Paleolithic Era

- "Old Stone Age"
- Nomadic
  - Followed migrating animals in search of food
- Small Clans
- Hunter-Gatherers
- Make Fire
- Simple Tools

Science

- Archaeologists
- Anthropologists
- Paleontologists
- Artifacts
- Fossils
- Carbon Dating
- Louis & Mary Leakey

Hominids

- Homo Habilis
- Homo Erectus
- Homo Sapiens
  - Neanderthal
  - Cro-Magnon

Neolithic Era

- "New Stone Age"
- Agricultural Revolution
  - Stable, permanent Communities
  - Domestication
    - Plants
    - Animals
  - Advanced Tools

Paleolithic Era to Agricultural Revolution

"Prehistory" – time before writing

Places

- Olduvai Gorge – East Africa (Tanzania)
  - Oldest hominid discoveries
- Neolithic Settlements
  - Aleppo (Syria)
  - Çatalhöyük (Turkey/Anatolia Peninsula)
  - Jericho (Eastern Mediterranean)
- Stonehenge
  - England

Migration from Africa

Migration of Homo Sapiens – Maximum range of homo erectus
Ancient River Valley Civilizations

Characteristics of Civilization
- Division of Labor
- Complex Social Institutions
  - Ex. Government, Religion
- Advanced Technology
- Calendar
- Written Language
  (Last Aspect to develop)

Economic Patterns
- Use of new metals
  - Bronze & Iron
- Increased Agricultural Production
  - Use of Irrigation Systems & Plows
- Trade begins
- World’s 1st Cities Develop - Sumer
- Use of Slaves for Labor

Written Language
- Pictograms
- Cuneiform
  - Sumer
- Hieroglyphics
  - Egypt
- Alphabet
  - Phoenicia

Literature
- The Epic of Gilgamesh
  - World’s 1st Epic

Law Codes
- Hammurabi’s Law Code
  - Unified Babylonian Society
  - Harsh Laws
  - Strict class distinctions

Governments & Religions
- Monarchy
- Empires
- Dynasties
- Polytheism
- Monotheism
  - Judaism

Locations
- Mesopotamia
  - Tigris & Euphrates
- Egypt
  - Nile
- Indus River Valley
  - Indus
- China
  - Huang He

The Four Old-World River Valley Cultures
Ancient River Valley Civilizations - Mesopotamia

### Civilizations

- **Hebrews**
  - 1st Monotheistic Religion – Judaism
- **Sumer**
  - World’s 1st City-States
  - 1st Written Language - Cuneiform
- **Phoenicia**
  - 1st Mediterranean Traders
  - 1st Alphabet
- **Akkadians**
  - 1st Empire – Sargon
- **Babylonians**
  - 1st Law Code – Hammurabi
- **Hittites**
  - Anatolia Peninsula – 1st Ironworkers
- **Assyrians**
  - Military Supremacy
- **Chaldeans**
  - Advances in Astronomy
  - Hanging Gardens of Babylon – Nebuchadnezzar
- **Lydians**
  - 1st Coins – Replaces Barter

### Terms

- Ziggurat
- Stylus
- Flax
- City-State

### Judaism

- Hebrews
- 1st Monotheistic Religion
- Abraham – “Father” of Judaism
- Moses – Led Hebrews on Exodus
- Solomon – King unites 12 Tribes
- Torah – Holy Book
- Ten Commandments – Moral Law Code
- Exile – Jews enslaved in Babylon
- Diaspora – Dispersal of Jews around the World – Cultural Diffusion

### Geography

- Reconstruction of the Ziggurat at Ur

- Map of Fertile Crescent

- Map of Mesopotamia

- Map of Anatolia Peninsula

- Map of Lydia

- Map of Assyria

- Map of Babylon

- Map of Phoenicia
**Geography**
- Nile River – Flows North
- The Delta – Rich Soil
- Cataracts - Rapids
- Upper Egypt
- Lower Egypt
- Sinai Peninsula – connected Africa to Asia (Mesopotamia)
- Sahara – barrier to the West
- Thebes – last capital of Egypt

