

Period 1

(Pre-Classical,
1st Wave Civ,
Bronze Age)



Period 2

(Classical,
2nd Wave Civ.,
Iron Age)

c. 600 BCE

c. 600 CE

Period 2

Organization & Reorganization of
Human Societies



Big Idea #1:
Development/
Codification of
Religious/Cult
ural Traditions

Big Idea #2:
Development
of State/
Empires

Big Idea #3:
Emergence of
Trans-regional
Networks of
Communication
/Exchange

Period 1

(Pre-Classical,
1st Wave Civ.,
Bronze Age)



Period 2

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What Changed?

- Age of Empires—In scale/size, everything (states, population...) grew larger/faster/more complex
- Axial Age—Universal religions emerged, providing people with a common bond and ethical code to live by.
- Classical Age—Enduring Cultural traditions took shape, often reinforcing pre-existing hierarchies
- Trans-regional exchange networks emerged, linking far flung societies through trade/migrations

What Stayed Constant (Continuities)?

- “Globalization” of civilization, Expansion of cities
- Iron Age.. But overall, changes were minor... No fundamental shift in Pol/Econ/Tech forms

But... WHY?

What caused the Break from Period 1?

c. 600 BCE



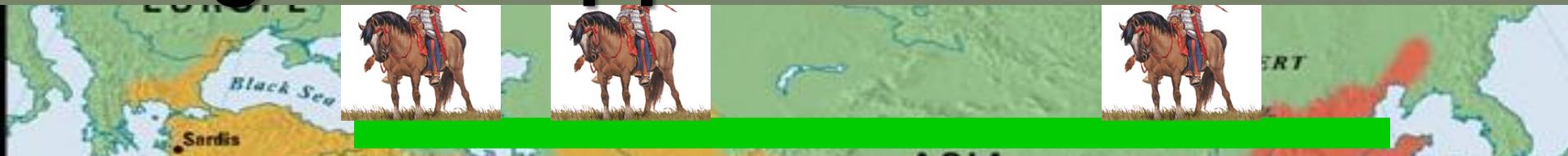
c. 600 CE

**Nomadic Invasions/Migrations →
Greater Contacts → Fuel for Change**

Nomadic migrations disrupted pre-classical (1st Wave) civ's, leading to...

- External conflict became Internal conflict (E. Asia, Middle East, North Africa)
- Emergence of new societies (S. Asia)

3 “Loose” Pastoral Nomadic Groups along the Steppes of “Inner-Eurasia”



Indo-Europeans (Chariot Peoples)

- Pre-1500 BCE: NOT a major threat
- Great military innovations:
 1. Domesticated horse
 2. Invented chariot warfare
 3. Iron metallurgy (remember the **Hittites**?)
 4. Pushed into SW Asia, S. Asia, E. Asia, Europe

Conduit of Cultural Diffusion

- Spread language, military technology (horse, chariot, iron) and... religious ideas!! (Remember **Aryans**?)

Case Studies: Indo-Europeans on the Move

c. 600 BCE



c. 600 CE

Celts—W. Europe (from Spain to Britain)

- Complex trade network in W. Europe
- Supplied Greek & Phoenician merchants with essential resources



Aryans—S. Asia

- Syncretic blending of Aryan + local Dravidian traditions → Hinduism
- Remade Indian Society—Caste System



Indo-Europeans Pushed Others to Move...



Example: Hyksos—From Fertile Crescent, pushed into Egypt....

- Brought chariots/horses to Egypt
- Caused rise of Anti-Semitism/Xenophobia
- Transformed Egypt from self-contained isolationist into expansion-minded NK empire....



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(Pre-Classical,
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c. 600 BCE

c. 600 CE

Need to Create Order, Stability, Unity... in the
context of **INCREASING CONTACTS!!**



Big Idea #1.

Enduring Religious/Cultural Traditions (Axial Age)

BS provided
a bond
among
people & an
ethical code
to live by...

These
shared
beliefs also
reinforced
existing
hierarchies

Religious &
political authority
often merged as
political leaders
used BS to justify
their rule....

BS generated
order... but also
conflict b/c
beliefs and
practices varied
greatly....

c. 600 BCE

c. 600 CE

Need to Create Order, Stability, Unity... in the context of **INCREASING CONTACTS!!**

1) Existing Religious Traditions—**Judaism and Hinduism**—codified and matured.

What parallels do you see between the 2 oldest religions—as they matured and codified? What factor(s) explain such parallels?



- Hebrew scriptures furthered association of monotheism with Judaism.
- They also reflected influence of Mesopotamian cultural/legal traditions (and also Zoroastrian ideas...)
- Assyrian, Babylonian, and Roman conquests facilitated Jewish diasporic communities around Mediterranean/Middle East.
- Hinduism—or the core beliefs outlined in the Sanskrit Vedic scriptures—justified and reinforced the caste system.
- Upanishads elaborated and refined Vedic beliefs—emphasizing the “monotheistic” aspect of Brahma (the Ultimate Reality)

