

# Paleolithic Era

old

stone

No. ....

Date .....

- Substance.

Uses stone made tools.

## Learning Objectives:

- When is Paleolithic Era? How long?
- Why "Paleolithic"
- What is history without written record.
- Daily life?
- Technologies,
- How do we know.
- What changes in the end of Paleolithic.
- What caused

Knapping : hitting stone with another stone (to make stone tools)

No.....

Date.....

Neolithic = "new stone".  
~ 12000 BC to 4000 BC.

Characteristic of Civilizations.

1. Advanced cities.
2. Specialized workers.
3. Complex institutions.
4. Record keeping.
5. Advanced tech.
6. System of government.
7. Written language.
- 8. Specialization.

(8000 B.C.)

Spreading of Farming: Southwest Asia → Southeastern Europe

(6000 B.C.)

Meanwhile. Nile Valley (Egypt) → other Regions in Africa.

India (800 ~ 500 B.C.)

7000 ~ 5000 B.C. Mexico & Central America.

Neolithic Communities.

E.g. Jericho (city with thick walls).  
(8000 B.C.)

~ present day Israel & Jordan.

Catalhuyuk, present day Turkey. (6000 ~ 5000 B.C.).

- People enter houses from roof.

- Practice agriculture.
- Hierarchical Society. (more mostly learned from tombs).
- Specialized workers.
- Large and civic projects.

fertile crescent.

the two rivers : (at north) Tigris (at south) Euphrates.

### Seasonal Flooding

BUT! It can be violent,  
destroying farms.

Dams were built.

(irrigation) Surpluses : extra amount of food.

Sumer :

Made up of different  $\Rightarrow$  [city-states] but shared a common culture,  
religion.

$\sim$  5-20k.

- Trading.
- Alliances.
- War.

• polytheism (not multiple gods).

Each state has a patron god.

Gods were worshipped at ziggurats (sumrian ~~church~~<sup>temple</sup>).

Class division.

- generally rigid.
- like pyramid.

King and nobility.

↓  
priests

↓  
Scribes (official recorders).

↓  
Craftsmen

Most people were farmers. (low class, not slave)

Different resources → trading (major crops: wheat, barley,  
(animals: sheep, goat, pig) - dates).

Lapis Lazuli: expensive stone of this colour (from Afghanistan).

Cornelian, expensive red ~~or~~ stone from India.

Akkad : Sargon.  
Babylon.

## Akkadian Empire

~2900 B.C. - 612 B.C.

through brutal military conquest, maintained through brutal laws.

- Iron weapons (cheaper).
- Brutality, discipline.
- Divided into provinces.
- Tribute.

Ca Chaldea (Neo-Babylonia). 626-539 BCE.

First King : Nabopolassar

A Empire usually contain many culture  
contain regions of different culture.

shell.

jerseys.

g jerseys.

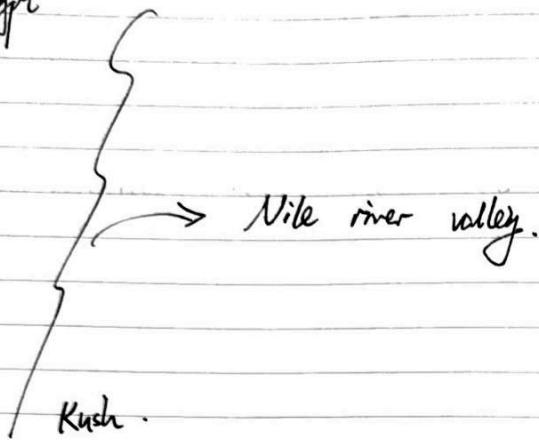
# Word list for EXAM.

1. Paleolithic Age.
2. nomads. (people who move animal to switch).
3. The Ice Age.
4. Neolithic Age.
5. domesticate — domestication.
6. systematic agriculture.
7. First grain crop : wheat, barley.
8. ~~the~~ shrines : Neolithic holy place.
9. End of Neolithic Age : Bronze Age.
10. Mesopotamia. (land <sup>between</sup> of two rivers).  
↙  
Tigris River & Euphrates River.
11. cuneiform (- | フ etc).
12. silt : ~~soil~~ soil brought by flooded river. ~~helpful~~.  
helpful for farming.

- B. scribes : (official record keepers)  $\xrightarrow{\text{sometimes}}$  judges / gov. officials
14. epic of Gilgamesh .
15. province : districts of the ~~an~~ Assyrian Empire

# Ancient Egypt and Kush.

Egypt



Nile river valley.

Kush.

Fertile lands ← human migrate to in 3000 B.C.

"Kemet land" (means black land, name given by early Egyptians)

dark ~~red~~ rich soil.

The Nile valley kept invaders).

cataracts stopped

However, the Red Sea ~~part~~ pr

The Blue Nile.

Nile River.

drinking / bathing. P "creator of all gods,"

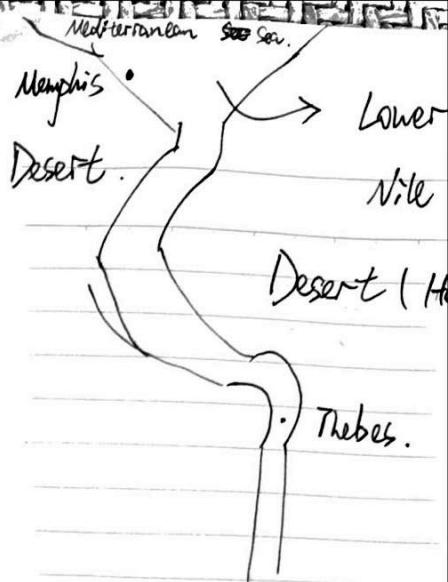
Ancient Egyptians

The White Nile.

At where the two Niles join,  
there are cataracts (fast moving water).

/ difficult.

# travelling by ship.



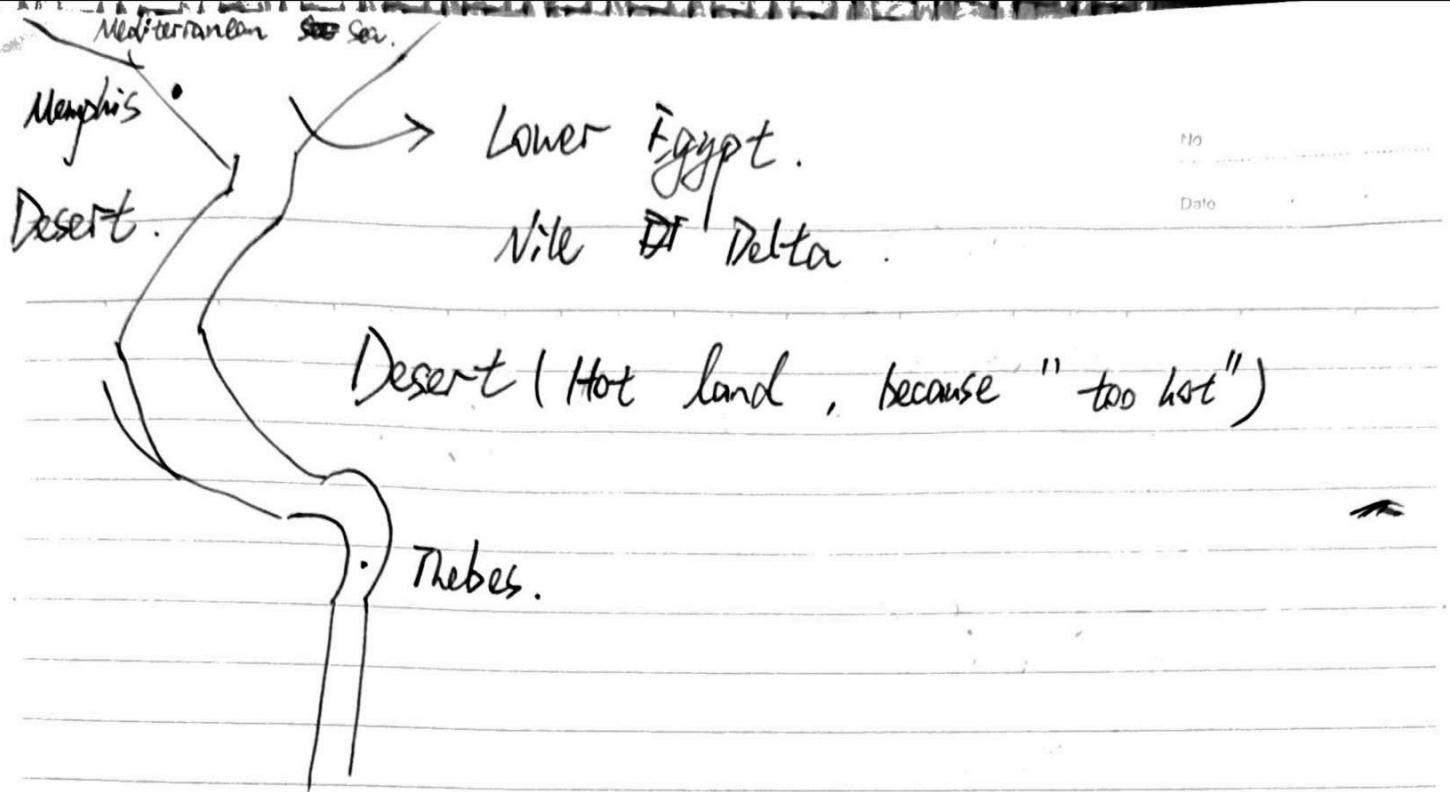
The flooding seasonal.

