

Big Picture Review ~ Time Period 2: Classical Civilizations (600 BCE – 600 CE)

Directions: Using the content from the chart and what you have learned through reading the chapters, categorize specific historical content as it fits under each theme and objective.

Key Concept 2.1 The Development and Codification of Religious and Cultural Traditions	
Concept	Content to support
Codifications and further development of existing religious traditions provided a bond among the people and an ethical code to live by <i>(Key Concept 2.1.I)</i>	
New belief systems and cultural traditions emerged and spread often asserting universal truths. <i>(Key Concept 2.1.II)</i>	
Belief systems affected gender roles. Buddhism and Christianity encouraged monastic life and Confucianism emphasized filial piety. <i>(Key Concept 2.1.III)</i>	
Other religious and cultural traditions continued parallel to the codified, written belief systems in core civilizations. <i>(Key Concept 2.1. IV)</i>	

Concept	Content to support
<p>Artistic expressions, including literature and drama, architecture, and sculpture, show distinctive cultural developments. (<i>Key Concept 2.1.V</i>)</p>	
<p>Key Concept 2.2 The Development of States and Empires</p>	
<p>The number and size of <i>key states and empires</i> grew dramatically by imposing political unity on areas where previously there had been competing states. (<i>Key Concept 2.2.I</i>)</p>	
<p>Empires and states developed new techniques of imperial administration based, in part, on success of earlier political forms. (<i>Key Concept 2.2.II</i>)</p>	
<p>Unique social and economic dimensions developed in imperial societies in Afro-Eurasia and the Americas. (<i>Key Concept 2.2.III</i>)</p>	
<p>The Roman, Han, Persian, Mauryan, 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 or states. (<i>Key Concept 2.2.IV</i>)</p>	

Key Concept 2.3 Emergence of Transregional Networks of Communication and Exchange

Land and water routes became the basis for transregional trade, communication, and exchange networks in the Eastern Hemisphere.
(Key Concept 2.3.I)

New technologies facilitated long-distance communication and exchange.
(Key Concept 2.3.II)

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.
(Key Concept 2.3.III)

