

History Finals Review

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September 14th 2010

I. How do we know what we know?

A. What sources do historians use?

1. Primary source= recording at the time of that event occurred
 - Examples:
 - a. Newspapers
 - b. Government documents
 - c. Artifacts
 - d. Diary
 - e. Testimonial video
 - f. Pictures
 - g. Record
2. Secondary source= recorded the time after the event occurred
 - a. Examples:
 1. Encyclopedia
 2. Textbooks
 - b. It is usually:
 1. Edits
 2. Summarize
 3. Explain and analyze
 4. Change

B. How can sources be misleading?

1. Bias= Showing a preference from 1 group over another
2. Falsehood= not intended to mislead, but misleading
3. Distortions= a twist of the truth, extortion
4. Political agendas= you agree with the person now but you don't agree with the end result

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II. How do historians know what they know?

A. Geology

1. Study of natural format of the Earth
2. Charles Lyell, one of the first geologists (1837) realized the Earth was formed in layers
3. These layers were called strata because it helped determine how old objects were

B. Anthropology

1. Scientists who study human beings and the societies they built
2. An anthropologist might study
 - a. A past civilization
 - b. Societies that exist today
3. Types of Anthropology
 - a. Physical/biological antro - study the bones of humans
 - b. Cultural anthropology - studies cultures that exist today
 - c. Archeology - studies what people leave behind

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C. Archeological terms

1. Artifacts – man made items that have been left behind
 - a. Pottery

- b. Clothing
 - c. Carvings
 - d. Reminders of buildings
 - 2. Technology - anything used by human beings to help complete a task
 - a. Stick
 - b. Stone
 - c. Piece of computer
- III. How does culture impact history?
- A. Definition of culture: is the shared culture socially learned knowledge and patterns of behavior of a group of people
 - B. Culture
 - 1. Shared
 - a. Amongst the group
 - b. Generally considered true
 - c. Not every single part has to be accepted 100%
 - 2. Learned
 - a. Picked up through contact with other people
 - b. Learned from peers teachers and family
 - c. Is not biologically transmitted!!!
 - 3. Knowledge
 - a. General beliefs about the world
 - b. Ideas, values, religious teachings
 - c. Symbols – including spoken and written language
 - 4. Patterns of behavior
 - a. Roles people have in their community based on race, power, gender, ect.
 - b. Acceptance actions and reactions to certain circumstances
 - C. Cultural diffusion
 - 1. War
 - 2. Trade

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- IV. How does geography impact history?
- A. Geography is defined as:
 - 1. Literally, the word the word as it appears on paper (“geo” means Earth and “graph” means “to write”)
 - 2. The study of interaction between the natural world and human beings
 - B. 5 themes of geography
 - 1. Location= the actual coordinates of an area that can be pinpointed on a map using longitude and latitude
 - 2. Place= the description of an area based on physical feature and human characteristics; using relative positions to pinpoint where you are
 - 3. Region= Larger, more general areas, which can be based on physical features, culture, politics, ect.
 - 4. Human= Environment interaction= the impact the human beings have had on the environment and the impact that the environment has had on human beings
 - 5. Movement= the movement of people, animals, goods and ideas from one geographical area to another
 - C. Ways to illustrate the 5 themes
 - 1. Physical maps
 - 2. Political maps= Shows the borders between countries
 - 3. Descriptive/ illustrative maps
 - 4. Historical maps
 - 5. Geographical determinism
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V. How did domestication of animals and plants literally change human history?

A. The Paleolithic (old stone) age

1. Lasted until about 10,000 BCE
2. Human beings were nomads
3. Human beings hunted for meat and gathered vegetation

B. The Paleolithic society

1. Human being lived in small groups called bands
2. Leadership of the bands was based on skill or need
3. Shelters were temporary
4. Tools (technology) were from
 - a. Bone
 - b. Wood
 - c. Stone, often used with very jagged edges
5. Some evidence of early religion beliefs

C. Neolithic (new stone) age

1. Lasts from 10,000 BCE until about 5,000 BCE
2. Human beings are starting to settle in communities, becoming sedentary
3. Human being discovered how to domesticate certain plants and animals

D. The Neolithic society

1. Neolithic societies will often settle in river valleys
2. Storage facilities must be built for surplus
3. Resources have to be protected
4. Population began to grow
5. Specialization began to occur
 - a. Artisans
 - b. Military

E. Characteristics of civilization

1. Cities= are planned
2. Centralized government= kings have Bureaucracy and advisors
3. Complex regions
 - a. Texts
 - b. Established beliefs and rituals
4. Arts and architecture
5. Job specialization
 - a. Construction
 - b. Army
 - c. Goods
 - d. Food preparation
 - e. Teachers
 - f. Artisans
 - g. Scribes
6. People were split up in social classes
 - a. King
 - b. Priests
 - c. Nobles
 - d. Peasants
 - e. Slaves
7. Public works
 - a. Irrigation
 - b. Roads
8. Writings

Egypt

October 5th 2010

V. How does the geography impact the development of ancient Egypt?

A. Egypt's geography

1. Desert
2. The Nile through the middle
3. Mountains in east and south
4. Mediterranean sea in the north (Mouth of Nile)
5. Red sea in east

B. Description of geography

1. Water features
 - a. Nile runs from south to north
 - b. Land on the banks of the river is very fertile (Black land)
 - c. River overflows regularly and predictable (most of the time)
 - d. Mediterranean sea in the north, where the Nile spills out
2. Land features
 - a. Deserts to the east and west (red land)
 - b. Highlands to the south
 - c. Sinai desert the only contact to Asia

C. Impact of geography

1. Isolation
2. Culture and development
3. Unification

D. Impact of Egypt's geo

1. Solar Calendar
2. Astronomers
3. Kings claimed godhood
4. Unification is easier
5. Similarities in language and culture

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VI. How does Egypt qualify as a civilization?