TORAH

Sanskrit Text with English Translation
M.N. Dutt

MAHĀRĀJASŪKĀMĪYĀN

c. 600 BCE

c. 600 CE

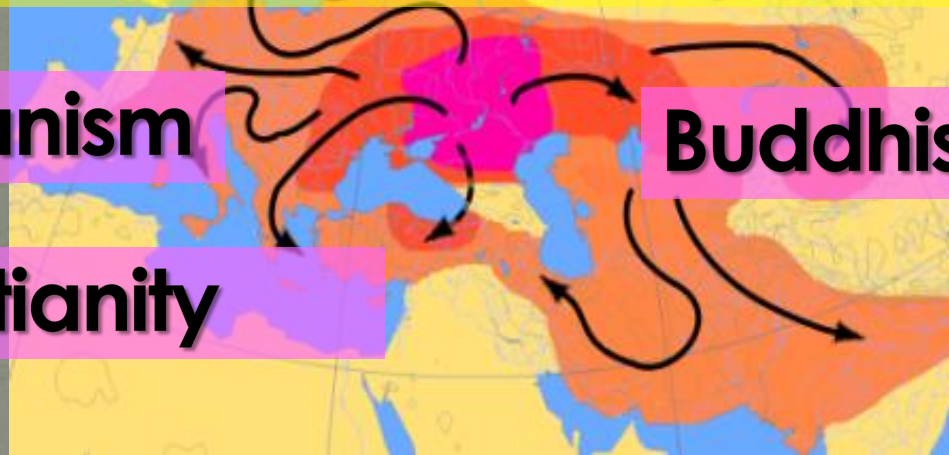
Need to Create Order, Stability, Unity... in the context of INCREASING CONTACTS!!

2) New “Universal” BS/Cultural Traditions Emerged and Spread....

Zoroastrianism

Buddhism

Christianity



Why/How did Buddhism and Christianity Arise out of Existing Religious Traditions?
How many of the “Top 10” most influential thinkers (as chosen by an intrepid MIT professor) were Axial Age Thinkers?

100
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_100

What is a world religion?
It's a belief system that
embraces people of
differing languages and
cultural traditions.