Farming.

Wheat, Barley

the soil is wet

IRRIGATIONS:



The Nile valley kept Egypt isolated (from outside invaders).

↳ cataracts

stopped their boats. (trade can continue using wheel pattern).

However, the Mediterranean See. Sea and the Red Sea ~~post~~ provided route to trade.

The flooding of the Nile River is seasonal. No need for irrigation (e.g. dams).

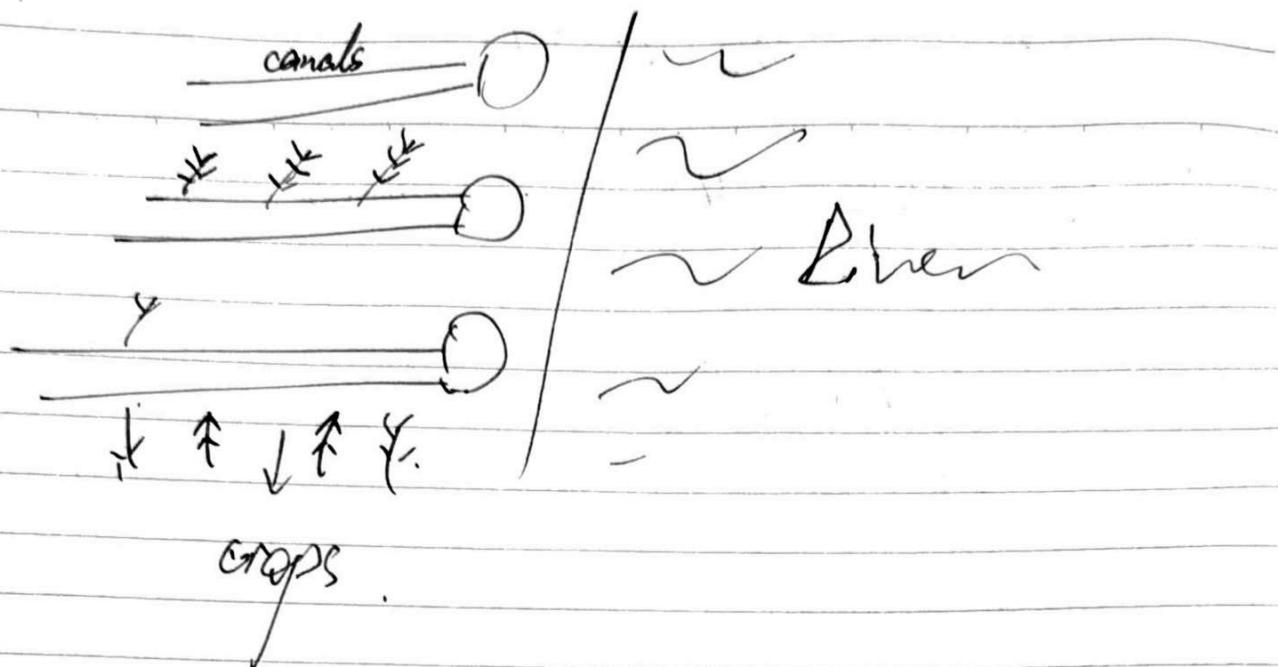
## Farming.

Wheat, Barley and Flax Seeds are planted while the soil is wet (due to flooding).

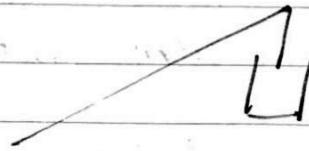
IRRIGATIONS: Basins ("bowl-shaped holes") are scraped out to store river water.

No. ....

Date .....



Tools : shadoof, with a bucket attached to a long stick.  
used for carrying water.



Geometry : For calculating area of land.

Papyrus (a reed plant) reeds are used to weave rope, sandals, baskets and river ropes.

also PAPER .

Writing : → Deciphered from the Rosetta Stone.

Hieroglyphics (writing system - the contains both symbol symbols for sound and for picture.)

In Daily Task, an simpler script was developed.

Scribes also exist.

Words ~~were~~ were written on papyrus.

(scribes sometimes carve hieroglyphics onto stone walls and monuments)

## Uniting Egypt.

~~people~~ Artisans, merchants and traders played important role.

Traders learned ways of life & along exchange of food.

A government is necessary to oversee the constructions and repair irrigation.

- also - storing grains / distributing grains
- solve conflicts.

Group of villages → small kingdom → ~~for~~ larger ..

By 4000 BC, The Egypt ~~had~~ control under 2 kingdoms.

Upper, to Lower Egypt.  
(South-central of the country) (At the delta).

- Narmer - a king of Upper Egypt. ~3100 BC.
- conquered Lower Egypt.
  - married one of ↓'s princess.

He unified the Kingdoms.

New capital established at Memphis

From 3100 B.C. to 332. B.C., 30 dynasties ruled Egypt. They can be classified into 3 time periods

- the Old Kingdom
- the Middle Kingdom
- the New Kingdom

One became a constellation by the process of

Catses

After-life.

Dogs are assets associated with DEATH. because they eat dead people.

- \* \* \* Pyramid Text
- \* The book of dead.

Mummification. - originated from the Osiris myth.

body is put in Sarcophagus.  
organs are put in ~~four~~ canopic jars.

Embalming: The process of treating a body to keep it from decaying.

Hebrew were slaves in Egypt.

## Important Deities of Egyptian Pantheon

Anubis: the god to the underworld.  
god headed.

Thoth: Bird (ibis) headed god. Scribe of the underworld.

Ammut (an animal, <sup>not</sup> a god) heart eating creature.

Re Ra: god of sun.

Aton: Sun god that emits rays of human hand.

Hapi: River God.

# Egyptian Government.

- theocracy : A government in which some person is both the political leader and the religious leader.
- bureaucrats : government officials.

# Egypt's Empire.

The ~~the~~ Middle Kingdom (~ 2050 B.C.)

Def: lot of wealth, art & culture flourished

Pharaohs weaken ~ 2000 B.C. → Nobles fought for control

First Intermediate Period.  
Period.  
First Intermediate Period.

New dynasty; New capital "Thebes" ← disorder (strife) for 200 years.

↓  
the Middle Kingdom (2055 B.C. ~ 1650 B.C.)

→ Conquests:

- ① Nubia (south).
- ② Syria (north).

By Mentuhotep II.

tributes are paid → raised kingdom's wealth.

Thousands of acres were added to improve crop production.

irrigation dams / channels → supply water.

A canal — between Nile River & Red Sea

↓

trading → Arabia / East Africa.

Arts Flourish.

tomb paintings → story of deities (of gods).  
daily life.

statues of ♀ pharaohs

New tombs: cut into limestone cliffs west of the Nile River.  
(Valley of Kings).

The ~~to~~ Hyksos:

~ 1600 B.C. Civil war (by nobels).



(outsiders) Hyksos invaded Egypt.

- from western Asia,
- used unknown (to Egyptians) warfare methods
- rode horse-drawn chariots ("char-~~y~~-it")
- bronze & iron weapons. (e.g. composite bow)

ruled Egypt for  $\geq 100$  years.

~ 1550 B.C. Ahmose drove Hyksos  $\rightarrow$  away.

Building an Empire;

Ahmose  $\leftarrow$  founded a new dynasty.

began: "New Kingdom".

(~ 1550 B.C. — 1070 B.C.).

- trade.
- conquest.
- no longer isolated.
- had standing (permanent) army.

A Woman Pharaoh:

Hatshepsut pronounced "hot-shep-sut" came in power ~ 1473 B.C.

: she has to dress like a man.

Built magnificent ~~temples~~ temple and restored old monuments

Tombs illustrate major events of her reign.

# Growth of Trade.

→ restore trade relations.

⇒ (beads, metal tools, weapon) from Egypt.

exchange ↓ with.

(gold, ivory, ebony wood, incense).

Nile River had ~~little~~ few trees.

valued.

wood.

⇒ materials burned for its pleasant smell.  
e.g. myrrh

burnt boats

furnitures.

Egypt. traders.

east coast of the Mediterranean Sea. live.

Phoenicians.

No.

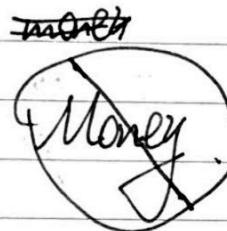
Date

# Trade and Politics.

trade : ~~wheat~~, wheat, paper, gold, copper,  
tin, tools!

Phoenicians.

purple dye, wood,  
furniture.



Hatchepsut

used wealth to build ~~more~~ monuments.



\* Nations work together to reach common goals.

Egypt, Babylonian Empire, Mittani, Hittite.

tied by treaty / marriage.

For [Envys.] were exchanged: to maintain ties.

f.

a government representative to another country.

## Expanding the Empire:

In Thutmose III ( $\rightarrow$ 's nephew).

River.

expand Egypt to ~~Euphrates~~ Euphrates (north).  
Nubia (south) (once lost).

captured ~350 cities.

slavery became common.

$\rightarrow$  acquired gold, copper, ivory

# TWO Unusual Pharaohs.

## A Religious Founder.

Amenhotep IV ~1370 B.C.