A. Organized Government

1. Ancient Egypt ruled by Pharaohs
2. In old kingdom, Pharaohs claimed to be gods/divinities
3. Pharaohs ruled with the help of viziers, or prime ministers
4. Division of areas along the Nile into Nomes
5. Queen Hatshepsut (1503- 1482 BCE) and King Ramses II (1290-1224 BCE) during the new kingdom

B. Cities

- Evidence of Giza, Memphis, Thebes

C. Complex religions

1. Belief in many gods (polytheism)
2. In old kingdoms pharaohs claimed to be divine
3. Evidence found in mummified corpses of kings and the kings large pyramid tombs
4. Evidence of religious revolution of Akhenaton, who claimed to worship only one god; The book of the dead

D. Writing

1. Hieroglyphics- a form of ancient Egyptian writing that used pictograms to form ideas and concepts
 - a. Egyptian writing

- b. Symbols that represent ideas
 - c. Scribes
 - d. Found in pyramids and papyrus
- 2. Demotic- a simplified form of hieroglyphics, used to make recording easier
- E. Job specialization
 - 1. Merchants
 - 2. Priests
 - 3. Farmers
 - 4. Scribes
 - 5. Artisans
- F. Arts and architecture
 - 1. Pyramids
 - 2. Sphinxes
- G. Social classes
 - 1. Pharaoh
 - 2. Priests
 - 3. Nobles
 - 4. Merchants
 - 5. Peasants
- H. Public works
 - Irrigation channels and ditches for the Nile river

Mesopotamia

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Meso= Mesopotamia

VII. How does geography impact the development of ancient Meso?

A. Meso's geography

1. Deserts
2. Rivers
 - a. Tigris
 - b. Euphrates
3. Mountains to the east
4. Flat land

B. Impact

1. Fertile land
2. Floods unpredictably
3. Rivers are gods- they were afraid of rivers
4. Lunar calendars
5. Cultural differences
6. Afraid of others
7. Cities have walls

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8. City-states= A city that acts like a country
 - a. Own Government
 - b. Walls
 - c. Military/Army
9. Empire
 - a. Ruled by one person or government
 - b. Made up of, comprised of multiple culture groups
 - c. Controlled by force
 1. Military
 2. Economy
10. **Divine rights**

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VIII. How did the various empires of the Middle East contribute to the cultural diffusion?

A. Sumerians

1. Built **ziggurats**
2. Used cuneiform to write (Cuneiform= "wedge" writing)
3. United much of lower Meso
4. The Epic of Gilgamesh
5. Conquered by Sargon, king of the Akkadians

B. The first Babylonian empire

1. Known for the law code Hammurabi
2. One of the 1st times that the law was broken up into categories:
 - a. Criminal law
 1. State (gov't) vs. a person
 2. Prison or death
 - b. Civil Law
 1. Person vs. person
 2. Money restrictions
3. Built a strong army, improved irrigation, and emphasized Babylonian gods over Sumerian gods

C. The Hittites and the Assyrians

1. The Hittites (1400 BCE – 1200 BCE) are known for being the first to understand the art of iron working
2. As their empire collapsed in 1200 BCE, their knowledge spread across Asia and Africa
3. The Assyrians were warriors and controlled much of Meso for nearly 500 years (1200 BCE – 600 BCE)
4. Assyrians are responsible for the destruction of the kingdom of Israel
5. Assyrians built the large city of Nineveh and King Assurbanipal built one of the world's first libraries

D. The 2nd Babylonian empire

1. Most famous for King Nebuchadnezzar who sacked Jerusalem, destroyed the 1st temple and exiled the kingdom of Judea (586 BCE)
2. Nebuchadnezzar rebuilt the city of Babylon and constructed the hanging garden for his wife
3. Astronomy

E. The Persian empire

1. Universal weights and measures
2. Use of coins (borrowed from the Lydians)
3. Improved the roadways
4. Tolerated many religious beliefs

F. The Phoenicians

1. Became known as the “carriers of civilization”
2. Develop a Phonetic alphabet which is based on consonants
3. Are excellent sailors and create the world's first colonial empire
4. Famous for an extremely rare purple dye

G. The Egyptians

1. Understanding of mathematical concept (Like with “angles”)
2. Astronomy
3. Medicine

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IX. How does Hammurabi rule his empire (2nd Babylonian empire)?

