is broken up into two sections:
 - A: Africa and Asia
 - B: Europe and traders

The Postclassical Era

- ◆ Thematic focus: economics and culture
 - Specifically, **religion**
 - ◆ Why?
- ◆ Belief systems become unifying forces in civilizations
 - “the glue” that holds societies together
 - people are more loyal to their belief systems than their governments

**A NEW RELIGION HAS ENTERED
THE GAME...**



THE RISE OF ISLAM

