

## Foundations Review

### Neolithic Revolution

- Agriculture
- Domestication of animals
- Leads to more people
- Food surplus
- Job specialization
- Land “ownership” – social classes
- Changing gender roles

### Technology

- Copper, bronze, and later iron was used for tools, weapons, and jewelry
- Wheel – Sumerians had by 3,200 BCE

### Civilizations

- Began near water – rivers except for Mesoamericans
- Factors of civilization include cities, organized religion, organized government, written language, and arts/architecture

### Mesopotamia

- Fertile Crescent – between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers
- Modern day Iraq
- Sumer
- Ziggurats
- Slaves – all civilizations
- *Epic of Gilgamesh*
- Cuneiform
- Hammurabi
- Polytheistic
- Extensive trade

### Egypt

- Nile River
- Pharaohs
- Hieroglyphics
- Polytheistic
- Afterlife
- Insular

### Indus

- Polytheistic
- Indus River
- Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro – advanced, designed cities
- Trade

- Writing system – not deciphered

#### Aryans

- 1700 BCE migrate to India
- Vedas – form the foundation of Hinduism
- Caste System developed

#### Huang He River

- Shang -- bronze
- Zhou – Mandate of Heaven; Era of Warring States

#### Mesoamerica and South America

- 1500 BCE Olmecs along Gulf of Mexico – big heads
- Andean areas – Chavins

#### Hinduism

- Oldest of these
- Evolved over time; no “founder”
- Have dharma – moral duty leads to good karma
- Reincarnated until moksha is reached
- Caste System – Brahmins at the top and untouchables at the bottom – no mixture of castes

#### Buddhism

- Siddhartha Gautama 563 BCE to 483 BCE
- Find way to end suffering
- Asoka became a Buddhist – Mauryan Empire adopts Buddhism
- Four Noble Truths
  - Life is suffering
  - Suffering is caused by desire
  - There is a way out of suffering
  - Follow the eightfold path
- Eightfold Path
  - Right understanding
  - Right purpose
  - Right speech
  - Right conduct
  - Right livelihood
  - Right effort
  - Right awareness
- Right concentration
- Spread to Central Asia, China, Japan, Korea, and Southeast Asia

#### Confucianism

- Confucius 551-479 BCE

- Era of Warring States led to instability
- Stressed relationships
- Filial piety – respect for family
- Educated is the most worthy
- Thrived during Han Dynasty
- Civil Service Exam system
- Scholars – peasants – merchants

#### Daoism

Laozi  
 “the way”  
 harmony with nature  
 reject government involvement

#### Legalism

Strict law and order

#### Judaism

2000 – 1000 BCE Hebrews end up in Egypt  
 Ten Commandments  
 Monotheistic tradition  
 135 CE – Romans led to Diaspora

#### Christianity

- Jesus – 4 BCE
- Started as a sect of Judaism
- New Testament
- Edict of Milan legalized Christianity in the Roman Empire – 313 CE

#### Greece

- Polis
- Sparta – military society
- Athens – golden age
- Democracy
- Persian Wars against Persia
- Delian League formed after the Persian Wars – centered in Athens
- Peloponnesian War – Sparta wins
- Philip of Macedonia next great leader
- Alexander the Great
- Mediterranean Sea allowed for massive trade
- Patriarchal – women were under authority of men
- Women could not own land and wore veils in public
- Slaves due to debt, prisoners of war, or bought from other areas of the world
- Polytheistic
- Philosophers – Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle

## India

- Mauryan Empire in 320s BCE
- Chandragupta Maurya filled vacuum left when Alexander the Great retreated from India
- Ashoka declares Buddhism the official religion
- Ashoka expands trade, builds roads, hospitals, and rest houses
- 320 CE India united under the Gupta Empire – Chandra Gupta
- Connected to China by the Silk Roads
- Indian Ocean Trade – monsoons
- Patriarchal society
- Women were legally minors
- Women set themselves on fire
- Advances in geometry and math – Arabic numbers

## China

- Era of Warring States 403 – 221 BCE
- Qin – legalism dominated; Great Wall of China; unified laws, currencies, weights, and measures
- Han dynasty 206 BCE – 220 CE – centralized rule; Wu Di – most important emperor; civil service exams, foreign expansion; tribute system
- Trade was important
- Silk Roads
- Scholar-gentry highest level in society
- Wheelbarrow, horse collar, watermills, paper

## Rome

- 509 BCE – Republic is formed – Senate
- Patricians and plebians
- Expansion through Mediterranean world
- Carthage – Punic Wars
- Julius Caesar conquered Gaul – declared emperor
- Octavian/Augustus = Pax Romana
- Twelve Tables
- Extensive roads
- Uniform currency
- Latin language
- Patriarchal; women supervised domestic affairs
- Adopted Christianity as the official religion in 380 CE