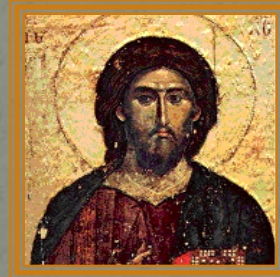
Hinduism



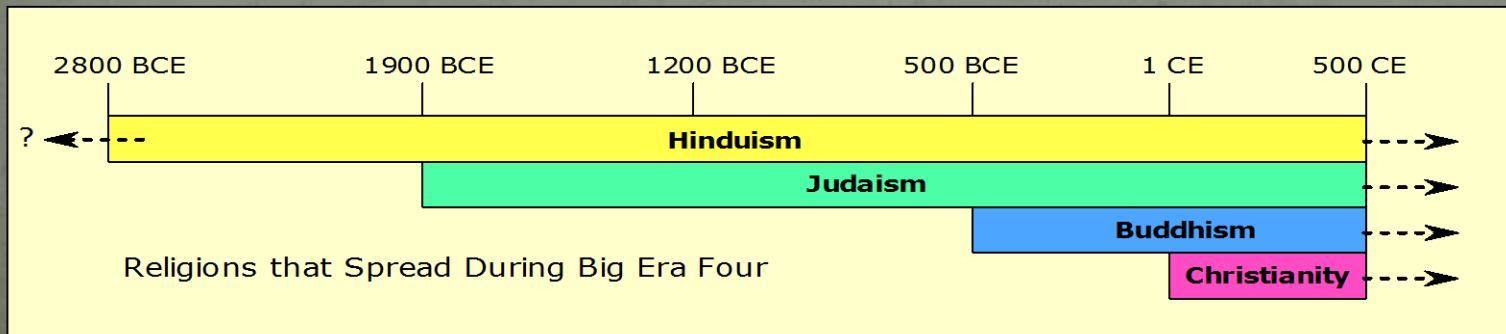
Judaism



Buddhism



Christianity

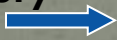


Growth of World Religions

Hinduism

From 1st millennium BCE

Buddhism

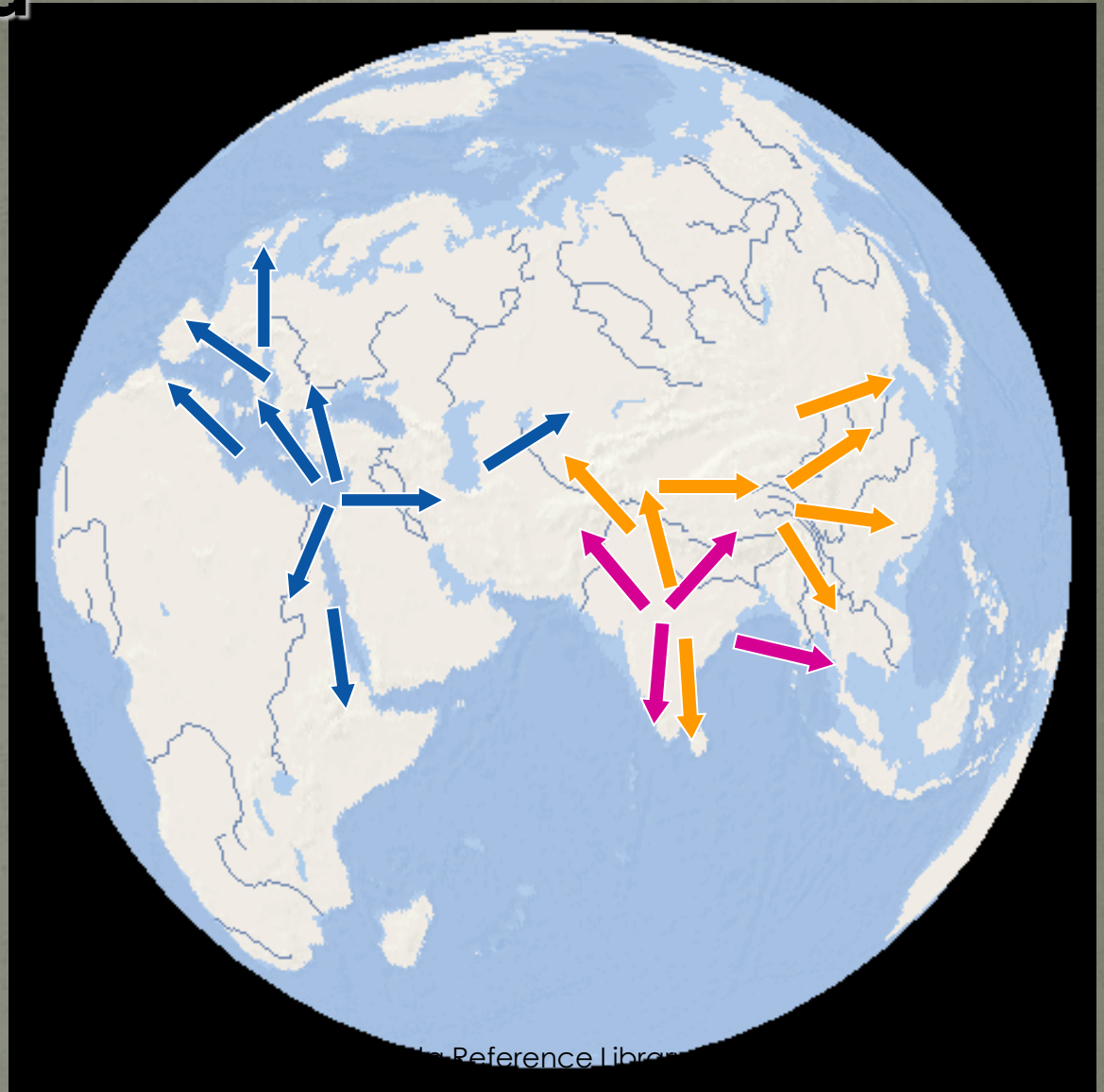
From 5th century BCE 

Christianity

From 1st century CE

Judaism

Communities scattered widely in Southwest Asia, Northern Africa, and Europe, especially from the first century CE.



Reference Library

c. 600 BCE

c. 600 CE

**Need to Create Order, Stability, Unity... in the context of
INCREASING CONTACTS!!**

2) New “Universal” BS/Cultural Traditions Emerged and Spread.... BUDDHISM



- The original Buddhism—as preached by Siddhartha and codified by his disciples into sutras—arose in part as a reaction against Vedic rituals and the caste system.
- Buddhism changed as it spread throughout Asia—
 - First, via Mauryan emperor Ashoka’s patronage
 - Then via M&M’s (missionaries, merchants) on the trade routes, and
 - Via establishment of Buddhist institutions—Sanghas, Stupas, and Monasteries
- As it spread, Buddhism split into Mahayana and Theravada—
 - Mahayana (Buddha as a God, local gods tacked on as Bodhisattvas) spread along the Silk Road into Central/East Asia.
 - Theravada (original, strict non-theistic version) spread into SE Asia via Indian Ocean.

c. 600 BCE

c. 600 CE

**Need to Create Order, Stability, Unity... in the context of
INCREASING CONTACTS!!**

2) New “Universal” BS/Cultural Traditions Emerged and Spread.... CHRISTIANITY

- Christianity—as preached by Jesus of Nazareth and later codified by his disciples into the New Testament—drew on the basic monotheism of Judaism.
- St. Paul, a Hellenized Jew, created a body of theology to separate Christianity from Judaism, wrote the Epistles, and spread Christianity throughout the Eastern Mediterranean via active missionary efforts.
- Despite initial Roman imperial hostility, M&M&M's (Missionaries, Merchants, Martyrs) active missions spread Christianity throughout the empire...
- Finally, by the time of Constantine, Christianity gained Roman imperial support.
- When the Western empire collapsed, Christianity was the official state religion of Eastern Empire (Byzantine), and it was the unifying ideology of the politically-fragmented Western Europe.



c. 600 BCE

c. 600 CE

**Need to Create Order, Stability, Unity... in the context of
INCREASING CONTACTS!!**

2) New “Universal” BS/Cultural Traditions Emerged and Spread.... Zoroastrianism

- **Zoroastrianism**—as preached by Zoroaster/Zarathustra—did not endure as a major “world religion” but it would have huge influences on the Judaeo-Christian monotheisms taking shape at the time.... Zoroastrian influences include—
 - **A dualistic worldview**—World as a Good (Truth) vs. Evil (Lies) battleground
 - **Free will**—Humans have free will to choose between Good/Evil
 - **Final Judgment**—Eternal salvation for those choosing Good, Eternal damnation for those choosing Evil
- **Achaemenid Persian kings used Zoroastrianism as official ideology of empire... and Zoroastrianism helped block the spread of Buddhism into the Middle East.**
- **Rise of Islam led to Zoroastrianism’s decline... Some fled to India, where they became known as the Parsees (“Persians”).**



c. 600 BCE

c. 600 CE

**Need to Create Order, Stability, Unity... in the context of
INCREASING CONTACTS!!**

**3) Not everyone turned to supernatural forces...
Secular Philosophies arose in Greece/China**

**Greek Hellenism/
Humanism/
Rationalism**

Confucianism

Daoism

**Both Greeks and Chinese thinkers were
SECULAR in orientation, but... Greeks
emphasized individual agency, while
Chinese stressed group... Greeks
thought in terms of OR, while Chinese
thought in terms of AND. So what...?**



c. 600 BCE

c. 600 CE

**Need to Create Order, Stability, Unity... in the context of
INCREASING CONTACTS!!**

3) Not everyone turned to supernatural forces... Secular Philosophies arose in Greece... HELLNISM

