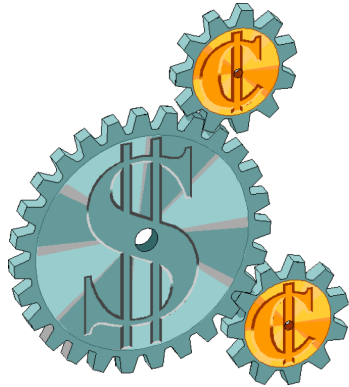


Social Scientists

Economists study the scarcity of resources and availability of goods.



Sociologists study society, social institutions, and social issues, such as marriage, religion and race.



Archaeologists study artifacts of the past to develop a picture of how humans lived.



Anthropologists study people and primates (such as chimps), researching their cultural, physical, & social development over time.



Primary vs. Secondary Sources

Primary Sources

- Diary
- Quotation or Speech
- Painting
- Autobiography
- Photograph
- Newspaper Article

Material written or created by someone who WAS alive during that time period.

Secondary Sources

- Textbook
- Encyclopedia Article
- Biography

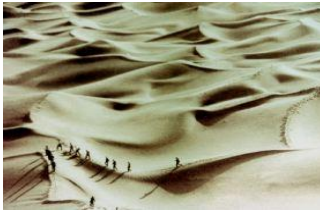
Books or articles by authors who were NOT eyewitnesses or participants in the historical event or time period.

Geography

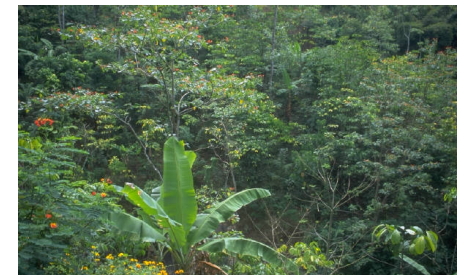
- **Mountains** : **isolate** and **separate** / protection
lack of arable land – **terrace farming**



- **Desert**: **isolate** and **separate** / protection
lack of arable land **hot/dry**



- **Rainforest** **isolate** and **separate** / protection
natural resources and animals



- **Rivers**: fertile soil
trade, travel, farming



Cultural Diffusion

- The **spread** of **culture** — such as ideas, food, religions, technologies, languages etc.
 - between individuals, whether within a single culture or from one culture to another

Example: McDonalds is an American company, with American burgers and fries, but you can find it all over the world.



Slash and Burn Agriculture



- Set **fire** to the trees and grass to **clear** the **land** and create empty fields for **farming**
- **Ashes** used as **fertilizer**
- Subsistence farmers who plant an area until the soil loses fertility
- When the land is no longer fertile, move to another location and repeat process

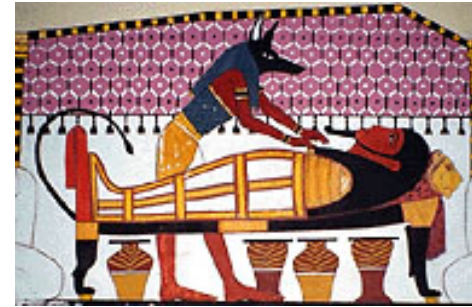
Neolithic Revolution

- Deliberate Planting of grains, berries and nuts for later eating
- Domesticating (Taming) Animals
- Permanent Agricultural Settlements Developed
- Developed new Technology (tools)

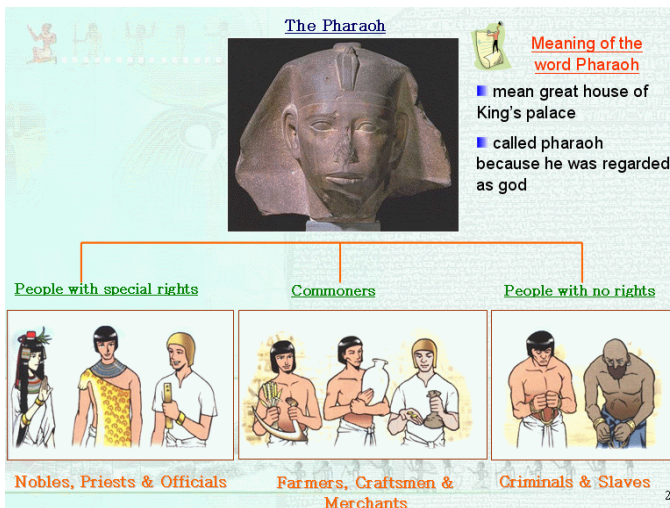


Egypt

- Settled along Nile River
- Polytheistic
- Ruled by Pharaoh
- Rigid class Structure



