Adapted from: Cutlip, B.J. (2009). What I Need to Know to Pass the World History and Geography to 1500 AD SOL. Abingdon, VA: Dream Weaving Publications.
**Human Origins — Prehistory to 1000 B.C.E. (WHI. 2)**

**Paleolithic Era to the Agricultural Revolution (2a)**

- The lifestyle of early humans was shaped by their physical ENVIRONMENT
  - FIRE FOR WARMTH AND PROTECTION
  - ANIMAL SKIN CLOTHING
- Homo sapiens emerged in AFRICA between 100,000 and 400,000 years ago.
- Homo sapiens migrated from AFRICA to EURASIA, AUSTRALIA and the AMERICAS
- Early humans were HUNTERS and GATHERERS whose survival depended on the availability of WILD PLANTS for gathering and WILD ANIMALS for hunting.

**Label the following:**
- Africa
- Asia
- Europe
- North America
- South America
- Pacific Ocean
- Atlantic Ocean

Use arrows to demonstrate the migration path of early humans. Beginning in Eastern Africa and ending in South America.

**Paleolithic Era (2b)**

(OLD Stone Age)

“Hunter-gatherer society”

- Were NOMADIC (migrated in search of food, water, and shelter)
- Invented the first tools, including simple WEAPONS
- Learned how to make and use FIRE
- Lived in CLANS (small family groups)
- Developed a SPOKEN language (oral)
- Created “CAVE ART”

**Neolithic Era (2c)**

(NEW Stone Age)

“Agricultural society”

- Developed AGRICULTURE (domestication of plants)
- Domesticated ANIMALS (food and protection)
- Used advanced TOOLS (made of stone, wood, and bone)
- Made POTTERY (storage of food, etc.)
- Developed WEAVING SKILLS (no longer depended on animal skins for clothing)

**Describe two ways that archaeologists work to study past cultures (2d)**

- LOCATE AND INTERPRET EVIDENCE OF EARLY HUMANS AND THEIR LIVES
- LOCATE AND ANALYZE (RADIO-CARBON DATING) EARLY HUMAN REMAINS

**What is the example of an archaeological site found in England? When was this site constructed?**

STONE HENGE

STARTED DURING THE NEOLITHIC ERA AND COMPLETED IN THE BRONZE AGE

**What are the names of the three early permanent settlements and in what modern-day country were they located?**

JERICHO – ISRAEL, ALEPPO – SYRIA, CATAL HUYUK - TURKEY

**On the map below, label each of the early permanent settlements, then highlight the area of the Fertile Crescent in**

J. Tucker (2012)
Name two reasons early humans settled in river valleys during the New Stone Age

- Fresh water for humans, animals, and plants
- Fertile soil for farming

Four known ancient civilizations all developed around river valleys. Give the name of the civilization that developed on each of the listed rivers. Find and label the rivers on the map below. (3a)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>River Valleys</th>
<th>Civilization</th>
<th>Color Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indus River Valley</td>
<td>INDUS CIVILIZATION</td>
<td>Green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nile River Valley and Delta</td>
<td>EGYPTIAN CIVILIZATION</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tigris and Euphrates River Valleys</td>
<td>MESOPOTAMIAN (SUMER/BABYLON)</td>
<td>Purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huang He Valley</td>
<td>CHINESE CIVILIZATION</td>
<td>Orange</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When did the four early river civilizations above develop?

BETWEEN 3500 AND 500 B.C.

Which of the civilizations developed in Asia?

MESOPOTAMIAN, INDIAN, CHINESE CIVILIZTIONS

Which of the civilization(s) developed in Africa?

EGYPTIAN
Other early civilizations (Developed around 2000 to 500 B.C.E.) (3a)

The HEBREW settled between the Mediterranean Sea and the JORDAN River valley. The Phoenicians settled along the MEDITERRANEAN COAST. This was also part of the Fertile Crescent in Southwest ASIA. Nubia was located on the upper NILE River, south of Egypt in AFRICA.

On the map, label the location of the settlements of the Nubians, Hebrew, and the Phoenicians that existed between 2000 to 500 B.C.E. Shade the area of the Fertile Crescent green.

Map created using MapMakers Toolkit.

What were some of the characteristics of the Early River Civilizations? (3b)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social</th>
<th>Political</th>
<th>Economic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HEREDITARY rulers. (rule passed from one family member to another) Rigid class systems where SLAVERY based on conquest or debit was accepted.</td>
<td>Created the world’s first GOVERNMENTS (empires, city-states, kingdoms) Centralized governments often based on RELIGIOUS authority. Had WRITTEN law codes (Code of Hammurabi, Ten Commandments)</td>
<td>IRON AND BRONZE tools and weapons. Increasing AGRICULTURAL SURPLUS led to an increase in population Increasing trade along rivers and by sea Development of the world’s first CIVILIZATIONS Specialization of labor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expand your Knowledge

A PHARAOH or KING is an example of a hereditary ruler.
CODE OF HAMMURABI and TEN COMMANDMENTS are examples of the first written codes of law. Some of the earliest tools and weapons were made of BRONZE or IRON Some reasons why agricultural surpluses were possible are: BETTER TOOLS, IRRIGATION What are some examples of the world’s first political states? KINGDOMS, CITY-STATES, EMPIRES
Religion was a major part of life in all early civilizations. As religions developed there were two major traditions – monotheism and polytheism (3c, d)

- Polytheism (belief in more than one god or in many gods) was practiced by most CIVILIZATIONS
- Monotheism (the belief in only one god) was practiced by the HEBREW
- The monotheism of Abraham became the foundation of JUDAISM, CHRISTIANITY, and ISLAM - religions that changed the world. The Hebrew were the first to practice MONOTHEISM

### Judaism (3d)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origins of Judaism</th>
<th>Beliefs, traditions and customs of Judaism</th>
<th>Spread of Judaism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abraham</td>
<td>✓ Belief in ONE God (monotheism)</td>
<td>✓ Exile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moses</td>
<td>✓ The body of work that contains the written records and beliefs of the Hebrews is called the TORAH</td>
<td>✓ Diaspora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerusalem (Holy City)</td>
<td>✓ The Ten Commandments were the MORAL LAWS and ETHICAL conduct</td>
<td>The Exile was the enslavement and removal of Jews from Palestine after their Babylonian captivity. Ever since that time communities of Jews have lived outside their homeland.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*S Diaspora is a Greek word meaning “scattered”

### Examples of Early Codes of Law. Match the laws with their source.

| Code of Hammurabi | 1. If a man has committed highway robbery and has been caught, that man should be put to death (22) |
|-------------------| 1. If a free man has destroyed the eye of a member of the aristocracy, they shall destroy his eye (196) |
| Ten Commandments | 2. Thou shalt not covet . . . anything that is thy neighbor's. (10) |
|                   | 2. Thou shalt not steal. (8) |

### Explain each of the following: (3e)

- 1. Alphabet
- 2. Cuneiform
- 3. Hieroglyphics
- 4. Pictograms

**NOTE:** Be sure to understand what each of these forms of writing looked like.

### WHI.4

**PERSIA**

Built on earlier Central Asian and Mesopotamian civilizations, Persia developed the largest empire in the world.

- The Persians were tolerant of CONQUERED PEOPLE (often accepting their languages, religions, and laws.
- The Persians developed an imperial BUREAUCRACY to govern the empire.
- One of the religions that developed during this time period was ZORAOASTRIANISM (Zoroaster was a prophet who believed that humans struggled to choose between good and evil with rewards or punishments leading to either paradise or hell. He is believed to have influenced Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.)
- The Persians developed a ROAD SYSTEM (i.e., The Royal Road was more than 1,500 miles long with stations placed frequently for food, water, and fresh horses.)
Label the following, then outline the Persian Empire.
- Mediterranean Sea
- Black Sea
- Arabian Sea
- Persian Gulf
- Indus River
- Tigris/Euphrates Rivers
- Nile River
- Greece
- Arabian Peninsula
- Caucasus Mountains
- Africa
- Asia
- Europe

**Geography**

Classical Indian civilization began in the Indus River Valley and spread to the Ganges River Valley, then through the Indian subcontinent. It continued with little interruption because of its geographic location.

