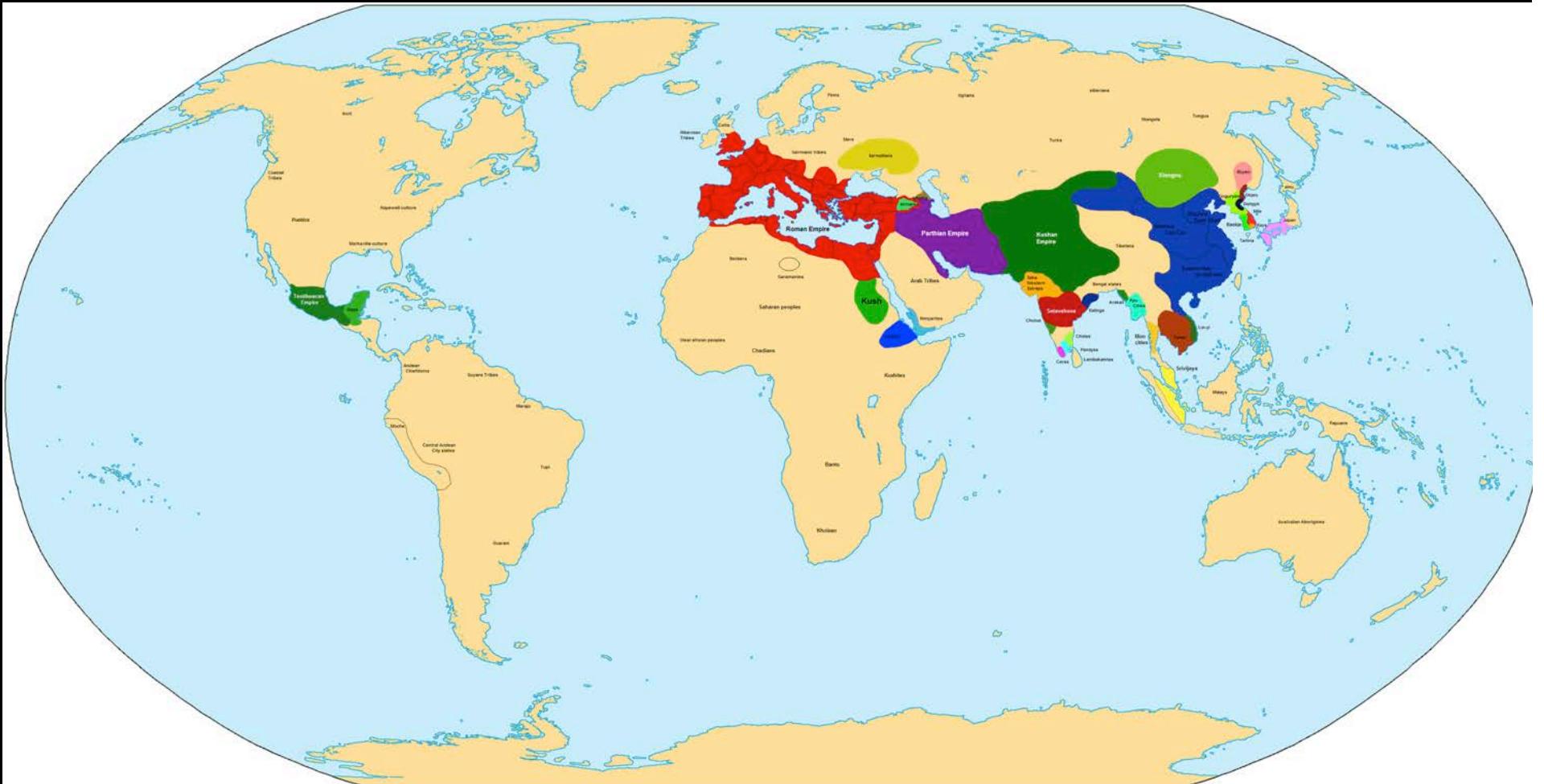
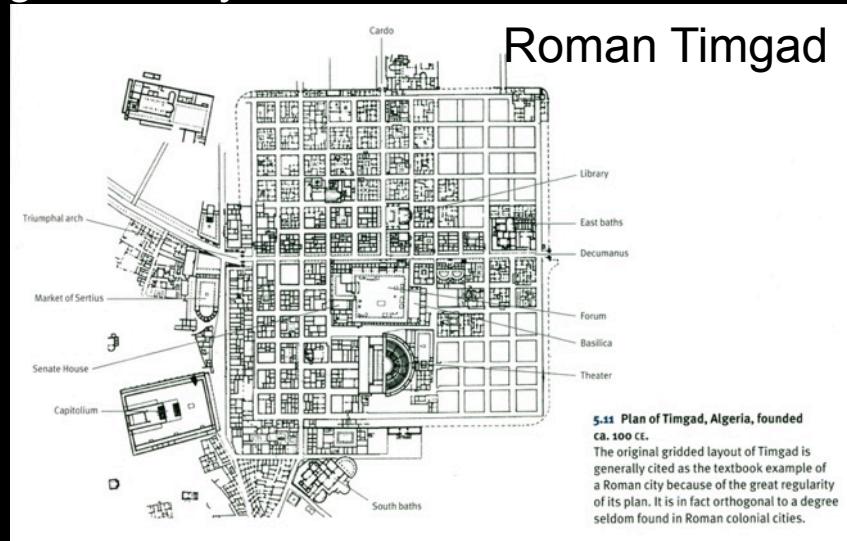