~~priests gain too much power.~~



Amenhotep IV tried to change the religion  
(worship Aton "sun god" as the only god),

changed his name to

Akhenaten.

(spirit of Aton).



rejected by Egyptians



pronounced "A-ken-na-ten"

The army neglected his duty of pharaoh.

Egypt lost most of its land in western Asia.

## Tutankhamen.

- ~~Ankhepsu~~ Akhenaten's son.
- 10 years old when becoming a pharaoh.

Relied on advice from priests and officials to rule Egypt.

Restored original religion.

Died ~~late~~ at 19. Cause: unknown

\* Mummy \* Gold mask.

## Recovery and Decline.

~ 1200 B.C. pharaohs worked to restore Egypt's greatness.

## Ramses II

1279 B.C ~ 1213 B.C

Conquered Canaan, moved south to Syria.

No. ....

Date .....  
.....

Fought Hittite → sign peace treaty.

Built many

## Age of Temples.

Ramses II built lots of temples

E.g. Karnak in Thebes

Temples contribute to Egypt's economy.

- Priests live people to work there.
- serve as bank (store valuable items).

## Decline:

By 1150 B.C. Egypt & Empire only control the Nile delta.

Anies from eastern, Mediterranean attack.

In 900 B.C. Libyans conquered Egypt.



Kush seized power



controlled by Assyrians.

# Literature .

## - Middle Kingdom :

- Instructions of Amenemhat.

" Put no trust in a brother,  
Acknowledge no one as a friend.  
Do not raise up for yourself intimate  
companions.

- The Tale of Sinuhe.

- The Admonitions of Ipuwer

- propaganda : ~~say~~ <sup>by day</sup> that the Middle Kingdom ~~Period~~  
is better than <sup>the</sup> first Intermediate ~~Period~~.

- written during the Middle Age, claim to  
be written during the first Intermediate ~~Period~~.

- The Tale of the Shipwrecked Sailor.

- "The hero's journey"

## Objectives :

- How did the geography of Greece affect its development in term of:
  - Political organization/structure
  - Identity
  - Economy
- What are the likely factors that contributed to the collapse of these Bronze Age civilizations?
- How did the cultures of ~~Greek~~ Greece differ from and view their predecessors of the Bronze Age?

# Rise of Greek Civilization.

No.....

Date.....

## LOCATION:

located in Europe and westernmost Asia.

begin in areas of mountains, ~~see~~ seas

Balkan Peninsula  
Anatolia (Peninsula) > "Peninsula : a piece of land nearly surrounded by Aegean Sea & Mediterranean Sea in water.

Trading ~~across~~ along coastlines,  
between islands.

Crops: wheat, barley, olives, grapes.  
Animals: sheep, goat.

Due to the geography, communities are fiercely independent,  
considering their communities as separate countries.

## An Island Civilization.

Greek myth: civilization begins on Crete

Discoveries from the 1900s find site "Knossos" at

↓  
palace of King "Minoes".

↑ built by

Minoans (Civilization ~~for~~ ~2800.B.C - ~1450.B.C).

Minoans sail to trade.

↓  
to Egypt / Syria.

By ~1450.B.C. state collapsed.

Conjecture: Earthquake / Mycenaean invasion.

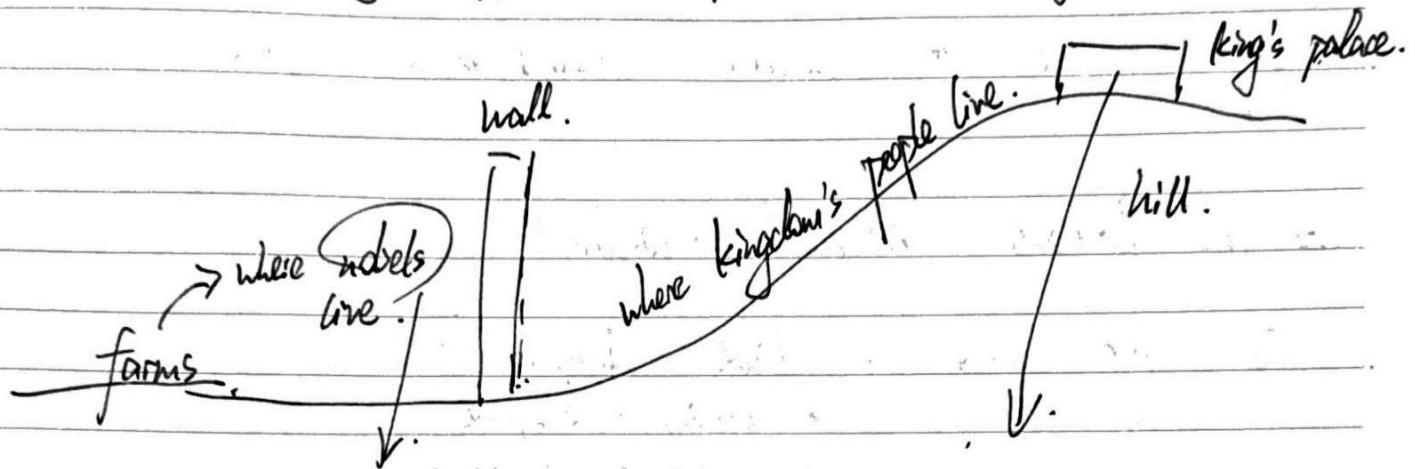
## A Mainland Civilization.

~2000 B.C. By Mycenaeans (from central Asia)

mainland ↙ moved to  
Greece.

## Mycenaean Kingdom

1800s discovery of twin palace in Mycenae



have workers & slaves.

centres of government

## Traders and Warriors.

visit of Minoan traders → adopting Minoan culture

worship the

Earth Mother

(Minoan's chief god).

build ship to trade.

(navigate using astronomy).

Conquered Minoans (~ mid 1400s BC).

→ brought wealth → expand military.

→ success in Trojan War.

# A Dark Age

Decline, crumbled (fall apart), By 1100 BC.

people moved to eastern Mediterranean region.

The Dorians invaded mainland.

For 300 years : Dark Age.

- trading stopped.
- recording stopped.

Iron ~~was~~ were introduced during.

## The Hellenes.

People who ran away returned.

brought new ideas, craft, skills.

Identify as the Hellenes / Greek.

Have food surplus → trade with neighbour.

Adopted Phoenician Alphabet.

People wrote stories by bands (storie storytellers).

Colonies and Trade.

↗ Increase of population → lack of food.



→ established colonies.  
at coasts of (a group of people living in  
Med. sea and the a new territory who have ties  
Black Sea. to their homeland; the new  
territory itself).



trade with Greece.

COINS are made (from metal).

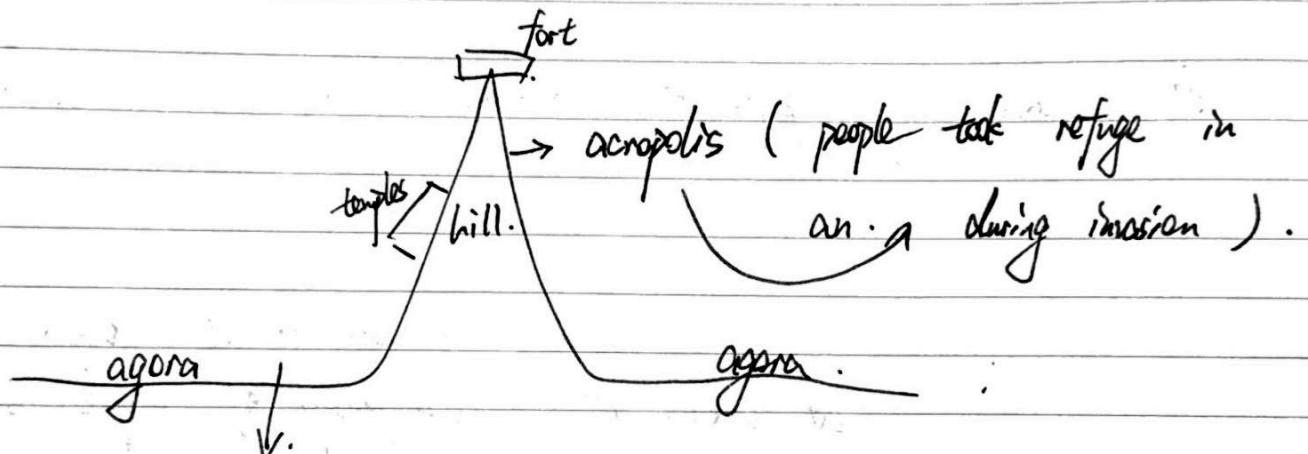
↳ took money for good.

# The Greek City-State.

fiercely independent.

nobles ruled many city-states (polis).

## What Did A Polis Look like?



market place.

people gather & deliberate.

choose officials

pass laws

carry out business

## Citizenship :

member of a political community with rights & responsibility  
only free, land-owning men born in the polis ~~is~~ could be citizens

## Citizen Soldiers.

By 700 B.C. hoplites (i.e. citizens) made up city-state armies.

fought in phalanx (a group of armed foot soldiers in ancient Greece arranged close together in rows.).

# Indus Civilizations Rises and Fall

2600 ~ 1900 B.C.

