

# AP WORLD HISTORY

## PERIOD 2: 600 BCE – 600 CE

Organization and Reorganization of Human  
Societies

# Key Concept 2.1 Development & Codification of Religious & Cultural Traditions

- Religion provides:
  - Community bonds & moral and ethical codes to follow
  - Reinforces social stratification
  - Merged with political rulers to justify their reign
  - Differences lead to conflict
- Remember 2 Religions began in Period 1
  - Judaism & Hinduism

# Key Concept 2.1 Development & Codification of Religious & Cultural Traditions

## □ Hinduism

- India (spread to SE Asia)
- Vedas brought by Aryans (Indo-Europeans)
- Codified in Sanskrit 500BCE
- No founder, cultural diffusion
- Brahman – supreme soul
- Karma (actions), Dharma (duties), Reincarnation (rebirth), Moksha (one with universe)
- Caste System – rigid social system
- Patriarchal
- Major continuity in India

# Key Concept 2.1 Development & Codification of Religious & Cultural Traditions

## □ Buddhism

- India 500 BCE
- Founder = Siddhartha Gautama (Buddha)
- Developed from Hinduism
- 4 Noble Truths (suffering and desire) & 8 Fold Path (“right life”)
- Nirvana – accessible to everyone in this lifetime
- Accepted karma, dharma, and reincarnation, rejected caste system
- Appealed to poor, equality of believers, offered monastic life
- Universal Religion – seeking converts
- Spread through Emperor Asoka of the Mauryan Empire, converted to Buddhism
- Spread East to China, Korea and Japan along Silk Roads and Indian Ocean Trade
- Mahayana (Buddha as a God) vs. Theravada (original)

# Key Concept 2.1 Development & Codification of Religious & Cultural Traditions

## □ Confucianism

- China, Warring States Period, 500 BCE
- Founder: Confucius
- Filial Piety – respect for elders
- 5 Key Relationships (superior & inferior)
- Patriarchal
- Civil Service Exam started by Han (education, merit based bureaucracy)
- Provided social order and stability to China, embraced by Chinese government; continuity in China

# Key Concept 2.1 Development & Codification of Religious & Cultural Traditions

## □ Daoism

- China, Warring States Period, 500 BCE
- Founder: Laozi
- Harmony with Nature
- Balance (yin and yang)
- Disengage and just be
- Profound effect on Chinese culture (medicine, poetry, metallurgy, architecture)

# Key Concept 2.1 Development & Codification of Religious & Cultural Traditions

## □ Judaism

- Began in Middle East
- Founder: Abraham
- 1<sup>st</sup> Monotheistic
- Covenant/agreement with God
- Torah (holy book) codified 500 BCE
- Hebrew communities were conquered which led to diaspora (scattered)