**Religion**
- Pharaoh – god-king
- Pyramids – tombs for the Pharaohs
- Book of the Dead – guides souls through Afterlife

**Nubia**
- Kingdom in Upper Nile Region
- Also known as the Kush
- Thriving Trade - Trading partner to Egypt
- Will be ruled by and will rule over Egypt
- Capital Meröe – Known for Iron deposits & production

**Ancient River Valley Civilizations**

**Egypt**

**Kingdoms & Government**
- History
  - Hieroglyphs record history
  - Old Kingdom
    - Pyramid Age
  - Middle Kingdom
    - Transitional period
  - New Kingdom
    - Age of Pharaohs
- Government
  - Theocracy – Ruler is political & religious leader

**People**
- Menes/Narmer
  - Unites Upper & Lower Egypt
- Ahmose
  - Queen who defeats Hyksos
- Hatshepsut
  - Queen who proclaims herself Pharaoh
- Thutmose III
  - Egypt’s 1st Empire
- Amenhotep IV
  - One god – Aton
  - Changes name – Akhenaton
  - Queen Nefertiti

**Egyptian Hieroglyphic Writing**

From the Rosetta stone. “Raising a statue of the king of Egypt, Ptolemy eternal beloved Pharaoh.”
Ancient River Valley Civilizations

China

Geography
- Population in East – Isolation due to Geography
- Huang He Valley
  - Yellow River
- Other Rivers
  - Yangtze (Chang Jiang)
  - Xi Jiang
- Gobi Desert

Confucianism
- Confucius – Kongzi
- Humans good & bad
- Filial Piety – respect for parents & elders
- Code of Politeness
- Emphasis on Education
- Ancestor Worship

Daoism
- The “Old Master” – Lao tze
- Harmony w/ Nature
- Simple Life/Inner Peace
- Humility

Buddhism
- Spread along trade routes
- Appealed to those suffering at the end of Han Dynasty
- Cultural Diffusion results in many different sects of Buddhism

Terms
- Mandate of Heaven
- Loess
- Oracle Bones

Dynasties
- The “Dynastic Cycle”
- Xia – Legendary 1st Dynasty (?)
  - Yu the Great
  - Irrigation System
- Shang
  - Capital – Anyang
- Zhou
  - Feudalism
- Qin
  - 1st Emperor – Qin Shi Huang di
  - The Great Wall
  - Terra Cotta Warriors
- Han
  - Pax Sinica
  - Silk Roads

Contributions
- Civil Service System
- Paper
- Porcelain
- Silk
- Gunpowder
Harappan Civilization
- Indus River Valley
- Planned Cities
  - Harappa
  - Mohenjo-Daro
- Declined due to Natural Disaster

Aryans
- Indo-Europeans
- Migrate through Khyber Pass of Hindu Kush Mountains
- Dominate native Dravidians
- Introduce:
  - Caste System
  - Vedas (Holy Books)
  - Sanskrit (language)

Ancient River Valley Civilizations
India

Hinduism
- Aryan influences
- Caste System
- Belief in Reincarnation
  - Role of Karma
- Holy Books
  - Vedas
    - Brought by Aryans
  - Upanishads
- Spread along trade routes to other parts of Asia
- Dominant religion of India today

Buddhism
- Siddhartha Gautama
  - Founded in area of present-day Nepal
  - Four Noble Truths
  - Eight-fold Path
  - Emperor Asoka
    - Converts & Spreads through Missionaries

Geography
- Indian Subcontinent
  - Isolated by Mountains
    - Hindu Kush in West
    - Himalayas in East
- River Systems
  - Indus & Ganges
- Monsoons
  - Seasonal Winds bring rains

Mauryan Empire
- Politically unifies India
- Greatest leader – Asoka
- Spread of Buddhism
- Free Hospitals

Gupta Empire
- “Golden Age”
- Mathematics
  - Zero
  - Decimals
- Medical Advances
  - Set bones
- Literature
  - Mahabharata
  - Ramayana
Persia
Mesopotamia's greatest empire

