

World History and Geography to 1500 A.D. (C.E.)

Life in early hunter-gather societies was shaped by their physical environment. (WHII.2a)

Homo sapiens emerged in east Africa between 100,000 and 400,000 years ago.

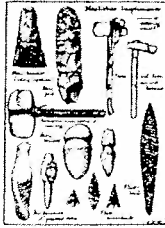
Homo sapiens migrated from Africa to Eurasia, Australia, and the Americas.

Early humans were hunters and gatherers whose survival depended on the availability of wild plants and animals.

The beginning of agriculture, including permanent settlements, was a major step in the advance of civilization. (WHII.2c)

Societies during the Neolithic Era (New Stone Age)

- Developed agriculture (domesticated plants)
- Domesticated animals
- Used advanced tools
- Made pottery
- Developed weaving skills



During the New Stone Age, permanent settlements appeared in river valleys and around the Fertile Crescent. River valleys provided water and rich soil for crops as well as protection from invasion. (WHII.3a)

River valley civilizations (about 3500 to 500 B.C. [B.C.E.])

- * Mesopotamian civilizations: Tigris and Euphrates river Valleys (Southwest Asia)
- * Egyptian civilizations: Nile River Valley and Nile Delta (Africa)
- * Indian civilization: Indus River Valley (South Asia)
- * Chinese civilization: Huang He Valley (East Asia)

These river valleys offered rich soil and irrigation water for agriculture, and they tended to be in locations easily protected from invasion by nomadic peoples.

Other early civilizations (2000 to 500 B.C. [B.C.E.])

- * Hebrews settled between the Mediterranean Sea and the Jordan River Valley (part of the Fertile Crescent in Southwest Asia)
- * Phoenicians settled along the Mediterranean coast (part of Fertile Crescent in Southwest Asia)
- * Nubia was located on the upper (southern) Nile River (Africa)

Language and writing were important cultural innovations. (WHI.3e)

- ⇒ Pictograms: earliest written symbols
- ⇒ Hieroglyphics: Egypt
- ⇒ Cuneiform: Sumer
- ⇒ Alphabet: Phoenicia

The monotheism of Abraham became the foundation of Judaism, Christianity, and Islam— religions that changed the world. The Hebrews were the first to become monotheists. (WHI.3d)

Origins of Judaism

- Abraham
- Moses
- Jerusalem

Beliefs, traditions, and customs of Judaism

- Belief in one God (monotheism)
- Torah, which contains the written records and beliefs of the Jews
- Ten Commandments, which state moral and religious conduct

Spread of Judaism—

- Exile and diaspora

Early human societies, through the development of culture, began the process of overcoming the limits set by the physical environment. (WHII.2b)

Hunter-gatherer societies during the Paleolithic Era (Old Stone Age)

- * Were nomadic, migrating in search of food, water, shelter
- * Invented the first tools, including simple weapons
- * Learned how to make and use fire
- * Lived in clans
- * Developed oral language
- * Created “cave art”



Archaeologists continue to find and interpret evidence of early humans and their lives. (WHII.2d)

Archaeologists study past cultures by locating and analyzing human remains, settlements, fossils, and artifacts.

Archaeologists apply scientific tests, such as carbon dating, to analyze fossils and artifacts.

Stonehenge is an example of an archaeological site in England that was begun during the Neolithic Age and completed during the Bronze Age.



Aleppo and Jericho are examples of early cities in the Fertile Crescent studied by archaeologists.

Catalhoyuk is an example of a Neolithic settlement currently under excavation in Anatolia.

River valleys were the “Cradles of Civilization.” Early civilizations made major contributions to social, political, and economic progress. (WHI.3b)

Development of social patterns

- ◆ Hereditary rulers: Dynasties of kings, pharaohs
- ◆ Rigid class system where slavery was accepted

Development of political patterns

- ◇ World’s first states (city-states, kingdoms, empires)
- ◇ Centralized government, often based on religious authority
- ◇ Written laws codes (Ten Commandments, Code of Hammurabi)

Development of economic patterns

- ◆ Use of metal (bronze, iron) tools and weapons
- ◆ Increasing agricultural surplus: better tools, plows, irrigation
- ◆ Increasing trade along rivers and by sea (Phoenicians)
- ◆ Development of the world’s first cities
- ◆ Development of the practice of slavery within most cultures in the ancient world, taking various forms

Religion was a major part of life in all early civilizations. (WHI.3c)

Development of religious traditions -

- * **POLYTHEISM** - was practiced by most early civilizations
- * **MONOTHEISM** - was practiced by the Hebrews

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Built on earlier Central Asian and Mesopotamian civilizations, Persia developed the largest empire in the world. (WH1.4a)

Persian Empire -

- * Tolerance of conquered peoples
- * Development of an imperial bureaucracy
- * Construction of road system

Practice of Zoroastrianism

- Main religion of Persia although other religions were tolerated
- Belief in two opposing forces in the universe

Classical Indian civilization began in the Indus River Valley, spread to the Indus River Valley, spread to the Ganges River Valley, and then spread throughout the Indian subcontinent. This spread continued with little interruption because of the geographic location. (WH1.4b)

Physical barriers, such as the Himalayas, the Hindu Kush and the Indian Ocean, made invasion difficult.