# Empire Building: Central America and China

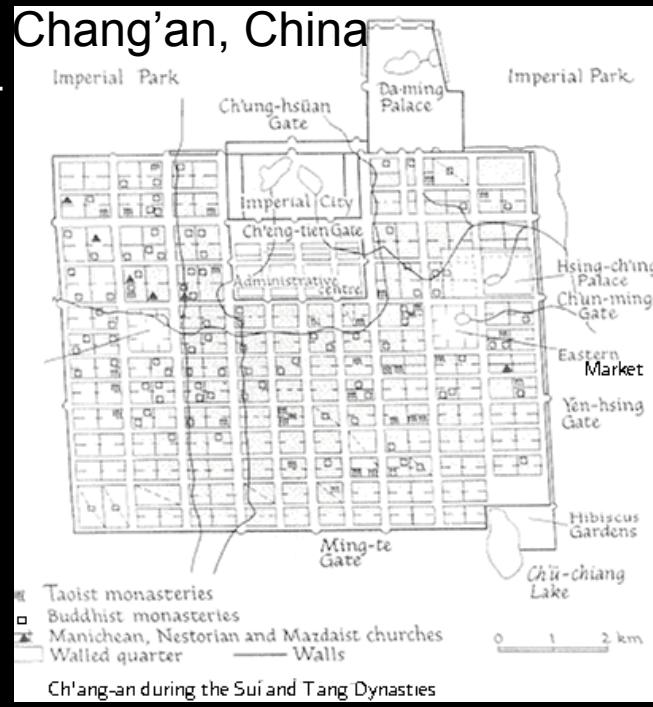


World Map ca. 200 CE

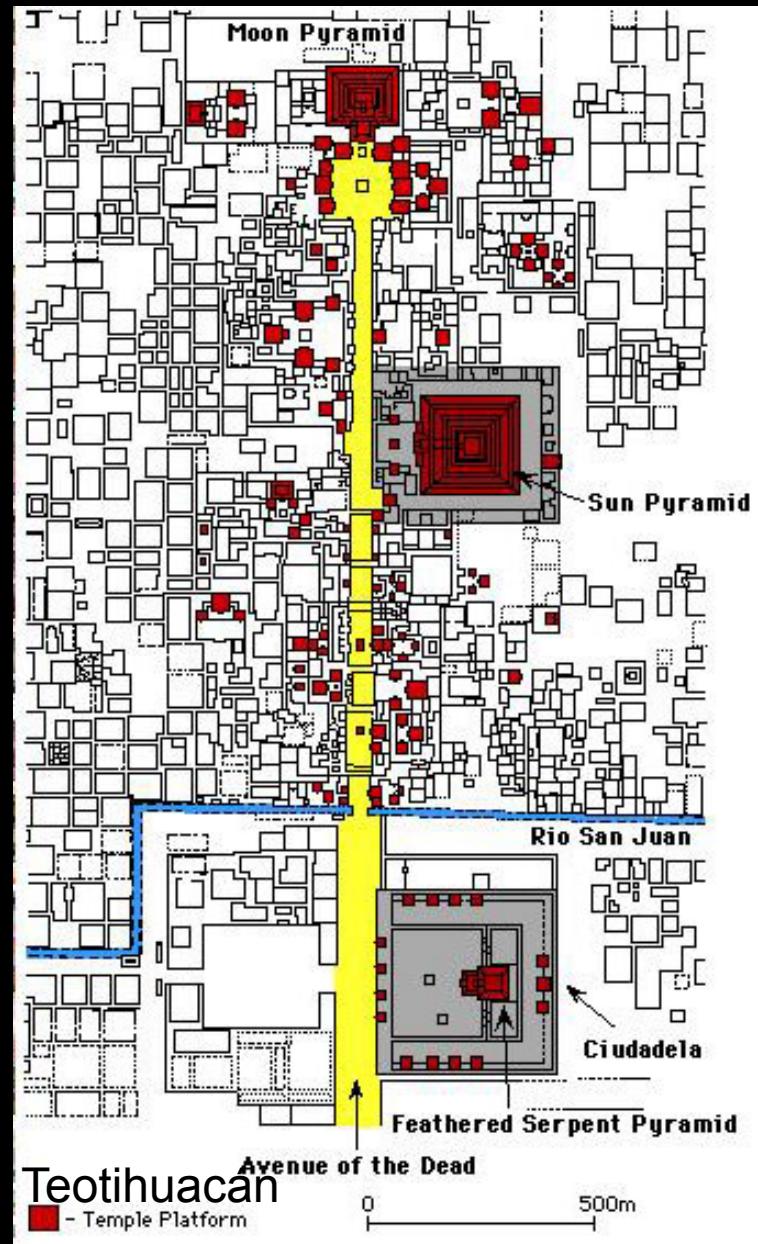
Timgad, North Africa, city plan- a gridded layout



Chang'an, China, city plan- grid according to cardinal directions with palace at north/ uppermost site



City plan from Mayan America, a linear grid



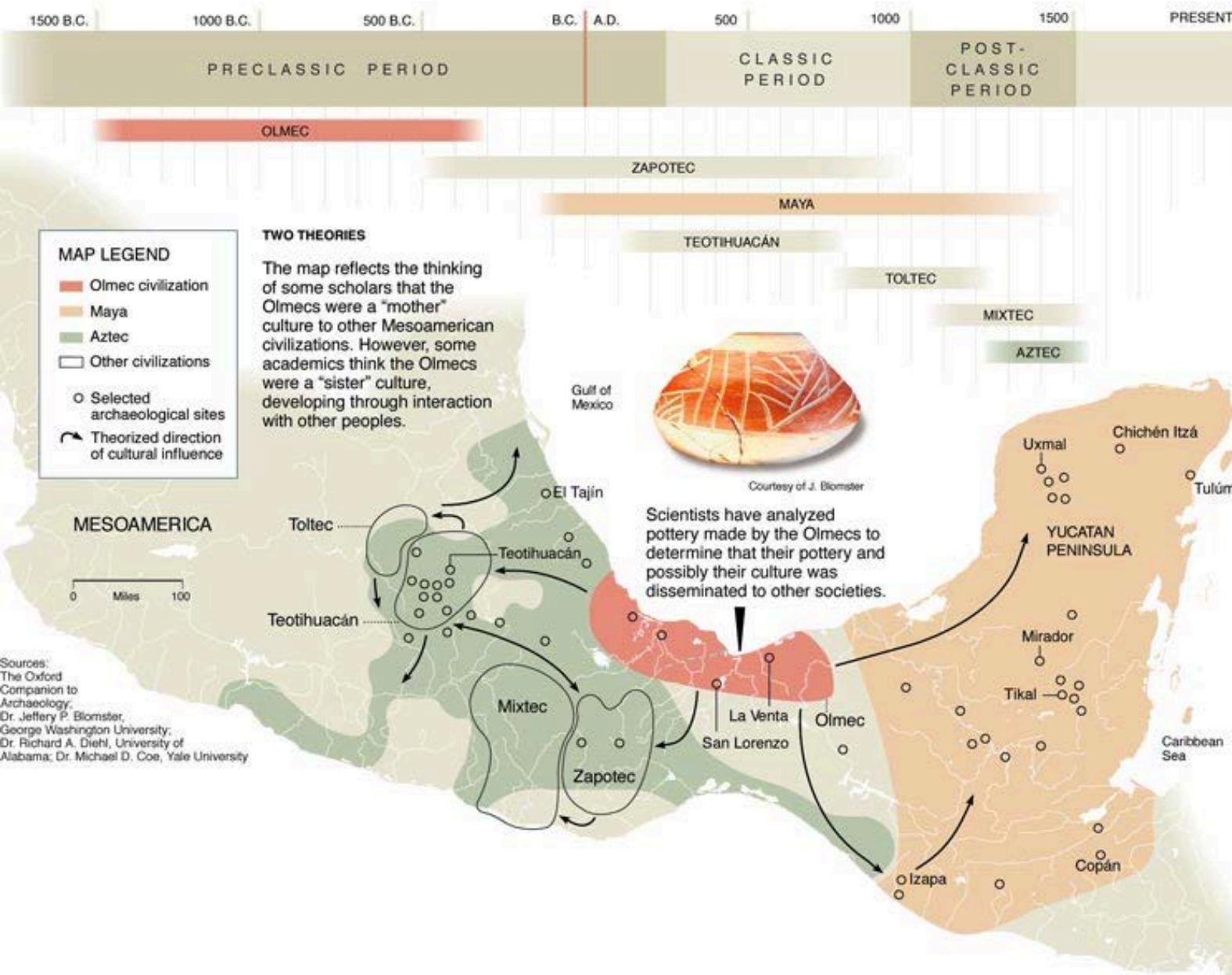


World Map of Ancient Cultures (O'Neil)

Ancient Cultures Around the Globe

## The Rise of Civilization in Mesoamerica

The Olmecs, known for their stone head monuments, were the first of the ancient civilizations of Mexico.



Map of the rise of empires and cultures in MesoAmerica



# Mayan Infrastructure

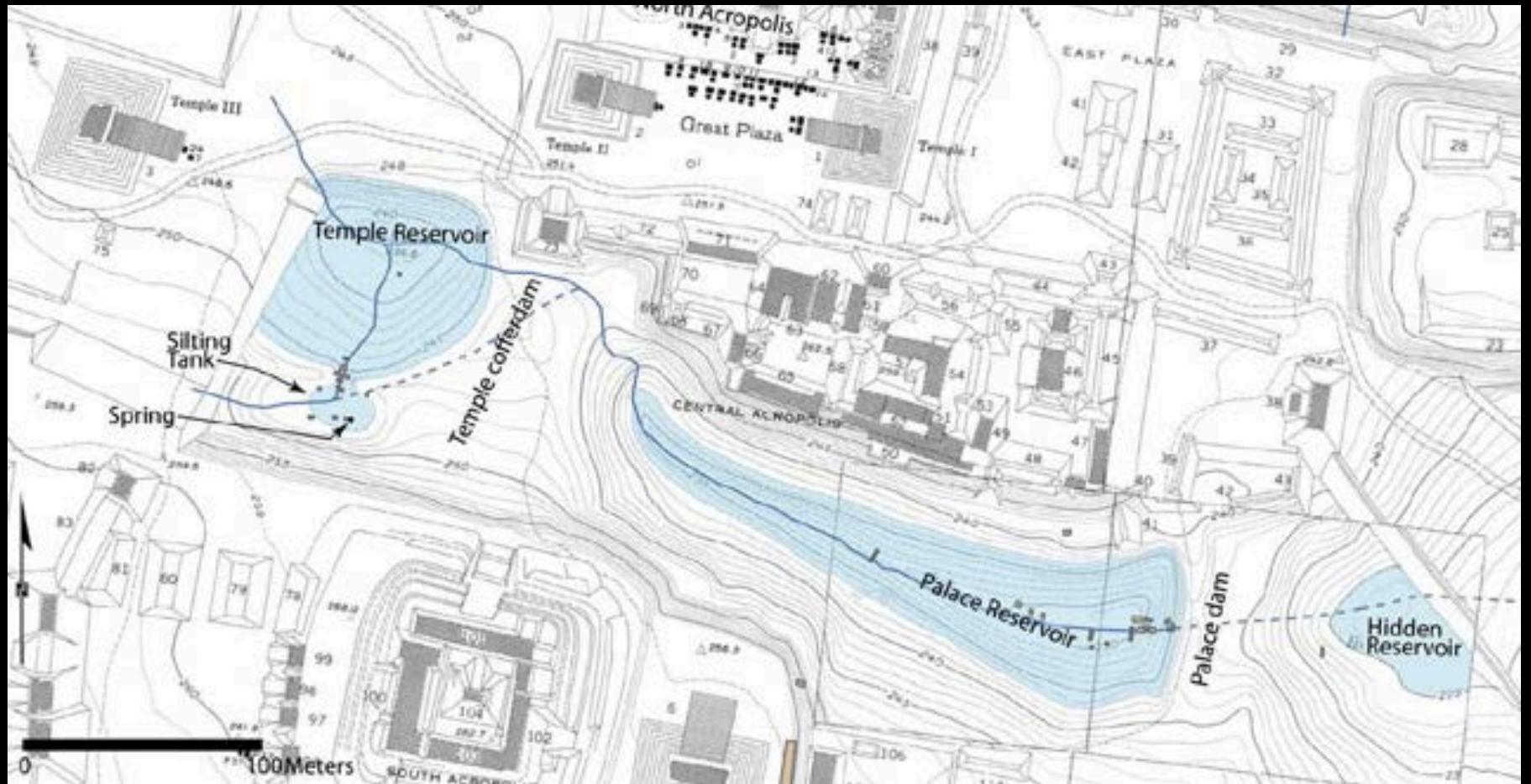
Roads of stone and plaster, running up to 60 miles