People
- Cyrus the Great
  - Known for **Tolerance**
- Darius I
  - Royal Road
  - Introduces Imperial Bureaucracy
- Xerxes
  - Fails in his attempt to conquer Greece

Zoroastrianism
- Founded by the prophet, **Zoroaster**
- Belief in 2 opposing forces in the Universe – **Good & Evil**?
  - Ahuramazda – Supreme Being
  - Ahriman – opposing force
- Worshipped forces of nature
- Shared elements with 3 Monotheistic faiths – Judaism, Christianity & Islam

Contributions
- Imperial Bureaucracy
- Zoroastrianism
- The Royal Road

Greece & Alexander the Great
- Defeated by the United Greek city-states in Persian Wars
- Ultimately taken over by the forces of Alexander the Great
- Territory divided into separate kingdoms

Geography
- The Royal Road

The Road
- The road was 1,677 miles in length. There were 111 post or relay stations spaced about 15 miles apart along the road. Other roads branched off the main road to distant parts of the empire.

The Ride
- Relay stations were equipped with fresh horses for the king's messengers. Royal messengers could cover the length of the Royal Road in seven days. Normal travel time along the road was longer. A caravan, for example, might take three months to travel the whole distance.
Ancient Greece

Geography
- Mountainous terrain
- Lack of arable land
- Located on Balkan Peninsula
- Aegean Sea at heart of civilization
- Black & Med. Seas – colonization
- Dardanelles – access to the Black Sea

Greek Wars
“United we stand, divided we fall”

Persian Wars
- Greek city-states united
- Battles
  - Marathon
  - Salamis
- Athens becomes dominant city-state

Peloponnesian Wars
- Greek Civil War
- Delian League vs. Peloponnesian League
- Sparta victorious
- Weakens Greek City-states

Greek Golden Age

Hellenic Culture
“Golden Age of Pericles”
- Drama: Aeschylus, Sophocles
- Poetry: Homer
  - Iliad, Odyssey
- History: Herodotus, Thucydides
- Sculpture: Phidias
- Philosophy: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle
- Medicine: Hippocrates

Religion
- Polytheistic
- Explained natural phenomena
-Expressed human frailties/emotions

City-States

The Polis
- Athens
  - Education
  - Government
  - Economy
  - Democracy
- Sparta
  - Militaristic
  - Oligarchy

Government
- Individual cities = Individual Governments
- Monarchy: Aristocracy: Tyranny
- Oligarchy – Sparta
- Direct Democracy - Athens

Roots of Democracy
- Tyrant Reformers
  - Draco – Law Code
  - Solon – Outlaws debt slavery
- Pericles – extends citizenship
- Citizens
  - Male-landowners
  - Responsibility of civic participation

DIRECT DEMOCRACY
Geography
- Italian Peninsula centrally located in Mediterranean Basin
- Protected by Alps
- Sea provides protection and access to sea-borne trade.

Punic Wars
- Fought against Carthage for control of Med. Sea Trade.
- Hannibal – led Carthage in 2nd Punic War – invaded Italian Peninsula
- 3 Wars end with Roman victory & destruction of Carthage

Roman Mythology
- Based on Greek mythology
- Integral to Culture, Politics, & Art
- Explained natural phenomena, human qualities, life events

Res Publica – a “Republic”
- Overthrow of Etruscan Rulers
- Power divided among 3 branches
  1. Executive
     a. Consuls
  2. Judicial
     a. Praetors
  3. Legislative
     a. Senate
        i. REAL POWER
     b. Assemblies

Law Code – The Twelve Tables

Social Structure
- Patricians
  - Noble Class
- Plebeians
  - Merchants, Artisans, Farmers
  - Demand Changes

The Roman Republic

The First Triumvirate
- Julius Caesar, Crassus, & Pompey
- Caesar conquers Gaul; attempts seizure of power.
- Caesar assassinated-March 15, 44 BCE
- Civil War follows

Decline of the Republic
1. Spread of Slavery into Agricultural System
2. Migration of farmers into cities; unemployment (Proletariat)
3. Civil War over power of Julius Caesar
4. Devaluation of Roman Currency; Inflation
Russia