Mountain passes in the Hindu Kush provided migration routes into the Indian subcontinent.

The Indus and Ganges were the important rivers in the Indian subcontinent.

Indus River Valley civilization

- * Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro

Aryans (Indo-Aryans)

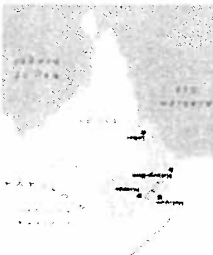
- * Migration, assertion of dominance
- * Caste system, which influenced all social interactions and choices of occupations

Mauryan Empire - Asoka

- * Continued political unification of much of India
- * Contributions: spread of Buddhism, free hospitals, veterinary clinics, good roads

Gupta Empire

- * Golden Age of classical Indian culture
- * Contributions: Mathematics (concept of zero), medical advances (setting bones), astronomy (concept of a round earth), new textiles, literature



Hinduism was an important contribution of classical India in India today. (WH1.4c)

- ◆ Belief in many forms of one God
- ◆ Reincarnation: Rebirth based upon karma
- ◆ Karma: knowledge that all thoughts and actions result in future consequences
- ◆ Vedas and Upanishads: Sacred writings
- ◆ Spread along major trade routes

Hinduism influenced Indian society and culture and is still practice across the Mediterranean and Black seas. (WH1.5a)

Hinduism was founded by Siddhartha Gautama in a part of India that is in present day Nepal. Buddhism became a major faith when Asoka sent missionaries throughout Asia. (WH1.4d)

Buddhism—

- ◆ Founder: Siddhartha Gautama (Buddha)
- ◆ Four Noble Truths
- ◆ Eightfold Path to Enlightenment

Asoka's missionaries and their writings spread Buddhism from India to China and other parts of Asia.

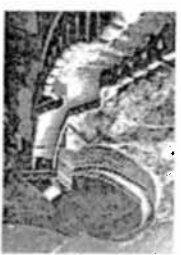
Classical China was centered on the Huang He (Yellow River) and was geographically isolated. Invaders entered China from the north. The Great Wall was built for China's protection. Chinese culture began around 1500 B.D. (B.C.E.). Of Chinese contributions to civilization, Confucianism and Taoism are among the most noted. (WH1.4e)

Migratory invaders raided Chinese settlements from the north. Qin Shi Haungdi built the Great Wall as a line of defense against invasions. China was governed by a succession of ruling families called dynasties. Chinese rulers were considered divine, but they served under a Mandate of Heaven only as long as their rule was just.

The silk road facilitated trade and contact between China and other cultures as far away as Rome.

Contributions of classical China

- Civil service system
- Paper
- Porcelain
- Silk



Impact of Confucianism in forming the social order in China

- Belief that humans are good, not bad
- Respect for elders
- Code of politeness (still used in Chinese society today)
- Emphasis on education
- Ancestor worship

Impact of Taoism in forming Chinese culture and values

- Humility
- Simple life and inner peace
- Harmony with nature

Yin and yang represented opposites for Confucianism and Taoism.

Chinese forms of Buddhism spread throughout Asia.



The physical geography of the Aegean Basin shaped the economic, social and political development of Greek civilization. The expansion of Greek civilization through trade and colonization led to the spread of Hellenic culture across the Mediterranean and Black seas. (WH1.5a)

Locations and places

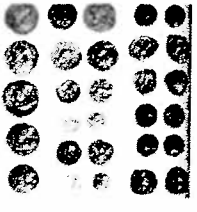
- ⇒ Aegean Sea
- ⇒ Balkan and Peloponnesus peninsula, Europe, Asia Minor
- ⇒ Mediterranean Sea
- ⇒ Black Sea, Dardanelles
- ⇒ Athens, Sparta, Troy
- ⇒ Macedonia

Economic and social development

- Agriculture (limited arable land)
- Commerce and the spread of Hellenic culture
- Shift from barter to money economy (coins)

Political development

- Mountainous terrain both helped and hindered the development of city-states.
- Greek cities were designed to promote civics and commercial life.
- Colonization was prompted by overpopulation and the search for arable land.