- Physical barriers such as the **Himalayas** the Hindu Kush, and the **Indian Ocean** made invasion more difficult.
- Mountain passes in the **Hindu Kush** provided invasion routes into the Indian subcontinent.
- The **Indus River** and **Ganges River** were the most important rivers in the Indian subcontinent.

Label the following on the map of India:
- Ganges River
- Himalayas
- Hindu Kush
- Indian Ocean
- Indus River

**India**

The Indo-Aryan people invaded the area, creating a rigidly structured society (caste system) blended with native beliefs. The rigid caste system was **hereditary** and influenced all social interactions and choices of occupation (one was born into a group and that group could not be changed which influenced that person’s profession, neighborhood, and social class.

The **Gupta Empire** was the Golden age of classical Indian culture. Among the contributions were:
- **Mathematics, Textiles, Literature**

**Expanded information on the Gupta Empire:**
- The Gupta Empire is credited with advancing the development of the principles of algebra. This empire also expanded the concept of infinity and developed the concept of zero. Their symbols for the numbers 1 to 9 were adopted by traders from the Middle East and later became known as “Arabic numerals” in the West.
- Indian exporters traded cloth, notably cotton, as well as silk from China, by land and sea spreading the culture by means of
products and ideas.

- The Gupta rulers valued learning. They encouraged learning from the *Upandishads*. Hinduism was the religion of the empire. Many epics and poems came from this era. One famous sermon is called the *Bhagavad Gita*.

### HINDUISM

Hinduism influenced Indian society and culture and is still practiced in India today.

- Caste system in religious law was based on **OCCUPATION**
- Belief in many forms of one major **DIETY** or **GOD**
- Cycles of rebirth: **REINCARNATION**
- Future reincarnation based on present behavior: **KARMA**
- Sacred writings: **VEDAS** and **UPANISHADS**

### BUDDHISM

Buddhism was founded in a part of India that is in present-day **NEPAL**

- Founder: **SIDDHARTHA GAUTAMA** (later known as the Buddha)
- Four Noble **TRUTHS**
- Eightfold Path to **ENLIGHTENMENT**

Asoka’s* missionaries and their writings spread Buddhism from India to **CHINA** and other parts of **SOUTHEAST ASIA**

*Legend has it that after one very brutal battle, Asoka rode about the battlefield and saw the dead, dying, and maimed bodies. He was so struck by the horror that he announced that he would begin following the teachings of Buddha. He became a man of peace. He sent missionaries throughout India and Asia to spread the word of Buddha.

#### Chinese forms of Buddhism spread throughout Asia as other religions were formed.

**CHINA** (4e)

Classical China was centered on the **HUANG HE** (Yellow River) and was geographically isolated. Migratory invaders entered China from the **NORTH**. The **GREAT WALL** was built for China’s protection by **QIN SHI HUANGDI** as a line of defense against invasions.

China was governed by a succession of ruling families called **DYNASTIES** Chinese rulers were considered divine, but they served under a **MANDATE OF HEAVEN** only as long as their rule was just.

Chinese culture began around **1500 B.C**. Of Chinese contributions to civilization, **SILK** and **PAPER** are the most noted. The **SILK ROAD** facilitated trade and contact between China and other cultures as far away as Rome.

### Contributions of Classical China

- Civil service system
- Paper
- Porcelain
- Silk

### Expanded information:

**Mandate of Heaven** – In ancient China the Chinese believed that if their rulers were doing well, they were ruling under a mandate (or the authority to rule) that came from heaven. If crops failed or battles were lost, the ruler had lost the mandate. Someone else then started a new dynasty.

**Civil Service System** – System that allowed those other than nobility to hold public office. If someone was recommended for a position and then passed a very long and very difficult test, he could hold public office. This system made scholars highly respected in Chinese society and provided talented people to run the government.

### CONFUCIANISM (Originated in China)

- Helped form social order of **CHINA**
- Belief that humans are **GOOD** not **EVIL**
- Respect for **ELDERS**
- Code of **POLITENESS** still used in Chinese society today

### TAOISM (Originated in China)

- Helped form **CHINESE** culture and values
- **FOUNDED BY LAZIO**
- Simple life and **INNER PEACE**
- Harmony with **NATURE**
Emphasis on EDUCATION
ANCESTOR worship

YIN AND YANG represented opposites for Confucianism and Taoism.

SILK ROADS
The Silk Roads (network of trade routes) was opened under the Han ruler Wudi. These trade routes moved products from China to Rome and back. The Chinese had a monopoly on the production of silk which was a highly desired product in Europe. Gold, wool, and other European products were traded for the silk. The Silk Roads helped to improve the economy of China and contributed to the spread of Chinese ideas and inventions.

WHI.5 Geography (5a)

- The physical geography of the Aegean Basin shaped the economic, social, and political development of GREEK civilization.
- The expansion of Greek civilization, through trade and colonization, led to the spread of HELLENIC (GREEK) culture across the Mediterranean and Black Seas.

Label the locations of the following:
- Aegean Sea
- Greek peninsula, Europe, Asia Minor, Mediterranean Sea
- Black sea, Dardanelles (narrow strait connecting Aegean Sea with Sea of Marmara leading to the Black Sea)
- Athens, Sparta, Troy, Byzantium
- Macedonia

Borders have changed somewhat through the years. During the early Greek civilization, Macedonia was located to the north of Greece. The Greeks were conquered by the Macedonians under the leadership of Philip II and Alexander the Great.

Greece’s Early Development (5a)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic and social development</th>
<th>Political development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

J. Tucker (2012)
### Greek Mythology

- Based on POLYTHEISTIC religion
- Explanations of natural phenomena, human qualities, and life events.

### Greek gods and goddesses

- Zeus, Hera, Ares, Hades, Apollo, Artemis, Athena, and Aphrodite
- Symbols and images in Western literature, art, monumental architecture, and POLITICS
- Believed gods/goddesses lived on MOUNT OLYMPUS

### Social structure and citizenship in the Greek polis (5c)

Classical Athens developed the most democratic system of government the world had ever seen, although not everyone could participate in decision-making. It became a foundation of modern democracies. Contrasting philosophies of government divided the Greek city-states of Athens (DIRECT DEMOCRACY) and Sparta (DICTATORIAL)

- Citizens (free adult males) had political rights and the responsibility of civic participation in government.
- Women and foreigners had no political rights.
- Slaves had no political rights

### Athens

- Stages in evolution of Athenian government
  - Monarchy
  - Aristocracy
  - Tyranny
  - Direct Democracy
- Tyrants who worked for reform: Draco, SOLON
- Origin of democratic principles: Direct DEMOCRACY, public DEBATE, duties of the citizen

### Sparta

- Oligarchy (Rule by SMALL GROUP
- Rigid social structure
- MILITARISTIC and AGGRESSIVE

### The Early Greeks at War (5d)

#### Importance of Persian Wars (499-449 B.C.E.)
- Persian Wars united ATHENS and SPARTA against the Persian Empire.
- Athenian victories over the Persian Empire at MARATHON and SALAMIS left Greeks in control of the Aegean Sea.

Athens preserved its independence and continued innovations in government and culture.