Mongols

Growth of Russia

Viking influence in Russia

Location of Russia

Byzantine Influence on Russia

- Slavic regions north of the Black Sea
- Access to Black Sea along Dnieper, Don, & Volga Rivers
- The Steppes of Russia

Mongol Empire
largest contiguous land empire

- Cyrillic Alphabet created by Eastern Orthodox Missionaries
- Eastern Orthodox Christianity adopted by Prince Vladimir
- Architectural Influence – The Onion Dome
- Religious Art – Mosaics & Icons

- Kievan Rus
- Vikings (the Rus), under the leadership of Rurik, establish the 1st State in Russia w/ Kiev as its capital.
- Vikings use Russian rivers as highways to travel to warm-weather ports of Black & Baltic Seas

Russia

The Mongol Conquest

- Vladimir adopts Eastern Orthodox Christianity
- Yaroslav creates an effective law code
- Ivan III (the Great) refuses to pay Mongol Tribute; Unites Russian Principalities
- Ivan begins to call himself Czar (Tsar) – Russian for Caesar

- Genghis Khan invades Russia creating the Khanate of the Golden Horde
- Mongols demand Tribute from Russian principalities
- Russia becomes isolated from Western European States
- Mongols keep open trade routes between China & Eastern Europe – Trade increases
- Kublai Khan creates Yuan dynasty in China; fails to take Japan
- Italian Marco Polo sits in Kublai’s court; reports of China reach Europe.
**Muhammad**
- Muhammad - Last & Greatest of the Prophets
- The *Revelations* – delivered by the Angel Gabriel
- Begins preaching in Mecca
- The *Hijrah* (Heigra) migration to Yathrib (Medina – City of the Prophet)
- Muhammad returns to Mecca; declares a *Jihad* (Holy War)
- Destroys idols at *Ka’aba*

**Sunni-Shi’a Split**
- Split occurs after the death of Ali – last of the Rightly Guided Caliphs
- Sunni & Shi’a (Shi’ite)
- Sufis – Mystical Sect

**Beliefs & Traditions**
- Monotheistic – 1 God – Allah
- 5 Pillars
  - Faith, *Hajj* (Pilgrimage), Prayer, Alms (Charity), Fasting
- Ramadan – Holy Month
- Qur’an (Koran) – Holy Book
- Acceptance of Judeo-Christian Prophets (Abraham, Moses, Jesus)
- *People of the Book* – Jews/Christians

**Geography - Spread of Islam**
- Begins on Arabian Peninsula
- Mecca – Holiest City
- Medina – “City of the Prophet”
- Jerusalem – 3rd Holiest City
- Rightly Guided Caliphs – spreads Islam to Persia & North Africa
- Umayyad Dynasty – capital Damascus – spreads to Spain & India
- **Battle of Tours** (732 CE) – stops expansion into Europe.
- Abbasid Dynasty – capital moves to Baghdad
- Mongols attack Baghdad (1258)

**Contributions**
- Architecture – Dome of the Rock: Minarets
- Mosaics - borrowed from Byzantine Empire
- Translation of Ancient Texts into Arabic
- Arabic Numerals (Adapted from India)
- *Al-Jabr* – Algebra
- Advances in Medicine
- Literature
  - *Thousand and One Nights*
  - *The Rubiyat* – Omar Khayyam
- Calligraphy
- Advances in Cartography (map making)
- Universities (House of Wisdom)
Trade Routes

**Aided diffusion & exchange of culture/technology**
- Silk Routes across Asia to Mediterranean Basin
- Maritime Routes across Indian Ocean
- Trans-Saharan routes across North Africa
- Western European sea & river trade
- South China Sea & lands of Southeast Asia

**Japan**

- **Geography**
  - Mountainous Archipelago
  - 4 main islands
  - Proximity to China & Korea
  - Sea of Japan/East Sea separates archipelago from Asian mainland
- **Chinese Influence**
  - Writing
  - Architecture
  - Buddhism
- **Shinto**
  - Unique to Japan
  - Importance of natural features, forces of nature, ancestors
  - State Religion; worship of Emperor
- **Development of Feudalism**
  - Samurai Warriors