- Networks
- Trade
- Communication

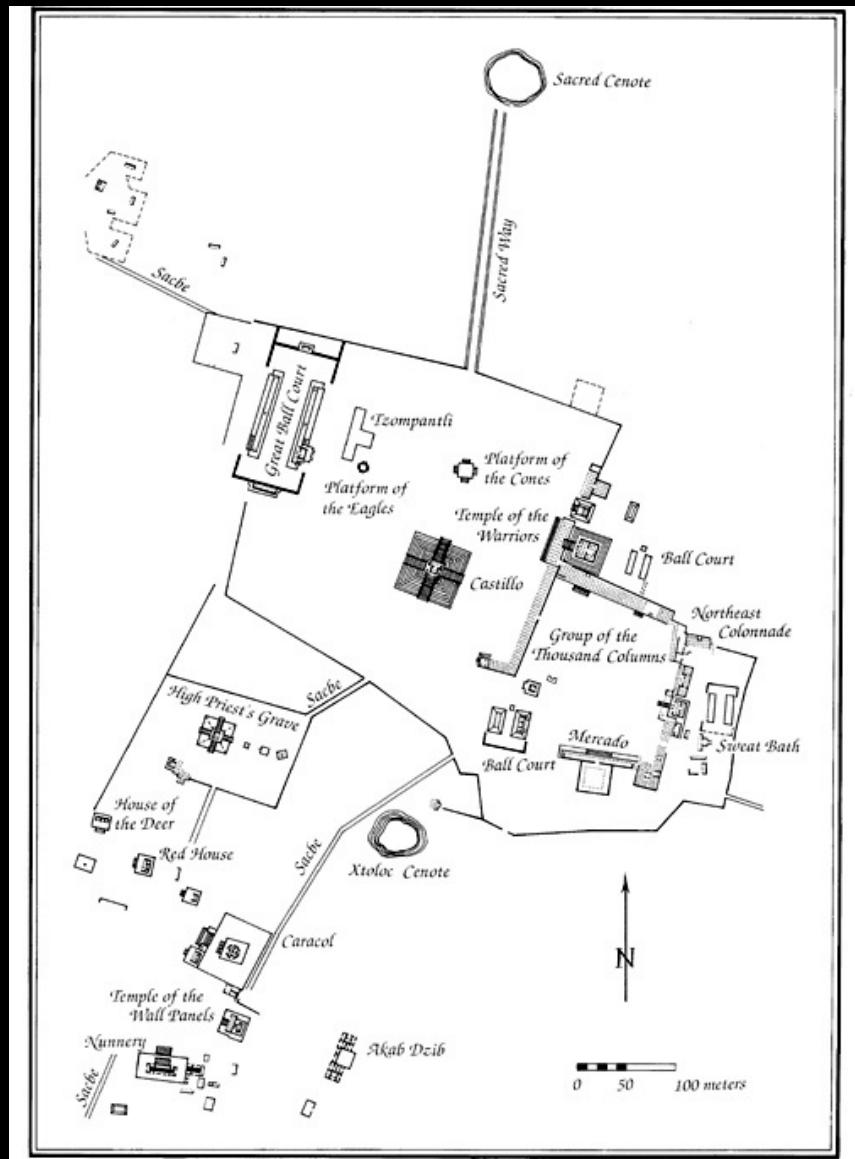


# TIKAL, Mayan city, water infrastructure





## Chichen Itza (550-800 CE)





## Cenote: sacrificial well

Chichen Itza is thought to mean at the rim of the well of the Itzà," referring to the city's sacred cenote (sinkhole),