World History and Geography to 1500 A.D. (C.E.)

Greek mythology was based on a polytheistic religion that was integral to culture, politics, and art in ancient Greece. Many of Western civilization's symbols, metaphors, words, and idealized images come from ancient Greek mythology. (WHI.5b)

Greek mythology

- * Based on polytheistic religion
- * Offered explanations of natural phenomena, human qualities, and life events

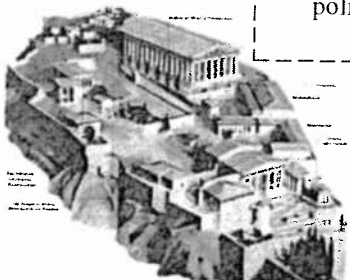
Greek gods and goddesses

- * Zeus, Hera, Apollo, Artemis, Athena, Aphrodite
- * Symbols and images of Western literature, art and architecture

Classical Athens developed the most democratic system of government the world had ever seen, although not everyone could participate in decision making. It became a foundation of modern democracies. Contrasting philosophies of government divided the Greek city-states of Athens (democracy) and Sparta (oligarchy). (WHI.5c)

Social structure and citizenship in the Greek polis

- ◆ Citizens (free adult males) had political rights and the responsibility of civic participation in government.
- ◆ Women and foreigners had no political rights.
- ◆ Slaves had no political rights.



Athens

- Stages in the evolution of Athenian government: Monarchy, aristocracy, tyranny, democracy
- Tyrants who worked for reform: Draco, Solon
- Origin of democratic principles: direct democracy, public debates, duties of the citizen

Sparta

- Oligarchy (ruled by a small group)
- Rigid social structure
- Militaristic and aggressive society

Athenian culture during the classical era became one of the foundation stones of Western civilization. (WHI.5e,f)

Golden Age of Pericles (mostly occurring between the Persian and the Peloponnesian Wars)

- ⇒ Pericles extended democracy; most adult males had an equal voice.
- ⇒ Pericles had Athens rebuilt after destruction in the Persian Wars; the Parthenon is an example of this reconstruction.



The Greeks defeated the Persian empire and preserved their political independence. Competition between Sparta and Athens for control of Greece helped cause the Peloponnesian War. (WHI.5d)



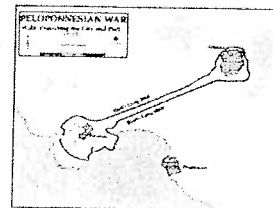
Importance of Persian Wars (499-449 B.C. [B.C.E.])

- Persian wars united Athens and Sparta against the Persian Empire.

- Athenian victories over the Persians at Marathon and Salamis left Greeks in control of the Aegean Sea.
- Athens preserved its independence and continued innovations in government and culture.

Importance of Peloponnesian War (431-404 B.C. [B.C.E.])

- Caused in part by competition for control of the Greek world: Athens and the Delian League versus Sparta and the Peloponnesian League.
- Resulted in slowing of cultural advance and the weakening of political power.



The Macedonian conquest of Greece followed the weakening of Greek defenses during the Peloponnesian Wars. Alexander the Great adopted Greek culture and spread Hellenistic influences throughout his vast empire. (WHI.5g)

Philip II, King of Macedon

- Conquered most of Greece



Alexander the Great

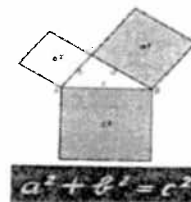
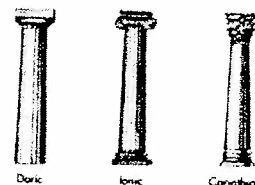
- Established an empire from Greece to Egypt and the margins of India
- Extended Greek cultural influences

Hellenistic Age

- Blend of Greek and oriental elements
- Spread of Hellenistic culture through trade

Contributions of Greek culture to Western civilization (WHI.5e,f)

- * Drama: Aeschylus, Sophocles
- * Poetry: Homer (*Iliad and Odyssey*)
- * History: Herodotus, Thucydides
- * Sculpture: Phidias
- * Architecture: Types of columns, including the Doric (Parthenon), Ionic and Corinthian.
- * Science: Archimedes, Hippocrates
- * Mathematics: Euclid, Pythagoras
- * Philosophy: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle



World History and Geography to 1500 A.D. (C.E.)