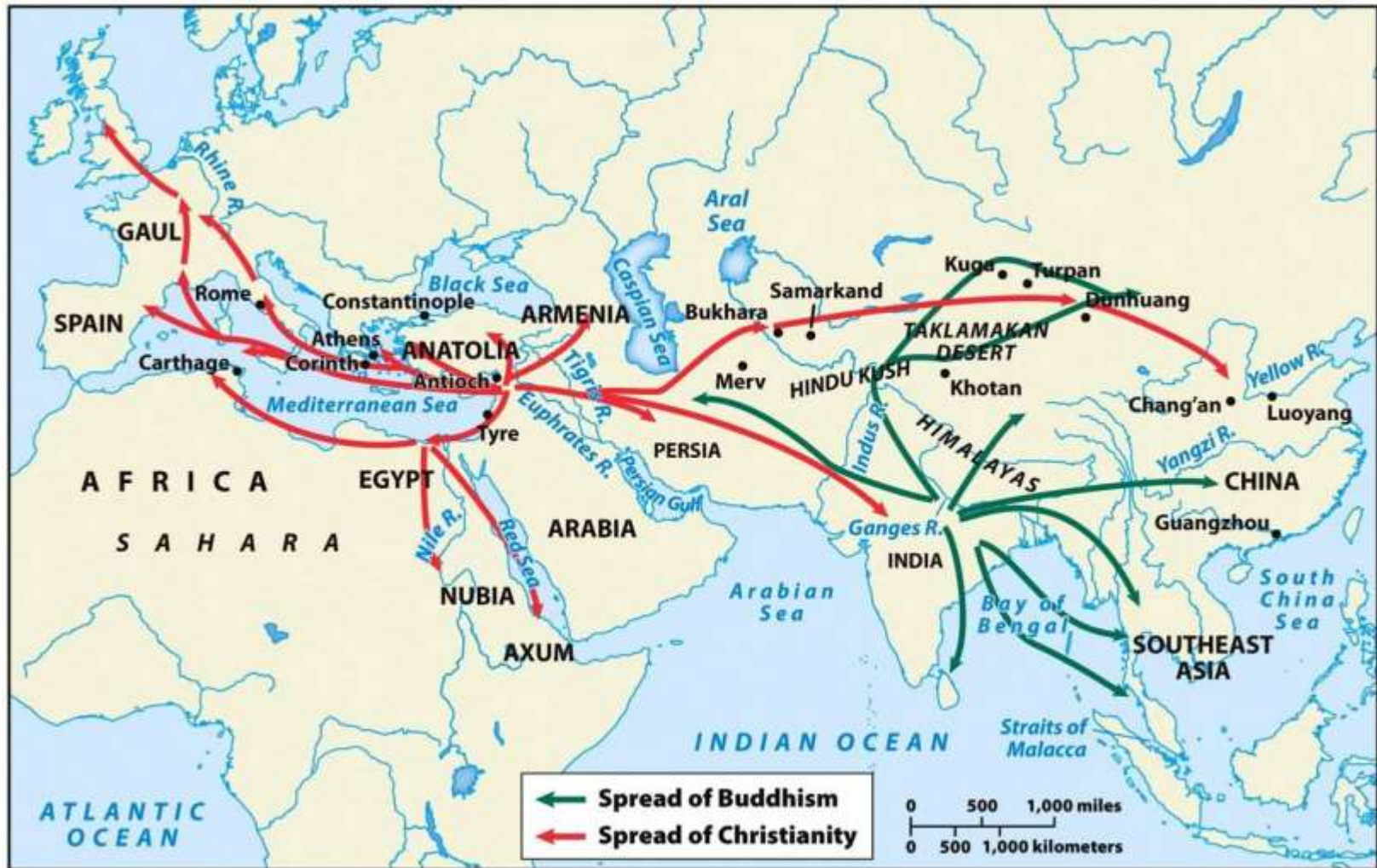
# Key Concept 2.1 Development & Codification of Religious & Cultural Traditions

## □ Christianity

- Founder: Jesus 30 CE
- Developed from Judaism
- Equality of believers, appeals to poor and women, offered a monastic life
- Universal religion, spread through missionaries, trade, Roman Roads
- 1<sup>st</sup> persecuted by Romans, become official religion of empire in 380 CE Constantine
- Spreads throughout Mediterranean Region



# Spread of Universal Religions



Map 5-1  
Ways of the World, First Edition  
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# Key Concept 2.1 Development & Codification of Religious & Cultural Traditions

- Greco-Roman Philosophy
  - 500 BCE
  - Questioned range of ideals
    - Science, math, elements, gods, universe, reasoning, logic, Socratic Method, Scientific Method, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle

# Key Concept 2.1 Development & Codification of Religious & Cultural Traditions

- ❑ Axial Age Theory
  - ❑ New religious beliefs develop across the world at around the same time
  - ❑ Confucianism, Buddhism, Daoism, and Greco-Roman Philosophy
  - ❑ Christianity 400 years later
  - ❑ Islam 1000 years later

## Key Concept 2.1 Development & Codification of Religious & Cultural Traditions

- ❑ Animism and polytheism used outside core civilizations, focused on nature, shamanism (spirit guides)
- ❑ Greco-Buddhism = syncretism, blending of two cultures (Alexander the Great)

# Key Concept 2.2 Development of States and Empire

## □ China

- Zhou (Mandate of Heaven, longest dynasty, ends in 256 BCE and leads to Warring States Period)
- Qin (221-206 BCE)
  - Short but important
  - Shi Huangdi 1<sup>st</sup> Emperor,
  - Unified China for 1<sup>st</sup> time
  - Legalism (Harsh)
  - Centralized government
  - Began Great Wall (finished by Ming)
  - Standardized weights and measurements
  - Tomb of Terracotta Warriors