- A. Justice system → Law
- B. Women have legal protection
- C. Laziness is frowned upon
- D. Protect water and land
- E. Honesty in Business
- F. Citizen interaction
- G. Social classes
 1. King (1%)
 2. Men (14%)
 3. Freedmen (60%)
 4. Slaves (25%)
- H. Equality within classes
- I. Justice
- J. Publishers → 3 stones called Stele

October 19th 2010

X. How does Darius keep control of his empire?

- A. Darius Persia
 1. Darius expanded and maintained Cyrus' empire
 2. Ruled 522-485 BCE
 3. United Persia (Iran) with the middle east and Turkey
- B. Government under Darius
 1. Appointed satraps to act as governors

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2. Used spies
3. Created a uniform code of law
4. Moved his royal court from city to city

C. The economy under Darius

1. Expanded construction of roads
2. Instituted a system of uniform weights and measures
3. Encouraged (**NOT INVENTED**) the use of coins

Barter economy ————— Market economy
(Goods for goods or service for goods) (Goods for \$)

D. Darius and religion

1. Respects the religion beliefs of others, including the Jews
2. Allowed the Persian religion of Zoroastrianism (600 BCE) to flourish during his reign
 - a. Ahuramazda= Good (god)
 - b. Ahriman= Evil (devil)

India

October 25th 2010

XI. How does Hinduism develop in India?

A. Geography

1. Description of India's geography
 - a. 3 main rivers
 1. Indus
 2. Ganders
 3. Brahmaputra
 - b. Deccan Plato (Very hot and very dry)
 - c. Mountains in the north
 1. Himalayas
 2. Hindu Kush
 3. Khyber pass
 - d. Peninsula
 - e. Ghats (mountains)
 - f. Monsoons
2. Impact of geography
 - a. Separate,
 1. Un-unified
 2. Different cultures
 3. Hard to control
 - b. Isolated= they develop by themselves
 - c. Monsoons= "Bringers of life" and "Bringers of death"
3. 1st Indian Civilizations
 - a. Harappa
 - b. Mohenjo Darrow

B. The Arians

1. Entered India from Khyber pass (1750 BCE)
2. Fierce warriors
3. Conquered northern India
4. Religious traditions are recorded in the Vedas- the Mahabharata and Ramayana
5. Kept strict control over the conquered people by developing the Caste System

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C. Castes

1. An extremely rigid social division (NOT the same as social classes!)
2. Completely define the roles of peoples play in society
3. Inflexible and unchangeable
4. Castes cannot be changed through marriage or gaining of money or political power

D. The Castes

1. Brahmins- Priests
2. Kshatriyahs- Warriors
3. Kisyas-
 - a. Herders
 - b. Farmers
 - c. Merchants
 - d. Artisans
4. Sudras- the conquered
5. Untouchables- people who deal with corpses and any other highly undesirable jobs

E. 7 basic Hindu beliefs

1. Brahman- Spiritual power that rests in all things
2. Atman- The Brahman within each individual; like the idea of the soul
3. Moksha- The purpose of life, union with Brahman
4. Reincarnation- The cycle of rebirth
5. Karma- The actions that people perform in their lifetime that impact their next life
6. Dharma- The moral obligation that people have
7. Ahimsa- the idea of non-violence

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XII. How does Buddhism develop?

A. Buddha's ideas

1. Physical existence is not real
2. Desire are a problem because it leads to sadness and pain
3. Meditation

B. The 4 noble truths

1. All life is suffering and pain
2. The cause of suffering and pain is the desire for mere illusions- powers, riches, etc.

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3. The only cure for suffering is overcoming desire
4. The way of over coming desire is by following the 8 fold path

a. The 8 fold path

1. Right views= views the world around you in the right way
2. Right aspirations= desire for the right things, like happiness and life
3. Right speech= be careful how you talk
4. Right conduct= be careful how you behave
5. Right livelihood= he wants you to desire not just for money or power. He wants you to care for other things
6. Right effort= What you should focus on
7. Right mindfulness= What you should think of
8. Right contemplation= What you should think of

b.

Buddhism	Same	Hinduism
No castes	Dharma	Castes
Meditation	Brahman	Moksha
Nirvana	Ahimsa	
No priests	Karma	
	Reincarnation	

C. 2 schools of Buddhist thought

1. Theravada: Traditional Buddhism; only devoted monks have any real hope of achieving Nirvana
2. Mahayana: Easier for ordinary people to follow; deified the Buddha; spreads into China, Tibet, Korea and Japan

China

XIII. What do the 3 major Chinese philosophies develop?

- Confucianism
- Daoism
- Legalism

A. China's geography

1. Huge
2. Mountains in the south
3. 2 rivers
 - a. Huang he
 - b. Yangtze
4. Dessert

B. The mandate of heaven

1. States that the right to rule is based on the blessing of heaven
2. Developed by Zhou Dynasty to explain their rebellion against and overthrow the Shang
3. Used by other dynasties- The dynastic cycle

C. Feudalism

1. A way of controlling society using land and social classes
2. Based on rights/privileges and the duties shared between the classes

D. Feudal society

1. Social classes
 - a. King
 - b. Lord
 - c. Peasants
2. Society between lords and vassals

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3. The king is the greatest lord, who divides land among the lower lords
4. Peasants work the land for the lords and in return they get protection and shelter
5. Lords owe the king loyalty, which is usually tested in the times of war

E. Confucius (not too lenient and not too strict)

1. The best leaders lead by example
2. People are naturally good
3. Don't do to others what you don't want done to you
4. Filial Piety
5. The world is made up of 5 basic relationships that have to be honored
 - a. Father to son
 - b. Brother to brother
 - c. Ruler to subject
 - d. Husband to wife
 - e. Friend to a friend

F. Daoism= the way (very lenient, anti government)

1. Founded by Laozi
2. Believes in finding harmony with nature
3. Rejects conflict
4. Government is unnatural

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5. The best government is the one that governs the least

G. Legalism (very strict, pro government)

1. Founded by Hanfeizi (250 BCE)

2. Believed that all men were born evil
3. Evil could be overcome (by laws)
4. People were fundamentally greedy
5. Only strong rulers and strict laws could keep people in line
6. Strength is more important than **Virtue**