- Advances in science and art



Mesopotamia

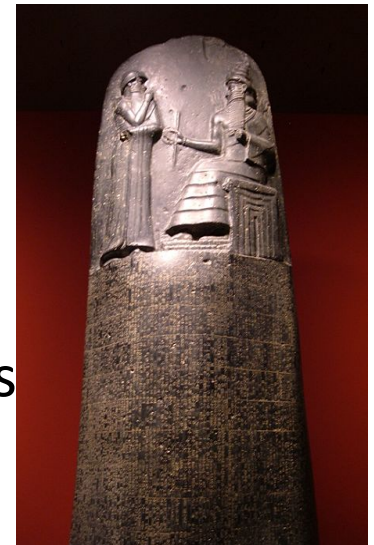
“**FERTILE CRESCENT**”
“*crossroads*”



- Tigris and Euphrates Rivers – stretch Persian Gulf to Mediterranean.
- Lack of Natural Barriers
- Polytheistic

Sumerians : cuneiform, first wheeled vehicle, algebra

Babylonians : Hammurabi conquered much of Mes
“Code of Hammurabi”





INDUS RIVER VALLEY

- Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro
- **Urban planning** – roads were laid out in grid pattern
- Plumbing
- Aryans conquered – introduced **Hinduism**

EMPIRES

GUPTA “Golden Age”

- Flourishing of art, literature, math and science

MAURYA

- Chandragupta Maurya and Asoka



bureaucracy



China

- Huang He (Yellow)
- Isolated
- Middle Kingdom

- Mandate of Heaven
- Dynastic Cycle

Zhou

- mandate of heaven
- feudalism

Han

- Civil service exam

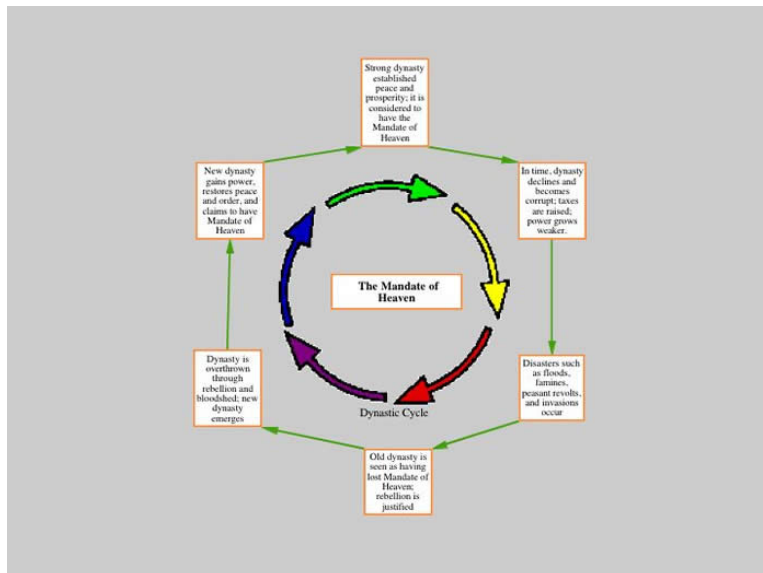
“Golden Age”

- Silk Road exchange of goods between Middle East/China

- Great Wall of China

Tang/Song

- gunpowder
- porcelain



Mesoamerica

AZTECS

- established an empire that consisted of most of **Mexico**.
- They setup a strong, **central** government
- religion included the building of large **temples** where human sacrifice took place



INCAS

- instituted a strong **central** government
- elaborate **road** system
- **Terrace** Farming



MAYAN

- developed irrigation system
- a writing system using hieroglyphics,
- 365 day a year calendar.