- Greek philosophy originated with Ionian Greeks (ex. Thales)—“immigrants” who questioned the nature of the physical universe
- Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle—Athenian thinkers, all—applied “logic” and “empirical observation” to explain the human society... and asked, “what is the best way for people to organize/govern themselves?” Though each arrived at different conclusions, they had in common certain core beliefs—
 - Belief that human world can be explained in human—not supernatural—terms
 - Society should be governed by those capable of rational thought.
 - Individualism—belief in the dignity of individual...



c. 600 BCE

c. 600 CE

**Need to Create Order, Stability, Unity... in the context of
INCREASING CONTACTS!!**

3) Not everyone turned to supernatural forces... Secular Philosophies arose in China... CONFUCIANISM

**There is no “I” in Confucianism. Can
you explain Confucianism’s impact on
Chinese political and social order?**



- Confucian teachings—as taught by Confucius and elaborated/codified by his disciples—sought to restore social harmony by outlining proper rituals and organizing people into hierarchical social relationships.
- Its core ideas—that order will ensue if social superiors behave with moral virtue and social subordinates observe filial piety toward their superiors—justified and reinforced existing social hierarchies.
- Despite its essential conservatism, Confucianism had a “democratic” element—in theory at least, anyone who attains moral virtue through education could move up in society!!
- Han Wudi adopted Confucianism as Han’s official state ideology and began the Civil Service Examination system (based on Confucian teachings).

c. 600 BCE

c. 600 CE

**Need to Create Order, Stability, Unity... in the context of
INCREASING CONTACTS!!**

3) Not everyone turned to supernatural forces... Secular Philosophies arose in China... DAOISM

There is no “We” in Daoism. Can you explain Daoism’s impact on Chinese culture, esp. art and technology?



- Daoism—as outlined in Laozi’s Dao De Jing—was essentially the antithesis of the Confucian emphasis on the collective. It prescribed a highly individualistic life devoted to the pursuit of inner-self and mother-nature, while rejecting material pursuits and social relationships.
- Its avowedly anti-government view (best government is one that governs least) did not lend itself useful to political rulers... However, Daoism’s impact on Chinese culture was immense.
 - Attempts to unlock the secret of the Dao (the Way of nature) led to development of alchemy, medical theories/practices (ex. acupuncture), metallurgy, and architecture.
 - Emphasis on inner-self and mother-nature promoted poetry and landscape art.
- The “Yin/Yang” worldview (pre-dating this period) allowed Chinese people to accept both Confucianism and Daoism at the same time.

c. 600 BCE

c. 600 CE

**Need to Create Order, Stability, Unity... in the context of
INCREASING CONTACTS!!**

4) Belief Systems justified and reinforced existing hierarchies—esp. Patriarchy!!

**If you had to be a woman in the
Classical world, where would you rather
live?**



Despite the fact that women played vital roles in early Christianity (martyrs were often women) and Buddhism, they ultimately reinforced patriarchal view of women.

- **Both Christianity and Buddhism encouraged monastic life**
- **Christianity replaced “goddess worship” (ex. Cult of Isis) that had been prevalent in Hellenistic Mediterranean world.**
- **Confucianism’s filial piety translated into the “3 submissions” for women in China (remember Ban Zhao’s “Lessons for Women”)**
- **Hinduism legislated patriarchy via the Law Code of Manu (women to worship hubbies as “gods”).**

Religion as Tool of Political Control

c. 600 BCE

c. 600 CE

Least

Most

Looking at BS as a tool of state control

- Which BS was **MOST CLOSELY** integrated with the state?
- **LEAST CLOSELY?**

Why would a state
SUPPORT a particular
BS? Come up with
SPECIFIC EXAMPLES from
this period.

Conversely... Why would a state
PERSECUTE a particular BS? Give
SPECIFIC EXAMPLES from this period



c. 600 BCE

c. 600 CE

**Need to Create Order, Stability, Unity... in the context of
INCREASING CONTACTS!!**

**4) Other Religious & Cultrual Traditions Continued
Parallel to the Codified, Written BS in Core Civilizations...**

**Note the parallel between level of
state-building and the level of
ORGANIZATION within the religious
system.**



- Shamanis and animism (ex. Shintoism in Japan) continued to shaped the lives of people w/in and outside the core civilizations—b/c of their daily reliance on the natural world.
- Ancestor veneration persisted in many regions (ex. Africa, Mediterranean, East Asia, and the Andean region)

c. 600 BCE

c. 600 CE

**Need to Create Order, Stability, Unity... in the context of
INCREASING CONTACTS!!**

5) Artistic expressions—including Literature and the Arts—took distinctive cultural shapes....

**Can you identify distinct artistic, literary,
and architectural styles that endure from
the Classical Period?**



- Literature and drama acquired distinct forms that would have enduring influences on neighboring regions and in later time periods.
 - Greek drama/tragedies
 - Indian epics/plays
- Equally distinctive architectural styles took shape.
 - Greco-Roman architecture with columns and friezes.
 - Meso-American temples/stepped pyramids
 - Indian temples/stupas
 - Chinese pagodas
- Syncretic blending of Greco-Roman culture and Buddhist beliefs affected development of unique sculptural styles (ex. Buddha in a toga!!)