Archaeology :

- Indus Civilization only recently discovered.
- Excavated mainly cities 1920s
- little written record.
- Huge empire

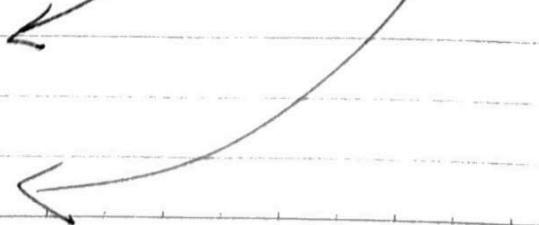
Why Don't know ?

- Language not deciphered , "Seals and Stamps"

## Indus Government and Cities.

- Many large cities.
- Harappa & Mohenjo - Dars  
Capital Cities - massive hilltop structures.
- Very well planned.

## Indus Cities.



# Mohenjo - Daro.

- Organized city plan
  - wide and straight streets
  - rectangular street blocks
- Bricks were all the same size.
- Houses had plumbing, baths, sinks, and sewers.
- Uniform weight and measures.

\* First Indoor Plumbing.

Inclus Economy.

Most people Farm!

→ cotton

Trading — with Sumer

\$.

## Early Religious Beliefs.

- Polytheistic
- Mother goddess
- Buffalo and bull = sacred animals.
  - Veneration = special regard for.

## Decline of Civilization.

1900 B.C. - Indus civilization in decline

- less impressive pottery.
- No more writing
- Mohenjo-Daro deserted. (got abandoned).

Conjectures :  
Invaders  
Deforestation  
Flooding. Earthquake  
All the above.

# Arrival of Aryans

2000 B.C ~ 1500 B.C.

- Nomadic People migrated into northwestern India
- Intermarried with local peoples

How do we know?

(Vedas) (a book) - a collection of religious work were memorized and recited for thousands of years.

Aryans = (meaning) warriors who loved chariots and cattle.

## Aryan Economy:

- Cattle Raising → Farming
- Nomadic → city life.
- Iron tools.
- Rajas : a leader of a Aryan tribe

Frequent war

# Aryan Society.

## Caste System.

- Ranked people → specific jobs.

Brahmins = Priests

Kshatriyas = Warriors,

Vaisyas = Herders, Farmers, Artisans, Merchants.

Sudras = little Aryan heritage.

Dalits = Out of the caste system / leatherworkers, etc.

# Aryan Religious Beliefs.

- Polytheistic

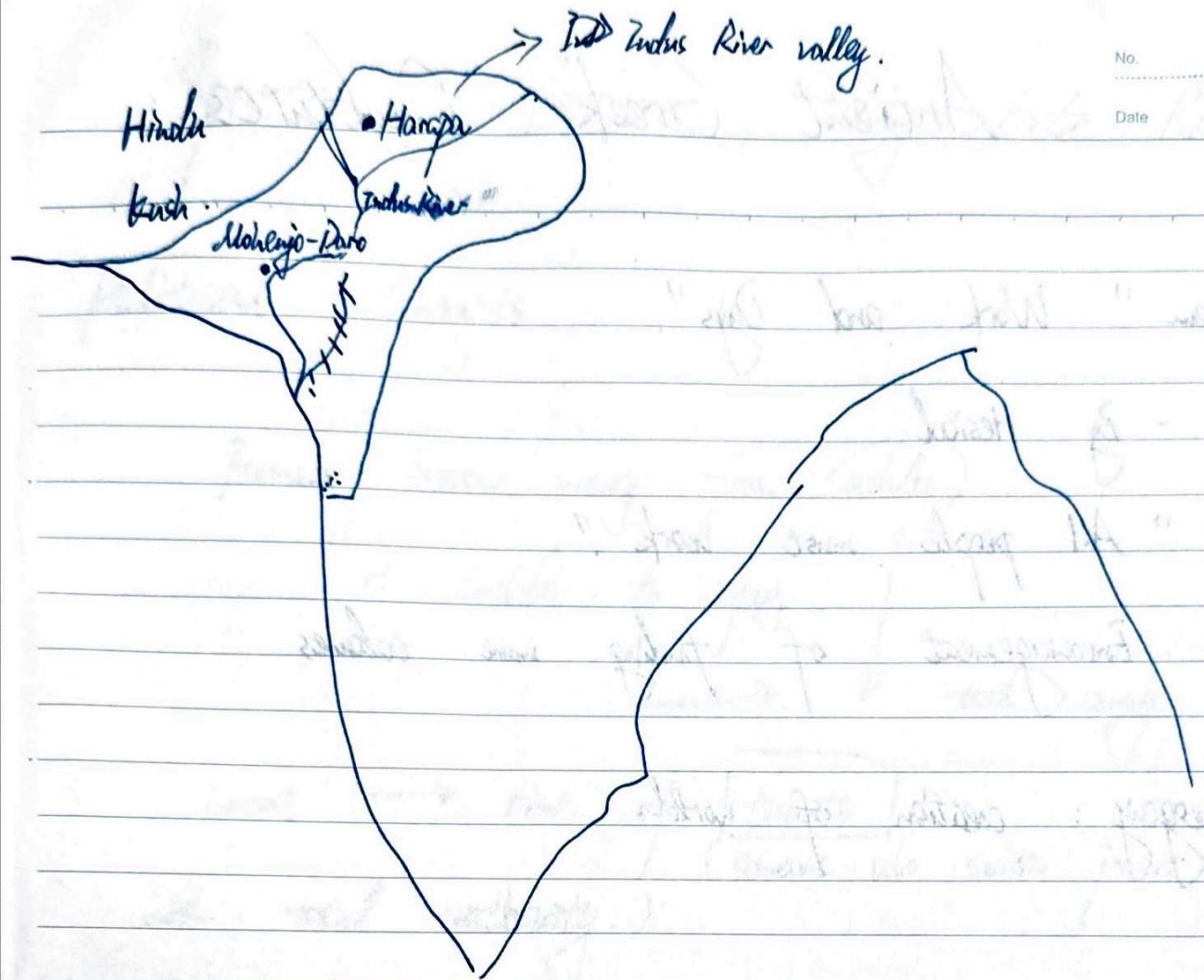
- Indra - main Aryan God

- god of war

Used a thunderbolt to kill demons & make rain

- Varuna = god of order and creation.

- Agni = god of fire and communication.



No. ....

Date

No.

Date

# Ancient Greek Cultures.

- Poem " Work and Days ".
  - by Hesiod.
  - " All people must work ! "
  - Encouragement of finding more colonies
- Thessaly : creation of world.

# Sparta & Athens, City-State Rivals.

## Political Changes.

Farmers borrow money from nobles

if unable to repay.

→ took away lands.

Unrest → rise of tyrants.

(someone who seizes power & rules with total authority.)

Most tyrants rules fairly.

Some bad ↓ ⇒ current meaning: rule by tyranny a cruel & unjust person.

Supported by common people & hoplites  
(citizen soldiers).

Overtaken nobles ~ 600 B.C.

Wanted government where all citizens could participate

democracy ← contrast → oligarchy.

All citizens share in running the government.

A few wealthy people hold power over the large group of citizens.

# Sparta: A Military Society.

located in [Peloponnese. ] (peh-luh-puh-NEE-suhss) .  
Peninsula . → single phrase connected.

(southern Greece).

- Dorians

Agricultural economy.

No colonies, invaded neighbours.

[helots]: enslaved laborers

(came from Greek "capture").

\* A Strong Military.

Uprising: ~ 650. B.C.

Military Society: prevent revolts.

→ create more obedient / loyal \*

Boy left home joining the military AGÉT).

\*: adults who fight in battles.

"the whole course of their education was one continued exercise of a ready and perfect obedience."

— Plutarch (PLOO-tahk)

Men enter regular army AGE 20.

→ could marry,  $\Rightarrow$   $\text{X}$  live at home.

$\hookrightarrow$  stay in military camps.

Return Home AGE 30.

$\hookrightarrow$  retire at AGE 60.

Must Never Surrender !

Women : more freedom.

How Was Sparta Governed.

Oligarchy :

Two King (jointly rule).

(little power).

The Assembly.

The Council of Elders.

No.

Date

The assembly : All male age  $\geq 30$

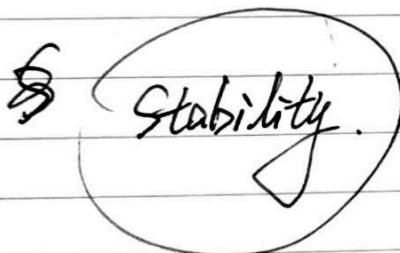
decisions : war & peace.

The council of elders : Most powerful. Judges.

Order Executions / Exil.

Select 5 Ephors per year.

- enforce the law.
- manage ~~to~~ taxes collections.



However, discouraged free thinking new ideas.

they believe.

Strong (greatest) Military.

cause unrest

resisted changes



play a key role in Greece's defence against invaders.

discouraged trade

isolation

POOR



# Athens: A Young Democracy.

Northeast of Sparta, two-day trip away.

- Mycenaeans.

## An Athenian Education.

boys (in school) studied arithmetic, geometry, drawing, music, public speaking etc & sports.

- ~~at~~ age 18.

Strong mind & body. → taking roles in public affairs.

Mothers educate daughters: household duties.

Some (wealthy families) learn reading, writing, music.

Expectation: Marry & care for children.

## Early Reforms.

~ 600 B.C. Farmers rebel ~~were~~ (nobles).

Avoid uprising: make changes.

Solon. (a merchant) gain leadership (594 B.C.).