Philosophies

Confucianism

- Filial Piety-One should respect their elders
- Five Relationships – natural order to society



Taoism

- The Chinese term **Tao** can be translated into English, meaning "the way."
- It is a philosophy which teaches that nature has a "way" in which it moves, and that people should passively accept the "way" of nature, rather than resist it
- People live in harmony with nature



Belief Systems

Animism

- Animists practice **nature worship**. They believe that everything in the universe has a spirit.



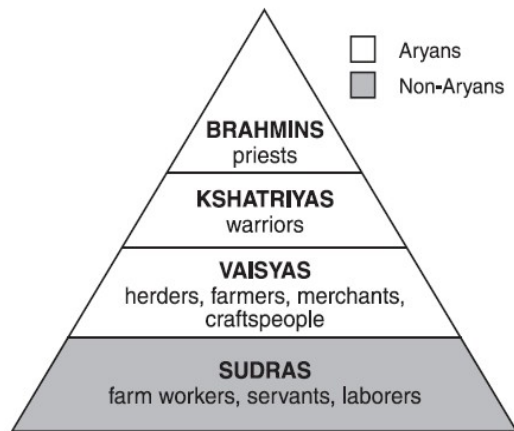
Shintoism

- Every mountain, river, plant, animal, and all the diverse phenomena of heaven and earth have spirits, or kami, which inhabit them



Hinduism

- One unifying spirit “Brahman”
- Polytheistic
- Reincarnation
- Karma / Dharma
- Caste system



Source: *Guide to the Essentials of World History*,
Prentice Hall, 1999 (adapted)

Buddhism

- Founder: Siddhartha Gautama
- 4 Noble Truths
“all life is suffering”
- Eightfold Path



- **Both** on

Judaism

- oldest known monotheistic religion
- Founded by **Abraham**
- Ten commandments
- **Holy book – Torah**
- **Worship in synagogues**
- **Led to the development of other monotheistic religions*



Christianity

- Currently the most popular monotheistic religion in the world
- Ten Commandments
- Believe that Jesus of Nazareth was the **Son of God**
- **Holy book - Bible**
- Christians take part in sacraments
 - ceremonies that point to what is sacred, significant and important for Christians.



Islam

- Worshippers of this **monotheistic religion** are known as Muslims,
- Islam is currently the second most practiced religion in the world
- Holy Book – Qur'an
- Five Pillars
 - One God
 - Daily Prayer
 - Alms/charity
 - Fast during holy month of ramadan
 - Visit holy city of Mecca
- Sharia : body of laws



MUSLIM CIVILIZATION

ISLAM'S GOLDEN AGE

- Abbassid Dynasty:
- Preserved Greco-roman culture
- Blended customs and traditions from many of the people they ruled
- Developed medical encyclopedias
- Developed algebra and astronomical tables
- Production of cotton textiles and woolen carpets
- Production of literature, calligraphy, geometric art

AFRICA

- 2ND Largest continent
- Regular coastline – few natural harbors
- Nile River – fertile land
- Cradle of Civilization

- Leakey's
"Lucy"