Greek Theater Performance

Period 1

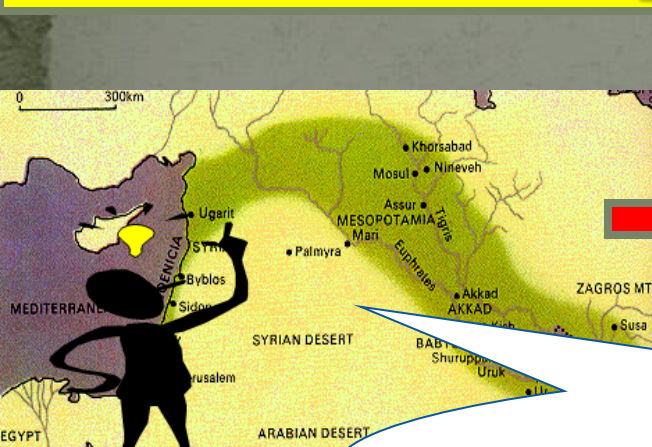
(Pre-Classical,
1st Wave Civ.,
Bronze Age)



Period 2

(Classical,
2nd Wave Civ.,
Iron Age)

Big Idea #2 Empire-Building



Look how much **LARGER** and
MULTICULTURAL the states became!!

c. 600 BCE

c. 600 CE

Age of Empires: Overview

- Growth in size/number often pitted empires against each other—in their common quest for land, resources, wealth, and security.
- They built military machines & administrative institutions capable of organizing human activities over long distances and created new groups of elites to manage their affairs.
- As they expanded boundaries, they faced the problem of... how to govern large, multi-cultural empires? Some tried to integrate conquered peoples; others tried to exclude them.
- In some cases, the empires became victims of their own successes... They overextended themselves, having expanded beyond their capacity to govern effectively.
- Finally, in some cases, over-exploiting lands created ecological disasters, and allowing concentration of great wealth in an elite few created economic and social upheavals....

c. 600 BCE

c. 600 CE

Age of Empires

1) Number and size of Imperial societies grew dramatically by imposing political unity on areas where they had previously been competing states.



What is an Empire?

Be able to identify locations and names of all the states/empires on this map!!

Also, Teotihuacan and Mayan city-states in Mesoamerica, and Moche in Andean South America.



c. 600 BCE

c. 600 CE

Umbrella Q. for ALL Empires

**How to Create Unity,
Loyalty, and Stability in
Huge Territories
Encompassing Multicultural
Subjects?**

**An empire is a state that unites
many territories and diverse
peoples under one ruler or
government.**



c. 600 BCE

c. 600 CE

Age of Empires

2) States/Empires developed new techniques of imperial administration based, in part, on the success of earlier (Bronze Age/1st Wave Civ.) Political Forms

Empire-Building Method #1: In order to organize subjects, rulers created administrative institutions, including—

- Centralized govt
- Elaborate Legal Systems/Bureaucracies
- Standardized—Law codes, Tax codes, Weights/Measures, Currencies, Calendars

Can you give specific examples from China, Persia, Rome, or S.Asia?

Relate These Characteristics to the Conrad-Demarest Model of Empires!!



c. 600 BCE

c. 600 CE

Age of Empires

2) States/Empires developed new techniques of imperial administration based, in part, on the success of earlier (Bronze Age/1st Wave Civ.) Political Forms

Empire-Building Method #2: Imperial govts projected military power over larger areas, using a variety of techniques:

- Diplomacy
- Developing supply lines
- Building fortifications, defensive walls, and roads
- Drawing new groups of military officers and soldiers from the local populations or conquered peoples.

Relate These Characteristics to the Conrad-Demarest Model of Empires!!



c. 600 BCE

c. 600 CE

Age of Empires

2) States/Empires developed new techniques of imperial administration based, in part, on the success of earlier (Bronze Age/1st Wave Civ.) Political Forms

Empire-Building Method #3: Much of the success of empires rested on their promotion of trade and economic integration by—

- Built infrastructure → to move armies → facilitated trade
- Standardized currency, weights/measures, laws...
- Promoted official/common language
- Adopted (sometimes co-opted) major BS as OFFICIAL STATE IDEOLOGY

Can you name the BS's Persia, Qin, Han, Maurya, Gupta, and Roman Empire adopted as their ideology of empire? Which was most successful? How about least?