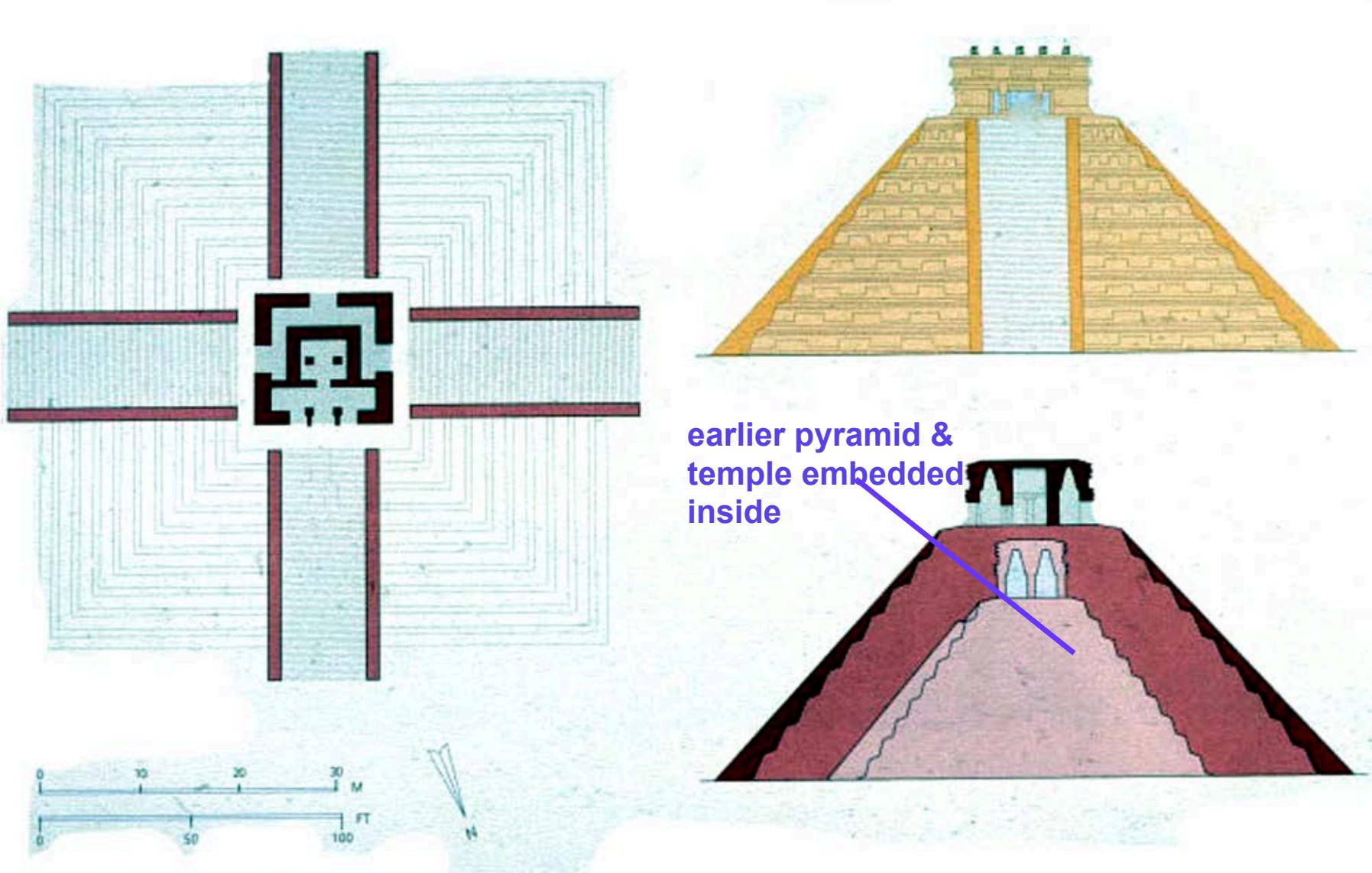




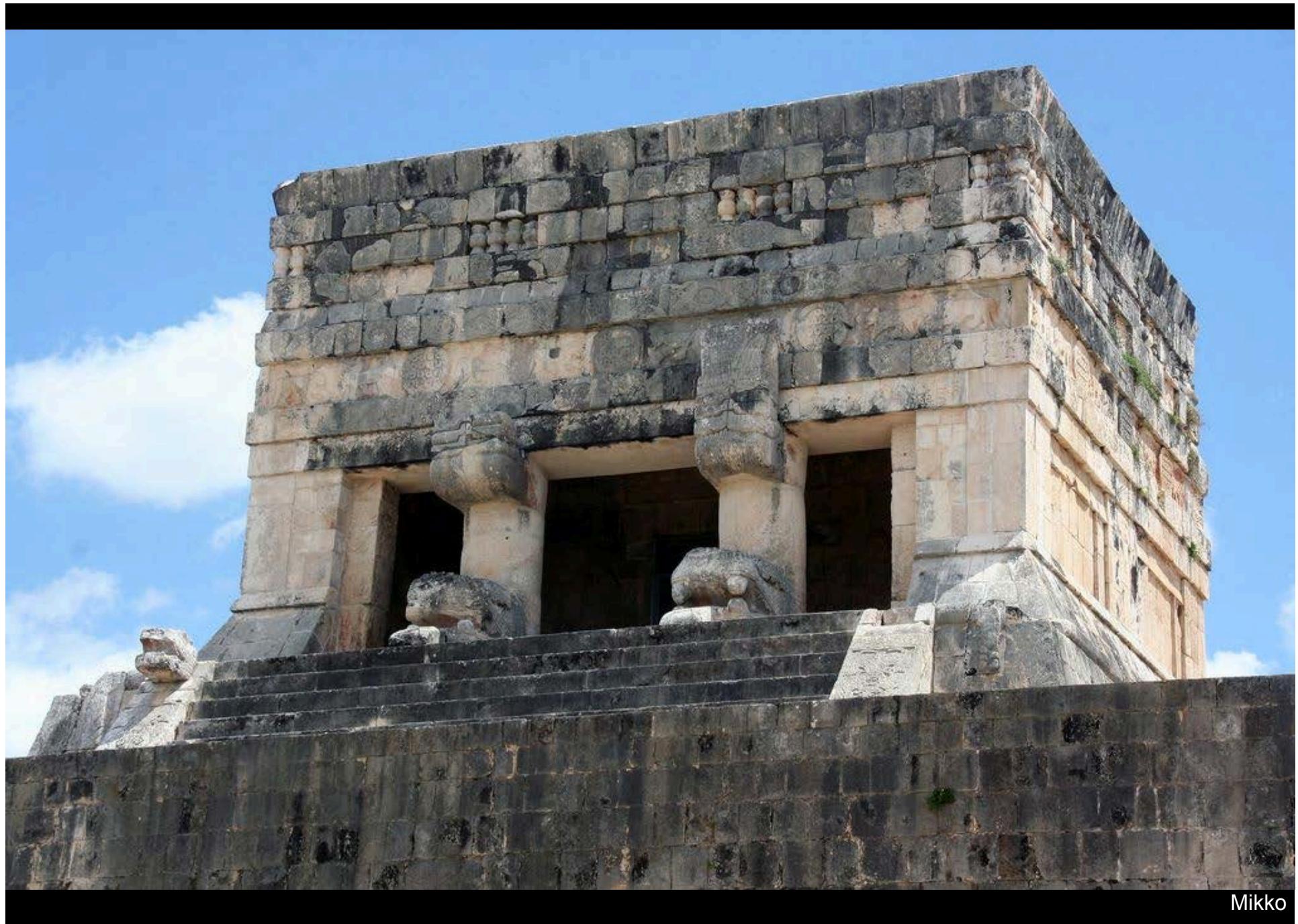
Top: “Temple of Kukulcàn” (or El Castillo),  
c. 1000 CE, Chichen Itza