**East African Kingdoms**

- Axum
  - Location near Ethiopian Highlands & Nile River
  - Christian Kingdom
- Zimbabwe
  - Near Zambezi & Limpopo Rivers; Indian Coast
  - City of “Great Zimbabwe” capital of prosperous empire

**West African Kingdoms**

- **Importance of Gold & Salt to trans-Saharan trade**
  1. Ghana
     - 1st Great Kingdom
  2. Mali
     - Mansa Musa
     - Islam
     - Timbuktu becomes key Islamic City
  3. Songhai

**Animism**
- Belief in nature spirits
- Most common African Religion

**Bantu Migrations**
- Population shifts
- Bantu languages basis of most African languages
Influence of Christianity

- **Age of Faith**
  - As Secular authority declined, Church authority grew
  - Monasteries preserve Greco-Roman cultural achievements
    - St. Benedict – Benedictine Monks
    - Sister – Scholastica – creates women’s order
  - Missionaries carry Christianity to Germanic tribes
    - Patrick – Ireland
  - Pope anoints Charlemagne Emperor
  - Parish priests see to the needs of the people
  - Church controls **Papal States** – territories in Italy

**Charlemagne & the Frankish Kingdom**

- 2 Dynasties – Merovingian & Carolingian
- Clovis converts to Christianity
- Charles Martel stops Muslim onslaught at **Battle of Tours**
- Pepin the Short expands Frankish kingdom
- Charlemagne crowned Holy Roman Emperor – Christmas Day, 800 CE
- **Age of Charlemagne** – revives Education, Roman culture
  - Missi Dominici – Court officials
- **Treaty of Verdun** splits Charlemagne’s empire among 3 grandsons

Europe

- **Early Medieval Period**

**Vikings**

- Originate in Scandinavia
- Use Longboats to navigate Rivers/Seas
- Create settlements in Ireland & Iceland
- Eric the Red
  - 1st European in Greenland
- Leif Ericson
  - 1st European to land in North America

**Other Invaders**

- Magyars
  - Originate Central Asia, settle Hungary
- Muslims
  - Impact Sea Trade
- Angles, Saxons, Jutes
  - Migrate to British Isles

**Feudalism & Manorialism**

Solution to new invasions
Late Medieval Period

Emergence of Nation-States

I. England
   a. William the Conqueror (1) wins Battle of Hastings, 1066; (2) unites England
   b. Henry II establishes Common Law
   c. King John signs Magna Carta
   d. Henry VII unifies after War of Roses
   e. Evolution of Parliament (legislature)

II. France
   a. Hugh Capet establishes French throne in Paris
   b. Philip II & Philip IV establish strong central government
   c. Charles VII establishes military & taxes
   d. Joan of Arc becomes unifying factor

III. Spain
   a. Ferdinand & Isabella unite country
   b. Reconquista
      i. Inquisition used to expel Jews & Muslims

IV. Germany
   a. German Princes remain stronger than king – fails to unify as early as other nations

V. Russia
   a. Ivan the Great (1) throws off “Mongol Yoke”; (2) Centralizes power in Moscow
   b. Power centralized in hands of Tsar (Czar)
   c. Eastern Orthodox Church influences unification.

Hundred Years War

- France v. England
- Peasants with longbows replace knights
- Joan of Arc turns war in France’s favor
- Both countries experience a new sense of Nationalism

New Invasions

- Mongols
  - Russia – Khanate of the Golden Horde
- Ottoman Turks
  - End Byzantine Empire (1453)
  - Create Ottoman Empire

Black Death

- Bubonic Plague
- Spread along Trade Routes

Impact
  - Decline of Population
  - Scarcity of Labor
  - Towns freed from feudal obligation
  - Decline of Church influence
  - Disruption of Trade

Church Scholars

- Clergy very often the only literate members of society
- Translated Greek & Arabic works into Latin
- Made new knowledge available in W. Europe
- Laid foundation for the rise of Universities