# Key Concept 2.2 Development of States and Empire

## □ China

### □ Han (206 BCE – 220 CE)

- Golden Age – peace, stability, achievements
- Centralized government
- Confucianism – some social mobility
- Civil Service Exam – merit based bureaucracy
- Began Silk Roads, linked to Europe
- Capital city – Chang'an
- Patriarchy
- Merchants looked down on
- Achievements: coined \$, paper, clocks, compass

# Key Concept 2.2 Development of States and Empire

- India – (usually politically decentralized, empire is NOT the norm)
  - Mauryan (322 – 185 BCE)
    - Founder: Chandragupta Maurya united subcontinent
    - Larger of 2 early empires
    - Grandson Asoka converted to Buddhism and spread religion; Rock Pillars
  - Gupta (320 – 600 CE)
    - Golden Age (Arabic Numerals, concept of zero, base 10)
    - Hinduism and Sati (patriarchy)

# Key Concept 2.2 Development of States and Empire

- Mediterranean Empires
  - Persian Empires (present day Iran)
    - Achaemenid (550 – 330 BCE)
      - Cyrus the Great built largest empire in the world
      - Zoroastrianism; religiously tolerant
      - Royal Road System (1,600 miles)
      - Strong military, used satraps (regional leaders) to help rule
      - Conquered by Alexander the Great
    - Parthian (247-224 CE)
      - Center of trade on Silk Road, often fought with Roman Empire
    - Sassanid (224 – 651 CE)
      - Last Pre-Islamic Persian Empire
      - Considered world power with Rome/Byzantines



# Key Concept 2.2 Development of States and Empire

## □ Mediterranean Empires

### □ Greece

- City-states, not unified, many types of government but had common language and religion
- Geography: Mountainous, Importance of the seas and trade
- Athens (Democracy, philosophy, Coliseum) vs. Sparta (totalitarian oligarchy, military)
- City-states unite to defeat Persia
- Peloponnesian Wars (Athens vs. Sparta – 431-404 BCE)
- Wars weaken Greece and make way for Phillip II of Macedon (Alexander the Great's Father)

# Key Concept 2.2 Development of States and Empire

- Mediterranean Empires
  - Hellenistic Empire (740 – 146 BCE)
    - Alexander the Great
    - Conquered Greece, Egypt, Persia and Northern India
    - Golden Age (libraries, geometry, cities – Alexandria, Egypt)
    - Syncretism: Greco-Buddhism in South Asia
    - Died at age of 33 in 323 BCE
    - Empire broke up into 3 pieces

# Key Concept 2.2 Development of States and Empire

## □ Mediterranean Empires

### □ Roman Empire

- Began with Romulus & Remus
- Republic (citizens have say in government) (500 BCE – 30 BCE) with Patricians vs. Plebeians and the Senate
- Punic Wars vs. Carthage (Hannibal)
- Julius Caesar assumed dictatorship 48 BCE
- Augustus Caesar and the Pax Romana (Golden Age)
  - Law (12 Tables), engineering (roads, aqueducts), Silk Road, use of slavery
- Christianity becomes official religion 380 CE

# Key Concept 2.2 Development of States and Empire

- American Empires
  - Mayan Empire (250 – 900 CE)
    - City-states in Mesoamerica (central America)
    - Achievements: calendar, step pyramids, glyphs, astronomy, terrace farming
  - Teotihuacan
    - One of the biggest cities in classical era
    - Traded with Mayan
    - Human sacrifice
    - Complex bureaucracy and pyramids
  - Moche: Andean (100 – 800 CE)
    - Gold, architecture, irrigation, terrace farming, human sacrifice

# Key Concept 2.2 Development of States and Empire

- **Common Attributes of Classical Empires**
  - Large empires required advanced bureaucracies
  - 1<sup>st</sup> major trade centers developed (cities) glorified empires
  - Food production was key
  - Widespread slavery
  - Patriarchy and social hierarchies based on occupation
- **Comparisons of Empires**
  - Maya & Gupta (concept of zero)
  - Rome & Han (Silk Roads)
  - Greeks & Romans (dependence on slavery)
  - Mayans & Greeks (city-states)

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# Key Concept 2.2 Development of States and Empire