A. boisei
(Reconstructed)



A. africanus
(Artist's conception)



A. afarensis
("Lucy")

Sahara Desert

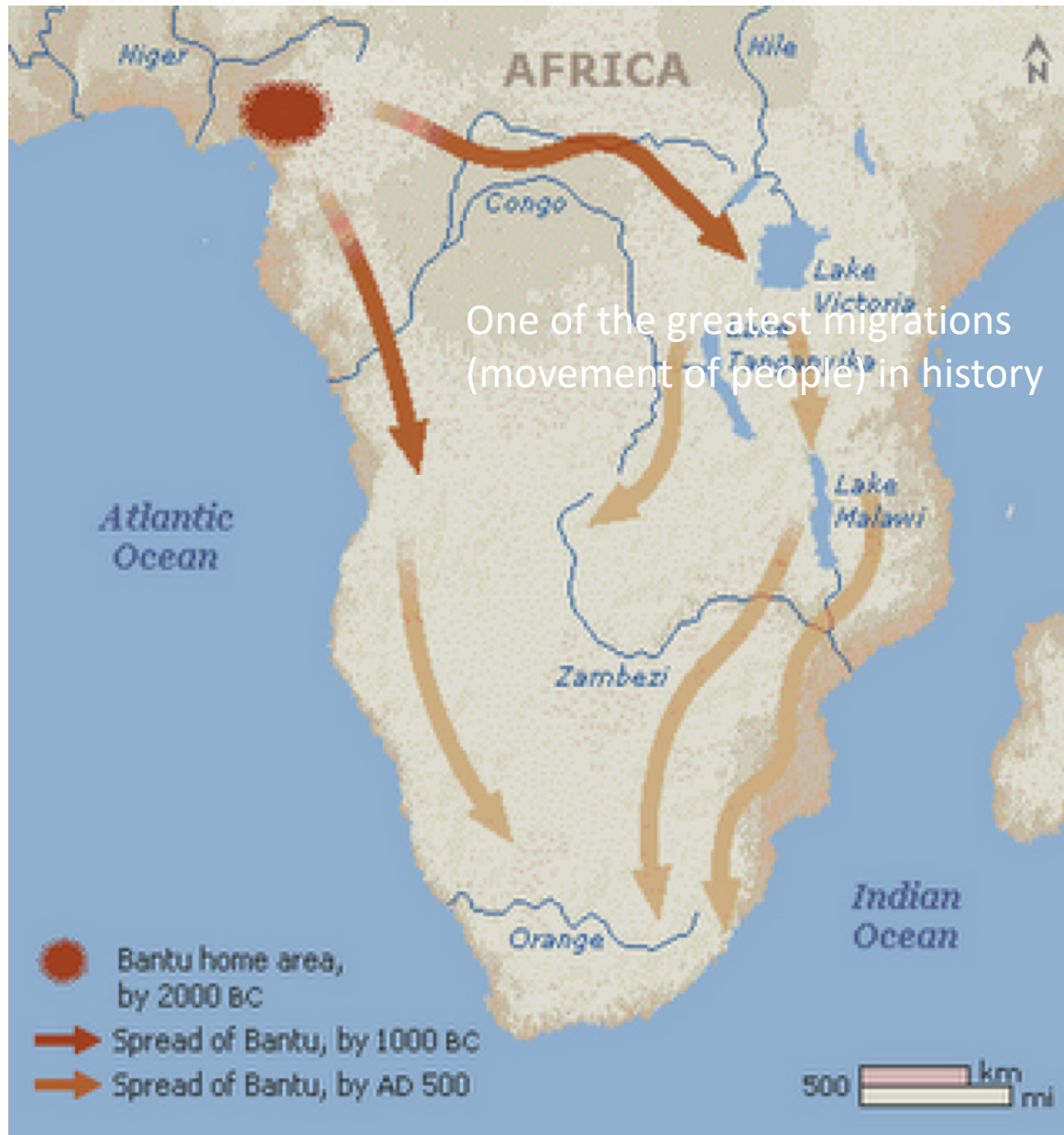
"Desertification"

- the Sahara has been slowly claiming the arable land in Northern Africa.

Response ⇒

- Aswan Dam
- Greenbelt Movement

Bantu Migration (500 BC-1500 AD)



Causes-

- Overpopulation
- Drought (no rainfall)
- **Desertification** (farmland turned into desert)

Effect-

- Cultural Diffusion
- Bantu Culture Spread to Different Parts of Africa

West African Trade



GHANA

- Controls gold and salt trade across West Africa
- Trans-Saharan trade route

MALI

- Mansa Musa – most famous ruler – converts to Islam
- Controls gold trade routes
- Timbuktu - center of learning

SONGHAI

- Controls important trade routes
- Sets up a Muslim Dynasty

MONGOLS <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nfizYkuld5M>



- GHENGIS KHAN
- KUBLAI KHAN
 - Conquered lands in Asia and Europe
 - Built the largest empire in history
 - Tolerant of religions/cultures of the conquered
 - Absolutist gov't (model for later)
 - Isolated Russia

Pax-Mongolia

- Period of stability that allowed for an exchange of goods and ideas between east and west
- Made Silk Road safer to travel
- Marco Polo / Ibn Battuta
 - Kept written records of their travels
 - Led to an increased interest in different cultures