Roman mythology, like Greek mythology, was based upon a polytheistic religion that was integral to culture, politics and art. Many of Western civilization's symbols, metaphors, words and idealized images come from ancient Roman mythology. (WH1.6b)

Roman Mythology

- ◇ Based on Greek polytheistic religion
- ◇ Explanations of natural phenomena, human qualities, and life events

Roman gods and goddesses

- ◆ Jupiter, Juno, Apollo, Diana, Minerva, and Venus
- ◆ Symbols and images in literature, art, and architecture

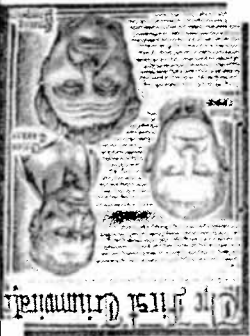
The Roman Republic in the face of changing social and economic conditions, succumbed to civil war and was replaced by an imperial regime, the Roman Empire. (WH1.6c)

Causes for the decline of the Roman Republic

- Spread of slavery in the agricultural system
- Migration of small farmers into cities and unemployment
- Civil war over the power of Julius Caesar
- Devaluation of Roman currency;
- Inflation

The origin and evolution of Imperial Rome

- First triumvirate
- Julius Caesar: Civil war, defeat of Marc Anthony, Rome's first emperor
- Empire: unified and enlarged, using imperial authority and the military
- Failure to provide for peaceful succession of Emperors

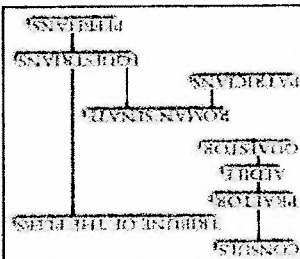


The city of Rome, with its central location on the Italian peninsula, was able to extend its influence over the entire Mediterranean Basin. The Italian peninsula was protected by the sea and the arc of the Alps mountains. (WH1.6a)

Locations and places:

- Rome: centrally located in the Mediterranean Basin and distant from eastern Mediterranean powers
- Italian Peninsula
- Alps: protection
- Mediterranean Sea: protections, sea-borne commerce

Although women, most aliens (non-Romans living in the Republic), and slaves were excluded from the governing process, the Roman Republic made major strides in the development of representative democracy, which became the foundation of modern democracy. (WH1.6c)



Features of democracy

- * Representative democracy
- * Assemblies
- * The Senate
- * Consuls
- * Laws of Rome codified as Twelve Tables

After the victory over Carthage in the Punic Wars, Rome was able, over the next 100 years, to dominate the Mediterranean basin, leading to the diffusion of Roman culture. (WH1.6d)

Punic Wars: Rome vs. Carthage (264-146 B.C. [B.C.E.])

- ◇ Rome and Carthage were in competition for trade
- ◇ Hannibal invaded the Italian Peninsula

Evolution of the Roman Empire and spread of Roman culture

- ◇ Three wars resulted in Roman victory, the destruction of Carthage, and expanded trade and wealth for Rome
- ◇ Mediterranean basin (Africa, Asia, Europe, including the Hellenistic world of Eastern Mediterranean)
- ◇ Western Europe (Gaul, British Isles)

The followers of Jesus spread Christianity throughout the Roman Empire, bringing it into conflict with Roman polytheism and eventually changing Western civilization. (WH1.6h)

Origins of Christianity

- ◆ Had its roots in Judaism
- ◆ Was led by Jesus of Nazareth, who was proclaimed the Messiah
- ◆ Conflicted with polytheistic beliefs of Roman Empire

Spread of Christianity

- ◆ Popularity of the message
- ◆ Early martyrs inspired others
- ◆ Carried by the Apostles, including Paul, throughout the Roman Empire

Economic impact of the Pax Romana

- * Established uniform system of money, which helped to expand trade.
- * Guaranteed safe travel and trade on Roman roads
- * Promoted prosperity and stability

Social impact of the Pax Romana

- * Returned stability to social class
- * Increased emphasis on the family

Political impact of Pax Romana

- * Created a civil service
- * Developed a uniform rule of law

The Pax Romana

- * Two centuries of peace and prosperity under imperial rule
- * Expansion and solidification of the Roman Empire, particularly in the Near East

Augustus Caesar established the Roman Empire by institution civil service, rule of law, a common coinage, and secure travel and trade throughout the Empire. Following Augustus Caesar, the Roman Empire enjoyed 200 years of peace and prosperity, known as the Pax Romana. (WH1.6g)

Beliefs, traditions and customs of Christianity

- ◇ Monotheism
- ◇ Jesus as both Son and incarnation of God
- ◇ Life after death
- ◇ New testament, containing accounts of the life and teachings of Jesus, as well as writings of early Christians
- ◇ Christian doctrines established by early church councils

World History and Geography to 1500 A.D. (C.E.)