Right: serpent effect observed during the  
2009 spring equinox





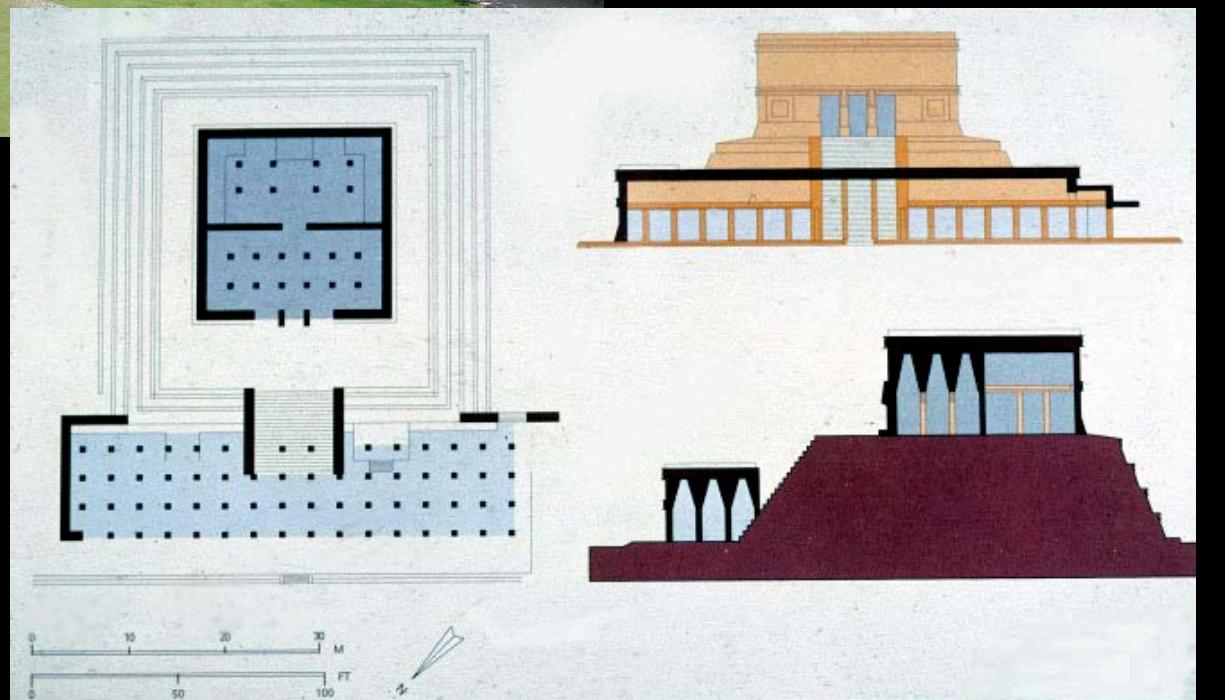
El Castillo: elevation, plan, section



Mikko



## Temple of the Warriors





relief

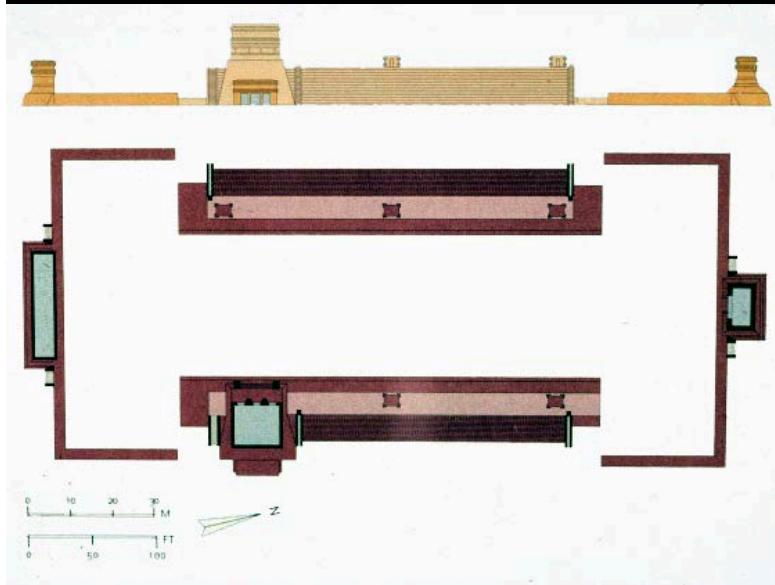


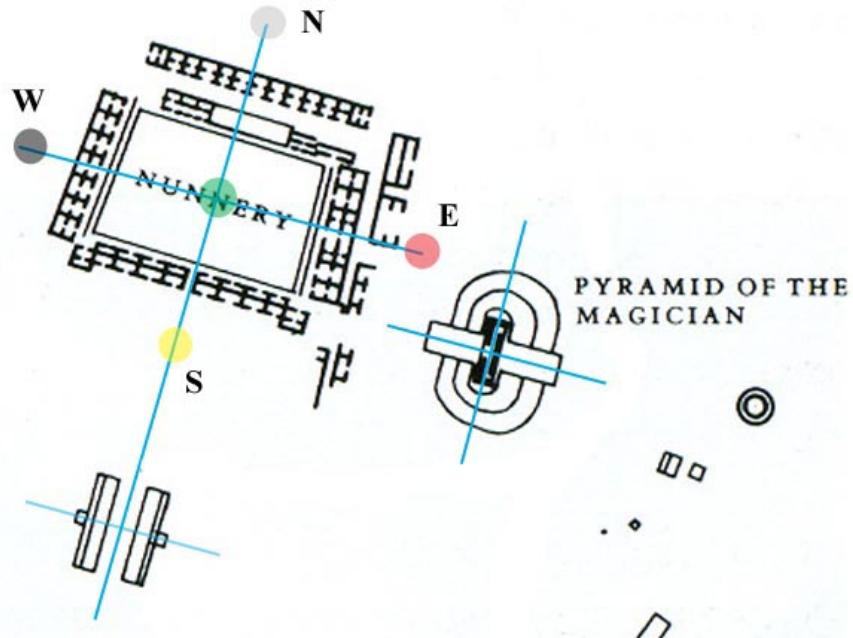
Temple of the Warriors high relief sculpture: at left,  
man's head inside the mouth of the feathered serpent  
Columns are rattlesnakes - heads below, rattles above



## Ball Court

545 feet long X  
225 feet wide



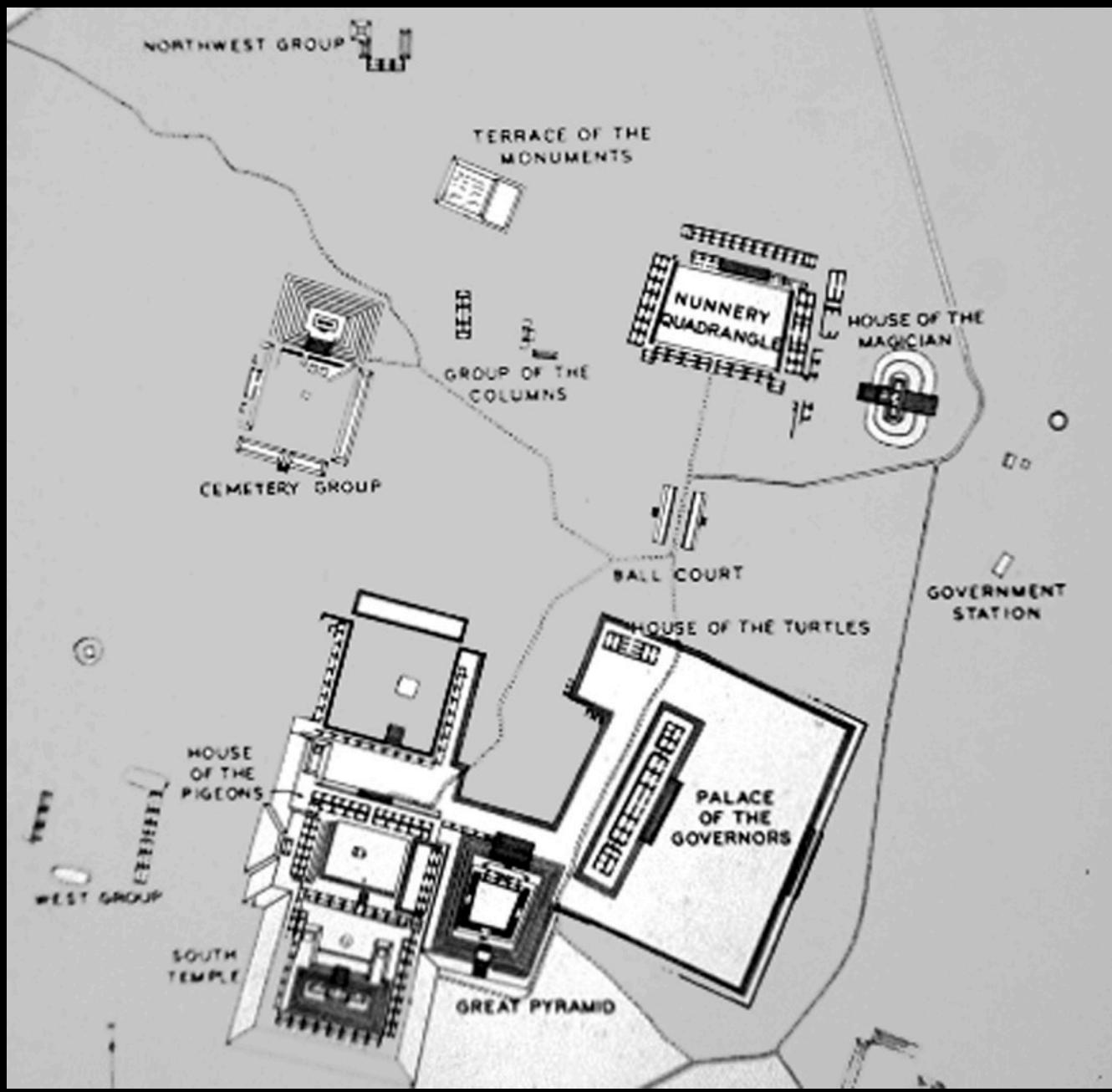


**Uxmal:** ball court, Pyramid of the Magician, “Nunnery” in distance



Uxmal: “Nunnery”