Greece

- **Democratic** government
- Homer's Iliad & Odyssey
- Theater
- Olympics

Athens

- Limited democracy
- Only male citizens

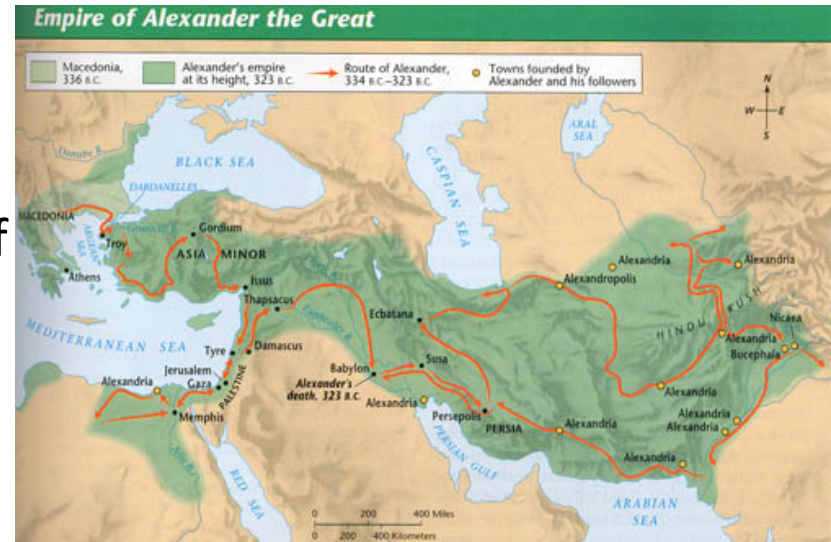
Sparta

- Monarchy with 2 kings
- Military training for all boys



Alexander the Great

- Conquered a huge empire
- “Hellenistic” culture blended aspects of Greek, Persian, Egyptian and Indian life
- “cultural diffusion”



GREEK / HELLENISTIC CONTRIBUTIONS

PHILOSOPHERS

“lovers of wisdom”

- Socrates
- Plato
- Aristotle

LITERATURE

- **Homer**: epic poems

ARCHITECTURE

- Columns : beauty, balance and order
- Parthenon



Rome



Rome

- **Republic:**

- Senate
- Plebians
- Patricians

- Law Code - Twelve Tables

- **Aqueducts**



- **Paved roads**
- **The Coliseum**

QUESTION

- After the fall of the Rome, the eastern portion of the Roman empire became known as the
 1. Persian Empire
 2. Byzantine Empire
 3. Mongol Empire
 4. Gupta Empire

BYZANTINE EMPIRE



- Roman Empire was divided in half
- Emperor Constantine built a new capital in Constantinople
- Constantinople controlled key trade routes that linked **Europe and Asia**
- Blended Greek, Roman and Christian influences

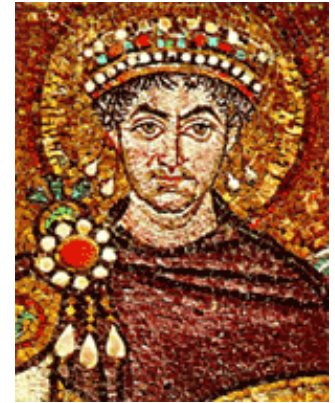
ACHIEVEMENTS

- Had a strong government and a uniform code of laws under Justinian
- Autocrat – a single ruler with complete authority

The Twelve Tables, Justinian's Code, and the English Bill of Rights are similar in that each addresses the issue of

- (1) social mobility
- (2) economic development
- (3) the individual and the state
- (4) the importance of religion

- Made contributions in architecture, engineering and art



Orthodox Christian Church

- The power of both state and Church was centered in the emperor
- Roman and Byzantine shared many common beliefs , yet differences too difficult to overcome ⇒ schism

Roman Catholic Church

vs.