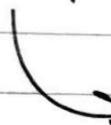
No.

Date

PP Ended debts

Opened assembly & law court (to all males).  
passing law written by a  
council of 400 wealthy citizens.

took Wealthy people think gone too far.  
Poor think ~~is~~ not enough.



SOLON lost support → left office.

3.

tyrant Periustratus (py. ΠΕΡΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ - tribute - uhs).

460 B.C. took over ~~govt~~ government.

Divided large estates among farmers who had no land.  
Provided loans → buy farming equipment.

Gave citizenship to who had no lands.

Hired poor to construct public works.

Built additional shrines to different gods.

Encouraged worshiping Athena.

# Toward Democracy.

Cleisthenes (KL's - thuh - neez). became leader of Athens.

made

assembly → major governing body.

↓

discuss issues freely / hear cases / appoint officials  
help manage.

Created. 500 - citizen com council.

To AVOID unfair favouring of the rich & famous,

(citizens') term in the com council: 1 year,  
no more than 1 term.

excluded & Athenian woman, foreign-born men,  
enslaved people

No.

Date

## Objective:

How Persia form, success

Government?

Why fight?

Key battle.

? → Athenian Empire (its impact to Western History) ?

Bias?

If Persia won → ?

Why ↓ decline.

# The Persian Empire.

Influential      hundreds of different tribes / culture  
 Medes, Babylonians, etc.  
 conflicts between culture / religion.

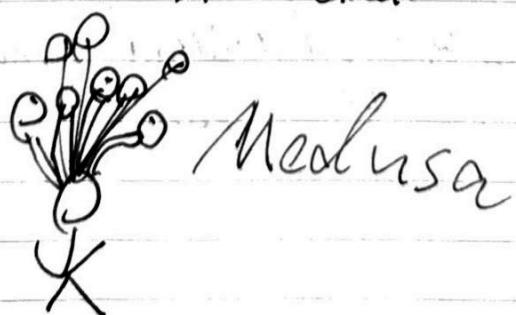
## Monarchy.

### Factor of Success:

1. Equal right all culture
2. freedom in religion.
3. Advanced government Satrapy.
4. Good Roads (for communication).
5. Manipulating existing power structure

Apanoma: where the Persians receive tributes

Ionian revolt. → Greek - Persia conflict



No.

Date

## The Ionian Revolt.

two tyrants failed  $\rightarrow$  working with Persia.

People mad about them  $\rightarrow$  All revolt against

Failed (though some victory).

Athen supported.

Sparta refused.

When the revolt stopped:

intermarried  $\Rightarrow$  Persian & Ionian nobels.

## The Battle of Marathon. (490 BC).

Greek win

Cavalry: People fighting on horses.

Herodotus. (Greek Historian who wrote about the Persian).

## The Second Invasion (480 B.C.).

Ordered by Xerxes.

Greek city-state ~~were~~ allied in a league

Persia succeeded.

Burnt Athens to ground.

## The Battle of Thermopylae. (480 B.C.).

~~Sparta~~ Sparta lead by Leonidas

Greeks stopped (held) the Persians for 7 Days

## The Battle of Salamis (480 B.C.)

Naval Battle.

Greeks stunning VICTORY.

~~An~~ Army back to Persia

# Battle of Plataea (479 BC).

The last battle of Persian war. ↪

Another Greeks' stunning victory ↪

After the Persian war, (and the victories) the Greeks ~~fleed~~ flee back towards Asia.

— The ~~Delos~~ Delian League formed.  
The Greek city-states ~~were~~ allied ~~as~~ and met on the Delos Island.

↓:  
Athenian Empire.

# Greek Thinkers.

Objectives:

1. Culture, art, intellectual pursuits flourish (why?) in Athenian Golden Age.
- 2: key idea of :
  - Socrates
  - Plato
  - Aristotle
  - Hippocrates
  - Mathematics

## Socrates.

Known for Plato's / Aristotle's dialogue.

Student: Plato.

Reducing idea into its ~~idea~~ essence.

Socrates' method: Don't just deliver knowledge, guide their thinking.

Annoying → Many people hated him → have to die.

Committed Suicide

# Plato.

- Written lots of Books: e.g. The Republic.
- Why we know Socrates

Believed that the world is a reflection of a singular "form"

- "Allegory of the Cave"

Aristotle (<sup>only</sup> this might be the correct spelling in the notes till now).

know everything. (almost).

# Hippocrates

"The father of medicine".

Believe that all ~~other~~ diseases have natural causes.

The Theory of 4 humors.

Hippocrates' ~~Oath~~ Oath: Do no harm!

Pythagoras.

Started a cult of "math is beautiful".

Thales :

Believed in that all life originate from water.

No.....

Date.....

# Alexander's Empire.

Objective:

Hellenism (?).

(Spread (How?).

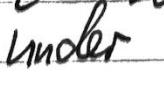
Alex's & personality (?).

Philip II of Macedonia. (farmers originally).

north of Greece

Conquered Greece 300s B.C.

Conquering Greece.

The Macedonia wasn't strong.  BUT Became a superpower under Philip II.

He admired greek culture | ~~and~~ military.

Became king 359 B.C.

creat strong army (planned to unite

Meanwhile, Greek was weak (due to Peloponnesian War). Greece & destroy  
Persia).

\* Some city-states involuntarily agreed to join.

Demosthenes (dih-MAHS-thuh-neeZ), Athenian lawyer / great  
public speaker opposed. Urge city-states unit to fight.  
700 LATE

joined with Thebes (the greek one).

Battle of Chæronea (kehr-uh-NEE-uh).  
Final War (338. B.C.).

# Alexander Takes Over

Philip was killed.

→ becomes king. (aged 20).

Commander (age 16).

won respect of soldiers.

334 B.C. Into Asia Minor (Aim: defeat Persian Army).

Cavalry (riding soldier) provided a strong force.

Battle at Granicus, succeeded (overthrew Persian army).

→ freed Greek city-states under Persian Rule.

Battle of Issus (in Syria), victory. (333 B.C., Nov.).

→ Darius III was forced to flee.

Conquering Egypt (331 B.C.)

<sup>early</sup> established Alexandria.

Invasive Mesopotamia (late 331 B.C.).

smashed Darius's force. (at Gaugamela).

TOOK OVER Persian EMPIRE

In invading India (327 B.C.)

numerous bloody battle → soldiers refused to go further.

The story of soldier offering water:

On the way returning from India, lack of water and hot weather killed many soldiers. One soldier found some water and gave it to Alexander by scooping the water up using his (soldier's) helmet.

In 323 B.C. Alexander returned to Babylon.

Then died, aged 32. (Journey wrecked health)

Alexander's Legacy.



read Greek epics when ♂ little → courage.

Role model: Achilles.

Spread Greek culture →

Hellenistic Era.

"Greek culture spread to non-greek people" → Greeks-like.

## A Divided Empire:

Alex's generals divided his ~~kind~~ empire into 4:

- 1) Macedonia
- 2). Pergamum.
- 3). Egypt
- 4). Seleucid.

## The Hellenistic Kings

a "job" (sort of).

People working for must speak Greek.

- preferred to give ~~work~~ job to Greeks & Macedonians.

→ easier to keep control.

By 100 B.C. Alexandria became largest city in the Mediterranean World.

Lighthouse.

Created new cities & military posts

Spread Greek culture to Egypt & India

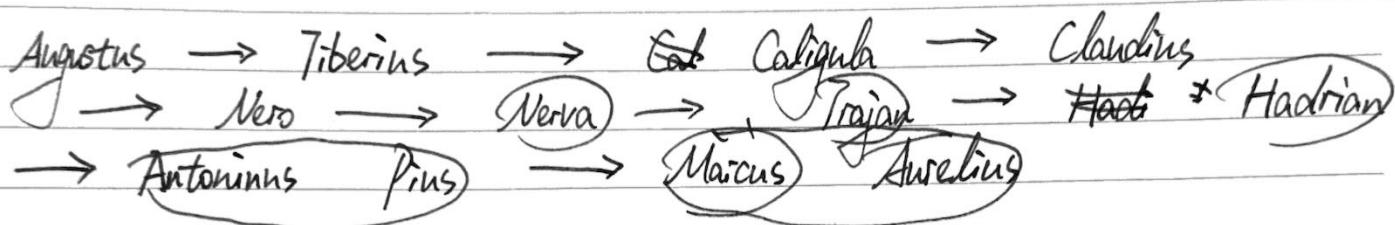
## Government of Rome

Patricians

consuls, praetors,  
centuriate assembly,  
Senate.

Plebeians:

council of the plebs.  
tribunes.



Romulus, Remes, Remus

Punic War : Romans vs. Carthaginians.

Roman sending army to Sicily  
(264 B.C.).

Hannibal. (3) eleph)

Famous dictator : Cincinnatus

Etruscan.

Romans encouraged Spain to rebel → 2<sup>nd</sup> Punic War.

No.....

Date.....

## Problems :

farmer cannot pay loans.

wealthy Romans own latifundia (large farms).

push away small farmer(s).

unemployment.  $\xrightarrow{\text{look for job.}}$  cities

poor economic condition.

anger

Leaders offer cheap  
food & free entertainment

" Bread & Circuses "

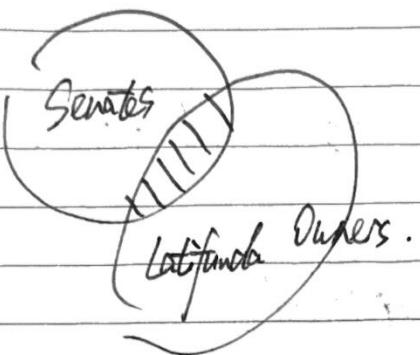
Roman Reformers.