c. 600 BCE

c. 600 CE

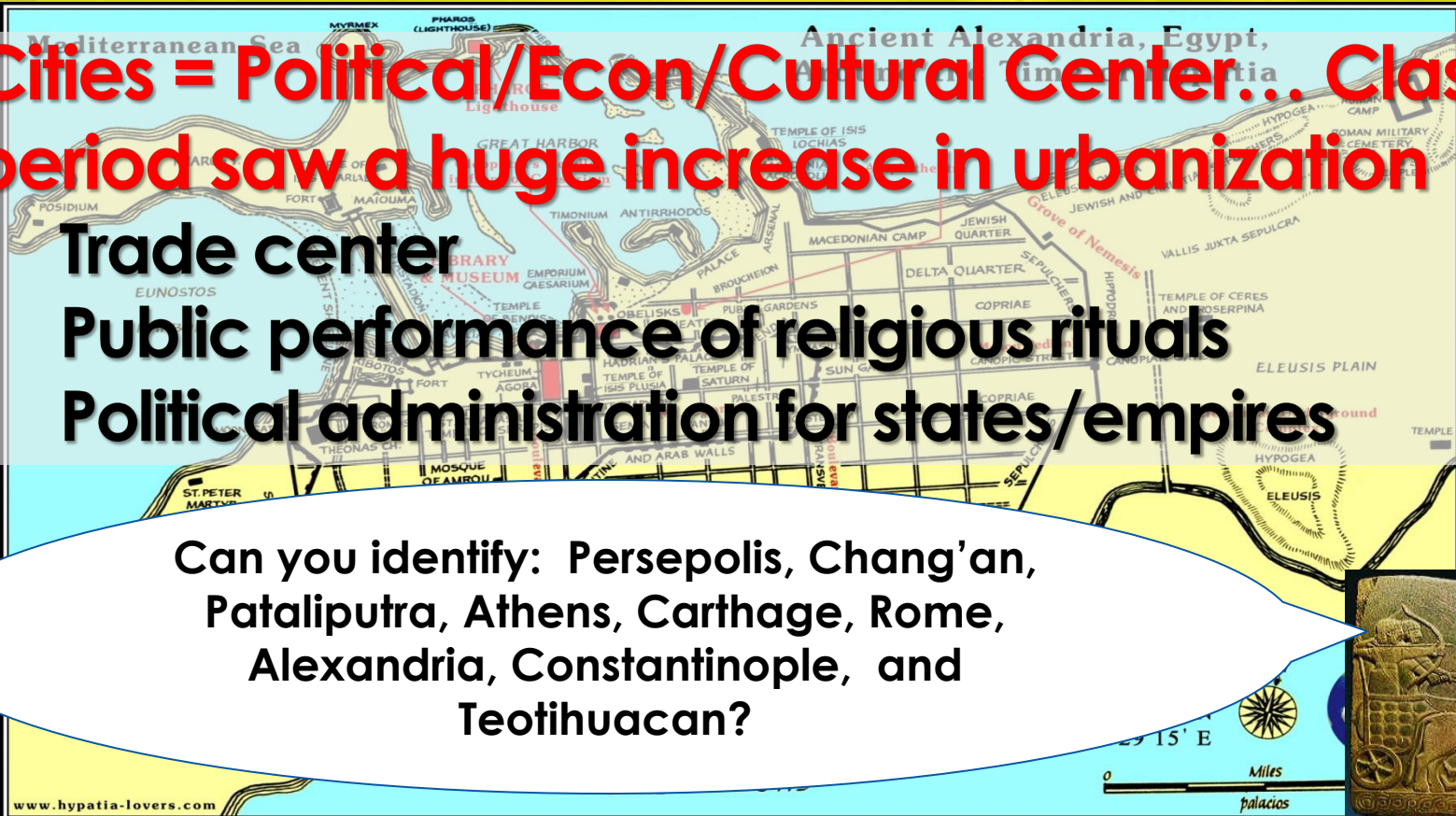
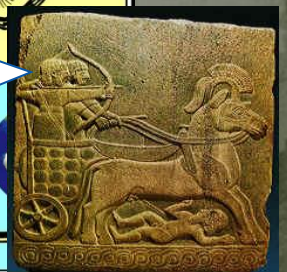
Age of Empires

3) Unique social and economic dimensions developed in imperial societies across Afro-Eurasia and the Americas....

a) Cities = Political/Econ/Cultural Center... Classical period saw a huge increase in urbanization

- Trade center
- Public performance of religious rituals
- Political administration for states/empires

Can you identify: Persepolis, Chang'an, Pataliputra, Athens, Carthage, Rome, Alexandria, Constantinople, and Teotihuacan?



c. 600 BCE

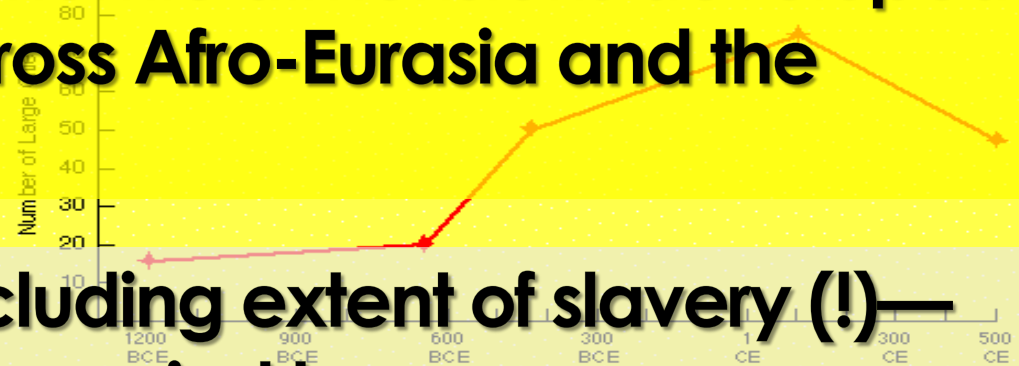
c. 600 CE

Age of Empires

3) Unique social and economic dimensions developed in imperial societies across Afro-Eurasia and the Americas....

b) Social hierarchies—including extent of slavery (!)—that emerged in earlier period became more complex and more deeply rooted... Belief System that served as the ideology of the empire often justified and reinforced those hierarchies

Most Classical Societies had similar hierarchies... . How was the Chinese hierarchy different? What was “democratic” about the Chinese social system (despite Confucian social order)?