#### Importance of Peloponnesian War (431-404 B.C.E.)
- Caused in part by competition for control of the Greek world – Sparta and the PELOPONNESIAN LEAGUE vs. Athens and the DELIAN LEAGUE
- Athens forced to surrender, which resulted in the slowing of cultural advances and the weakening of political power
Marathon and Salamis were two cities in Greece that were successfully defended against the Persians. Legend has it that an Athenian runner ran the 26 miles from Marathon to Athens to announce the Persian defeat before dropping dead. Today’s marathons of 16.2 miles originate from this heroic story.

During the Peloponnesian War Athens was defeated by Sparta which weakened the city-states – leading eventually to problems when they are up against Macedonia for their very survival.

**Classic Era (5e,f)**

* (Athenian culture during this era became one of the foundation stones of Western civilization)

Golden Age of Pericles* (mostly occurring between the Persian and the Peloponnesian Wars)

- Pericles extended DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION: most adult males had an equal voice.
- Pericles had Athens rebuilt after destruction in the PERSIAN WARS; the PARTHENON is an example of this reconstruction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Need to know</th>
<th>Expanded information for understanding and REMEMBERING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drama</td>
<td>Aeschylus</td>
<td>Aeschylus wrote the only complete TRILOGY that exists today from the first Greek drama ORESTIA. These plays are about the TROJAN WAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sophocles</td>
<td>Sophocles was a Greek DRAMATIST whose most famous play was OEDIPUS REX. In this play an oracle predicts that Oedipus will kill his father and marry his mother – which Oedipus unknowingly does in the play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poetry</td>
<td>Homer (Iliad and Odyssey)</td>
<td>Homer was a Greek POET believed to have been BLIND. Homer wrote the ILIAD (about the TROJAN War) and the Odyssey (about the adventures of Odysseus – or Ulysses after the Trojan War)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>Herodotus</td>
<td>Herodotus, known as the &quot;FATHER of HISTORY&quot;, was thought by some to be the first Greek HISTORIAN. He wrote about the conflict between the GREEKS and the PERSIANS in his History of the Persian Wars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thucydides</td>
<td>Thucydides was also a Greek HISTORIAN who was an Athenian GENERAL during the Peloponnesian War. After he lost in battle, he was exiled where he wrote his History of the Peloponnesian War. Thucydides strived for ACCURACY and objectiveness in his work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sculpture</td>
<td>Phidias</td>
<td>Phidias was an Athenian SCULPTOR and the artistic director of the construction of the PARTHENON. He completed a statue of Zeus for the Temple of Zeus at Olympia. This colossal statue is now considered to be one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architecture</td>
<td>Types of columns including Doric (Parthenon), Ionic, and Corinthian</td>
<td>Of the three types of columns found in Greece, DORIC columns are the most basic and undecorative. They contain no base to enhance their design. These were the main type of columns used for the PARTHENON. The IONIC style is a little more decorative with the CORINTHIAN the most decorative of all – as said by some to be the most appealing to the modern eye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>Archimedes</td>
<td>Archimedes was a MATHEMATICIAN who was also an INVENTOR of many practical objects including PUMPS for irrigation and mines, as well as weapons for war. He is known for his work with cylinders and spheres and for computing the value of PI – and also for his theory on the DISPLACEMENT of water which is often told in a story about his screaming “Eureka!” while running naked from his bath (also known as the Archimedes’ Principle).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hippocrates</td>
<td>Hippocrates was a famous Greek DOCTOR who also developed the HIPPOCRATIC OATH which is a code of ethics that DOCTORS still take today. Also considered to be “The Father of Modern Medicine.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>Pythagoras</td>
<td>Often described as the first pure <strong>MATHEMATICIAN</strong> Pythagoras and his students are said to have developed the first proof that, for a <strong>RIGHT</strong> triangle, ( a^2 + b^2 = c^2 ) (the sum of the squares of the two sides of a triangle is equal to the square of the hypotenuse – commonly known as the <strong>PYTHAGOREAN THEOREM</strong>. Many of Pythagoras’ ideas had been used by the <strong>BABYLONIANS</strong> one thousand years before Pythagoras proved on paper why they worked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>Euclid</td>
<td>Euclid brought together much of the knowledge of the mathematics known as <strong>GEOMETRY</strong>. He defined abstractions such as points and lines. Euclid set down general rules called <strong>AXIOMS</strong>. His way of geometry was called Euclidean geometry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philosophy</td>
<td>Socrates</td>
<td>Socrates was a <strong>PHILOSOPHER</strong> who spent his life in pursuit of true knowledge. Socrates tried to remain conscious of how much he did not know, and claimed superiority to unthinking people only in that he was aware of his own ignorance where they were not. He taught his followers to search for <strong>ANSWERS</strong> about man’s role in the universe. He questioned Athenian <strong>VALUES</strong> and was accused of “forming an idea of revolt.” He was accused of teaching his students to <strong>QUESTION</strong> and <strong>THINK</strong> for themselves. For this type of thinking, he was sentenced by the Greek government to die by drinking the poison, hemlock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philosophy</td>
<td>Plato</td>
<td>Plato was a student of Socrates and later carried on his work. He gathered Socrates’ ideas and wrote them down. People all over the world can now study the Greek philosophers. Plato founded his <strong>ACADEMY</strong> for research and instruction in philosophy and the <strong>SCIENCES</strong>. He also wrote a book about government called <strong>THE REPUBLIC</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philosophy</td>
<td>Aristotle</td>
<td>When Aristotle was seventeen, he traveled from <strong>MACEDONIA</strong> to <strong>ATHENS</strong> to study with Plato. Aristotle thought of an axiomatic system and deductive reasoning. Among Aristotle’s writings were books about physics, poetry, <strong>ZOOLOGY, BIOLOGY</strong>, politics, and governments. He thought that the goal of humankind was to achieve happiness. He is thought to have been the tutor of <strong>ALEXANDER THE GREAT</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Macedonian Conquest (5g)**  
(followed the weakening of Greek defenses during the Peloponnesian Wars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Philip II, King of Macedon</th>
<th>Alexander the Great</th>
<th>Hellenistic Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Conquered most of **GREECE** | • Established an empire from Greece to **AFRICA** and the margins of **INDIA**  
• Adopted GREEK culture and spread Hellenistic influences throughout his vast empire  
• Extended HELLENISTIC cultural influences. | • Blend of Greek and **ORIENTAL** elements  
• Spread of Hellenistic culture through **TRADE** |

**ALEXANDER THE GREAT**’s EMPIRE
Ancient Rome (6a)

The city of Rome, with its central location on the Italian Peninsula, was able to extend its influence over the entire Mediterranean Basin. The Italian peninsula was protected by the sea and an arc of mountains, the Alps.

Note location of the following:
- Rome – Centrally located in the Mediterranean Basin and distant from eastern Mediterranean powers
- Italian Peninsula
- Alps – protection
- Mediterranean Sea – Protection, sea-borne commerce

The Governance of the Roman Republic (6c)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social structure in the Roman Republic</th>
<th>Citizenship</th>
<th>Features of Roman Democracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

J. Tucker (2012) WHAT I NEED TO KNOW TO PASS THE WORLD HISTORY I SOL GUIDE 12
**PATRIARCNS** - powerful nobility (few in number)

**PLEBIANS** - majority of the population

**SLAVES** - Not based on race

Only the following were citizens:

Patrician and plebian **MEN**

Selected **FOREIGNERS**

The rights and responsibilities of citizenship included **TAXES** and **MILITARY SERVICE**

**REPRESENTATIVE** democracy

Assemblies

The **SENATE**

Consuls

Laws of Rome codified as the **TWELVE TABLES**

Although **WOMEN**, most **ALIENS** (non-Romans living in the Republic), and **SLAVES** were excluded from the governing process, the Roman Republic made major strides in the development of representative democracy, which became a foundation of modern **DEMOCRACY**

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**SPREADING THE ROMAN CULTURE (6d)**

After the victory over Carthage in the Punic Wars, Rome was able, over the next 100 years, to dominate the Mediterranean Basin, leading to diffusion of Roman culture.