XIV. How did the 3 major Chinese philosophies impact China?

A. Legalism and the Qin dynasty

1. In 221 BCE, the Qin empire was created in China
2. The leader of the Qin called himself Shi Huangdi, or "The first Emperor"
3. The Qin adopted legalist thought
4. Shi Huangdi abolished feudalism and divided his empire into 36 districts
5. Shi Huangdi raised taxes and used forced labor in order to build the Great Wall and to pave roads

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B. Confucianism and the Han Dynasty

1. From 210 to 206 BCE, several groups fought for control in China
2. By 206 BCE, a peasant named Liu Bang was able to take control, creating the Han Dynasty
3. Liu Bang (Gaozu) abolished many of the Qin's harsh laws, and he also appointed Confucian scholars as advisors
4. Was known as the **Golden age**
5. Wudi, one of the greatest Han emperors, ruled from 141-87 BCE
6. Wudi also brought one of the 1st horses to China and the process opened what would be later be called the silk road
7. The Han created civil service exams, based on Confucius teachings (The Analects)
8. New inventions during the Han included:
 - a. Paper
 - b. Bridges
 - c. Fishing reels
 - d. Advances in ship building technology

Greece

XV. How do Athens and Sparta become rivals?

A. Geography of Greece

1. Peninsula
2. No rivers like the Nile or Tigris- They had rivers, but not as large as the Nile or Tigris
3. Very hilly and mountainous

B. Geography impact

1. Good harbors
2. Trade
3. Protection in war
4. Civilization on mountains
5. Hard to travel within Greece
6. Cultural differences
7. Hard to unite
8. City-states- very important
 - a. Empire
 - b. Civil war

C. Types of government

1. Monarchy= The rulership of one; hereditary; power is often based on some kind of religious authority (from the gods of G-d)
2. Oligarchy= The rulership of a small group of people; succession of power is often unclear; authority to rule can come economy/social classes, military background or religious authority- or a mixture of the 3
3. Direct, true democracy= Laws that are made by all citizens, the definition of a citizen is different depending on where you are
4. Indirect democracy/republic= Citizens vote for people to make laws for them; being a lawmaker becomes a separate job

D. Early development

1. City-states (the polis) develop throughout Greece
2. The city-states develop in 2 levels, with the acropolis at the top of the hill
3. Early Greek governments were like those of typical city-states-monarchy
4. Athens and Sparta will slowly evolve in different ways

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E. Athenian government

1. Monarchy  oligarchy (Aristocracy)
2. Once in a while, a tyrant takes over, but always ends up getting overthrown
3. Archon
4. Direct Government

F. Solon's reform

1. Outlaws slavery (mostly debt slaves) to prevent people from enslaving others and treating them properly
2. Opened offices to make more citizens, so people feel like they are important, and they feel like they are a part of something
3. Granted citizenship to some foreigners, so they can share knowledge
4. Gave assembly more to say
5. Encouraged export, specifically of wine and oil

G. Spartan government

1. 2 kings (mostly ceremonial)
2. An assembly of all male citizens (native-born, 30 years and older) made decisions
3. 5 ephors were chosen by the assembly to run day to day operations

4. Oligarchy government

H. Spartan society

1. Began by invaders who enslaved their native population and made them into **Helots**
2. The Helots outnumbered the Spartans, so the Spartans came up with harsh laws to rule them
3. Sparta is a military society
4. Boys began training at the age 7 and move to the **barracks**
5. Men could marry by the age 20 but still had to live in the barracks until age 30
6. Women were also physically active, hoping to have a strong offspring
7. Women have power because they run things while the men are at war or training

November 17th 2010

Athens	Same	Sparta
Indirect democracy	Religion	Oligarchy
Value wisdom, philosophy and art	Language	Value strength
Obsessed with the human body		War/military

I. Highlights of the Persian War

1. By the end of 500 BCE, Darius pushes into modern day Turkey and take the Greek colony at Ionia
2. In 499 Ionia rebels with the help of Athens
3. Darius crushes the rebels, and hope to destroy Athens too
4. In 492, Darius sends an **envoy** to Athens to demand that all the city-states begin sending tribute to Persia
5. 490 BCE, Darius sends a large force into northern Greece at Marathon
6. Outnumbered 2 to 1, the Athenians are able to force the Persians back
7. Themistocles, current leader of Athens, has the people build a large fleet
8. By 480, Sparta has joined the fight against Persia
9. Darius' son, Xerxes, continues the war
10. Spartan troops are able to stop Persian forces at the **Battle of Thermopylae**, a mountain pass
11. The fleet defeats the Persians

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J. Results of the Persian wars

1. Unity
2. Pride and glory
3. Strength
4. Empire
 - Athenian empire
 - a. Age of Pericles
 - b. True democracy
5. Jealousy
6. Hatred
7. War
 - a. Created the **Delian League**= Athens makes an agreement with for protection. That means that if Athens is attacked, then the city-states will protect them and the same thing if the city-states are attacked. Athens did this mostly for protection from Persia. Sparta was left out from this deal, so they thought they Athens was preparing for war against them. So Sparta prepares for war and make a:
 - a. Peloponnesian League= A deal made with Darius, just like Athens agreement with the city-states. So now they both think that they are rivals.
 - b. Athens goes through a Golden age and Sparta gets angry. The Delian league goes through a war with the Peloponnesian league. Then the Peloponnesian league falls apart because of Darius' empire. "The enemy of my enemy is my friend"