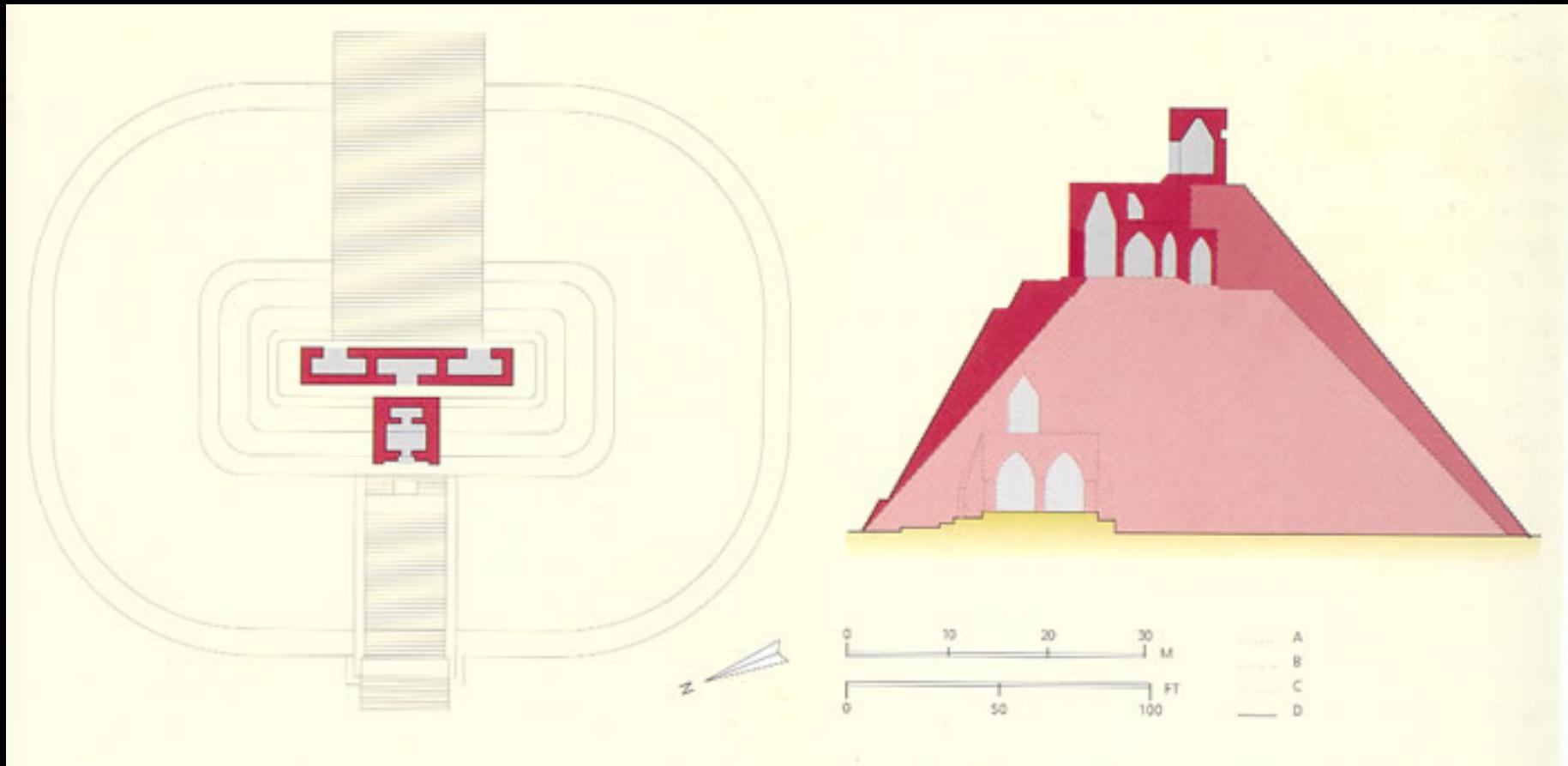
# Uxmal

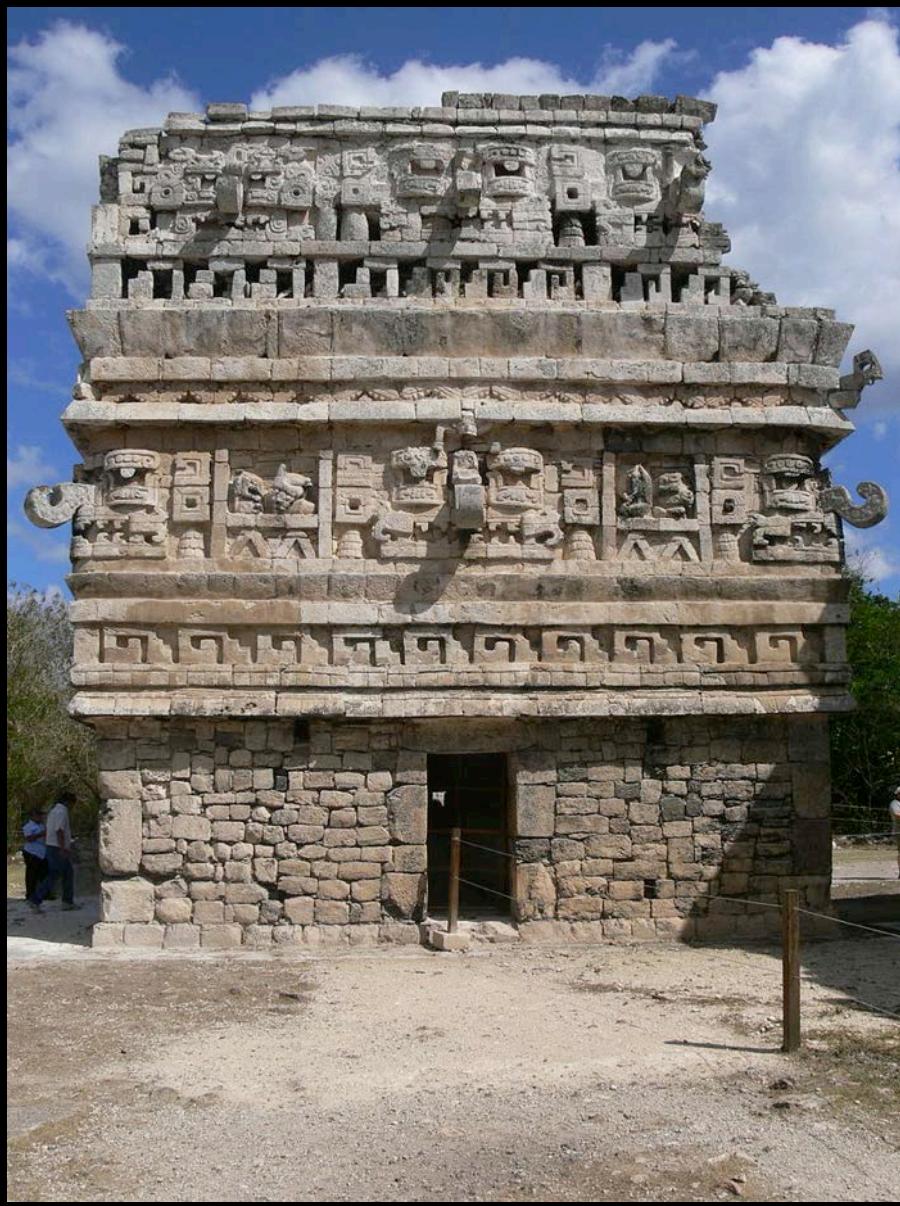


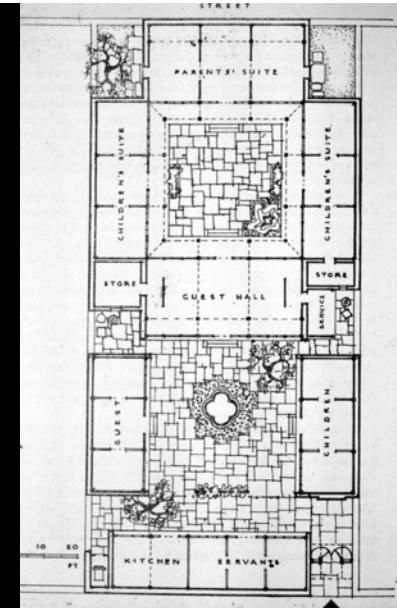


Pyramid (House) of the Magician, Uxmal

# Pyramid of the Magician, Uxmal







How did China's early emperors inscribe “Chinese” into their urban settlements?



SETA



**MAP 6-1 AFRO-EURASIA IN 250 BCE**

Alexander of Macedonia did not live long enough to create one large politically unified empire, but his conquests integrated various Afro-Eurasian worlds culturally and economically. Trace the pathways that Alexander followed on his conquests. What were the names and locations of the Hellenistic successor states? What did these states have in common? Which states on the map did Greeks *not* rule? How did the spread of Hellenism affect them?

**Legend:**

- Campaigns of Alexander the Great
- Conquests of Alexander the Great
- Qin Empire
- Greek City State
- Carthage
- Area of Roman control
- Macedonia
- Ptolemaic Empire
- Seleucid Empire
- Graeco-Bactria
- Mauryan Empire
- Empire of Xiongnu

**MAP 6-3 AFRO-EURASIAN TRADE, C. 150 CE**

During the period covered in this chapter, trade increasingly brought Afro-Eurasian worlds together. This map highlights important commercial linkages among societies. Where did mariners develop ocean-based commercial links? Compare this map with Map 6-2, and identify areas where the migrations of nomadic groups contributed to the creation of trade routes. How did trade facilitate the spread of Buddhism during this time?