**Punic Wars: Rome v. Carthage (264-146 B.C.)**

- Rome and **CARTHAGE** were in competition for trade
- **HANNIBAL** invaded the Italian Peninsula in the Second Punic War
- Three wars resulted in Roman victory, the destruction of **CARTHAGE** and expanded trade and wealth for **ROME**

### Evolution of the Roman Empire and spread of Roman culture

- Mediterranean Basin (Africa, Asia, Europe, including the **HELLENSITIC** world of the Eastern Mediterranean)
- Western Europe (Gaul (modern France), **BRITISH ISLES**)

More information about the Punic Wars:
- 264-241 B.C. war concentrated on the island of Sicily; the Romans beat the Carthaginians.
- 218-202 B.C. Hannibal, a great Carthaginian general, crossed the Alps with his army – won every battle but lost the war and was exiled from Italy. Rome gained control of the whole western Mediterranean including Spain and northern Africa.
- 149-146 B.C. conquest of the Hellenistic empires to the east and destruction of the city of Carthage – which expanded trade and wealth for Rome.

---

**From Roman Republic to Roman Empire (6e, f)**

The Roman **REPUBLIC** in the face of changing social and economic conditions, succumbed (fell to **CIVIL** war and was replaced by an **IMPERIAL REGIME** the Roman Empire.
Causes for the decline of the Roman Republic
- Spread of \textit{slavery} in the agricultural system
- Migration of small farmers into cities and \textit{unemployment}
- Civil war over the power of \textit{Julius Caesar}
- Devaluation of Roman currency; \textit{inflation}

The origin and evolution of Imperial Rome
- First \textit{triumvirate} (government where the power is shared by three people)
- Julius Caesar – seizure of power; assassinated
- Augustus Caesar - Civil war; defeated \textit{MARC ANTHONY} became Rome’s first emperor
- Empire – unified and enlarged, using imperial authority and the military
- Failure to provide for peaceful succession of \textit{emperors}

Information to Assist with Understanding the Early Roman Empire
- By the second century B.C., the Senate was the governing body of the Roman state. An economic crisis arose as small farmers, unable to compete with large landowners using slaves, lost their farms and drifted to the cities creating a large class of landless poor.
- The need for soldiers (who were often recruited by generals with a promise of land ownership) led to a shift in sworn loyalty to the generals rather than the Roman state. As individual generals gained command, civil wars arose as various individuals began to compete for power.
- The First Triumvirate was formed in the first century B.C. (of which Julius Caesar and Pompey were two of the three members). These Triumvirate members were often in charge of leading soldiers into battle. After the third Triumvirate member was killed in battle, Caesar and Pompey fought for control. Caesar won after he secretly crossed the River Rubicon and started another civil war.
- Caesar then became dictator, but he was soon assassinated by a group of his leading senators.
- The Second Triumvirate (of which Marc Anthony and Octavian – later named Augustus Caesar - were members) was formed. Again a battle for power between two of the members (Octavian and Anthony) led to political unrest.
- After teaming up with Cleopatra (the Queen of Egypt), Marc Anthony was defeated by Octavian. Both Anthony and Cleopatra committed suicide after this defeat leaving Octavian in power.
- Julius Caesar and Marc Anthony had both been in love with and had children with Cleopatra
- With Marc Anthony’s death, Octavian was in command of the Roman world. IN 27 B.C. the Roman Senate gave Octavian the name of Augustus, meaning “the revered one”. He became the first Roman emperor. This title gave him command of the army which allowed him to rule and expand his influence. At this point the civil wars ended, as did the republic.

\textbf{Pax Romana and Its Impact (6g)}

Augustus Caesar established the Roman Empire by instituting \textit{civil service}, rule by \textit{law} a common \textit{coinage} and secure \textit{travel} and trade throughout the empire. Following Augustus Caesar, the Roman Empire enjoyed 200 years of peace and prosperity known as the \textit{Pax Romana}

\begin{itemize}
  \item Two centuries of peace and prosperity under \textit{imperial} rule
  \item Expansion and solidification of Roman Empire, particularly in the \textit{Near East}
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
  \item Established uniform system of money, which helped to \textit{expand trade}
  \item Guaranteed safe travel and trade on \textit{Roman roads}
  \item Promoted prosperity and stability
\end{itemize}

Social impact of the Pax Romana
- Returned stability to \textit{social classes}
- Increased emphasis on the \textit{family}

Political impact of the Pax Romana
- Created a \textit{civil services}
- Developed a uniform \textit{rule of law}

\textbf{Christianity (6h)}

The followers of \textit{Jesus} spread Christianity throughout the Roman Empire, bringing it into conflict with Roman polytheism and eventually changing \textit{Western} civilization.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Origins of Christianity</th>
<th>Beliefs, traditions, and customs of Christianity</th>
<th>Spread of Christianity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Had its roots in <strong>JUDAISM</strong></td>
<td>Monotheism</td>
<td>Carried by the Apostles, including <strong>PAUL</strong> throughout the Roman Empire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Was led by Jesus of Nazareth, who was proclaimed the <strong>MESSIAH</strong></td>
<td>Jesus as both <strong>SON</strong> and <strong>INCARNATION</strong> of God</td>
<td>Slowed as a result of <strong>PERSECUTION</strong> by Roman authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflicted with <strong>POLYTHEISTIC</strong> beliefs of the Roman Empire</td>
<td>Life after <strong>DEATH</strong></td>
<td>Adopted and legalized by <strong>EMPEROR CONSTANTINE</strong> (Legend has it that this emperor had a vision of the sign of the Christ that turned him to Christianity. He was the first emperor to honor Christians instead of persecuting them.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NEW TESTAMENT</strong> containing accounts of the life and teachings of Jesus, as well as writings of early Christians</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Christian doctrine established by early <strong>CHURCH COUNCILS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Church in Rome Grew in Importance, Membership and Influence (6i)**

**Impact of the Church of Rome in the late Roman Empire**
- Church became an example of **MORAL** authority.
- Loyalty to the church became more important than loyalty to the **EMPEROR**
- Church became main unifying force of **WESTERN EUROPE**

**Decline of the Roman Empire (6k)**

Over a 300-year period, the western part of the Roman Empire steadily declined because of internal and external problems.

**Causes for the decline of the Western Roman Empire**
- Economy – cost of **DEFENSE** and devaluation of **ROMAN CURRENCY**
- Military – Army membership starting to include **INVADERS** resulting in the decline of discipline
- Moral decay – People’s loss of faith in Rome and the **FAMILY**
- Political problems – Civil conflict and weak **ADMINISTRATION**
- Invasion – Attacks on **BORDERS**

**Division of Roman Empire**
- Move of the capital by Constantine from Rome to **BYZANTIUM** renaming it Constantinople
- Survival of Western Roman Empire until **476** A.D., when it ceased to have a Roman Emperor
- Eastern Roman Empire (also known as **BYZANTINE** Empire)

**Roman Contributions to Western Civilizations (6.j)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AREA</th>
<th>NEED TO KNOW</th>
<th>Expanded information for Understanding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Art/ Architecture</td>
<td>-Pantheon</td>
<td>✓ The <strong>PANTHEON</strong> was built as a Roman temple and later used as a Catholic Church – which is still functional today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Forum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Colosseum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