Eastern Orthodox Church

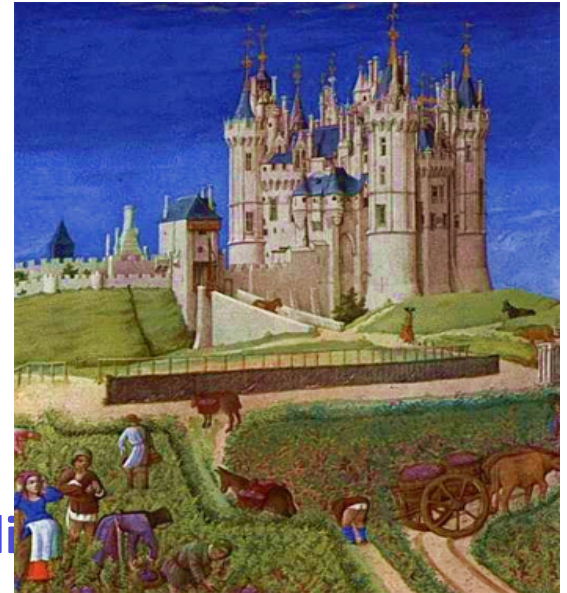
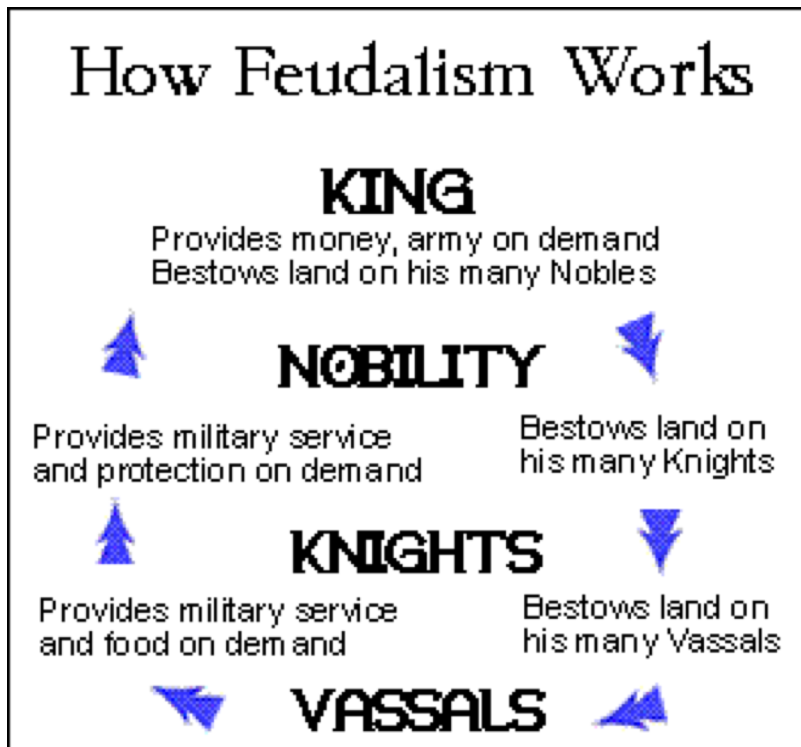




- Byzantines gave Russia a written language ⇒ Cyrillic Alphabet
- Missionaries spread religion ⇒ Orthodox Christianity
- Autocratic government ⇒ Czar (Russian word for Caesar)

Middle Ages/Medieval Europe

Feudalism: political system where Lords owned large sections of land



Manorial system structured around the lord's manor

Crusades

- A series of military expeditions (Holy Wars) by European Christians to the Middle East for the purpose of recovering the Holy Lands from the Muslims

CAUSES

- People wanted to free Seljuk control
- People want to gain new land
- Some people want to see new places

CRUSADES

EFFECTS

- Trade increases
- Religious tensions develop
- Europeans become interested in traveling
- Cultural diffusion
- Led to decline of feudalism

Bubonic Plague

“Black Death.”



- Approximately one third of the population in were wiped out by a deadly disease
- The Plague began in Asia.
- Spread by black rats that carried fleas from one area to another.
- People did not bathe and because of unsanitary conditions the bubonic plague spread very quickly.
- Church lost power

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

- 1453 Captured Constantinople and overthrew the Byzantine Empire
- Built a [large and powerful empire](#)
- **Suleiman the Magnificent**
- Extended [Muslim](#) influence
- Made contributions in arts, architecture and literature
- [Restricted trade](#) – forced Europeans to seek new routes for trade



RENAISSANCE (Italy)

- Rebirth of culture and learning
- Introduced **new ways of thinking**
- Rediscovery of Greco-Roman culture
- Great achievements in **art, literature, science**
- **Secularism**
- **Humanism**
- **Individualism**



HUMANISM

- Europeans developed a new way of thinking called humanism.
- Focused on worldly subjects that the ancient Greeks and Romans had studied, **rather than religious ones.**



Vs.