As the Roman Empire declined in the West, the Church of Rome grew in importance, followers, and influence. (WHI.6i)

Impact of Church of Rome in the late Roman Empire

- * The Emperor Constantine converted to Christianity and made it legal.
- * Christianity later became the official state religion.
- * The Church became a source of moral authority.
- * Loyalty to the Church became more important than loyalty to the Emperor.
- * The church became the main unifying force of Western Europe.

Over a 300 year period, the western part of the Roman Empire steadily declined because of internal and external problems. (WHI.6k)

Causes for the decline of the Western Roman Empire

- ◆ Geographic size: difficulty of defense and administration
- ◆ Economy: the cost of defense, and devaluation of Roman currency
- ◆ Military: Army membership started to include non-Romans, resulting in decline of discipline
- ◆ Moral decay: People's loss of faith in Rome and the family
- ◆ Political problems: civil conflict and weak administration
- ◆ Invasion: attacks on borders

Division of the Roman Empire

- ◆ Move of the capital by Constantine from Rome to Byzantium, renaming it Constantinople
- ◆ Survival of the Western Roman Empire until 476 A.D. (C.E.), when it ceased to have a Roman Emperor
- ◆ Eastern Roman Empire (Byzantine Empire)

The capital of the Eastern Roman Empire was changed to Constantinople to provide political, economic, and military advantages. (WHI.7a)

Location of Constantinople

- ◇ Protection of the eastern frontier
- ◇ Distance from Germanic invasions in the western empire
- ◇ Crossroads of trade
- ◇ Easily fortified site on a peninsula bordered by natural harbors

Role of Constantinople

- ◇ Seat of the Byzantine Empire until Ottoman conquest
- ◇ Preserved classical Greco-Roman culture
- ◇ Center of trade

The cultural and political differences between the Eastern and Western Roman Empires weakened the unity of the Christian Church and led to its division. (WHI.7d)

Eastern Church

- Centered in Constantinople
- Close to seat of power after Constantinople became capital
- Use of Greek language in the liturgy

Western Church

- Centered in Rome
- Farther from seat of power after Constantinople became capital
- Use of Latin language in the liturgy

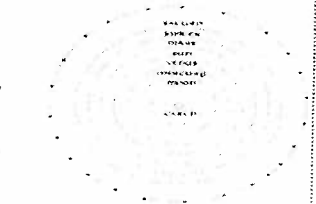
Division between Western and Eastern Churches

- Authority of the Pope eventually accepted in the West
- Authority of the Patriarch accepted in the East
- Practices such as celibacy eventually accepted in the West

Conquests and trade spread Roman cultural and technological achievements throughout the Empire. Western civilization was influenced by the cultural achievements of Rome. (WHI.6j)

Contributions of Ancient Rome -

- Art and architecture: Pantheon, Colosseum, Forum
- Technology: Roads, aqueducts, Roman arches
- Science: Achievements of Ptolemy
- Medicine: emphasis of public health (public baths, public water systems, medical schools)
- Language: Latin, romance languages
- Literature: Virgil's *Aeneid*
- Religion: roman mythology; adoption of Christianity as the imperial religion
- Law: The principle of "innocent until proven guilty" (from the Twelve Tables)



As the first to codify Roman law, Justinian provided the basis for the law of codes of Western Europe. Under Justinian, the Byzantine Empire reached its height in culture and prosperity. (WHI.7b)

Byzantine Emperor Justinian

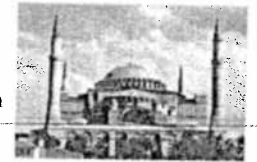
- Codification of Roman law (impact on European legal codes)
- Reconquest of former Roman territories
- Expansion of trade



Greek Orthodox Christianity and imperial patronage enabled the Byzantine Empire to develop a unique style of art and of architecture. Greek and Roman traditions were preserved in the Byzantine Empire. (WHI.7c)

Byzantine achievements in art and architecture

- * Inspiration provided by Christian religion and imperial power
- * Icons (religious images)
- * Mosaics in public and religious structures
- * Hagia Sophia (Byzantine domed church)



Byzantine culture

- * Continued flourishing of Greco-Roman traditions
- * Greek language (as contrasted with Latin in the West)
- * Greek Orthodox Christianity
- * Greek and Roman knowledge preserved in Byzantine libraries

Byzantine civilization influenced Russian and Eastern European civilizations through its religion, culture, and trade. (WHI.7e)

Influence of Byzantine culture on Eastern Europe and Russia -

- ⇒ Trade routes between Black Sea and Baltic Sea
- ⇒ Adoptions of Orthodox Christianity by Russia and much of Eastern Europe
- ⇒ Adoptions of Greek alphabet for the Slavic languages by St. Cyril (Cyrillic alphabet)
- ⇒ Church architecture and religious art

World History and Geography to 1500 A.D. (C.E.)