J. Tucker (2012)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Roads</th>
<th>The <strong>COLOSSEUM</strong> was the political and economic center of Rome during the Republic. The Forum served as a meeting place for the Senate as well as a place where public meetings were held.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aqueducts</td>
<td>The <strong>ROMAN FORUM</strong> was an amphitheater in Rome once used for gladiatorial combat among other activities. It was capable of seating 50,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roman Arches</td>
<td>Roman <strong>AQUEDUCTS</strong> were man-made conduits for carrying water. Rows of arches (which were strong and required fewer resources than solid walls) were often used for the aqueducts to maintain a steady slope over hilly terrain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>Ptolemy</td>
<td>Ptolemy was an astronomer, mathematician, and geographer. Ptolemy was thought to have been of Greek decent and to have lived in Egypt – but was a Roman citizen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>Emphasis on public health (public baths; public water system; medical schools)</td>
<td>Many Romans visited the public baths for entertainment, healing in some of the baths, or just to get clean. Several wealthy Romans had their own baths in their homes. The baths were often fed by the aqueducts. The earliest Romans had a religious, yet semi-rational understanding of medicine. They believed that diseases were usually brought on by the disfavor of the gods. At the beginning of the first century, army doctors were required to attend formal medical school in order to better take care of the soldiers. Much was learned on the battlefields – and then taught to others in the medical schools that later served both civilian and army doctors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Languages</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Latin was the language of the Romans. Romance languages are descended from Latin. Among the romance languages are French, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature</td>
<td>Virgil’s <em>Aeneid</em></td>
<td>Modeled on Homer’s Trojan war epics, Virgil’s <em>Aeneid</em> describes the...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
difficulties faced by Aeneas and his comrades on their journey to found a new civilization after the destruction of Troy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Roman mythology; adoption of Christianity as the imperial religion</th>
<th>✓ Roman mythology was closely modeled after the mythology of the Greeks. Roman mythology represents the beliefs and practices of the inhabitants of the Italian peninsula from ancient times until Christianity became more widespread in the 4th century A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Law</td>
<td>The principle of “innocent until proven guilty” (From the Twelve Tables)</td>
<td>✓ The earliest known attempt by the Romans to create a code of law was the Twelve Tables.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Roman Mythology (6b)**

Roman mythology, like Greek mythology, was based upon a POLYTHEISTIC religion that was integral to culture, politics, and art. Many of Western civilization’s symbols, metaphors, words, and idealized images come from ancient Roman mythology.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roman gods and goddesses</th>
<th>Roman mythology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Jupiter, JUNO, Apollo, DIANA, Minerva, and VENUS</td>
<td>• Based on the Greek polytheistic religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Symbols and images in literature, art, and architecture</td>
<td>• Explanations of natural phenomena, human QUALITIES and LIFE EVENTS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek God or goddess of</th>
<th>Roman God or goddess of</th>
<th>Extra</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zeus</td>
<td>King of the gods – most powerful of all gods and goddesses</td>
<td>Jupiter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hera</td>
<td>Queen of the gods – also goddess of marriage</td>
<td>Juno (month of June is named after her)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apollo</td>
<td>God of poetry and music</td>
<td>Apollo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artemis</td>
<td>Goddess of the hunt</td>
<td>Diana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athena</td>
<td>Goddess of wisdom and war/peace</td>
<td>Minerva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aphrodite</td>
<td>Goddess of love</td>
<td>Venus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ares</td>
<td>God of war</td>
<td>Mars</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- All of the Greek gods and goddesses in this list begin with the letter A except for the king and queen -the king and queen of the Roman deities both begin with J -The Greeks and Romans used the same name for the god of poetry and music -Aphrodite and Venus are commonly used words in our language referring to love and beauty -Three planets are named after these Roman deities

**WHI.7**

**Postclassical Civilizations 500 to 1000 A.D.**

*(WHI 7, 8, 9)*

**Byzantine Empire and Russia**

**Eastern Roman Empire (7a)**

The capital of the Eastern Roman Empire was changed to BYZANTIUM/CONSTANTINOPLE to provide political, economic and military advantages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location of Constantinople</th>
<th>Role of Constantinople</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Protection of the EASTERN frontier</td>
<td>• Seat of the Byzantine Empire until OTTOMAN conquest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Distance from BARBARIAN invasions in the western empire</td>
<td>• Preserved classical GRECO-ROMAN (GREEK/ROMAN) culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Crossroad of TRADE</td>
<td>• Easily fortified site on a PENINSULA bordering a natural harbor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Justinian’s Rule (7b)

As the first to codify Roman law, JUSTINIAN’S CODE provided the basis for the law codes of Western Europe. Under Justinian, the Byzantine Empire reached its height in culture and prosperity.

Byzantine Emperor Justinian

- Codification of ROMAN law (impact on European legal codes
- Reconquest of former ROMAN territories
- Expansion of trade

Justinian’s Code

The Twelve Tables, the earliest known source of Roman laws, were written on twelve plates of bronze. Centuries later Justinian refined many of the laws of the day and put them into one work. These laws still form the basis of the justice system in the western world.

Locate the following:

- Italy
- Greece
- Black Sea
- Mediterranean Sea
- Aegean Sea
- Spain
- Northern Africa

Justinian’s generals regained control of lands lost to barbarian invasion in: North Africa, Spain, and Italy.

Greek Orthodox Christianity (7c)

Greek Orthodox Christianity and imperial patronage (support by the ruler) enabled the Byzantine Empire to develop a unique style of art and architecture. GREEK and ROMAN traditions were preserved in the Byzantine Empire.

Byzantine achievements in art and architecture

- Inspiration provided by ORTHODOX CHRISTIAN religion and imperial power
- Icons (HOLY PICTURES)
- MOSAICS in public and religious structures
- Hagia Sophia (built by Justinian) a Byzantine CHURCH

Byzantine Culture

- Continued flourishing of Greco-Roman traditions
- Greek language (as contrasted with LATIN in the west)
- Greek ORTHODOX Christianity (Eastern Orthodox Church)
- Greek and Roman knowledge preserved in Byzantine LIBRARIES

Two Churches – Eastern and Western (7d)
The cultural and political differences between the eastern and western CHRISTIANITY weakened the unity of the Christian Church and led to its division.

### Western Church
- Centered in **ROME**
- Farther from seat of power after Constantinople became the capital
- Use of **LATIN** language in the liturgy (church ritual or worship)

### Eastern Church
- Centered in **CONSTANTINOPLE**
- Close to seat of power after Constantinople became capital
- Use of **GREEK** language in the liturgy

### Division between Western and Eastern Churches
- Authority of the **POPE** eventually accepted in the West
- Practices such as **CELEBACY** eventually accepted in the West

### Additional Information
- In 1054 the Christian church split into two churches. The church in the west was known as the Roman Catholic Church (with the pope as the head of this church) and the church in the east was known as the Eastern Orthodox Church (with the patriarch of Constantinople as the head). These churches are still separate today.

### Byzantine – and Its Influence on the East (7e)
Byzantine civilization influenced **RUSSIA** and **EASTERN** European civilizations through its religion, culture, and trade.

**Influence of Byzantine culture on Eastern Europe and Russia**
- Trade routes between **BLACK** and **BALTIC Seas**
- Adoption of **ORTHODOX CHRISTIANITY** by Russia and much of Eastern Europe.
- Adoption of Greek alphabet to the **SLAVIC** languages by St. Cyril (Cyrillic alphabet)
- Church architecture and religious art.

(Cyril and his brother, Methodius, invented a new alphabet while trying to teach the Bible to the Slavs. The Slavs had no written language so Cyril and Methodius worked to give them an alphabet. The Cyrillic alphabet is still used today.)

### WHI.8

**Islamic Civilization**

600 to 1000 A.D.

### Islamic Beginnings and Beliefs (8a)

The revelations of **MUHAMMAD** form the basis of the Islamic religion, a monotheistic faith. Muhammad and his followers spread Islam. Islamic traditions and customs developed over centuries and created a distinct Muslim culture.

### Origins of Islam
- Muhammad, the **PROPHET**
- **MECCA** and **MEDINA** on the Arabian Peninsula: Early Muslim cities.