## Comparing Roman and Han Empire

<b>Rome</b>		<b>Han</b>
Heavy reliance on slavery	<b>Social Structure</b>	Heavy reliance on peasants (respected)
Centralized	<b>Political</b>	Centralized, merit based bureaucracy based on civil service exams
Trade along Silk Road and Mediterranean Sea	<b>Economic</b>	Trade along Silk Roads and Indian Ocean Trade
Absorbed foreign religion in later years (Christianity) Achievements in law & engineering (roads)	<b>Culture</b>	Absorbed foreign religion in later years (Buddhism) Achievements include roads & civil service exam

# Key Concept 2.2 Development of States and Empire

- Collapse of Classical Empires
  - Over-extension of borders
  - Internal disruptions
    - Breakdown of imperial authority; political corruption
    - Failing economies
    - Peasant revolts against landlords (Han - Yellow Turban Revolt); resistance to high taxes
  - External Invasions
    - Rival empires and nomadic
      - 476 CE Roman Empire (Huns, Goths, Vandals)
      - 220 CE Han (Xiongnu)
  - China comes back after collapse; Rome does not
  - Causes of Decline in Americas is unknown



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

## □ Silk Roads

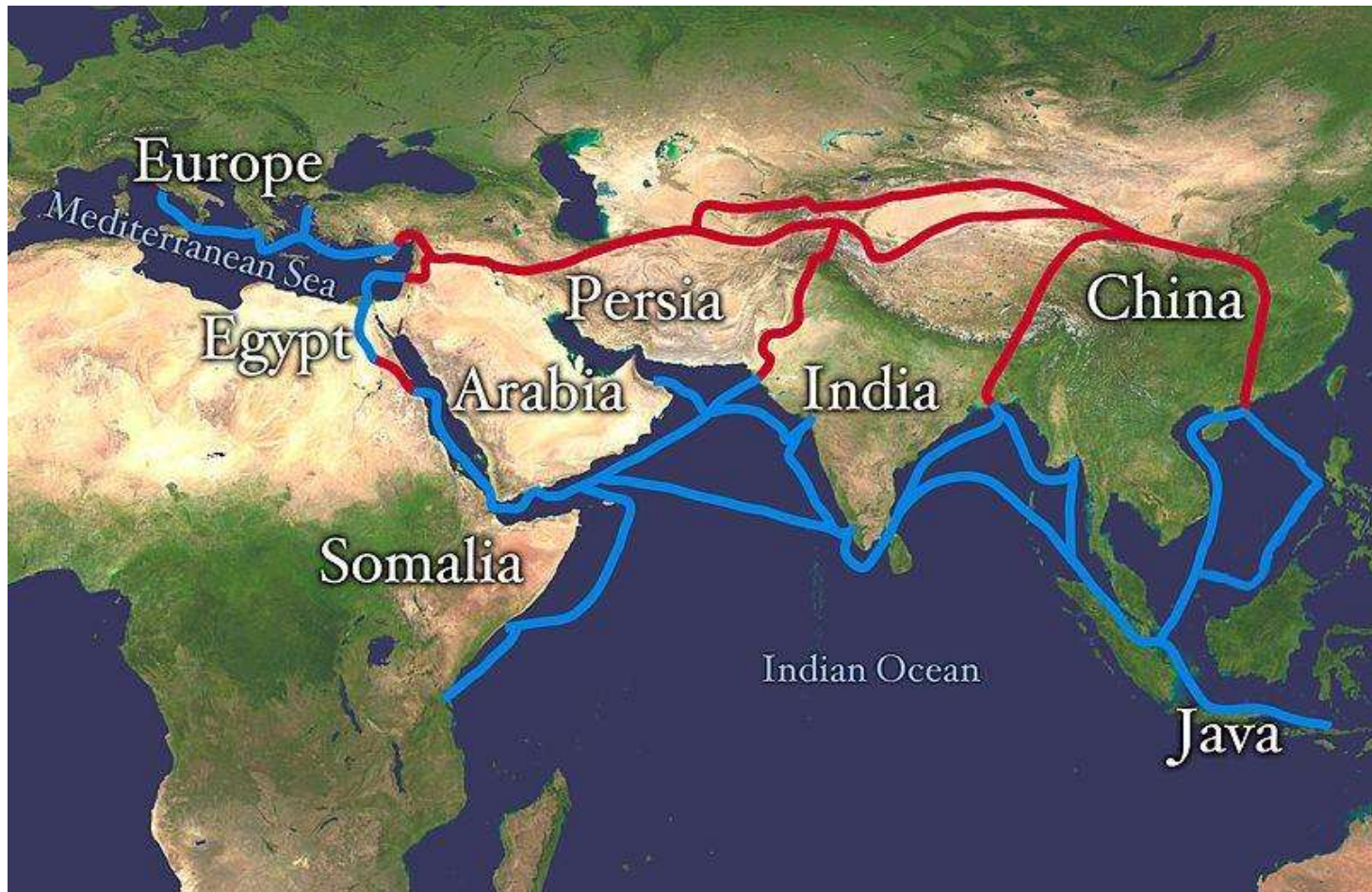
- Land based trade routes
- Chinese monopoly on silk (desirable and expensive)
- Goods Traded
  - From E. Asia to W: Silk, horses, spices, furs, rice,, porcelain
  - From S Asia to E & W: cotton, spices, sandal wood, rice
  - From C. Asia to E, W & S: dates, almonds, fruit, camels, horses
  - From points west (Med. Sea): glass, gold, olive oil, perfumes
- Technology: qanat system (irrigation, transports water from below ground to surface in arid regions – C. Asia to SW Asia)
- Buddhism spreads from India to China to Korea to Japan
- Disease spreads (Black Death/Plague)