The revelations of Muhammad form the basis of the Islamic religion, a monotheistic faith. Muhammad and his followers spread Islam. Islamic traditions and customs developed over centuries and created a distinctive Muslim culture. (WHI.8a)

Origins of Islam

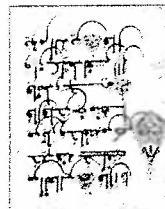
- * Muhammad, the Prophet
- * Mecca and Medina on the Arabian Peninsula:
- Early Muslim cities

Spread of Islam

- * Across Asia and Africa and into Spain
- * Geographic extent of first Muslim empire

Beliefs, traditions, and customs of Islam

- * Monotheism: Allah (Arabic word for God)
- * Qur'an (Koran): the word of God
- * Five Pillars of Islam
- * Acceptance of Judeo-Christian prophets, including Moses and Jesus



Major historical turning points marked the spread and influence of Islamic civilization. (WHI.8c)

- ⇒ Death of Ali: Sunni-Shi'a division
- ⇒ Muslim conquests of Jerusalem and Damascus
- ⇒ Islamic capital moved to Baghdad
- ⇒ Muslim defeat at the Battle of Tours
- ⇒ Fall of Baghdad to the Mongols

Foundations of early medieval society

- Classical heritage of Rome
- Christian beliefs
- Customs of Germanic tribes

Influence of the Roman Catholic Church

- Secular authority declined, while Church authority grew.
- Monasteries preserved Greco-Roman cultural achievements.
- Missionaries carried Christianity and Latin alphabet to Germanic tribes
- The Pope anointed Charlemagne Emperor in 800 A.D. (C.E.)
- Parish priests served religious and social needs of the people.



Invasions by Angles, Saxons, Magyars, and Vikings disrupted the social, economic, and political order of Europe. (WHI.9d)

Areas of settlement

- * Angles and Saxons migrated from continental Europe to England.
- * Magyars migrated from Central Asia to Hungary.
- * Vikings migrated from Scandinavia to Russia.
- * Influence of the Angles, Saxons, Magyars, and Vikings
- * Manor with castles provided protection from invaders, reinforcing the feudal system.
- * Invasions disrupted trade, towns declined, and the feudal system was strengthened.

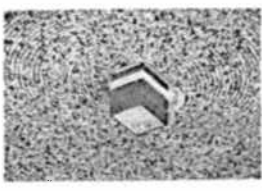
Frankish kings used military power to expand their territory. The Alliance between Frankish kings and the Church re-established Roman culture (Christianity) in Western Europe. (WHI.9c)

- The Pope crowned the Emperor.
- Power of the Church was established in political life.
- Most of Western Europe was included in the new empire.
- Churches, roads, and schools were built to unite the empire.

In the first three centuries after Muhammad's death, Muslim rule expanded rapidly, overcoming geographic barriers, and facilitated by weakened political empires. Political unity and the Arabic language facilitated trade and stimulated intellectual activity. (WHI.8b)

Geographic influences on the origin and spread of Islam

- Diffusion along trade routes from Mecca and Medina
- Expansion despite great distances, desert environments, and mountain barriers
- Spread into the Fertile Crescent, Iran, and Central Asia facilitated by weak Byzantine and Persian empires



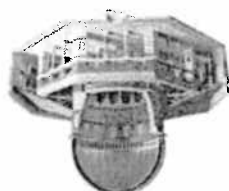
Geographic influences on economic, social, and political development

- Political unity of the first Muslim empire was short-lived
- Arabic language spread with Islam and facilitate trade across Islamic lands.
- Slavery was not based on race.

Early Islamic civilization was characterized by achievements in science and the arts that transformed the Islamic world and contributed to world civilization. (WHI.8d)

Cultural contributions and achievements

- * Architecture (Dome of the Rock)
- * Mosaic
- * Arabic alphabet
- * Universities
- * Translation of ancient texts into Arabic
- * Scientific contributions and achievements including zero)
- * Arabic numbers (adapted from India, including zero)
- * Algebra
- * Medicine
- * Expansion of geographic knowledge



The decline of Roman influence in Western Europe left people with little protection against invasion, so they entered into feudal agreements with landholding lords who promised them protection. (WHI.9b)

Invasions shattered Roman protection over the Empire.