### Spread of Islam
- Across Asia and Africa, and into **SPAIN**
- Geographic extent of first Muslim Empire.

### Beliefs, traditions, and customs of Islam
- Monotheism (**ALLAH** = Arabic word for “God”)
- Quran (Koran): The word of God
- Five Pillars of Islam
  - Declaration of Faith
  - Prayer (5 times per day)
  - Charity for the poor
  - Fasting during Ramadan
  - Hajj or Pilgrimage to Mecca
- Acceptance of Judeo-Christian prophets, including **MOSES** and **JESUS**

J. Tucker (2012)
In the first three centuries after Muhammad’s death, Muslim rule expanded rapidly, overcoming geographic barriers and weakened political empires. Political unity and the Arabic language facilitated trade and stimulated intellectual activity. Geographic influences on the origin and spread of Islam.

- Islam was diffused (spread) along trade routes from Mecca and Medina.
- Islam expanded despite great distances, desert environments, and mountain barriers.
- Islam spread into the Fertile Crescent, Iran, and Central Asia facilitated (made easier) by weak Byzantine and Persian empires.

Geographic influences on economic, social, and political development.

- Political unity of the first Muslim empire was short-lived (did not last long).
- Arabic language spread with Islam and facilitated trade across Islamic lands.
- Slavery was accepted, but not based on race.

Major Turning Points (8c)

Historical turning points marking the spread and influence of Islamic civilization.

- Sunni-Shi’i division
- Muslim conquest of Jerusalem and Damascus
- Muslim defeat at the Battle of Tours in 732

Expanded Information for Understanding

- The division of the Sunni and the Shi’a (also called Shiite or Shi’i) dates back to the death of Muhammad (632) and the question as to whom the leadership of the Muslim nation was to be given. The Shi’a Muslims believed that the leadership should have passed to someone in the family of the Prophet, and the Sunni Muslims believed that the leadership should be chosen from one of the Prophet’s followers.
- The Sunni Muslims chose a friend and advisor of Muhammad’s to become the first Caliph (leader after Muhammad) of the Islamic nation. The Shi’a Muslims did not recognize that authority and chose instead to follow a line of Imams which they believe to have been appointed by the Prophet Muhammad of God Himself.
- While the Sunni and the Shi’a Muslims share fundamental Islamic beliefs, their differences have grown through the years. Conflicts within the Muslim nations still exist today.
- Sunni Muslims make up the majority of Muslims in the world today. Significant populations of the Shi’a Muslims can be found in Iran and Iraq with large minority communities elsewhere in the Middle East (Southwest Asia).
- After the Muslim success at conquering Jerusalem and Damascus during the Middle Ages, the conquests continued across the Near East.

Label the following:

- Mecca (Makkah)
- Medina
- Jerusalem
- Baghdad
- Alexandria
- Red Sea
- Persian Gulf
- Arabian Sea
- Mediterranean Sea
- Black Sea
- Arabian Peninsula
- Indus River
- Nile River
- Mesopotamia
Asia, Africa, and Europe. With the goal being to conquer new lands while attempting to end Christianity, the Muslims were successful in their conquest of Spain (where the Spanish Muslims were known as Moors).

- The attempt to conquer the Franks (modern-day France) was unsuccessful when the Moors were defeated by the Frankish army under the leadership of Charles Martel (known as the Hammer) near the city of Tours in 732. A new style of combat in which the infantry beat the Muslim cavalry was used in this victory. After their leader was killed, the Muslims retreated across the Pyrenees never to return.

Achievements of the Early Islamic Civilization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultural contributions and achievements</th>
<th>Scientific contributions and achievements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Architecture (DOME OF THE ROCK) located in Jerusalem</td>
<td>Arabic numerals (adapted from India), including ZERO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosaics</td>
<td>Medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARABIC alphabet</td>
<td>Expansion of geographic knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation of ancient texts into ARABIC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expanded Information

- The Dome of the Rock is an Islamic shrine located in Jerusalem, Israel. It is believed by some that this is the place where Abraham nearly sacrificed his son, Ishmael, and where Muhammad ascended to heaven. The Dome of the Rock is the oldest Muslim building that has survived basically in tact in its original form. Jerusalem is often called the “Holy City” where the three major monotheistic religions of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam work to merge their history, culture, and religions.
- The Kaaba, located in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, is also a holy site. The Kaaba is one of the sites visited by Muslims on the hajj or pilgrimage.

Europe during the Middle Ages

500 to 1000 A.D.

Roman Catholic Church (9a)

The Roman Catholic Church grew in importance after Roman authority declined. It became the unifying force in western Europe. During the Middle Ages, the Pope anointed the HOLY ROMAN EMPERORS, missionaries carried Christianity to the GERMANIC tribes, and the Church served the social, political, and religious needs of the people.

Foundations of early medieval society

- Classical heritage of ROME
- CHRISTIAN beliefs
- Customs of GERMANIC tribes

** The Germanic tribes, beginning with the Visigoths who sacked Rome in the early 400s A.D., continued to be a powerful force in the invasions throughout Europe. Germanic tribes conquered a great deal of Europe including what was to become the kingdom of the Franks. The Frankish kingdom was established by Clovis who was the first Germanic ruler to convert to Christianity.

Influence of the Roman Catholic church

- Roman authority declined, while church authority grew
- Monasteries preserved GRECO-ROMAN cultural achievements.
- Missionaries carried Christianity and the LATIN alphabet to Germanic tribes.
- Pope anointed CHARLEMAGNE Holy Roman Emperor in 800 A.D.
- Parish priests served religious and social needs of the people.

Feudal Society (9b)

The decline of Roman influence in Western Europe left people with little protection against invasion, so they entered into FEUDAL agreements with powerful land-holding lords who promised them PROTECTION. Invasions shattered Roman protection over the Empire.

Feudal society during the Middle Ages (Political system)

- FIEF (the grant of land made to a vassal)
- VASSALS (men who served a lord in a military capacity)

Manorial system during the Middle Ages (economic system)

- Rigid class structure
SERFS (peasants legally bound to the land)  
Feudal obligations (loyalty, service fees)  
Self-sufficient MANORS (lord’s mansion and accompanying lands)

To Expand Your Understanding
- Most of medieval Europe became dependent upon the feudal system. The feudal system was built upon the exchange of land and labor for military protection. The vassals would swear loyalty to a more powerful individual in return for the promise of protection. Kings and nobles would build their military strength by acquiring more and more vassals. Vassals then began to have their own vassals and the pyramid grew.
- Negotiations continued through the years so that large pieces of land were divided and with deaths and inheritances—as well as vassals swearing loyalty to multiple lords—there was a great fragmentation (dividing into smaller pieces) of the land and loyalties. Feudalism began the development of the modern nation-states.

Expanded Information on the Age of Charlemagne (9c)

When Charlemagne was only twenty-six, he and his brother inherited the kingdom of the Franks (France). When his brother died, Charlemagne became the sole ruler of the kingdom. At this time Europe was in turmoil. The Franks had started going back to their barbarian ways, while the Saxons remained pagans. (meaning irreligious or believing in more than one god). Charlemagne came up with a thirty-year military plan to bring stability to his kingdom and Europe. Eventually his expanded territory included what is not France, Switzerland, Belgium, and the Netherlands, as well as parts of Italy, Germany, Austria, and Spain. He restored unity to much of the old Roman Empire. Charlemagne (also called Charles the Great) was crowned Emperor of the Romans on Christmas Day in 800 by Pope Leo III at Saint Peter’s (a church) in Rome. He was the first “Roman” emperor since 476. This coronation enhanced the prestige of both Charlemagne and the Church.
Charlemagne was very intelligent and worked to promote learning in his kingdom. It is during his rule that the Benedictine monks copied manuscripts that not only promoted learning, but preserved the works of the Roman world.