XVI. Why do historians consider Greece to be the "Cradle of western civilization"?

A. Architecture

1. Columns
2. Symmetry

B. Sculpture

1. Symmetry
2. Realism
3. Perfection

C. Medicine

1. Hippocrates – Known in history as the Father of Medicine- NOT A DOCTOR
2. Hippocrates was born roughly in the year 460 BCE.
3. Hippocrates is most famous for the Hippocratic Oath, a version of which doctors – to this day – take.
4. The Hippocratic Oath
 - a. “I will apply dietetic measures for the benefit of the sick according to my ability and judgment; I will keep them from harm and injustice.”
 - b. “I will neither give a deadly drug to anybody who asked for it, nor will I make a suggestion to this effect. [. . .] In purity and holiness I will guard my life and my art.”
 - c. “I will not use the knife, not even on sufferers from stone, but will withdraw in favor of such men as are engaged in this work.”
 - d. “Whatever houses I may visit, I will come for the benefit of the sick, remaining free of all intentional injustice . . .”
 - e. “What I may see or hear in the course of the treatment or even outside of the treatment in regard to the life of men, which on no account one must spread abroad, I will keep to myself . . .”

November 23rd 2020

D. The Greek World (Entertainment)

1. Tragedies: A type of Greek play that often ended in disaster; the main character is often a **Tragic Hero**; many times the fatal flaw/characteristic is **Hubris**.
2. Comedies: Plays that were sometimes funny (in a hahahahaha sort of way), but often had a political or critical message designed to poke fun at society.
3. Rhetoric: The art of speaking; using spoken words, not only as a way to communicate ideas, but as a form of art.
4. History: The Greeks are the first to record history for the sake of recording history; Herodotus wrote the History of the Persian Wars and Thucydides wrote the History of the Peloponnesian Wars; both works used various sources, including interviews of witnesses and reading first-hand accounts.

E. Philosophies

1. Socrates
 - a. Lived in Athens during the time of the Peloponnesian Wars
 - b. Disliked a group of people called the Sophists
 - c. Used logic and reason to understand the world around him
 - d. Asked questions that forced people to defend their beliefs and their positions;
 - e. Was accused of “corrupting the youth and of atheism” and was put on trial.
2. Plato
 - a. Wrote down the teachings of Socrates and recorded Socrates’ trial in his apology
 - b. Also believed in reason
 - c. Believed that democracy could lead to mob-rule, as seen in the trial and execution of Socrates
 - d. Believed that society should be divided in three classes: the workers, who provide the necessary materials; the warriors who defend society and the philosophers who govern society with justice and fairness.
3. Aristotle
 - a. One of Plato’s students

- b. Also believed that democracy would lead to mob-rule
 - c. Believed that the best kind of government was one led by a single, virtuous ruler who would lead by example
 - d. Believed in the power and importance of education and opened a school called the Lyceum that would teach students science, math, logic, ethics and other disciplines.
- F. The Rise of Alexander the Great**
- 1. Philip of Macedon, dreamed of conquering the Greek city-states.
 - 2. In 338 BCE, Philip achieved his goal, but he was murdered at his daughter's wedding.
 - 3. Alexander took the throne and continued to fulfill his father's dream.
 - 4. Alexander was educated (trained by Aristotle), militarily brilliant, and brutal.
- G. Hellenism**
- 1. The Rise of Hellenism
 - a. By 334 BCE, Alexander launched an invasion of the Persian Empire.
 - b. Alexander conquered Egypt, Mesopotamia and moved into the Hindu Kush and took northern India.
 - c. Eventually, Alexander's soldiers grew tired of nonstop warfare and demanded that they return home.
 - d. Alexander agreed to his soldiers' demands, hoping to one day return to India and conquer Asia completely.
 - 2. Philosophies
 - a. Cynics
 - 1. Disliked society and everything about it
 - 2. Hated social classes
 - 3. Hated government
 - 4. Hate the idea of marriage and private property.
 - b. Sceptics
 - 1. Questioned their ability to know anything
 - 2. Even if you can prove an argument true, all you've done is proven that your logic is good – not that you know the truth.
 - 3. In the end, question everything but know nothing.
 - c. Epicureans
 - 1. Life is crazy and unknowable, so why waste time beating yourself up over things you can't change?
 - 2. Enjoy life to its fullest, whether through money or drink or outrageous luxuries.
 - d. Stoics
 - 1. Life is crazy and unknowable, so accept fate with certainty and do not fear.
 - 2. There is no reason for hatred, love or anger because all of these emotions deal with things beyond our control.

Rome

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XVII. How does Rome go from Republic to Empire?

A. Rome's geography

1. Peninsula
2. Mediterranean sea
3. Mountainous

B. Impact

- City state

 1. Walls
 2. Own government
 3. Own army

C. The Early Roman Republic

1. The early Romans **hated** monarchy.
2. By 509 BCE, the Romans create a Republican form of government.
3. The Senate was made up of 300 members, elected from the **patricians**
4. The Senate selected two consuls to enforce the laws. **There were only 1 year terms**, so they wouldn't feel too powerful and want to become a king
5. In times of war, the Senate had the power to select a Dictator. They gave all of their power to the dictator until:
 - a. The end of the war OR
 - b. Until 6 months were over, whichever came first

D. Early Reforms

1. Patricians held the power, which began to anger **plebeians**.
2. 450 BCE – The laws of the Republic are put on 12 tablets and set up in the **Forum**.
3. Eventually, the Plebeians get the power to elect **tribunes** who have the power to veto laws of the Senate.