# K'ung Fu Tzu (551 B.C.-479 B.C.)

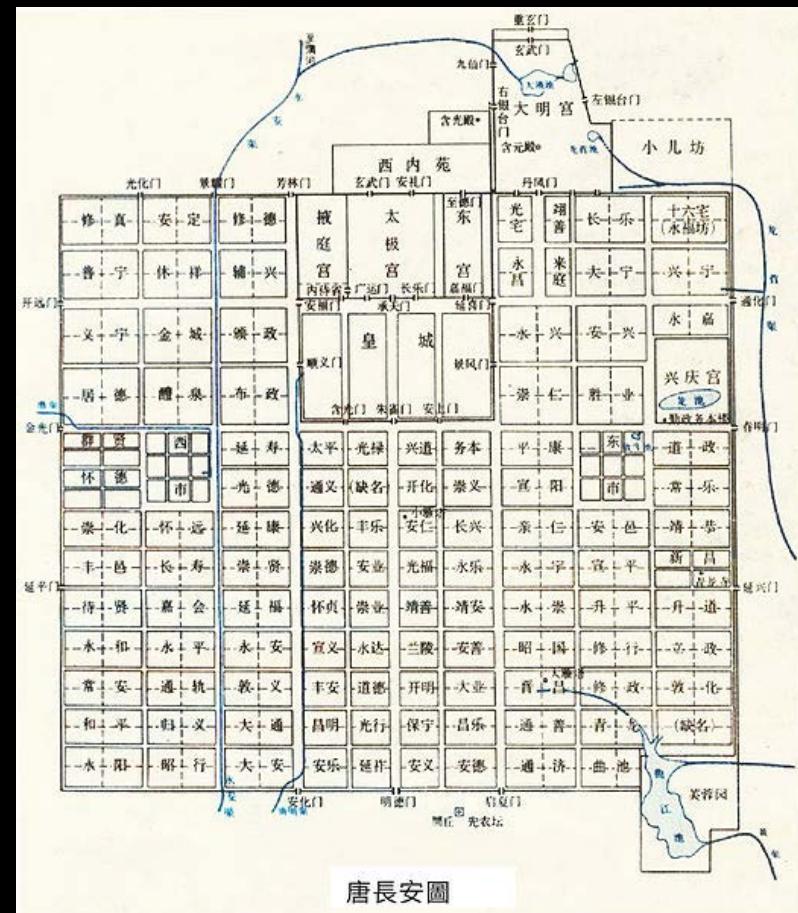
## Confucianism

- "The School of the Scholars"; or 孔教 *Kǒngjiào*,
- 仁义礼智信 (Ren, Yi, Li, Zhi, Xin)
- Compassionate or kindhearted, just or righteous, to obey rituals or rites, wise, trustful
- "To govern by virtue, let us compare it to the North Star: it stays in its place, while the myriad stars wait upon it." (*Analects II, 1*)
- "He who learns but does not think is lost. He who thinks but does not learn is in great danger." (*Lunyu 2.15*)





Dadu, Capital of Yuan Dynasty



Map of Chang'an, Tang Dynasty

# Diagrams of ideal cities



First Emperor:  
Qin Shi Huangdi

Qin Dynasty:  
221-206 BCE



Reconstruction of Palace  
in the Qin capital Xianyang



Shanglin Park,  
first established by  
Qin Shi Huangdi



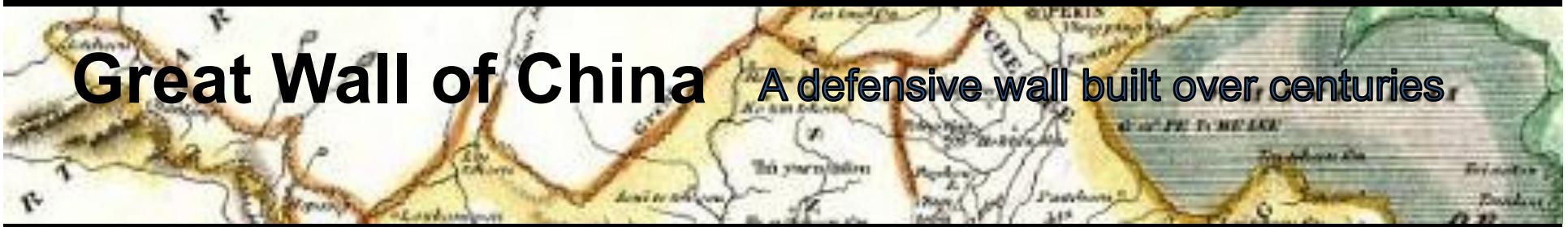
**The Great Wall**  
initial fortifications later united  
into one continuous wall by  
Qin Shi Huangdi, 221 BCE

The Great Wall - begun by Qin Shi Huangdi, 221 BCE,  
Largely rebuilt 14<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> centuries (Ming Dynasty)