Frankish Kings
- Frankish kings used MILITARY power to expand their territory
- The ALLIANCE between Frankish kings and the church reestablished Roman culture in WESTERN Europe.

Age of Charlemagne
- FRANKS emerged as a force in Western Europe.
- Pope crowned the Emperor of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE*
- Power of the church was established in political life.
- ROMAN culture was revived.

*the word “Holy” was later added to “Roman Empire” for this time period.

Invasions (9d)
Invasions by Angles, Saxons, Magyars, and Vikings disrupted the social, economic, and political order of Europe.
### Areas of settlement (Label the areas on the map)
- Angles and Saxons from Continental Europe to England
- Magyars from Central Asia to Hungary
- Vikings from Scandinavia to Russia, Western Europe, and North Atlantic

### Influence of the Angles, Saxons, Magyars, and Vikings
Manors with castles provided protection from invaders, reinforcing the **FUEDAL** system.
Invasions disrupted **TRADE**, towns declined, and the **FUEDAL** system was strengthened.

### Middle Ages
- The Middle Ages is the time period between the classical period of the Greeks and Romans to the Italian Renaissance. This time period goes generally from the 500s A.D. to 1500 A.D. The Middle Ages have been divided into three stages – The Early Middle Ages, the High Middle Ages, and the Late Middle Ages. Medieval indicates things pertaining to the Middle Ages.
- The Middle Ages are also referred to as: Medieval Period, Age of Faith, and Age of Invasion

### WHI.10

### Regional Interactions
(WHI Standards 10, 11, 12, and 13)

#### Eastern Hemisphere
Trading and the Diffusion of Culture (10a, b)

During the Medieval Period, several major trading routes developed in the Eastern Hemisphere. These trading routes developed among Europe, Africa, and Asia. Regional trade networks and long distance trade routes in the Eastern Hemisphere aided the diffusion and exchange of technology and culture between Europe, Asia, and Africa.

#### Major Trade Patterns of the Eastern Hemisphere from 1000 to 1500 A.D.
- Silk Roads across Asia to the **Mediterranean** basin (red)
- Maritime routes across the **Indian** Ocean (Orange)
- Trans-Saharan routes across **North Africa** (Blue)
- Northern European links with the **Black Sea** (Green)
- Western European sea and river trade (Purple)
- **South China** Sea and land of Southeast Asia (Brown)

On the map below, show each of the above trade routes in the specified color.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goods</th>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Ideas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| - Gold from **West Africa**  
| - Spices from lands around the **Indian Ocean**  
| - Textiles from **India, China**, the Middle East and later Europe  
| - Porcelain from China and **Persia** | - Paper from China through the **Muslim** to Byzantium and Western Europe  
| | - New crops from **India** (e.g., for making sugar)  
| | - Navigation – **Compass from China**, lateen sail from **Indian Ocean** | - Spread of religions across the hemisphere  
| | | - **Buddhism** from China to Korea and Japan  
| | | - Hinduism and Buddhism from **India** to Southeast Asia  
| | | - **Islam** into West Africa, Central and Southeast Asia  
| | | - Printing and paper money from China |

**Japan (10c)**

Japanese cultural development was influenced by proximity to **China**. Shinto and Buddhism coexisted as religious traditions in the **Japanese** culture.
### Location and place
- Mountainous Japanese **archipelago** (an island group or chain of islands)
- **Sea of Japan** or East Sea between Japan and Asian mainland
- Proximity to **China** and **Korea**
- Four (4) main islands
- Seas have protected Japan from invasion (Mongols tried twice and failed) and isolated Japan from other regions

### Influence of Chinese culture
- **Writing**
- Architecture (pagoda)
- **Buddhism**

### Shinto
- Ethnic religion unique to **Japan**
- Importance of natural features, forces of nature, and ancestors
- State religion; worshipping the **emperor**
- Coexistence with **Buddhism** introduced from China and Korea
- Shinto shrines were dedicated to mountains, waterfalls, and other natural features

### Sub-Saharan Africa during the Medieval Period (10d)
African civilization developed in sub-Saharan west and east Africa. Trade brought important economic, cultural, and religious influences to African civilizations from other parts of the Eastern Hemisphere. States and empires flourished in Africa during the medieval period, including Ghana, Mali, and Songhai in **west** Africa, Axum in **east**, Africa, and Zimbabwe in **southern** Africa.

### Axum
- Location relative to the **Ethiopian highlands**, the Nile River, and the **Red Sea**
- **Christian** kingdom
- Triangular trade network connected Axum, India, and the Mediterranean world.

### Zimbabwe
- Location relative to the **Zambezi** and **Limpopo** rivers and the **Indian Ocean**
- City of “**Great Zimbabwe**” as capital of a prosperous empire
- Gold resources allowed Zimbabwe to participate in a trade network across the Indian Ocean

### West African kingdoms
- Location of Ghana, **Mali**, and **Songhai** empires relative to the **Niger River** and the **Sahara Desert**
- Importance of gold and **salt** to trans-Saharan trade
- City of **Timbuktu** as center of trade and learning
- Role of animism (belief that soul or spirit is present in every object – including inanimate ones.) and **Islam** which was brought to the area by Arab merchants
- Use of camels allowed trans-Saharan trade to flourish

On the maps below, label the following: Ethiopian Highlands, Nile River, Zambezi River, Niger River, Sahara desert, and the Indian Ocean.

Find and label the ancient cities and kingdoms of Axum, Great Zimbabwe, Ghana, Mali, Songhai, and Timbuktu.
WHI.11

The Early Americas

Mayan, Aztec, and Incan Civilizations (11 a, b)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aztec Civilization</th>
<th>Mayan Civilization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Located in <strong>arid</strong> valley in central Mexico</td>
<td>• Located in the Mexican and Central American <strong>rain forest</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Represented by <strong>Tenochtitlan</strong></td>
<td>• Represented by <strong>Chichen Itza</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ruled by an <strong>emperor</strong></td>
<td>• Group of city-states ruled by a <strong>king</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Economy based on agriculture</td>
<td>• Economy based on agriculture and trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Polytheistic religion, based on warfare</td>
<td>• Hieroglyphic-style writing system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Pyramids</td>
<td>• Polytheistic religion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Incan Civilization**

- Located in the **Andes** mountains of South America
- Represented by **Machu Picchu**
- Ruled by an **emperor**
- Economy based on high-altitude agriculture
- Polytheistic religion
- Well-developed **road** system

**Label the location of the Aztec civilization, the Maya Civilization, and the Inca Civilization**

![Map of the Americas](http://www.eduplace.com)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Europe</strong></th>
<th><strong>England</strong></th>
<th><strong>France</strong></th>
<th><strong>Spain</strong></th>
<th><strong>Russia</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expansion and Consolidation in Europe (12a)</strong></td>
<td>William the Conqueror, leader of the <strong>Norman Conquest</strong>, united most of <strong>England</strong>. (He was the victor in the Battle of Hastings in 1066 and became King William I of England – first Norman king)</td>
<td>Hugh Capet established the French monarchy in <strong>Paris</strong> and his dynasty gradually expanded their control over most of France.</td>
<td>Ferdinand and Isabella unified the country and expelled the <strong>Muslim Moors</strong>.*</td>
<td>Ivan the Great threw off the rule of the <strong>Mongols</strong>, centralized power in <strong>Moscow</strong>, expanded the Russian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Common law</strong> had its beginnings during the reign of <strong>Henry II</strong>.</td>
<td><strong>The Hundred Years’ War</strong> between England and France helped define France as a nation.</td>
<td><strong>Joan of Arc</strong> was a unifying factor for France.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>King John signed the <strong>Magna Carta</strong> which limited the King’s power.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Joan had a vision leading her to help free France from England. Joan was able to rally the French troops and then have the weak crown prince crowned king. She was later captured by the English and burned at the stake as a heretic. She was only nineteen at the time.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Spanish Empire in the Western Hemisphere

- Expanding under **Philip II**
- Power centralized in the hands of the **tsar (czar)**
- Orthodox Church influenced unification

### Information for Better Understanding

**Common law** – unwritten law based on customs or a court decision; distinct from statute law, which is written law. Rather than having laws vary throughout the kingdom, Henry II established a body of common law for the royal courts which he had set up throughout the kingdom. This enlarged his power as king.