## Trade

- Silk Roads – led from China through Asia and to the Mediterranean Sea
- Indian Ocean
- Mediterranean Sea

- Height of trade – population decreases 25% due to diseases

#### Movements of Peoples

- Bantus – moved through Africa; spread language and agriculture techniques
- Polynesians – accidental settlements across the South Pacific

600 – 1450

#### Tang Dynasty 618 - 907

- After fall of the Han, small kingdoms dominated until the Tang
- Used both Buddhism and Confucianism
- Grand Canal
- Scholars most important
- Spread to Tibet and Korea
- Civil service exams
- Equal field system – effort to distribute land
- Largest cities in the world
- Empress Wu – loved Buddhism
- Neoconfucianism developed that mixed Buddhism with Confucianism
- Upper class women could own property, move in public, and remarry
- Poetry flourished
- Kowtow ceremony
- Higher taxation created tension – peasant rebellions
- Regional warlords rule again

#### Song Dynasty 960 – 1279

- Civil Service exam
- Tribute system
- Military and economic weaknesses
- Inflation and nomadic invasions caused problems
- Economic revolution – rice doubled
- Industrial, manufacturing center – cannons, moveable type, looms, porcelain, copper coins, letters of credit – checks
- Hangzhou – capital
- Cotton sails and magnetic compasses
- Women could keep dowries, but footbinding became common

#### Islam

- Mohammed 570 CE – Mecca
- Widow named Khadija
- Allah
- Quran
- Missionaries
- 5 Pillars of Faith

- One god – Allah and Mohammed is his messenger
- Pray five times a day facing Mecca
- Give alms
- Fast during Ramadan
- Pilgrimage to Mecca
- Dar-al-Islam – “all under Islam”
- Umayyad Caliphate – 661 CE created a hereditary monarchy that was centered in Damascus; conquered Syria, Egypt, Persia, and Byzantine Territory in West Asia, North Africa, and Spain; tolerated all cultures
- Abbasid Caliphate – 700s moved capital to Baghdad; grew too large; use of slaves – Mamluks – weakened; Mamluks later took over Egypt
- Economics – rules for merchants; huge trading network
- Culturally – built mosques, hospitals, schools, and orphanages
- House of Wisdom built in Baghdad in 830 – Greek and Persian books – kept classical world “alive”; use of images was forbidden; used calligraphy and geometric shapes and designs
- Islam spread to Africa through trade; spread to China through trade; spread to India through the Turks

#### Byzantine Empire

- Eastern Roman Empire since 375 CE
- Justinian – most influential ruler – Civil Laws – Justinian’s Code was based upon the Roman Twelve Tables
- Greek was the official language
- Eastern Orthodox Christianity – Constantinople
- Silk, glass, linen, jewelry, gold, and silver were major commodities
- Official split between Roman Catholicism and Eastern Orthodox Christianity occurred in 1054

#### Western Europe

- After the fall of the Roman Empire, Germanic tribes took over
- Very backward compared to the rest of the world
- Franks came under the control of Charlemagne
- Feudal system developed to protect from invasions from Vikings, Turks, Arabs, and others
- Lords and vassals
- Serfs provided the labor – tied to the land on which they were born
- Manors were the plantations on which the economy ran
- Women could have political power through marriage; upper class women could inherit if they didn’t have sons; Christian nuns gave some women options
- Chivalry ruled
- Church was very powerful; monasteries were dominant; all answered to the Pope

#### Japan

- Geography protected it from invasion
- Fujiwara clan dominated from 710 – 785 CE
- Japanese feudalism developed – emperor only symbolic
- Shoguns had the power
- Economically ruled by artisans; some trade and manufacturing; most people worked on the land
- Genin – were those unable to pay taxes and they could be bought or sold and they performed jobs like working with the dead
- Shinto religion becomes dominant – everything has a spirit and should be honored
- Strongly influenced by Korea and Japan – written language, architecture, technology, Zen Buddhism
- Heian Period – 794 – 1185 – cut off contact with China to stress their own values
- *The Tale of Genji* written by Lady Murasaki; wives could inherit; priestesses

#### Vikings

- Nomadic group 800 – 1100 CE most important
- Scandinavia
- Raided Europe to supplement farming income – small coastal communities along France, Scotland, Ireland, and England; as far south as Sicily
- Traded extensively throughout Europe
- Settled northern France – Normans
- 1066 – William of Normandy invaded England

#### Turks

- 1000-1450
- Nomads of Central Asia
- Seljuk Turks – converted to Islam; invaded Abbasid territory and captured Baghdad in 1055
- 1071 defeated the Byzantines and took Anatolia (Turkey)
- Afghan Turks raided India in the 10<sup>th</sup> century; gold and jewels; destroyed Hindu temples
- 12<sup>th</sup> century set up the Delhi Sultanate in northern India (1206-1526)

