

**Notes for Period 2: except for four pages on Key Concept 2.2 that I already photocopied:
Part III: Belief systems generally reinforced existing social structures while also offering new roles and status to some men and women.**

Read: Pgs: 162, 229

Key Terms: *Lessons for Women*, Ban Zhao, women and Christianity

A. Gender roles and religions

1. in both Buddhism and Christianity, women were considered equals in order to achieve salvation and nirvana
 - a. Some Buddhists and Christians practiced a monastic life.
 - b. Daoism promoted male and female equality
2. Hinduism and Confucianism were much more structured and restricted
 - a. under Confucian rule, some education was open to females because they needed to be taught “proper” behavior

Part IV: Other religious and cultural traditions continued and in some places were incorporated into major religious traditions.

- A. Shamanism, animism, and ancestor veneration continued in their traditional forms in some instances, and in others were incorporated into other religious traditions.

Part V: Artistic expressions, including literature and drama, architecture and sculpture, show distinctive cultural developments.

Read: Pgs: 111, 112, 115, 197, 207, 204-206, 222, 223

Key Terms: Teotihuacan, Chichén Itzá, Hellenistic Philosophers: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Homer, Roman aqueducts

A. Ancient Greece: the arts and philosophy

1. Architecture: Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian columns; the Maya built a tiered temple at Chichén Itzá, similar design to the Egyptian pyramids and Mesopotamian ziggurats
2. Art: sculptures, Roman frescoes
3. Drama: comedies and tragedies of Aeschylus and Euripides
4. Literature: Homer’s *Illiad* and the *Odyssey*
5. Math and Science: Archimedes, Hippocrates, Euclid, and Pythagoras
6. Philosophy: Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle
 - a. truth could be discerned through rational thought and careful observation

B. Hellenism

1. the culture, ideals, and pattern of life of Classical Greece was influential far beyond its original borders

[look for examples of Greek influence on Roman culture.]

Homework: **Read: Pgs: 111-116, 118, 128-129, 156-162**

Terms: The Maya, Teotihuacan, Tikal, Chichén Itzá, Maya religion, calendar, writing, *Popol Vuh*, bloodletting rituals, ball game, Mochica, Qin Dynasty, Qin Shihuangdi, Xianyang, burning of books, centralization of gov’t, standardized script, terra-cotta army, Great Wall of China, Liu Bang, Han Wudi, Han bureaucracy, Xiongnu, Mauryan Empire, Chandragupta Maurya, Ashoka Maurya, Gupta Dynasty, Athens, Sparta, Persian Wars, Pericles, The Golden Age of Pericles, Delian League, Peloponnesian War

Part III: Imperial societies displayed unique social and economic dimensions.

Pgs: 112, 115, 116, 128, 129, 134, 139, 159, 162, 164, 165, 171, 172, 175-177, 193, 201, 203, 204, 214, 222-225, 329, 330

- A. Ashoka Maury was known for the Rock and Pillar Edicts, which were carved on rocks and pillars throughout the empire
1. these edicts reminded Mauryans to live generous and righteous lives

Part IV: The Roman, Han, Maurya and Gupta, empires created political, cultural, and administrative difficulties that they could not manage, which eventually led to their decline, collapse, and transformation into successor empires of states.