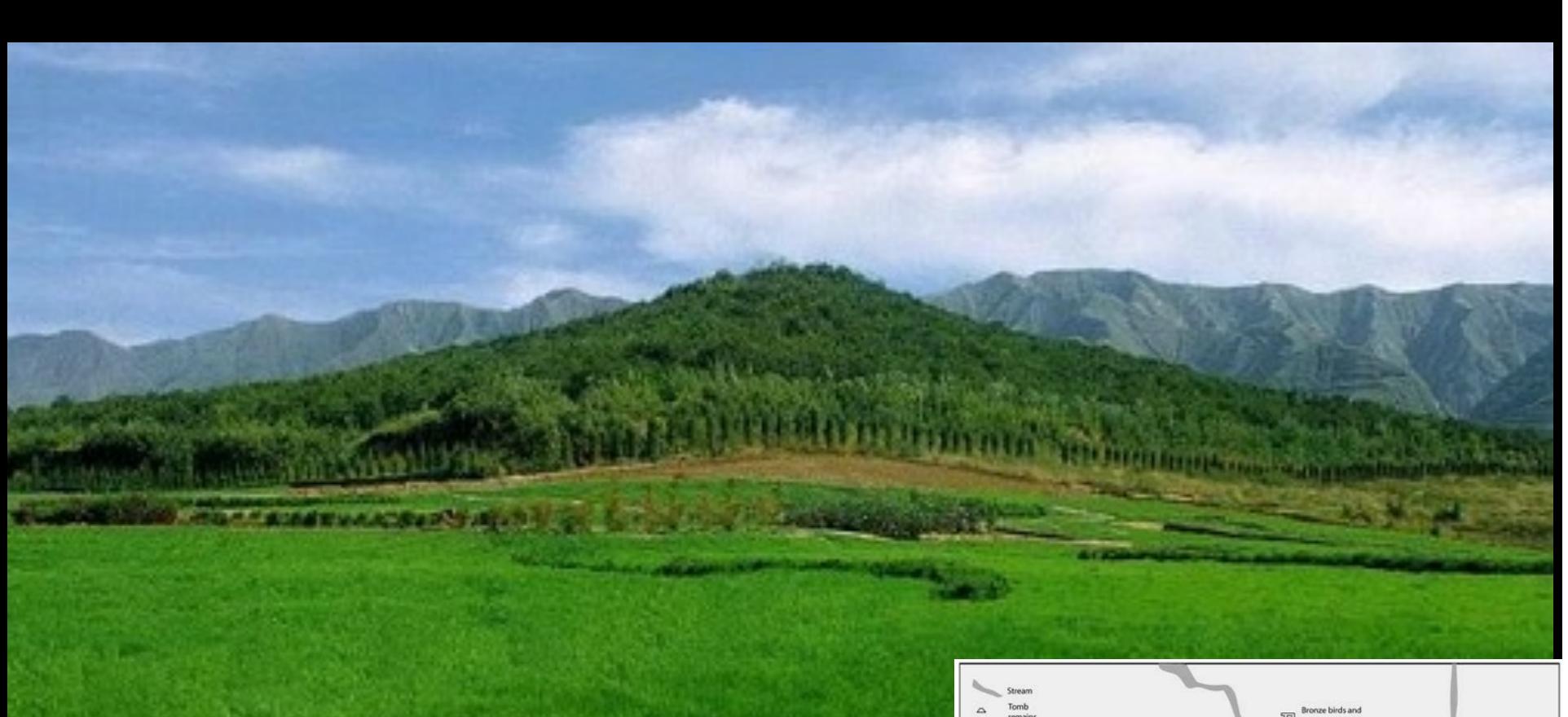
# Great Wall of China

A defensive wall built over centuries





**Qin Shi Huangdi Tomb Mound,  
near Xian c. 221-210 BCE**



# Qin Shi Huangdi Tomb, near Xian

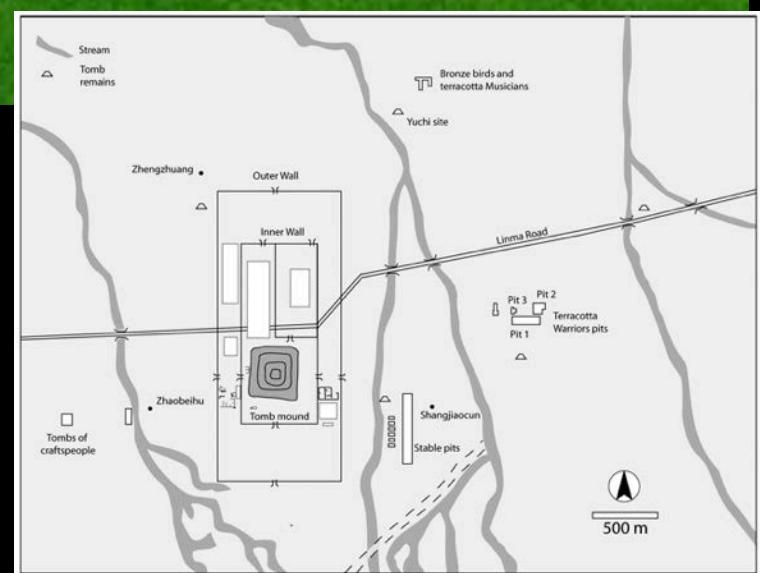
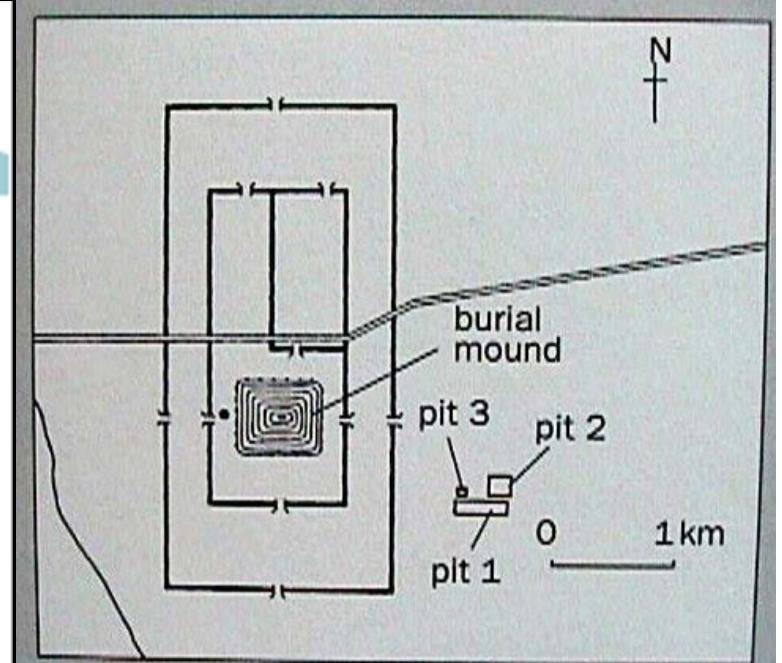
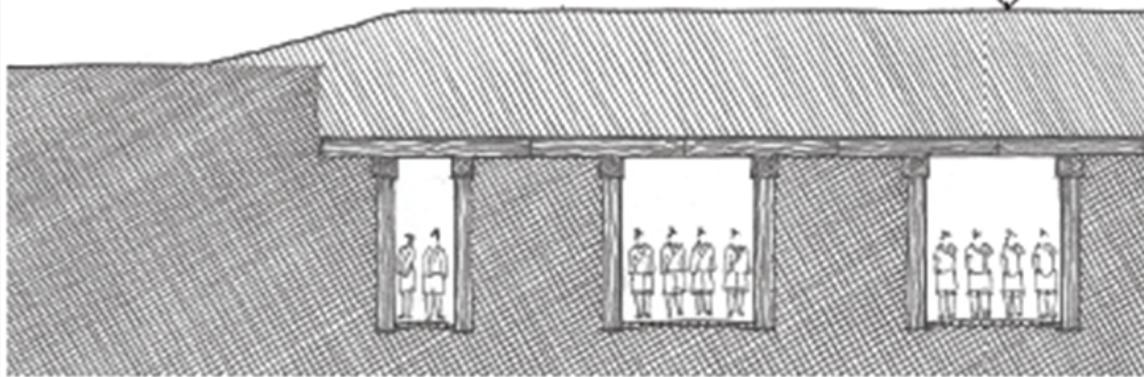
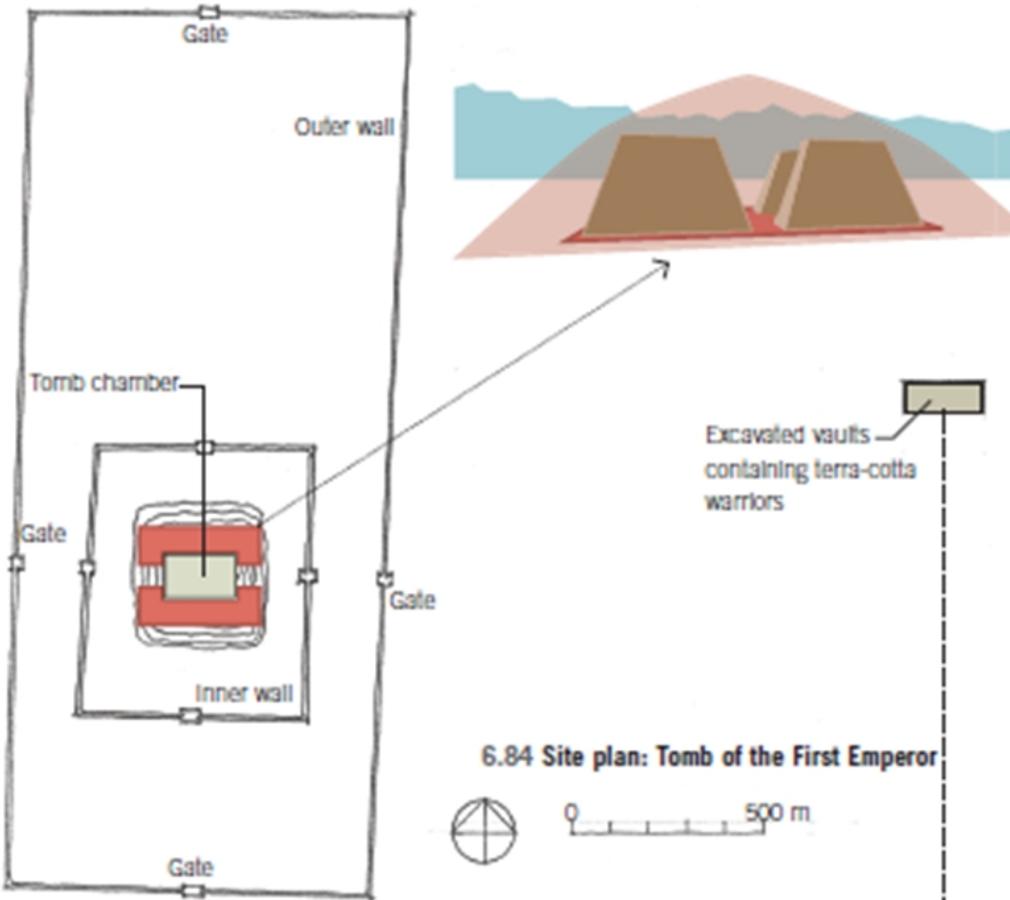


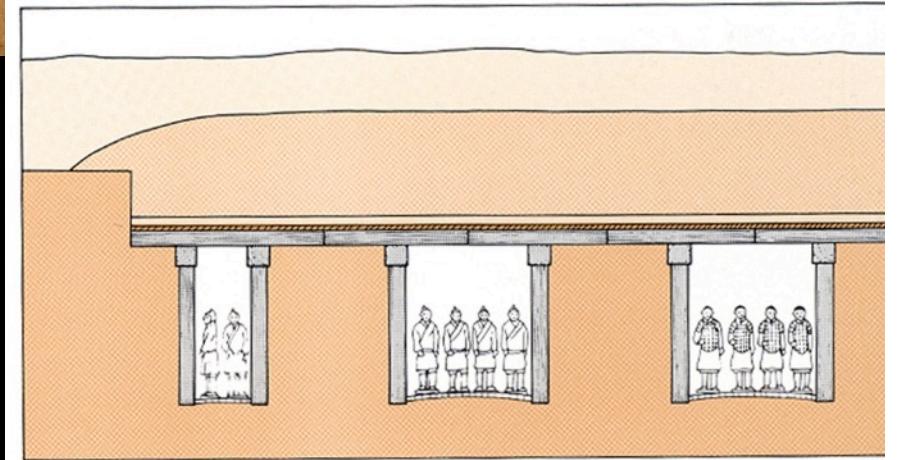
Fig. 1: Site plan of the First Emperor's Mausoleum, showing the location of the Emperor's Tomb towards the centre, the Terracotta Army to the east, and other elements of the complex.



**Qin Shi Huangdi Tomb,  
near Xian**  
the majority of the site, including  
the burial mound, remains  
unexcavated



The terracotta army of Qin Shi Huangdi



The pits containing the terracotta army had a roof of planks supported by wooden crossbeams carried by massive beams set in the trench walls. The roof planks were covered with woven mats plastered with clay.



The terracotta army of Qin Shi Huangdi

Left: soldiers  
Below: civil official





Reconstruction showing the original painted colors and costumes of the terracotta warriors