#### Mongols

- 1200 – 1500 CE
- Nomads from Asia
- Genghis Khan united tribes
- Horsemen
- Submit and live. Resist and Die.
- Yuan Dynasty in China – Kublai Khan defeated the Song Dynasty; strong central government run by non-Chinese; civil service exam was NOT used; Chinese had different laws; set up postal system; trade flourished; secured the Silk Roads

- Ilkhanates – Middle Eastern Mongols led by Hulegu (Kublai’s brother); defeated the Abbasids; used local bureaucrats in government; converted to Islam by 1295; local rulers could rule as long as they paid taxes; trade flourished; mixed culture; were defeated by the Mamluks in Egypt and stopped their spread
- The Golden Horde – Batu conquered and ruled Russia; kept local rulers; taxed peasants; trade was supported; were Muslims, but allowed all religions
- Pax Mongolia – largest land empire in the world; brought peace to the “world” Silk Road reached its height; Mongols continued to adopt local cultures and religions, but were tolerant of most groups
- Mongol Decline – 1274 – 1281 Mongols tried to expand, but failed; Japan typhoons kept them from invading; poor administrators; overspending led to inflation; weak leadership

#### Ghana

- West Africa 500 – 1200 CE
- Trans-Saharan trade led to growth – ivory, slaves, horses, cloth, gold, and salt
- Kings and nobility converted to Islam in the 900s, but others were not forced to
- Tax on trade led to wealth for more
- Absorbed by Mali

#### Mali

- 1235-1400s CE
- Gold and Salt trade was taxed
- Muslim nobility and royalty
- Mansu Musa 1312-1337 ruled; went on a pilgrimage (hajj); built libraries, schools, and mosques
- Timbuktu was the political capital of Mali

#### Egypt and Ethiopia

- Christian tradition due to St. Mark – Coptic Christianity

#### East Africa

- Indian Ocean Trade made rich
- Bantu had settled along the coast; language mixed with Arabic from merchants = Swahili
- Important trade ports – Mogadishu, Kilwa, and Sofala
- Traded in gold, slaves, ivory, pottery, glass, and textiles
- Zimbabwe became a major kingdom in the 1200s
- Most were Muslims with some Christians

#### European Recovery

- Bruges, Hamburg, and Florence begin to recover economically -- dominated by town guilds – blacksmiths, jewelers, tanners, etc.



- Crusades – 1095 – 1204; called by Pope Urban II to kick the Muslims out of the Holy Land; led to trade with Asia and Muslims; took Jerusalem once, but the rest of the crusades were military disasters; Venice and Genoa become extremely wealthy through trade

#### Trade Continued

- Dominated by Trans-Saharan trade, Indian Ocean, Silk Roads, and Mediterranean Sea
- Created the feeling of a “world trade network” – minus the Americas
- Cities like Hangzhou, Samarkand, Baghdad, Kilwa, Venice, and Timbuktu connected the world

#### Missionary Campaigns

- Buddhism spread to Southeast Asia (the very strict Theravada) and to Central and East Asia (Mahayana); Mahayana was very tolerant and focused on meditation and peace; Tibet became a Central Asian center of Buddhism – Dali Lama; Buddhism adopted a “personal salvation” strand and appealed to Korea and Japan; syncretism has made Buddhism very diverse
- Christianity was spread through church sponsored missionaries; converted the Germanic people; pagan heroes were modified to resemble saints; holidays were replaced with Christian holidays; Christianity spread throughout the Middle East and India; did not appeal to the leaders of China, so did not catch on as well
- Islam took two forms – conquest and trade; very tolerant, but encouraged conversion through tax benefits; Sufis from Persia were very active missionaries;

#### Famous Travelers

- Few famous travelers emerged during this time in addition to Mansa Musa
- Ibn Battuta was traveling on pilgrimage to Mecca; went to lots of Muslim places; from Morocco
- Marco Polo was an Italian merchant; spent time in Mongol controlled territories; traveled along the Silk Roads
- Rabban Sauma was a Christian from Mongol China; went to Jerusalem; became a “diplomat” to European Christian courts

#### Plague

- 1340 – 1600s
- Came from China through trade
- Caused economic decline – loss of labor and loss of buyers
- Blamed the Jews
- Killed over 40% of the population in some areas of Europe