E. The Punic Wars (264 – 146 BCE)

1. Both Rome and **Carthage** want control of the Mediterranean Sea.
2. In the first war, Rome wins and forces Carthage to hand over three islands off the coast of Italy (Sicily, Corsica and Sardinia).
3. But Carthage is angry and in 218 BCE, Hannibal sets out to take revenge.
4. Hannibal crosses the Mediterranean, enters Spain, crosses through the Pyrenees Mountain range into France, moves down into modern-day Switzerland, crosses the Alps and attacks Rome from the north.
5. In the end, Carthage is defeated and Rome defended successfully.
6. Carthage is forced to give up all its holdings in the Mediterranean (except land in North Africa).
7. Eventually, Rome decides to destroy the threat that Carthage could pose in the future and destroys the city, pouring salt over the ruins and selling the survivors into slavery.

F. Results of the Punic wars

1. They were happy because:
 - a. They just won the war
 - b. They now have all 3 islands
 - c. They finally killed all of their annoying enemies!
2. They were sad because now people started losing jobs because slaves are free

G. Impact of the Punic Wars (133 – 59 BCE)

1. Rome now has all of the Carthage's Mediterranean lands and trade routes.
2. Huge estates, called Latifundia, are built.
3. The gap between the rich and the poor begins to grow.

4. Angry mobs of unemployed farmers start to riot in the streets.

H. The Gracchus Brothers

1. Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus want to reform the Republic.
2. Tiberius is elected Tribune in 133 and Gaius is elected Tribune in 123 BCE.
3. Both brothers want to give grain and land to the plebeians.
4. But the Senate distrusts the Gracchus brothers and orchestrates riots.

I. Julius Caesar

December 2nd 2010

1. In 59 BCE Julius Caesar becomes consul.
2. In 58 BCE Caesar goes to Gaul (France) to fight.
3. By 52 BCE, Caesar has subdued Gaul and parts of Germany and Britain.
 - a. The senate is getting nervous because he is only getting stronger and stronger.
 - b. To the people he is very popular and they **fevere** him because:
 1. Every time he won a war he would share the goods with everyone
 2. He didn't put his people in danger
 - c. Because the senate was so nervous, they asked to talk to him without his army.
 - d. Now Caesar got scared that they wanted to kill him.
 - e. So Caesar decides instead to conquer Rome and was successful by the year 48 BCE
4. Caesar declares himself "Dictator for life" and creates the title "First Citizen" – or **princeps**

J. The Rise of Octavian

1. Julius Caesar is assassinated on March 15, 44 BCE (the Ides of March).
2. Julius' nephew, Octavian, teams up with Julius' head general, Marc Antony, to capture Caesar's assassins.
3. But Octavian and Antony begin fighting.
4. In 31 BCE, Octavian defeats Antony in Egypt, where Antony had teamed up with Cleopatra.
5. Octavian's name is changed to Augustus.
6. Augustus continued to centralize power under his control and he brought stability to Rome.

XVIII. How does the Roman Empire weaken and "collapse" in the west?

A. Pax Romana (31 BCE-180 BCE)

1. Augustus rules Rome from 31 BCE to 14 CE.
2. Augustus' power rested entirely with the army.
3. More territories come under Rome's control, roads are paved, and citizenship is granted to more people.
4. From 14 CE to 68 CE, several lunatics will take control of Rome.
5. Despite some instability between 14 and 68 CE and the Judean revolts of 67 CE and 147 CE, the years between 31 BCE and 180 CE are considered a time of greatness and peace for the Roman Empire.

December 8th 2010

B. Problems in Roman Empire

1. Too big
2. Barbarian attacks
3. **Mercenaries**
4. The Huns

C. The Splitting of Rome

1. From 180 to 284 CE, the Roman Empire is becoming unstable.
2. Emperors used mass entertainment to try and distract the people – "Bread and circuses".
3. But the division between rich and power is too great.
4. In 284, Emperor Diocletian splits the Empire between the East and the West.
5. Diocletian is often called "The Restorer of Rome."

D. Attila the Hun

1. Problems in Asia caused the Huns, a group of nomads, to move across Asia into Europe.
2. The Huns were skilled fighters and fairly frightening.

3. People in their paths tried to flee.
4. By 434 CE, Attila had launched a full invasion of Europe.
5. Attila became known as the Scourge of G-d.
6. The only thing that stopped his advance was his death in 453.
7. In 476, a Germanic leader overthrew the Roman emperor in The West and this event is often called "The Fall of Rome".

December 9th 2010

XIX. How does Christianity develop and spread?

A. The Jews divided

1. The Pharisees- who believed in the oral torah
2. The Sadducees- who believed in the extract literal meaning of the Torah
3. The Zelots- who believed in that the Jews were a national identity, not just a religion
4. The Essenes- who believed in the path to G-d could be found in ritual purity and abstention from pleasures and desires

B. Jesus to the rescue?

1. What we know of Jesus comes from Gospels, written 4 of his Apostles and other books of the Christian bible
2. Jesus' message focused mainly on the afterlife, on earning paradise by living a good life and by avoiding violence and desire
3. Jesus didn't like taxes and in respecting the authority of Roman governors or their Jewish underlings
4. In the year 33 C.E, Jesus is brought before the Roman procurator named Pontius Pilate, who orders Jesus executed by crucifixion

C. From Sect. to religion

1. Originally, Christianity is seen as a Jewish sect.
2. In 49 C.E, Paul gathers Christian leaders and they make some key changes:
 - a. No more brit milah
 - b. No more kosher
3. Christians start also begin preaching to gentiles, not just Jews