Pgs: 128, 129, 161-165, 174, 244, 245, 247-250

- A. After Ashoka's death in 232 BCE, the Mauryan Empire began to decline rapidly, primarily due to economic problems and pressure from attacks
- B. The Gupta Empire fell due to invasion by the White Huns (not Attila's Huns who invaded Europe)
- C. The Qin Dynasty fell a year after Qin Shi Huang's death (killed by peasants because they resented the brutal heavy handedness)
- D. Han China: The Han Dynasty fell because Wang Mang (r. 23-9 BCE) established the Xin Dynasty using the Mandate of Heaven
- E. Greece: Sparta defeated Athens in the Peloponnesian War (431-404 BCE)
1. Philip III of Macedon (r. 359-336 BCE) invaded Athens and conquered the region
 - a. Philip respected Greek (Hellenistic) Culture and encouraged it to flourish
- F. Roman Empire, The Fall of
1. internal decay and external pressure from Attila's Huns
 2. civil war after Diocletian retired in 305 CE
 3. Emperor Constantine ordered the building of Constantinople (formerly Byzantium)
 - a. this eastern half thrived, but the western part centered in Rome spiraled downward
 4. in the early 5th century (400s), Attila and his Huns entered the Roman Empire. Germanic tribes, such as the Visigoths, retreated from the Huns into the Roman Empire.
 - a. the Visigoths sacked Rome in 410 CE, and by 476, the Emperor was deposed

Homework: Read: Pgs: 118, 194, 195

Key Terms: Early Andean States, Greek colonization,

Key Concept 2.3: Emergence of Transregional Networks of Communication and Exchange

Part I: Land and water routes created transregional trade, communication, and exchange networks in the Eastern Hemisphere, while separate networks connected the peoples and societies of the Americas somewhat later.

Read: Pgs: 118, 194, 195

Key Terms: Early Andean States, Greek colonization,

- A. A major reason that the Mauryan Empire became so powerful and wealthy was trade.
 - 1. Indian merchants traded silk, cotton, and elephants (among other items) to Mesopotamia and the eastern Roman Empire.
- B. Trade thrived along the Silk Road to the Mediterranean, from China to the Roman Empire
- C. The longest was the Great Royal Road, which ran 1,600 miles from the Persian Gulf to the Aegean Sea
- D. the Ptolemaic Empire became the wealthiest.
 - 1. Alexandria, its capital, was built at the mouth of the Nile

Homework: Read: Pgs: 235, 270, 271

Key Terms: trade in the Hellenistic world, overland trade, camels and caravans, maritime trade

Part II: New technologies facilitated long-distance communication and exchange.

Read: Pgs: 235, 270, 271

Key Terms: trade in the Hellenistic world, overland trade, camels and caravans, maritime trade

- A. A major development in warfare, the stirrup, developed among the nomadic societies of the Eurasian steppe and spread to China as early as the third century BCE
- B. the first empires developed at the same time as iron technology and wheeled chariots, around 1500 BCE.
- C. China: building the Great Wall and the massive terra cotta army of the Qin, the Daoist of the Han Dynasty developed windmills and wheelbarrows, gunpowder and paper
 - 1. they also developed highly accurate sundials, and calendars, as well as making important strides in navigation such as the invention of the rudder and compass
- D. The Greeks could easily sail to Palestine, Egypt, and Carthage, exchanging wine and olive products for grain.
 - 1. They replaced the barter system with a money system
- E. The Maya used advanced agricultural techniques, such as the ridged field system
 - 1. cultivated cacao, cotton, and maize

Homework: Read: Pgs: 236-244

Key Terms: Silk Roads and other trade routes

Part III: Alongside the trade in goods, the exchange of people, technology, religious and cultural beliefs, food crops, domesticated animals, and disease pathogens developed across far-flung networks of communication and exchange.

Read: Pgs: 236-244

Key Terms: Silk Roads and other trade routes

- A. trade routes carried culture and disease as well as luxury items, such as spices
 - 1. along the Silk Road, Buddhism, Hinduism, and Christianity spread
 - 2. disease traveled the same trade routes: the Mongols carried the Black Death to China; Rome and China suffered from measles and smallpox epidemics
- B. Gupta mathematicians developed the concepts of pi and zero
 - 1. they also devised a decimal system that used the numerals 1 through 9 (which were diffused to the Arabs and became known as Arabic numerals)
- C. the Maya built several ball courts, Mayan calendar, based on a number system that included zero, was a 365-day solar calendar [remember 2012?]
- D. Ptolemaic Egypt also became a cultural center, home of the Alexandria Museum and Alexandria Library, which contained the most scrolls of any location in the empire, perhaps the world

9/24 & 9/25

Test on Periods 1 & 2