#### Ming Dynasty

- 1368 defeated the Mongol Yuan dynasty

- reinstated the Civil Service Exam
- Confucianism
- Built irrigation systems to improve agriculture
- Private merchants flourished
- Neo-Confucian schools supported self-discipline, filial piety, and obedience
- Chinese Yongle Encyclopedia was produced
- Novels produced
- Jesuit missionaries, such as Matteo Ricci, arrived in China, but were unsuccessful in spreading Christianity
- Exploration began – Zheng He – Muslim Chinese sailor sailed throughout the Indian Ocean and may have gotten across the Pacific Ocean; ships were four times as large as Europeans; quit exploring because of invasions and domestic problems; canals were repaired for internal trade

#### Europe Recovers

- Strong monarchies emerge in Spain, England, and France who start to create our ideas of “European countries”
- Began to rebuild Europe
- Italy has a cultural rebirth – Renaissance; scholars from the sacked city of Constantinople come to Florence; Greek and Romans “reborn”
- Humanism dominates – glorify man
- Portuguese start to explore

#### Mesoamerica

- Maya 300 – 900 CE – very advanced; agricultural economy; temples; polytheism; urban areas; trade; maize and beans; astronomy; written language
- Aztecs 1400 – 1521 CE; militant warriors; conquered many; priestly class; human sacrifice; polytheistic religion; urban cities; millions of people; tribute state; written language; calendars
- Inca 1400 – 1540 CE – South America Andes; clans; Cuzco capital; extensive roads; urban centers; polytheistic; sun worship; no written language; calendars

1450 – 1750

#### European Exploration

- Desire to trade directly with Asians
- Wants spices
- Portugal leads the way – Dias gets to the Cape of Good Hope
- Spain – Columbus; de Gama; Magellan
- Joint stock companies emerge to fund exploration
- Columbian Exchange – was the exchange of food, animals, and diseases between Europe and the Americas – very deadly for the Americans; 100 million died between 1500 and 1800; American foods led to increased population abroad

- Silver from the Americas was at first great, but led to slave labor in Americas and eventual economic collapse for Spain
- Sugar plantations were very labor intensive and led to massive slavery

#### Ottoman Empire

- 1300 – 1923
- Turks in Anatolia began to conquer others, especially areas controlled by the Byzantines
- Janissaries were Christian slave boys who were trained as soldiers
- 1453 conquered Constantinople
- Mehmed and Suleyman were major sultans of the Ottomans
- Istanbul continued as a major trading city and made the Ottomans rich
- Sultan's mother was called the Queen Mother and had a role with the Harem – women who had political power with the Sultan'
- Began to decline after 1600 – called the *sick man of Europe*

#### Mughal India

- 1523 – 1700
- 1526 Akbar ruled India
- Strong military commander
- Abolished the jizya (non-Muslim tax)
- Encouraged intermarriage
- Patrons of the arts; built Taj Mahal
- Weakened and soon was dominated by European trading companies and eventually conquered by Great Britain

#### Songhay

- 1464 – 1591
- West African state took over Mali
- Sunni Ali consolidated power
- Navy controlled the Niger River
- Trans-Saharan Trade – city of Gao; salt, textiles, and metal
- Muslims
- Fell to the Moroccans in 1591

#### Kongo

- 1300 – 1600
- west coast of central Africa; king ruled
- Traded with the Portuguese; eventually conquered by the Portuguese
- Converted to Christianity
- Slave trade caused problems
- Defeated by the Portuguese in 1665

#### Overseas Empires

- Spanish viceroys controlled colonies

- Treaty of Tordesillas divided the Americas
- Encomienda System of the Americas created social stratification; peninsulares were the upper class who were born in Europe; children of Europeans were creoles; mixes of other races were lower on the social scale
- Plantation system emerged with slaves from Africa
- Missionaries spread Christianity to Americans; some mixed with other religions

#### Qing Dynasty 1644 – 1911

- From Manchuria
- Confucian Civil Service Exams
- Global trade network

#### Russian Empire 1480 – 1917

- Russian Orthodox Church became the center after the fall of Constantinople
- Romanov Family
- Peter the Great tried to westernize Russia
- St. Petersburg became the capital
- Catherine the Great tried to end serfdom, but was really expanded

#### Tokugawa Shogunate

- 1600 – 1867
- Edo capital
- Shut out the outside world
- Little trade, except with the Dutch and Chinese
- Peaceful times
- Christian missionaries converted 150,000 then were expelled

#### Atlantic Slave Trade

- 15 million were forced from Africa to the New World
- Brazil was the major source of slave destinations
- Middle Passage – 4 – 6 weeks; millions died
- Triangular Trade developed that traded rum, sugar, and slaves
- Slaves in Caribbean and South America were likely to die from diseases
- North America began to close off slave trade

#### Renaissance and Reformation

- Renaissance – art, literature, music, and science
- Reformation – separation of the Christian Church into Protestant and Catholic
- Martin Luther criticized the church
- Changed the political structure of Europe