- ◇ Feudal society during the Middle Ages
- ◇ Feudal obligations
- ◇ Rigid class structure
- ◇ Self-sufficient manors



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World History and Geography to 1500 A.D. (C.E.)

During the medieval period, several major trading routes developed in the Eastern Hemisphere. These trading routes developed among Europe, Africa, and Asia. (WHI.10a)

Major trade patterns of the Eastern Hemisphere from 1000 to 1500 A.D. (C.E.)

- ⇒ Silk routes across Asia to the Mediterranean Basin
- ⇒ Maritime routes across the Indian Ocean
- ⇒ Trans-Saharan routes across North Africa
- ⇒ Northern European links with the Black Sea
- ⇒ Western European sea and river trade
- ⇒ South China Sea and lands of Southeast Asia

Japanese cultural development was influenced by proximity to China. Shinto and Buddhism coexisted as religious treasons in the Japanese's culture. (WHI.10c)

Location and place

- Mountainous Japanese archipelago (four main islands)
- Sea of Japan or East Sea between Japan and Asian mainland
- Proximity to China and Korea

Influence of Chinese culture

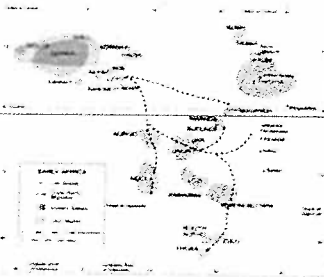
- Writing
- Architecture
- Buddhism



Shinto

- Ethnic religion unique to Japan
- Importance of natural features, forces of nature, and ancestors
- State religion; worship of the emperor

African civilizations developed in sub-Saharan west and east Africa. Trade brought important economic, cultural, and religious influences to African civilizations from other parts of the Eastern Hemisphere. States and empires flourished in Africa during the medieval period, including Ghana, Mali, and Songhai in west Africa, Axum in east Africa, and Zimbabwe in southeaster Africa. (WHI.10d)



Axum

- ⇒ Location relative to the Ethiopian Highlands and the Nile River
- ⇒ Christian kingdom

Zimbabwe

- ⇒ Locations relative to the Zambezi and Limpopo rivers and the Indian Ocean coast
- ⇒ City of "Great Zimbabwe" as capital of a prosperous empire

West African Kingdoms

- ⇒ Locations of Ghana, Mali, and Songhai empires relative to Niger River and the Sahara
- ⇒ Importance of gold and salt to trans-Saharan trade
- ⇒ City of Timbuktu as center of trade and learning
- ⇒ Roles of animism and Islam



Regional trade networks and long-distance trade routes in the Eastern Hemisphere aided the diffusion and exchange of technology and culture among Europe, Africa, and Asia. (WHI.10b)

Goods

- ◆ Gold from West Africa
- ◆ Spices from lands around the Indian Ocean
- ◆ Textiles from India, China, the Middle East, and later Europe
- ◆ Porcelain from China and Persia
- ◆ Amber from the Baltic regions

Technology

- ◇ Paper from China through the Muslim world to Byzantium and Western Europe
- ◇ New crops from India (e.g., for making sugar)
- ◇ Waterwheels and windmills from the Middle East
- ◇ Navigation: Compass from china, lateen sail from Indian Ocean region

Ideas

- ◆ Spread of religions across the hemisphere
 - Buddhism from China to Korea and Japan
 - Hinduism and Buddhism from India to Southeast Asia
 - Islam into West Africa, Central and Southeast Asia
- ◆ Printing and paper money from China

The Mayan, Aztec, and Incan civilizations emerged in South America, Central America, and Mexico. (WHI.11a,b)

Mayan civilization

- * Located in the Mexican and Central American rain forests
- * Represented by Chichen Itza
- * Groups of city-states ruled by kings
- * Economy based on agriculture and trade
- * Polytheistic religion: pyramids



Aztec civilization

- Located in arid valley in central Mexico
- Represented by Tenochtitlan
- Ruled by an Emperor
- Economy based on agriculture and tribute from conquered peoples
- Polytheistic religion: pyramids, rituals



Incan civilization

- * Located in the Andes Mountains of South America
- * Represented by Machu Picchu
- * Ruled by an emperor
- * Economy based on high-altitude agriculture
- * Polytheistic religion
- * Road system



Achievements of Mayan, Aztec and Incan civilizations

- Calendars
- Mathematics
- Writing and other record keeping systems

World History and Geography to 1500 A.D. (C.F.)

European monarchies consolidated their power and began forming nation-states in the late medieval period. (WH1.12a)

England

- * William the Conqueror, leaders of the Norman Conquest, united most of England.
- * Common law had its beginnings during the reign of Henry II.
- * King John signed the Magna Carta, limiting the king's power.
- * The Hundred Years' War between England and France helped define England as a nation.
- * Evolution of Parliament.