**Hundred Years' War** – a series of wars between England and France from 1337 – 1453. There were long periods of time when battles were not fought during this 116 year war. Joan of Arc aided the French in this war.

**Phillip II** – the devout Catholic Spanish king who banned Spanish Protestants from their worship, led a European navy against the Islamic Ottomans, and sent his Spanish Armada to invade Protestant England (a battle that he lost). King Phillip II ruled during the “Golden Age” of Spain, but over extended his obligations with his ambitious projects, putting his country in financial instability. At the end of his reign Spain controlled much of South America as well as other settlements in Asia and Africa.

### Crusades and Invasions (12b)

#### Invasions
- Crusades were carried out by Christian political and religious leaders to take control of the Holy Land from the **Muslims**
- Mongol armies invaded Russia, Southwest Asia, and China, creating an empire.
- Ottoman Turks conquered the **Byzantine Empire**.

#### Key Events of Crusades

- **Pope Urban’s** speech (his speech is credited with launching the First Crusade).
- The capture of **Jerusalem** (from the Muslims)
- Founding of **Crusader** states in the Holy Land (Acre, Antioch, Tripoli, Jerusalem)
- Loss of Jerusalem to **Saladin** (a Muslim leader who helped recapture Jerusalem from the Crusaders)
- Sack of **Constantinople** by western Crusaders (Venetian merchants wanted control of the trade routes)

#### Effects of the Crusades

- Weakened the **Pope** and nobles; strengthened **monarchs**.
- Stimulated trade throughout the **Mediterranean** area and the Middle East
- Left a legacy of bitterness among Christians, **Jews**, and **Muslims**
- Weakened the **Byzantine Empire**.

### Mongol Armies

- **Genghis Khan** (universal leader) united the nomadic Mongol tribes
- Invaded **Russia**, China, and Muslim states in Southwest Asia, destroying cities and countryside
- Created an **empire**

### Constantinople

- Fell to the **Ottoman Turks** in **1453**, ending the Byzantine Empire
- Became capital of the **Ottoman Empire**

### Black Death (12c)

In the fourteenth century, the Black Death (**Bubonic Plague**) decimated (greatly reduced) the population of much of Asia and then the population of much of **Europe**.

#### Impact of the Black Death

- Decline in **population** (one-third of the European population)
- Scarcity of **labor** (many died, those left were in great demand)
- Towns freed from **feudal** obligations (Lords died and could no longer enforce feudal demands)
- Decline of **church** influence (live for today as you may be dead tomorrow. Church could not stop the plague)
- Disruption of **trade** (merchants died, people were wary of strangers who may carry the disease)

### Education in the Middle Ages (12d)
Education was largely confined to the clergy during the Middle Ages. The masses (general population) were uneducated, while the nobility was concerned with feudal obligations. Church scholars preserved ancient literature in monasteries in the East and West.

**Church Scholars**
- Were among the very few who could read and write
- Worked in monasteries
- Translated Greek and Arabic works into Latin
- Made new knowledge in philosophy, medicine, and science available in Europe.
- Laid the foundation for the rise of universities in Europe

**WHI.13**

**The Crusades and the Economy (13a)**

The Crusades stimulated trade by introducing Europeans to many desirable products. Trade promoted frequent contacts with the Byzantine and Muslim Empires. New economic institutions developed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic effects of the Crusades</th>
<th>Important economic concepts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increased demand for Middle Eastern products.</td>
<td>Church rule against usury (charging an extremely high rate of interest) and the banks’ practice of charging interest helped to secularize (things that are not religious or sacred) northern Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stimulated production of goods to trade in Middle Eastern (Southwest Asia) markets</td>
<td><strong>Letters of Credit</strong> served to expand the supply of money and expedite trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encouraged the use of credit and banking</td>
<td>New accounting and bookkeeping practices (use of Arabic Numerals) were introduced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Middle East is defined as the area midway between Europe and East Asia. It includes the modern countries of Cyprus, part of Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, West Bank and Gaza, Jordan, Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait, and Egypt and Libya in Africa.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Italian Influence (13b)**

Wealth accumulated from European trade with the Middle East (Southwest Asia) led to the rise of Italian city-states. Wealth merchants were active civic leaders. Machiavelli observed city-state rulers of his day and produced guidelines for the acquisition and maintenance of power by absolute rule.

**Florence, Venice, and Genoa**
- Had access to trade routes connecting Europe with the Middle Eastern markets
- Served as trading centers for the distribution of goods to northern Europe
- Were initially independent city-states governed as republics

**Machiavelli’s The Prince**
- An early modern treatise (formal exposition in writing of the principles of a subject) on government
- Supported absolute power of the ruler
- Maintains that the end justifies the means
- Advises that one should do good if possible, but do evil when necessary

**Label the cities of Florence, Venice, Genoa**
The Legacy of Some of the Literature of the Renaissance

- Machiavellian, a term coined from *The Prince*, indicates someone who can be sneaky, duplicious, and who uses bad faith in political affairs. The term Machiavellian today is often used to indicate someone who finds it acceptable to do anything to get ahead – who uses political expediency above morality.

- When Erasmus, a humanist, wrote the Praise of Folly, he used satire to attack the theologians and religious practices of this time. Sir Thomas More was a friend of Erasmus and assisted him in defending his work. The Praise of Folly was later translated into many languages and continues to be studied today.

- Sir Thomas More’s work gave us the term utopia which is often used to refer to a place of social or political perfection. One interesting fact about More was that he refused to sanction (agree to) King Henry VIII’s divorce from Catherine and was subsequently executed. He later became a Saint in the Catholic Church.

The Italian Renaissance (13c)

- The Renaissance produced new ideas that were reflected in the arts, philosophy, and literature. Patrons, wealthy from newly expanded trade, sponsored works which glorified city-states in northern Italy. Education became increasingly *secular*.

- *Medieval* art and literature focused on the Church and salvation; *Renaissance* art and literature focused on individuals and worldly matters, along with Christianity.

Artistic and literary creativity
- Leonardo da Vinci – *Mona Lisa* and *The Last Supper*
- Michelangelo - Ceiling of the *Sistine Chapel* and *David*
- Petrarch – Sonnets, *humanist* scholarship

Humanism
- Celebrated the *individual*
- Stimulated the study of *Greek* and *Roman* literature and culture
- Was supported by *wealthy patrons*

The *Sistine Chapel* is enormous in size and complexity

The *Mona Lisa* is actually a fairly small painting and is currently at the Louvre in Paris.

Northern Renaissance (13d)
**Northern Renaissance**
- Growing wealth in Northern Europe supported Renaissance ideas.
- Northern Renaissance thinkers merged humanist ideas with Christianity.
- The movable type printing press and the production and sale of books (Gutenberg Bible) helped disseminate (spread) ideas.

**Northern Renaissance writers**
- **Erasmus** - *The Praise of Folly* (1511)
- Sir Thomas More - *Utopia* (1516)

Northern Renaissance artists portrayed religious and secular subjects.

**Northern Renaissance Artists**
- Van Eyck – Attention to detail and realistic facial features.
- Brueghel – Paintings featuring common people and their daily activities