Crusades

- Key Events
  - Pope Urban calls for 1st Crusade
  - Jerusalem is captured in 1st
  - Crusader States established
  - Jerusalem is lost to Saladin
  - Constantinople sacked by Western Crusaders

- Effects
  - Weakened Pope & Nobles
  - Strengthened Kings
  - Stimulated Trade
  - Left legacy of bitterness between monothestic faiths
  - Weakened Byzantine Empire
The Renaissance
Rebirth of arts and sciences

**Economic Foundations**
- Crusades lead to an increased demand in Middle Eastern goods
- More European goods produced for trade to Middle Eastern markets
- Credit & Banking develop to aid long-distance trade – *Letters of Credit*
  - New Accounting/Bookkeeping methods adopted (Arabic Numerals)

**Italian City-States**
- Disagreements between Church & Northern Italian city-states over *usury* (lending money w/ interest) leads to more *secularization*
- Florence, Genoa, & Venice grow wealthy:
  - proximity to trade routes
  - distribution centers
  - independent; governed as Republics
- Wealthy merchants become active civic leaders
- Medici
  - Wealthy Florence family
    - Patrons of the Arts

**Northern Renaissance**
- Growing wealth in Northern Europe supported Renaissance ideas.
- Northern Renaissance thinkers merged humanist ideas with Christianity = *Christian Humanism*
- The movable type printing press and the production and sale of books (e.g., *Gutenberg Bible*) helped disseminate ideas.
- Northern Renaissance Writers
  - Desiderius Erasmus – *The Praise of Folly* (1511)
  - Sir Thomas More – *Utopia* (1516)
- Northern Artists
  - Dürer, Van Eyck, Hans Holbein the Younger, Bruegel

**Art & Literature**
- Focus on individuals & worldly matters in addition to Christianity
- *Humanism*
  - Celebrated the Individual
  - Renewed interest in Greek/Roman works
  - Supported by wealthy patrons
- Francesco Petrarch
  - "Father " of Humanism
  - Writer of Sonnets
- Leonardo DaVinci
  - *Mona Lisa & The Last Supper*
- Michelangelo
  - Ceiling of the Sistine Chapel & *David*

**Machiavelli**
- *The Prince*
  - Early modern *treatise* (written work dealing formally and systematically with a subject) on *Government*
  - Supports *Absolute Power* of rulers
  - “End justifies the means”
  - Advises that one should not only do good if possible, but do evil when necessary
Maya
- Located primarily on Yucatan Peninsula
- Economy = Agriculture
- Govt. = City-states ruled by Kings
- Premier cities = Chichén Itzá, Tikal
- Strict social classes
  - Priests, Nobles, Warriors – Upper class
- Polytheistic Religion
  - Human Sacrifices
  - Pyramid temples
- Achievements
  - Hieroglyphics
  - 365-day Calendar
  - Number system
  - Astronomy

Olmecs
- “Rubber People”
- “Mother” Civilization of Mesoamerica
- Traders
- Played pok-a-tok games
- Temples/Pyramids
- “Colossal Heads”

Inca
- Developed in Andes Mountains
- Economy = Agricultures
  - High-Altitude Farming; Terrace Farming
- Government = Emperor
  - Socialized Economy; Govt. controlled
- Premier Cities = Cuzco; Machu Picchu
- Religion = Polytheistic
  - Chief god – Sun god
- Achievements
  - Quipus (Record-keeping); Engineering;
  - Vast Road network

Aztec
- Located in Central Mexico
- Economy = Agriculture
  - Chinampas – floating gardens
- Government = Empire
  - Trade & Tribute from conquered peoples
- Premier City = Tenochtitlan
  - Located on Lake Texcoco
- Religion = Polytheistic
  - Chief god – Sun god
  - Rituals based on warfare
- Achievements
  - Causeways, Aqueducts, Dams, Canals, Pyramids

Spanish invade Aztecs and Inca

Pyramid at Chichén Itzá

Migration from Asia across Bering Strait

Alpaca looking over Machu Picchu

Chinampas