France

- * Hugh Capet established the French throne in Paris, and his dynasty gradually expanded their control over most of France.
- * The Hundred Years' War between England and France helped define France as a nation.
- * Joan of Arc was a unifying factor.

Spain

- * Ferdinand and Isabella unified the country and expelled Jews and Moors.
- * Spanish Empire in the Western Hemisphere expanded under Charles V.

Russia

- * Ivan the Great threw off the rule of the Mongols, centralized power in Moscow, and expanded the Russian nation.
- * Power was centralized in the hands of the Tsar.
- * The Orthodox church influenced unification.

Education was largely confined to the clergy during the Middle Ages. The masses were uneducated, while the nobility was concerned with feudal obligations. Church scholars preserved ancient literature in monasteries in the East and West. (WH1.12d)

Church Scholars

- Were among the very few who could read and write
- Worked in monasteries
- Translated Greek and Arabic works into Latin
- Made new knowledge in philosophy, medicine, and science available in Europe
- Laid the foundations for the rise of universities in Europe

Economic effects of the Crusades (WH1.13a)

- * Increased demand for Middle Eastern products
- * Stimulated production of goods to trade in Middle Eastern markets
- * Encouraged the use of credit and banking

Important economic concepts

- * Church rule against usury and the banks' practice of charging interest helped to secularize northern Italy
- * Letters of credit served to expand the supply of money and expedite trade
- * New accounting and bookkeeping practices (use of Arabic numerals) were introduced

Wealth accumulated from European trade with the Middle East led to the rise of Italian city-states. Wealthy merchants were active civic leaders. (WH1.13b)

Florence, Venice, and Genoa

- Had access to trade routes connecting Europe with Middle East market
- Served as trading centers for distribution of goods to northern Europe
- Were initially independent city-states governed as republics

Machiavelli's The Prince

- An early modern treatise on government
- Supports absolute power of the ruler
- Maintains that the end justifies the means
- Advises that one should not only do good if possible, but do evil when necessary

Crusades were carried out by Christian political and religious leaders to take control of the Holy Land from the Muslims. Mongol armies invaded Russia, Southwest Asia, and China creating an empire. (WH1.12b)

Key Events of the Crusades

- Pope Urban's speech
- The capture of Jerusalem
- Founding of Crusader states
- Loss of Jerusalem to Saladin
- Sack of Constantinople by western Crusaders

Effects of the Crusades

- Weakened the Pope and nobles; strengthened monarchs
- Stimulated trade throughout the Mediterranean area and the Middle East
- Left a legacy of bitterness among Christians, Jews, and Muslims
- Weakened the Byzantine Empire

Mongol armies

- Invaded Russia, China, and Muslim states in Southwest Asia, destroying cities and countryside
- Created an empire

Constantinople

- Fell to the Ottoman Turks in 1453, ending the Byzantine Empire
- Became capital of the Ottoman Empire

In the 14th century, the Black Death (Bubonic plague) decimated the population of much of Asia and then the population of much of Europe. (WH1.12c)

Impact of the Black Death -

- ◊ Decline in population
- ◊ Scarcity of labor
- ◊ Towns freed from feudal obligations
- ◊ Decline of Church influence
- ◊ Disruption of trade

Northern Renaissance (WH1.13d)

- ◆ Growing wealth in Northern Europe supported Renaissance ideas.
- ◆ Northern Renaissance thinkers merged humanist ideas with Christianity.
- ◆ The movable type printing press and the production and sale of books disseminate ideas. (Gutenberg Bible)

Northern Renaissance writers

- ◆ Erasmus: *The Praise of Folly* (1511)
- ◆ Sir Thomas More: *Utopia* (1516)

Northern Renaissance artists portrayed religious and secular subjects.

Artistic and literary creativity

- Leonardo da Vinci: Mona Lisa and The Last Supper
- Michelangelo: Ceiling of the Sistine Chapel and David
- Petrarch: Sonnets, humanist scholarship

Humanism

- Celebrated the individual
- Stimulated the study of classical Greek and Roman literature and culture
- Supported by wealthy patrons

The Renaissance produced new ideas that were reflected in the arts, philosophy, and literature. (WH1.13c)

Medieval art and literature focused on the church and salvation, while Renaissance art and literature focused on individuals and worldly matters, along with Christianity.

Virginia Standards of Learning (2008), Donna Adams, Rappahannock Juvenile Education Center, Sportsylvania County Schools, Virginia State Operated Programs