Aim: How did geography influence the development of ancient Greece?

I. Geography

* location = Balkan Peninsula = S.E. Eur.
* peninsula = land surrounded by 3 sides of water
* possesses archipelago = chain of islands
* surrounded by Aegean + Ionian + Mediterranean Seas 🡪 strategic location
* access to harbors 🡪 trade + travelling 🡪 Greeks = skilled sailors + fisherman

II. Development

* 80% of Greece = mountainous 🡪 isolation/Greeks
* polis = independent city-state = city + surrounding land
* isolation 🡪 city-states dev. Individual traits
* acropolis = fortified area on hill used for rel. + gov’t purposes
* most powerful city-states = Athens + Sparta

Aim: How did the rise of city-states impact ancient Greece?

I. Government

a) Athens

* direct democracy = citizens have direct role in gov’t + make decisions
* adult males = citizens + had a say in gov’t

b) Sparta

* oligarchy = small group of ppl. rule
* men + women = citizens

II. Education

a) Athens

* wealthy boys + girls/ school 🡪 formal edu.
* studied reading + writing + math + music + poetry + philosophy + public speaking

b) Sparta

* no formal edu.
* mil. = focus of life 🡪 boys training from age 7-30

III. Women

a) Athens

* no public life + no rights
* stay at home w. family

b) Sparta

* produce strong + healthy sons
* weak + sickly children = abandoned or killed
* had freedom + considered equal to men

IV. Persian Wars

* 492 BCE/Persia expanded into Greece 🡪 Persian Wars
* 490 BCE/Battle of Marathon 🡪 Persian defeat 🡪 ↑ Greek civ
* 480 BCE/ 2nd Persian invasion 🡪 creation of Delian League = alliance of Greek city-states/led by Athens
* 479 BCE/ Greek victories 🡪 Persian retreat 🡪 ↑ Athenian Empire
* 449 BCE/ peace treaty signed btwn. Greeks + Persians

Aim: How did Greek achievements contribute to world civilization?

I. Pericles

* 400s BCE/Athenian general + leader/ rebuilt Athens
* ideas 🡪 Golden Age = time of peace + prosperity
* contribution = direct democracy

II. Beliefs + Writing

* mythology = stories about gods + goddesses/ teach morals
* wrote tragedies + comedies

III. Art + Architecture

* paintings + sculptures dedicated to their gods
* arch./ buildings + column
* ex. = Parthenon in Athens

IV. Olympics

* Olympics = athletic contests to honor gods
* 700 BCE/began + held every 4 yrs.
* 393 CE/Roman Empire ends Olympics
* revived 1896

V. Philosophy

* philosophers used observation + reason to study world
* famous philosophers = Socrates + Plato + Aristotle
* Socratic Method = uses questioning as a learning tool
* reshaped ideas on gov’t + pol. + philo.
* Socrates/ questioned democracy + sentenced to death for corrupting Athenian youth

VI. Math + Medicine

* Pythagoras = Greek mathematician/ developed Pythagorean Theorem
* Hippocrates = “the father of medicine” /created Hippocratic Oath

VII. Peloponnesian War/431 B.C.E

* Athens + Sparta wanted to 🡩 influence + control Greece
* Sparta attacked Athens 🡪 Peloponnesian War
* 404 B.C.E./ Athens surrenders 🡪 end of golden age

Aim: Was Alexander truly great?

I. Alexander the Great

* Prince of Macedonia
* student of Aristotle/ studied math + sci. + astronomy
* King Phillip II’s death 🡪 Alexander = King of Macedonia/ 20 yrs. old

II. Military Career

* used phalanx formation = close infantry /w. shields together + long spears overlapping
* victorious battles / Persia + Greece to India
* undefeated 🡪 largest empire

III. Achievements

* conquests 🡪 vast land empire 🡪 blending E. + W. cultures
* Hellenism = most lasting achievement/ combined aspects of Greek + Egyptian + Indian + Persian cultures
* Alexandria, Egypt = center of Hellenism + cultural learning center of the world
* studied med. + philo. + sci. + math
* Hellenistic culture influenced Rome

IV. Fall of Empire

* After Alexander’s death empire split into four 🡪 weakened empire
* eventually taken over by Rome

Aim: How did Rome become a powerful republic?

I. Geography and Culture

* built on 7 hills 🡪 easily defended
* influenced by Greeks + Etruscans
* imitated Greek sculpture + arch. + lit. + alphabet
* modeled Etruscan army + changed Rome/village 🡪 city
* 264 BCE/ Romans control almost all of Italy

II. Society

* two social classes = patricians + plebeians
* patricians = wealthy landowners + Rome’s ruling class
* plebeians = craftspeople + merchants + small farmers
* men of both classes = citizens + could vote
* only patricians/elected to gov’t offices

III. Government

* republic = gov’t/ ppl. elect officials
* Senate = center of gov’t/ created + enforced laws
* Consul = head of Roman Senate/ ran gov’t + led army
* Tribune = officer elected by the plebeians to protect their rights

Aim: How did Rome become an empire?