PROTESTANT REFORMATION



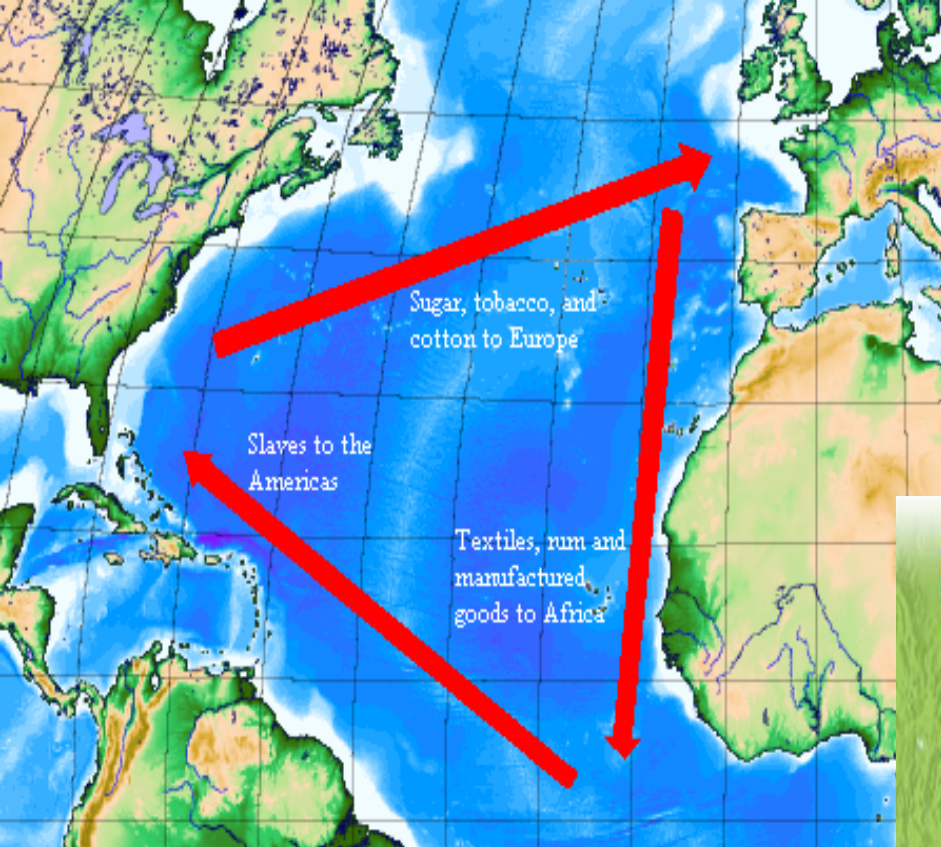
MARTIN LUTHER

- Challenged the teachings of the Catholic church.
- Wrote 95 Thesis
- Was banned from the church after an argument about indulgences.
- After breaking away from the church he started the protestant religion.

Age of Exploration

- Find a **new all-water route t the east**
- Columbus discovered the New world
- Europeans gained **land**, and **wealth** by building empires





TRIANGULAR TRADE

COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE

New products and ideas promoted economic growth



BRIEF OVERVIEW

ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

(River valleys: Mesopotamia, Nile)



ADVANCED CIVILIZATIONS

(gov't, math, medicine)



GREEKS

(athenians develop democracy)



ROMANS

(gov't: republic architecture: columns)

1st Barbarian invasions ⇔ anarchy)



DARK AGES

(Kings lost power, little cultural progress, no education, survival)



MIDDLE AGES

(Feudalism, no central gov't, lords ruled over manor)



CRUSADES

(Holy Wars – Christians vs. Muslims
revived trade / ended dark ages



RENAISSANCE

- Rebirth of culture and learning
- Questioning attitude



REFORMATION



ENLIGHTENMENT

RISE OF NATIONS

- Kings got power back
- Gain support of Middle class
 - Need protection/pay taxes



ABSOLUTISM



REVOLUTIONS