Tiberius & Gaius Gracchus.

waged Senate take land from latifundia.

return

HOWEVER.



poor.

⇒ Muredal { Tiberius in 133 B.C.  
                  |  
                  Gaius 12 years later.

Roman Politics and Army.

Marius allowed poor to work in the army as job.

→ professional soldier  
aim: solve economic issue.

Soldiers felt loyal  
to generals hire them  
not the nation.

No. ....

Date \_\_\_\_\_

In 82 B.C. Sulla led army into the capital.  
named himself dictator.

reduced tribunes' power.

increased senator's responsibility.  
exterminated / removed enemies.

step down as dictator.

Others ~~in turn~~ replicated.

## The Rise of Julius Caesar.

The First Triumvirate :

{ Crassus. - controls Syria .  
Pompey - controls Spain .  
Caesar. - controls Gaul .

## Caesar's Conquest.

fought the Celts & invaded Britain.

In 50 B.C., Crassus died.

49 B.C., Senate gave support to Pompey.

Senate ordered Caesar to give up army.

HOWEVER. ✓ refused.

March on Rome.

Starting A CIVIL WAR. Rubicon River

Crashed Pompey's army in 48 B.C. (Greece).

## Caesar Takes Power.

Took over government 44 B.C.

Declared himself as Dictator for Life.

### Reforms :

1. Give citizenship to <sup>many</sup> who live in Roman territory.
2. Create job for unemployed.
3. Organized settlements for landless laborers.
4. Ordered who used slaves to hire free workers.
5. Creation of ~~the~~ new calendar. (Julian).

No. ....

Date .....  
.....

Stabbed to death by senators 44 BC. MAR 15.

↓ Plotted by opponents Brutus & Cassius.

" Beware the Ides of March "

- Shakespeare.

From Republic to Empire.

The Second Triumvirate:

{ Octavian. - Italy & the west.

Mark Antony. - Greece & the east.

Marcus Lepidus North Africa.

Antony & Cleopatra.

Antony felt love with the Cleopatra.

→ formed alliance.

Activian & Antony became rivals.

accuse for plotting ~~ang.~~ against Rome.

declare war

Battle of Actium : Activian defeated Antony & Cleo.

31 B.C.

→ ~~cop.~~ Made Egypt Roman.

Antony & Cleo committed suicide.

Became supreme ruler of Rome, so ended the Republic.

No.....

Date.....

Octavian - a new director.

Romans were influenced by Cicero. supported.  
representative & republican government!

Publicly : Octavian voiced for a republican gov.

Privately : believed : republic is too weak to issues.

Senate declared him consul, tribune,  
commander-in-chief, for life.

~ 27 B.C.

Took the title "Augustus" - "the major one"

↙.

FIRST EMPEROR.

~

# Rome Builds an Empire.

No

Date

The Rule of Augustus. (40 years).

Peace for 200 years ↗ | Pax Romana |

↙ "Roman Peace".

Roman reach height of its power.

Reforms: (of Augustus).

Created permanent professional army. ~ 11000 soldiers.

↳ Praetorian Guard (guard emperor)  
~ 800 ↗

Establish ↗

Establish empire's boundary by natural physical features.

⇒ easier to defend.

North: Rhine River & Danube River.

West: Atlantic Ocean.

South: Sahara

East: near Euphrates River.

Display power:

build public facilities.

"I found Rome a city of brick,  
and left it a city of marble."

- Caesar Augustus

Modified Government:

Set procurator: oversee provinces.

Augustus visit ↵ to inspect work of →

Modified tax system:

Made tax collectors permanent government officials  
paid.

→ reduce dishonesty.

Modified legal system:

Different laws for citizens & non-citizens

favoured empire authority over  
citizen's right.

Import African grain - Distribute to poor.

⇒ less likely to revolt.

Emperors after Augustus.

→ Tiberius's ~~and~~ adopted son.

→ Caligula (kali·gah·luh - leh).

~~bad~~ → ~~Claudius~~ Claudius  
ruled effectively → Nero

↓ bad!!! ↴

brutal (killing mother + 2 wives)

+ many fr.

committed suicide

because Senate sentenced him

to death for treason

No

Date

## The Roman Peace

Vespasian restored order after Nero's death.

79 A.D Mount Vesuvius erupted.

'year fire destroyed Rome

Five Good Emperors:

Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, ~~\$~~ Antoninus Pius,  
Marcus Aurelius.

96 A.D ~ 180 A.D.

Trajan → poor children can receive education

Hadrian → made laws easier to understand.

Improved Roman cities

build arches & monuments, bridges,  
roads, harbors, aqueducts (for ~~to~~ bring  
water from country to city).

## A United Empire:

By 100 A.D. largest empire in history.

By 212 all ♂ in empire is a citizen.  
All citizen is treated equal.

## The Empire's Economy:

Most people were farmers.

Industry thrived in cities }  
Potters  
weavers  
jewelers

glass, bone & brass - - -

By 100 A.D. - standard system of money / weight,  
measurement.

Road!

Eliminated Piracy → safe shipping.

# CH 12.1: Roman Way of Living.

Largest city: Rome

carefully planned out

In a square with 1 main street.

- Emperor lived in a splendid palace at top of his ~~Forum~~ hill.

Forums at the foot of the hill.

{ Marketplace  
shops, etc.

Temples / public facilities around it.

MOST Romans were poor.

"Bread & Circuses"

Circus Maximus: Chariot Race.

Colosseum

# The Roman Family

Family is the heart of Roman Republic.

- Father watch over wife.  
( Patriarchal ).
- Allowed father to sell children to slavery.  
→ could ~~not~~ kill children.

Later times fathers lost some power.

→ allowed divorce.

Fathers were responsible for education.

widely learn at home

older boys go to school.

girls stay home to learn.

celebrate as adult 15.

- Run off by offer to have god.
- Put on white ~~toga~~ toga.

Women married ~ 14

Women  full citizen.

wives of emperors practice power

Freedom of women depend on husband's wealth.

## SLAVERY.

Some were prisoners.

Farm + Construction + Mine work.

Educated Greek slave : better slave

doctor + artisans.

Medicine.

Learned from Greek doctor Galen.

Anatomy.

cut open animals.

Ptolemy:

lived in Egypt.  
Studied motion of planets.

## Engineering

Build Roads.  
aqueducts.  
Arches.

## Roman Numerals

eg. XII = 12.

## Literature

idealists searching for meaning of life.

wrote beyond Greeks' myths.

### Famous Auth. Writers:

- ① Horace
- ② Livy "The History of Rome"
- ③ Tacitus. (more critical)

## Theater & Language

Actors wore masks, only men were allowed to play.

Latin became Europe's language for gov., trade, edu

No.

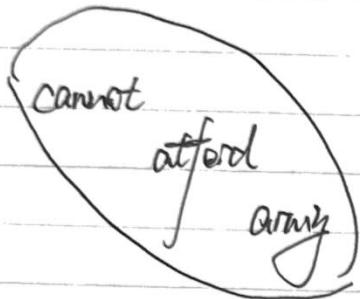
Date

# Rome's Decline.

Decline started after Pax Romana

→ power struggle

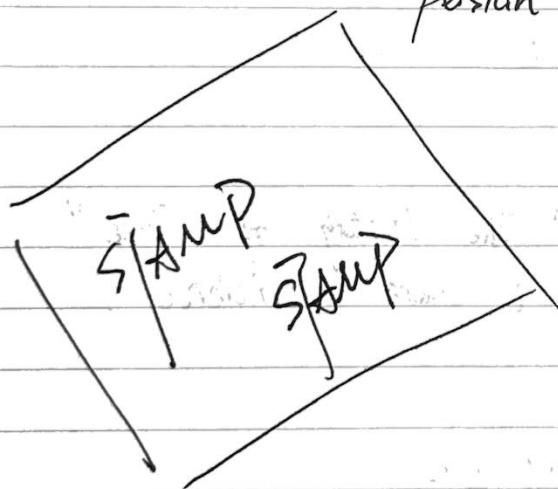
E.g. 22 emperors in  
50 years (end 284).



Economical decline → inflation → barbar.

Invasion: Invasion:

Germatic Tribes.  
Persian.



# The Byzantine Empire.

## THE NEW ROME

Division 395 A.D.

Eastern Rome.

500 A.D. → height of power

Justinian

Great made major population

Italy (west)

Egypt (south)

Arabian Border (east)

## Constantinople.

established  
by

Constantine

Byzantine (Greek)

GOOD LOCATION

Constantinople.

Renamed

became world's most advanced city by A.D. 500s.

- No \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_
1. fishing
  2. trading
  3. etc (warship).

Became the wealthy wealthier part of Rome.

## Cultural Influence:

Constantinople resembled Rome.

Had Hippodrome: place for chariot race.

Even have breads & circuses.

Most Byzantines spoke Greek.  
Christianity.

## Justinian's Rule.

From A.D. 527 ~ A.D. 565.

ruled with supreme power.