I. Punic Wars/ 264 B.C.E. – 146 B.C.E.

* Rome completed conquest of Italy
* Rome wanted to 🡩 🡪 resistance from Carthage = city/ N. Africa
* Punic Wars = wars btwn. Rome + Carthage
* 218 B.C.E./2nd Punic War/ Hannibal = leader of Carthage/ leads army/Alps 🡪 Rome
* 201 B.C.E./ Carthage = defeated + weakened
* 146 B.C.E./ 3rd Punic War/ Romans burn Carthage + destroy city 🡪 Rome controlling Mediterranean

II. Problems of the Republic

* Senate + patricians abused power 🡪 civil wars 🡪 🡫 Roman Republic
* Wars 🡪 Triumvirate = 3 person alliance btwn. Marcus Crassus + Pompey + Julius Caesar
* Triumvirate wanted to remove Senate + create a new gov’t
* 53 BCE/Crassus dies 🡪 civil war btwn. Pompey + Caesar 🡪 Caesar controlling Rome

III. Julius Caesar

* 47 BCE/ named dictator for life
* made himself absolute ruler of Rome
* reforms = create jobs + gave public land to the poor + 365-day calendar
* 🡩 Roman territory through conquest
* Senators plotted against Caesar 🡪 March 15, 44 BCE/ Caesar assassinated

IV. Augustus Caesar

* death of Julius Caesar 🡪 31 BCE/Octavian = leader of Roman Empire
* Octavian = Caesar Augustus = “Glorious One”
* rule 🡪 200 yr golden age = Pax Romana = “Roman Peace”
* achievements/ law + art + arch. + edu. + lit.

Aim: How did Roman achievements contribute to world civilization?

I. Law

* reformed laws 🡪 order + stability
* Twelve Tables = Roman Law Code/ governed behavior of every Roman + displayed in public
* basis of future legal systems

II. Public Works

* roads 🡪 faster travel for army/empire
* Roman Aqueducts 🡪 running water + indoor plumbing + sewer system

III. Art + Architecture

* adopted from the Greeks
* paintings + sculptures dedicated to gods + leaders
* architecture/ columns + domes + arches
* ex. = Colosseum + Pantheon

IV. Other Achievements

* Roman Numerals = number system/ calculations for trade + business
* Latin = Roman language 🡪 French + Italian + Spanish languages

Aim: How did the Roman Empire fall?

I. Political

* 3rd century/ Roman Empire 🡫
* weak leaders 🡪 gov’t = unstable
* groups/seize power from Rome 🡪 civil wars + invasions

II. Military

* invasions + civil wars + plague 🡪 🡫 Roman soldiers
* mercenaries = foreign soldiers/ fought for money
* mercenaries/loyal to commanders 🡪 🡫 Roman army

III. Diocletian + Constantine

* Emperor Diocletian/ believed empire = too large 🡪 spilt into E. + W. Rome
* Emperor Constantine/ moved capital from Rome 🡪 Constantinople
* practice of Christianity = legal

IV. Economy

* eco. 🡫
* 🡩 expenses + 🡫 resources 🡪 🡩 taxes
* minting money 🡪 inflation 🡪 🡩 prices + 🡫 coins

V. Social

* confidence/ strength of Roman Empire = low
* condition of the empire 🡪 🡫 loyalty + 🡫 interest/ fate of the empire
* 476 CE/ W. Roman Empire falls 🡪 E. Roman Empire renamed Byzantine Empire

Aim: How did the Qin and Han Dynasties impact ancient China?

I. Qin Dynasty

* 221 BCE/ Shi Huangdi established Qin Dynasty 🡪 stability/China
* 🡩 size of China
* began Great Wall of China 🡪 protection against nomadic invaders
* ordered murder of Confucian scholars + book burning + relocation of nobles
* legalism + harsh rules 🡪 rebellions
* 202 BCE / death of Shi Huangdi 🡪 fall of Qin Dynasty

II. Han Dynasty (202 BCE- 220 CE)

* Liu Bang = peasant/ founded Han Dynasty
* reinstated Confucian ideas
* ex. = civil service exams 🡪 most qualified have a role in gov’t

III. Achievements of the Han

* Pax Sinica = “Chinese Peace” = 400 yr. pd. of peace + prosperity
* trade network 🡪 eco. 🡩
* pol. stability 🡪 sci. + math + lit. + arts + 🡩 edu.
* Silk Road = trade route/ connected Asia + Eur.
* traders exchanged goods + tech. + ideas + rel.

IV. Decline

* unfair laws 🡪 peasant rebellions + civil wars
* tribute to nomadic tribes
* ppl. couldn’t pay taxes 🡪 nomadic invasions
* wars + job shortages + high prices 🡪 220 C.E./ Han Dynasty falls

Aim: How did the Maurya and Gupta Dynasties impact ancient India?

I. Maurya Empire

* 321 BCE/ Maurya Empire began 🡪 period of stability
* empire = 2000m long + united N. India politically
* empire based on trade + strong army
* Asoka = most significant ruler
* converted to Buddhism + built monasteries + stupas = shrines to Buddhism
* Pillars of Asoka/ spread Buddhist beliefs + ideas
* 232 B.C.E./ Asoka’s death + weak rulers + outside invaders 🡪 destruction of empire

II. Gupta Empire

* 300 yrs. of peace + prosperity
* prospered from trade along Mediterranean
* enforced Hindu beliefs
* math achievements = value of pi + Arabic numerals + concept of zero
* sci. achievements = treatments for diseases + new surgical techniques 🡪 🡩 life
* attacks by foreigners + money spent 🡪 weak pol. structure + eco.
* 530 CE/ empire = overrun by invasions + broken into numerous local gov’ts