December 16th 2010

D. Christian popularity

1. During Pax Romana (31 BCE-180 CE), Christianity is not accepted by many
2. Christians are persecuted
3. As the empire has more troubles, Christianity becomes more popular
4. Christianity offers eternal salvation without the laws of Judaism

E. Constanine the convert

1. Constanine became the emperor of the eastern portion of Roman Empire in 312 CE
2. In 313 CE, the Edict of Milan is passed in both halves of the empire, giving Christians property right and freedom of worship
3. In 324, Constanine rebuilds the city of Byzantium (What is modern-day Istanbul, Turkey)
4. In 325, a group of Christian leaders meets at Nicae to discuss the religion of Christianity and what the basic beliefs are
 - Nicae
 - a. Sabbath
 - b. Trinity
5. In 326, just before his death, Constanine officially converts to Christianity, making him the 1st Christian to rule Rome

December 20th 2010

XX. How does the collapse of the Western Roman Empire impact the development of early Europe?

A. Civilized barbarians???

1. The Germanic tribes began to carve up what was once the Roman Empire

2. The tribes were Nomadic and had no written laws
3. The tribal kings were elected, mainly for their ability to lead in war
4. Clovis, the leader of the Franks, conquered the entire territory of Gaul
5. Clovis used Frankish customs and laws, but he also kept elements of Roman culture
6. Most of Clovis' subjects were Christian and he eventually converted to Christianity
7. Many Germanic leaders converted to Christianity as well, and began the process of mixing Germanic tribal culture with Roman culture

B. Charles the Great

1. Charlemagne is the grandson of Charles Martel, a Frankish king who had led a victory over the Muslim armies at the Battles of Tours in 732
2. Charlemagne became king of Franks in 768 and begins fighting with the other groups
3. He is able to re-conquer much of European part of the Roman Empire
4. In 800, Pope Leo III calls on Charlemagne to help him put down a rebellion of nobles in Italy
5. Charlemagne helps Leo and is crowned "emperor" on December 25th 800

C. Reunification of Europe

1. Charlemagne is able to briefly reunify Europe
2. He works very hard to create a Christian Empire
3. He works with the Catholic Church to spread Christianity among the Germanic people
4. Charlemagne gives nobles land to rule in return for promises of loyalty and military help
5. Missi Dominici, or royal officials, were sent out to check on roads and other issues that might impact his empire
6. Charlemagne tried very hard to revive learning in his empire, building a school at his palace at Aachen

December 21st 2010

XI. How does the Catholic Church come to dominate life during the middle ages?

A. The Rise of Christendom (500 CE - 1000 CE)

1. The Roman Catholic Church (Western Christianity) began to take up many of the functions of fallen Roman Empire.
 2. The Pope, the leader of the Church, began to have not just religious power but political power as well.
 3. As Germanic tribes converted to Christianity, influence of the Pope grew.
 4. The Pope would start to have the influence to become "King-Maker".
-

**The Seven Sacraments
of the Roman Catholic Church**

Baptism – Immersion in holy water to wash away the Original Sin of Adam and Eve.

Penance – The act of confessing sins committed during one’s lifetime.

Communion – The ritual associated with the Catholic prayer of the Mass, involving wine and an unleavened wafer.

Confirmation – The act of declaring one’s loyalty to the Roman Catholic Church; often done between the ages of 9 and 13.

Marriage – The act of union between a man and woman to fulfill the commandment of “Be fruitful and multiply.”

Holy Orders – Taking vows to become a priest and to live in poverty (or without luxury) for life.

Last Rites – The final act to be done on one’s deathbed, consisting of confession and a declaration of faith.

Mr. Engel

NAME: _____

Terms for the Catholic Church

Original Sin – The belief that all people are born with the stain of sin committed by Adam and Eve when they disobeyed G-d.

Salvation – The ultimate goal of any Catholic; achieved through belief in Jesus **and** through performing (five of) the Seven Sacraments of the Catholic Church.

Sacrament – The official rituals of the Catholic Church necessary for a person to earn eternal salvation; sometimes called **Good Works**.

Canon Law – The body of Catholic law created by popes and religious courts; similar in function to the Talmud for Jews and Sharia law for the Muslims.

Ecclesiastic Courts – Church courts established to decide questions heresy, blasphemy or other Church-related questions.

Excommunication – The power of the pope or the Church to kick someone out of the Catholic “community”. Anyone who is excommunicated cannot participate in any Catholic rituals and is therefore condemned to Hell.

Interdict – Excommunication on the global scale; the power of the pope to excommunicate an entire town, region or kingdom.

Tithe – A tax paid by all Christians to help support the Church.

Papal Bull – Official written communication from a pope; basically an edict or declaration from the pope.

Diocese – The territory given to a Bishop to control in all spiritual matters.

Lay Investiture – The ability of the King (a layman) to appoint a bishop.

XXII. How is European Society organized during the medieval period?

Mr. Engel

NAME: Victor Dweck

Feudal Terms

Vassals – Anyone who owes an obligation or duty to a lord.

Fealty – Promises of loyalty that a vassal makes to his lord.

Chivalry – The code of conduct by which a knight lives his life.

Subinfeudation – A unique feature of European feudalism where a lord can give land to a lesser lord for promises of loyalty and military help.

Manor – Large estates controlled by a lord; often self-sufficient.

Fief – The actual land given to a lord by a greater lord or the King; the area controlled by the lord.