THE GREATEST BYZANTINE EMPEROR.

(wife)

Theodora: → she participated in gov

helped to give women more legal rights.

e.g. wife could own land.  
if → widow, land provide income.

## Justinian's Legal Reforms.

ordered a group of scholars (head: Tribonian)

create single good law.

the Justinian Code

## Byzantine Arts.

Emperors ordered construction of church,  
forts & gov building

e.g. the church Hagia Sophia ("Holy Wisdom")

Justinian's order

completion A.D. 537

10,000

workers

No.

Date

Mosaic showing figures of saints

Christian holy people.

## Military Conquests..

"RESTORE GLORY OF ROME"

Belisarius (a general) — strengthened & reorganized army. Justinian

employed cavalry  
adopted

Conque : A.D. 533 ~ 555 (lost part of Rome).

↓ Halted due to the "Justinian Plague"

CONTINUED

LAFTER

Following

Stamp

Stamp

No.

Date

Diocletian:

Divided the Empire  $\rightarrow$  4

Build forts on frontiers.

$\rightarrow$  Tried ~~Strength~~ Strengthen Economy.

- Set max price in wages + goods
- Ordered workers to stay in job for life.
- Local ~~off~~ officials responsible for tax.

Not quite successful.

Constantine

In 312: became emperor.

moved to capital: ~~Byzantium~~ Byzantine

Adopted Christianity: Edict of Milan

Followed by Theodosius.

Fool Theodosius, decided to that Rome shall become 2 separate empire when he died.

A.D. 395 : West had Rome  
East had Constantinople.

Romans treated the Germanic people badly.

asked for protection.

due to the pressure  
from the Huns.

FIGHT !!!

Sacked cities + invaded.

Vandals attacked ~455 A.D. → "vandalism" origin.

476 A.D. : FALL OF ROME

⇒ Roman emperor forced out.  
Odoacer

# Byzantine Empire (Continued)

Cont 3

Constantinople is multicultural.

wealthiest city of Rome.

Iconoclasm: Ban image representation of Christ, etc.

Crusades Initiated by Urban II. (Pope).

→ sacked Constantinople in 1204.

(4<sup>th</sup> Crusade) weakened Constantinople.

Byzantine ban was influenced by Rome & Greece.

100 ~ 1200: Byzantium was one of the most advanced civilizations.

The Mongols "invaded."

who expect to seize the empire  
as in Turkestan,

2000 AD not 1000 AD

(13. C.E.)

# Early Christianity

## Judaism

allowed by the Roman Empire + Republic



criticized

for taxes

ruled harshly in

Original name

Judea, Galilee

Roman Name:

Judah

by Augustus  
(A.D. 6)

People believe God will  
send a deliverer to  
save

made a province

→ no more Jewish king

→ Judah ruled by

Roman governor called a procurator

Caused disagreement between Jews

between Jews

cooperate!

FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

(Zealots)

def: the group of people who  
believed in so.

Rebell, crushed by the Romans  
(A.D. 66)

Masada: A Jewish fortress. Defenders refused to surrender & end their life. (A.D. / 73)

A symbol of Jewish heroism.

Another unsuccessful rebellion in A.D. 132.

→ All Jews forced out of Jerusalem  
CAN'T RETURN!!!

Jesus of Nazareth \* Nativity: Scene of birth place, in Galilee.

"God is coming to rule the world"

"Don't be selfish. Welcome the kingdom of heaven"

"God loved people as father to his children, so should people love god & each other."

"Love the Lord your God with

- all your heart
- all your soul
- ... mind
- ... strength."

"Love your neighbours as yourself!"

→ Sermon on the Mount.

"The Beatitudes"

Preached with everyday language. + parables

def. stories.

How did Christianity begin.

Stories of Jesus performed ~~miracles~~ miracles.

→ widely spread.

"John the Baptist" "where is he?"

"Jesus" "John the Baptist" "the deliverer."

thought to be the deliverer.

Some Jews disagree.

Romans thought as threat.

~ A.D. 33 Jesus → Jerusalem for Passover

A crowd of Jews welcomed.

On the Last Supper one follower betrayed.

Arrested + sentenced to death.

crucified

Jesus rose from the dead three days after.

term: resurrection.

→ lead to the birth of Christ.

Apostles

of: early Christ leaders who spread the message of Jesus.

"Jesus Christ"

from "Christos" Greek term meaning "the anointed one"

\* Used Hebrew Bible.

# Early Christian Leaders

① Peter : a fisher, one of the 12.

② Paul of Tarsus : saw → a great light + voice of Jesus.

Thus → became Christian.

## Basic Beliefs

Believe in Christ → salvation

↳ def: saved from sins.

→ go to heaven.

Trinity : three persons of the God

{ the Father  
the Son  
the Holy Spirit

between " " present and absent " " " " " "

" "

old world Jew

# Early Mid Age.

Objective :

Cause ? → geographical effect → power vacuum → government.

Power vacuums filled by

Lords

Catholic Church

Geography

Mountains → isolation

between Isla

Long coastline → sailing.

Spread of Islam

Forest capital of Paris at a French city

The Battle of Poitiers

Charlemagne

Charles "the Martel  
"The Hammer"

French King

halted the spread of Islam into Europe.

## "Emperor" Charlemagne

Crowned by the pope, "The Emperor of the Romans" in 800, Christmas.

- Encouraged education.
- Established Aachen. (Ah-hen).

## Vikings

From Northern Europe

{ Many Mountains  
Cold weather.

unable to farm.

Sail.

Frequent raid of nearly villages & states.

Otto I & The Holy Roman Empire.

After his kingdom splits into pieces.

936 - Otto I elected king.

## Spread of the Church.

Pope Gregory I sent missionaries to spread Christianity faith.

Monks ran school & hospitals

{ Perform baptisms for babies.

~~the~~ Married couples.

Perform burials & last rite.

Provide advice & spiritual fulfillment.

Clergy : works member of the church

Copied lots of books.

{ monk

worker.

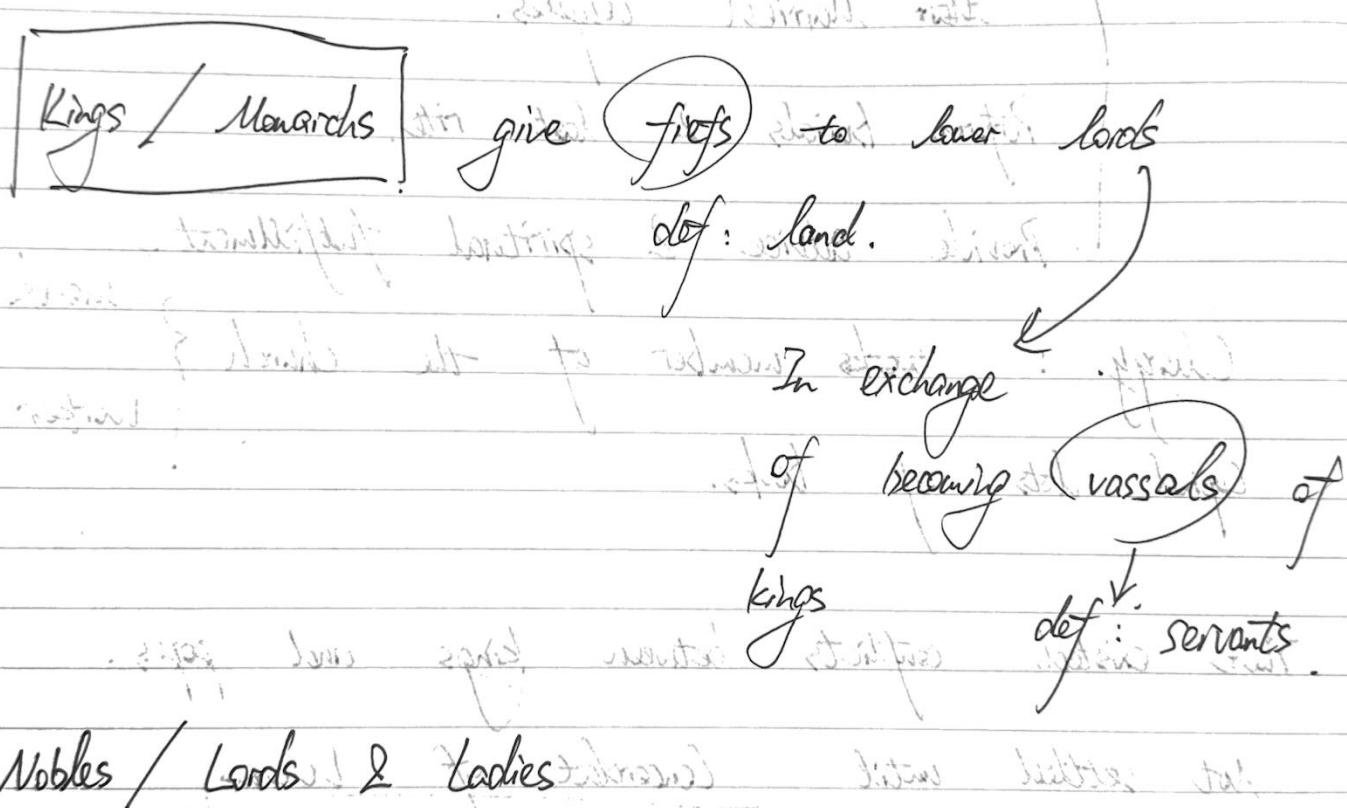
There existed conflicts between kings and popes.