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

## □ Indian Ocean Trade

- Largest sea routes until 1400s
- Connected SE Asia, China, Africa, Middle East and South Asia
- Depended on monsoon winds
- New technology
  - Dhows – small but seaworthy trading ships used by Arab merchants
  - Lateen sail - triangular

# Indian Ocean Trade and Silk Roads



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

- Trans-Saharan Trade Routes
  - North Africa to Mediterranean coastal cities
  - Goods Traded
    - From Africa: Gold, salt, ivory, animal hides and slaves
    - From Med.: dates, cotton, dyes, cloth, leather, glass
  - Introduction of camel 1<sup>st</sup> Century CE, saddle 300 CE



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

## □ **Other Notable Trade Routes**

- Mediterranean Sea (Greeks, Phoenicians, Burburs)
- Sub-Saharan Trade Routes (Bantus connect sub-Saharan Africa to E. Africa)
- Black Sea

## □ **Who's Missing? The Americas**

- Why? Smaller scale trade, fewer large domestic animals, no wheel, geography N-S made trade difficult
- Mayan and Teotihuacan in Mesoamerica and within Moche

# Period 2 Review Questions

1. Monasticism is a characteristic of which of the following religions?
  - A. Judaism
  - B. Hinduism
  - C. Confucianism
  - D. Buddhism

# Period 2 Review Questions

2. In which of these societies were merchants and traders placed in a lower social class than farmers and artisans
- A. Han China
  - B. India
  - C. Japan
  - D. Rome

# Period 2 Review Questions

3. After the Peloponnesian War, the Macedonians took control of Greece and spread Greek culture throughout much of the known world under the leadership of
- A. Julius Caesar
  - B. Hannibal
  - C. Alexander the Great
  - D. Pericles



# Period 2 Review Questions

4. In China, Confucianism emphasized the idea that
- A. Equality should exist among all members of society
  - B. Salvation could be attained by prayer, meditation and good deeds
  - C. Harmony could be achieved by the proper behavior of each member of the family or society
  - D. People are fundamentally evil and need to be led by a strong central government

# Period 2 Review Questions

5. In comparing the Han Dynasty with the Roman Empire, which of the following statements is NOT accurate?
- A. Both the Han Dynasty's and Roman Empire's economies suffered as a result of military spending
  - B. While Rome was successful at spreading its culture across a wide area, the Han were unable to diffuse their culture to neighboring lands
  - C. While both societies were run by centralized governments, Rome gave significant autonomy to local officials
  - D. While the Chinese were able to re-establish their imperial empire, Rome was never restored to its former status.

# Period 2 Essay Question

- Compare the political and social impacts of two of the following belief systems.
  - Hinduism, Confucianism, Christianity

# Period 2 Essay Question

- Compare the reasons for and the outcomes of the fall of TWO of the following classical civilizations
  - The Roman Empire
  - Han China
  - Gupta India

# Period 2 Essay Question

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- Compare the political and cultural characteristics of two classical empires.

# Period 2 Essay Question

- Analyze the cultural and political changes and continuities in ONE of these civilizations during the early classical era from 1,000 to 1BCE
  - Rome
  - China