Serfs – The peasants who work the land; they are bound to the land for life and cannot leave the land without the permission of the lord; all serfs are vassals but not all vassals are serfs.

Two-Field System – A system of dividing the large tracts of land owned by a lord; each year, one field is left completely fallow (unplanted) while the remaining two fields are used for planting different types of crops.

Grazing and Gleaning – Two of the rights granted to the peasants; grazing is the right for peasants to take their animals into the fields to eat what hasn't been picked up during the harvest time; gleaning is the right for *people* to enter the fields and take what hasn't been picked up during the harvest time.

January 3rd 2010

XIII. How does the Byzantine Empire prosper then fall after the collapse of the Western Roman Empire?

A. Constantine

1. In 324, Constantine rebuilds the city of Byzantium (what is modern-day Istanbul, Turkey).
2. Constantinople is on the Straits of the Bosphorus, where the Black Sea meets the Mediterranean

B. Justinian and Theodora

1. Justinian ruled from 527 to 565.
2. The armies reconquered North Africa, Italy and parts of Spain (but only for a short while).
3. Justinian built the church of Hagia Sophia or Holy Wisdom, built from the finest materials and made to look stunningly beautiful.
4. Justinian also **codified** the Roman Law into the Corpus Juris Civilis – The Body of the Civil Law – also known as Justinian's Code.
5. The Code of Law contained laws passed by the Senate, Roman assemblies, and emperors, as well as court decisions.
6. Justinian was an **autocrat** – one who has absolute power.
7. Justinian's power was religious as well as political.

C. The fall of Byzantium

1. By the 700s, most of the Arab world, North Africa and Spain are under Muslim control.
2. Constantinople and major portions of the old Byzantine Empire hold out against the Muslims.
3. There were divisions between Eastern and Western (Roman Catholic) Christianity that led to the Great Schism of 1054 in which the leaders of the east and west excommunicated each other.
4. Problems with the succession are creating disorder.
5. The Crusades shortly followed, further weakening Byzantium as Western Christians entered the empire and tried to take it over.
6. By 1453, Byzantium was weak and no match for the invading Ottoman Turks, a group of Muslims.
7. Constantinople fell to the Muslims and was renamed Istanbul.

D. The Legacy of Byzantium

1. Justinian's code preserved the Roman Law for future generations.
2. The Eastern Roman Empire kept ancient Greek teachings alive.
3. Eastern Orthodox Christianity spreads from the empire into Russia.
4. The Russian (Cyrillic) Alphabet develops when Cyril, an Eastern Orthodox missionary, comes into Russia.

Words he wrote on the board

Nation state= basically, a modern-day country; a self governing, geographically defined area ruled by one central power; the people share a common culture-religion, language, dress, ect. – And believed in a shared history and future

Geographical determinism = the belief that geography of an area directly shapes the development of a culture

Relative dating= you don't know the exact date because it doesn't say, but you know around that time

Cultural diffusion= the spread and change of culture over time

Domestication= to tame, to take from the wild and use in the home

Hierarchy= order of importance

Nomads= people who do not have homes

Sedentary= settled

Bands= less than 100 people

Individual development= same ideas but don't copy each other

Satrap= district

Divine rights= Gods want the king to be king

Ziggurats= Temple

Viable= useful, can be used

Cynical= doubt

Caveat= a footnote

Toleration= to put up with

Pervert (no its not what you think)= change

Intrinsic value= no one argues about the value of something

Monsoons= Strong winds

Legitimize= to say that this is proper in the law

Jainism= a version of Hinduism were the believed in Ahimsa so much that they walked around with brooms so that they didn't step on a bug that might have been someone that they knew

Buddhism= the enlightened one= the smart one

Nirvana= to get freedom from the world

Deified= Made into god

Filial Piety = respect for family, especially parents- is extremely important

Virtue= doing what's right

Veneration= Ancestor worship

Zhou= silk

Golden age= A period of growth within a society, with advancements in the arts, sciences and economy

Metropolis= cities

Diverge= separate/ split apart

Aristocracy= land owners that are wealthy

Tyrant= Modern English- Dictators

Ancient Greece: someone takes control by force

Arthon= chief executive

Assembly= the gathering of people to discuss laws

Debt slaves= slaves that owe money, so they work for someone to get the money

Barbarian= foreigner, strange

Ceremonial= just for looks

Barracks= where soldiers live

Helot= worse than slaves

Pantheon= a group of gods

Envoy= messenger

Tragic Hero= a person who has a fatal flaw/characteristic that leads to his downfall

Hubris= extreme arrogance that is eventually punished by the gods.

Etruscans= a group of people that used to rule early Rome

Patricians= landowners
Plebeians= non- landowners, peasants
Forum= the market place
Tribunes= elected by plebeians
Carthage= a city in North Africa
Circuitous route= the long way
Revere= a mixture of love, fear and respect
Principles= modern day English= Prince
August= awesome
Pax Romana= the Roman peace
Aqueducts= ancient pipes that transport water
Mercenaries= hired foreigners to be in their armies
Gospel= 4 books about Jesus' birth, life and death
Apostles }
Disciples } Jesus' students
Sect= a part
Domingo= the Lord's Day
Evangelize= to try to win over converts
Defender of the faith= A nickname for Charles Martel
Pope= leader of the Catholic Church
Spiritual Descent of Peter= there is the spirit of Peter in every Pope
Vicar of Christ= the representative of Christ on Earth
Nexus= where lines intersect
Codified= to take many laws from different places and put them all together
Autocrat= someone who leads himself