Not settled until Concordat of Worms.

## Objective:

Understand feudalism.

- its development.
- why Europe transitions away from feudalism.



Knights.

wealth soldiers.

Famous for their code of chivalry.

"King Arthur and the Knight of the Round Table."

Very famous stories during medieval Britain & France

"Arthurian Romance"

Peasants / Serfs.

farmers tied to the local lord.

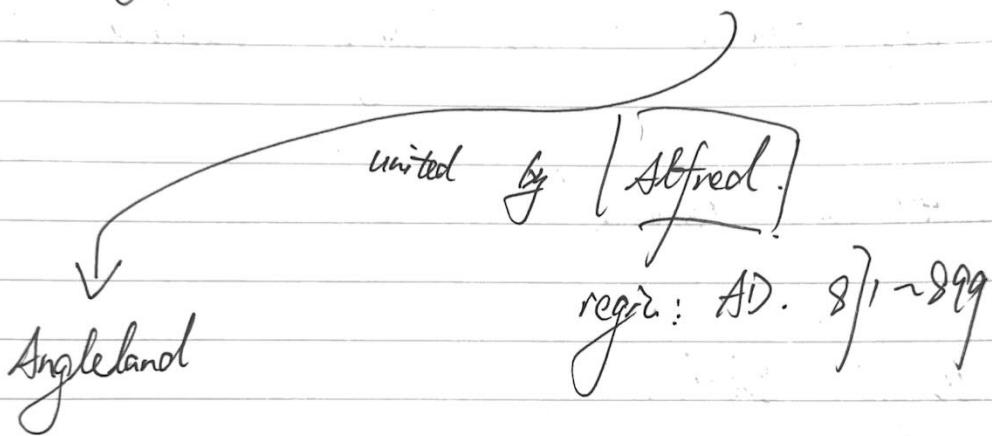
→ cannot leave.

# Kingdoms & Crusades.

Royal Power in England.

late 800s:

⇒ Viking attack → Formation of Anglo-Saxons Kingdoms



William the Conqueror.

1066: King died → Harold Godwinson (a noble) claimed those.

William (Duke of Normandy). claim himself to be the rightful ruler.

Fall 1066: William & army landed England.

⇒ Defeated A. at Battle of Hastings

Became W. the Conqueror.

Anglo-Saxons resisted ) (to stop revolt).

seized land of A.S. nobles + divided among  
Norman knights.

First census since fall of Rome.

↳ Domesday Book

a count for farm, → Decide taxes

SPEAKS FRENCH!

Building in Norman style.

# Henry II

Ruled from 1154 ~ 1189., England + Wales + Ireland.

↳ Queen: Eleanor of Aquitaine.

{ Set up a central royal court.

Existed circuit judges: travel, hear cases, spread law.

Established Common Law.

Set up juries { grand jury: decide if guilty  
                            | sequentist.  
                            | trial jury: if innocent.

1215: "

Magna

Great

Carta

Charter



limits king's power.

Edward I 1200s → Established Parliament.

IMPORTANT STEP TO Reps GOV.

# Monarchy in France.

843 Charlemagne's Empire sd split into 3.

western ~ France → 987, King: Hugh Capet

1180 Philip II

Capetian Dynasty.

→ Expand Monarchy & wealth.

raise tax to pay.

war with England.

Approval from:

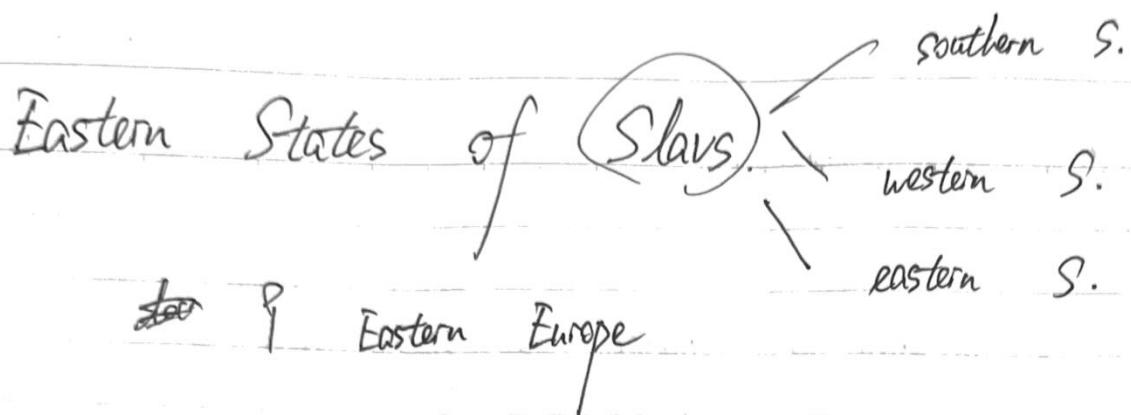
Estates - General.

clergy / priests

Nobles

townpeople + peasants

~~French~~ is France's first parliament.

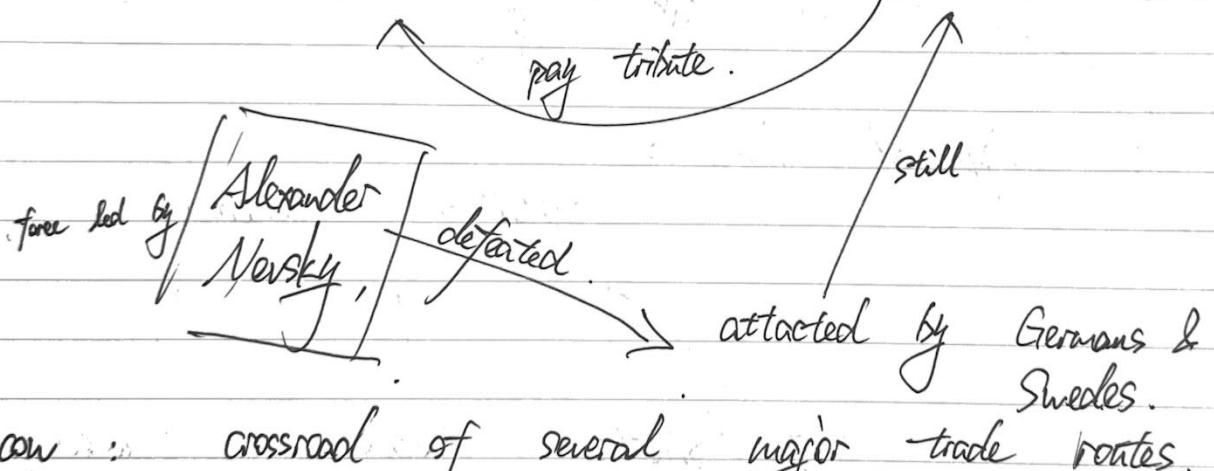


800s Kievan Rus grew wealth. (in Kiev)

988 Rus ruler Vladimir married sister of the Byzantine Emperor.  
became Christian (Eastern Orthodox).

~ 1240 Mongol Invasion → conquered Kievan Rus.

Mongol spared attack ~~for~~ for Novgorod (a city)



Moscow: crossroad of several major trade routes.

cooperated  
with

Mongols.

have right to collect tax.

if a ~~territ.~~ territory fails to,  
then belongs to Moscow.

→ Expansion.

Ivan III became Czar  
No  
Date  
derived from "Caesar".

→ 1462 ruler married Sophia, niece of Byzantine Emperor.

1480, drove Mongols out of territory.

European Crusaders.

1071 Muslim defeated → Byzantine Empire.  
Asia Minor. asked help.

Pope: Urban II.

1095

Pope requested European nobles for crusade.

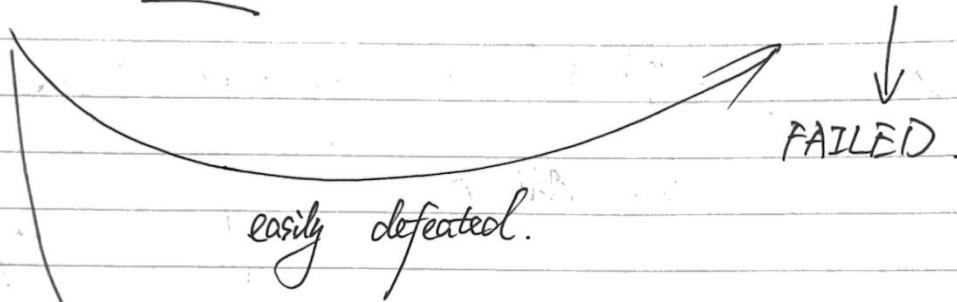
started the HOLY WAR.

The ~~four~~ crusade reached Jerusalem in 1099.

Established : {

- Kingdom of Jerusalem
- Edessa
- Antioch
- Tripoli

Muslim retook Edessa → second crusade



1174, recaptured Jerusalem, ~~creat~~ by general

Saladin.

3<sup>rd</sup> crusade

FAILED.

continuous conflict.

→ By the end of 12<sup>th</sup> century, Muslims regained all lands.

## Effect of the Crusades

Brought Eastern Roman Empire into contact with western Europe.

weakened feudalism. : Nobles sold land & freed serfs to join

Allowed Kings to centralize power.

Lasted more than 200 years.

→ caused bitter feeling between the two religions.