Untouchable



c. 600 BCE

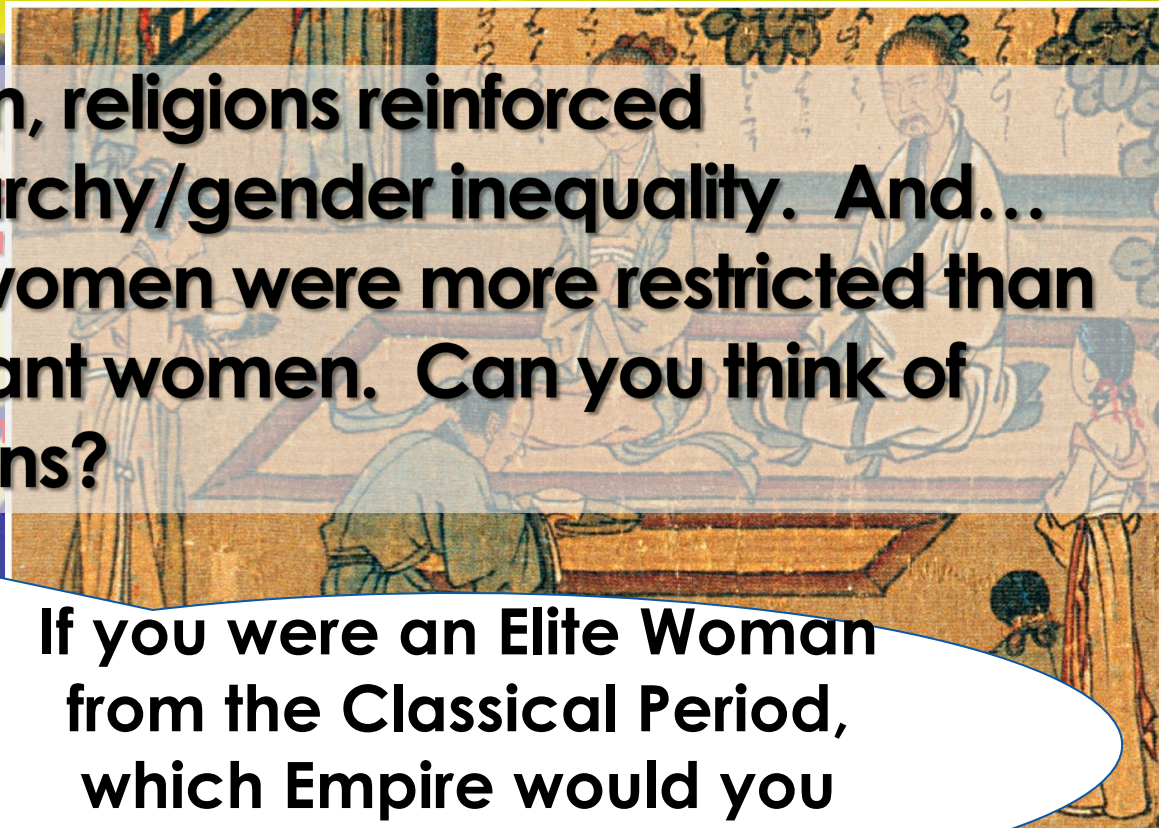
c. 600 CE

Age of Empires

3) Unique social and economic dimensions developed in imperial societies across Afro-Eurasia and the Americas....

c) Again, religions reinforced patriarchy/gender inequality. And... Elite women were more restricted than peasant women. Can you think of reasons?

If you were an Elite Woman from the Classical Period, which Empire would you rather live in?



c. 600 BCE

c. 600 CE

Age of Empires

3) Unique social and economic dimensions developed in imperial societies across Afro-Eurasia and the Americas....



d) Empires relied on a **RANGE OF METHODS** to maintain the production of food and provide rewards for the loyalty of the elites—Such Methods included....

Can you give **EXAMPLES** of 2 of these methods? Which empires used them?

- Corvee Labor
- Slavery
- Rents and Tributes (ex. Tenant farmers)
- Peasant Communities
- Family and Household Production

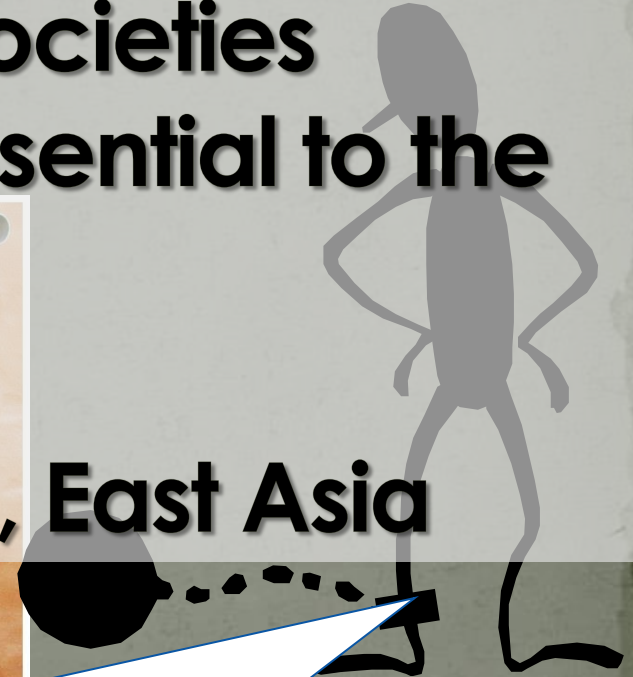
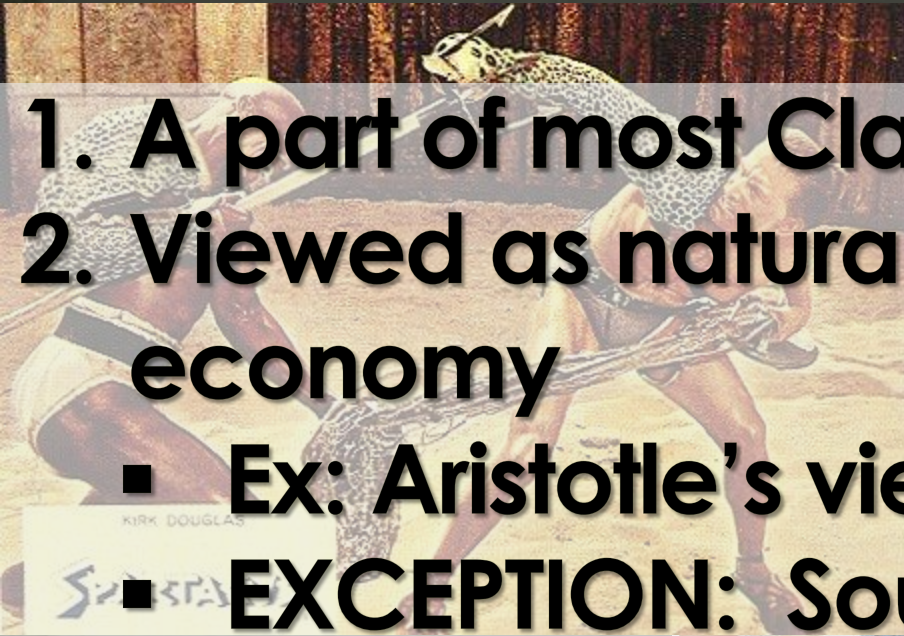
Focus on Slavery:

1. A part of most Classical societies
2. Viewed as natural and essential to the economy

- Ex: Aristotle's view

- **EXCEPTION: South Asia, East Asia**

Which Classical Society was **MOST** dependent on slave labor? Which Classical Society had the highest **MANUMISSION**?



c. 600 BCE

c. 600 CE

Age of Empires

4) Afroeurasian Empires—Roman, Han, Persian, Maurya-Gupta—Overextended Themselves... And Collapsed.

a) Internal Problems

1. Concentrated wealth for Elites → Social tensions, Econ difficulties

2. Excessive Mobilization → Environmental Damage

- Deforestation
- Desertification
- Soil Erosion
- Silted Rivers

Can you give Specific Examples of ONE of these Environmental Damages—from the Classical Period?



c. 600 BCE

c. 600 CE

Age of Empires

4) Afroeurasian Empires—Roman, Han, Persian, Maurya-Gupta—Overextended Themselves... And Collapsed.

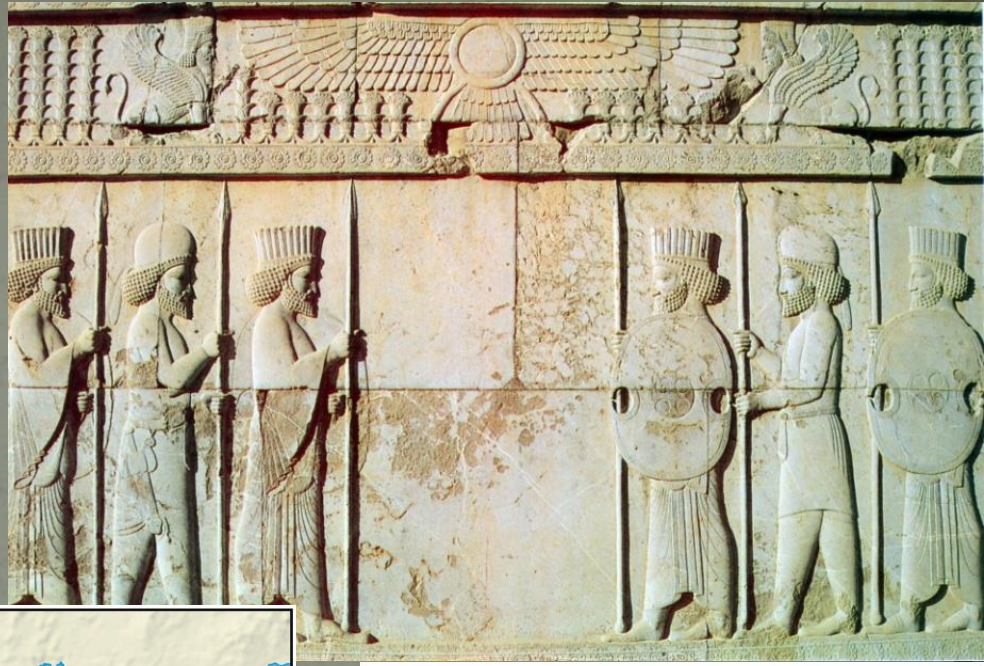
b) External (Border) Problems arose from security issues along their frontiers (including the threat of invasions)

Ironically, these nomads—who helped END the Classical period—worked to preserve the imperial cultures (of Han & Rome) after their collapse...

How did we help bring down
4—yep, 4!!—Classical Empires?
We're talking Han, Gupta,
Persia, and Rome!!



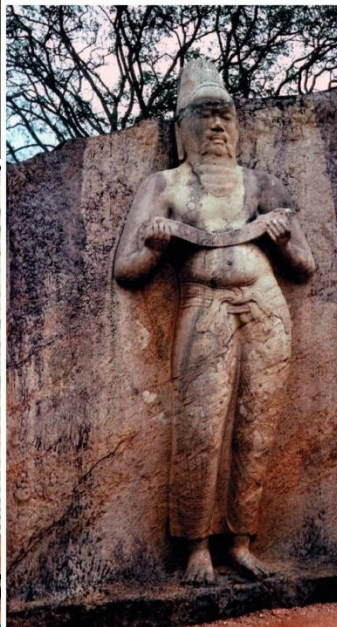
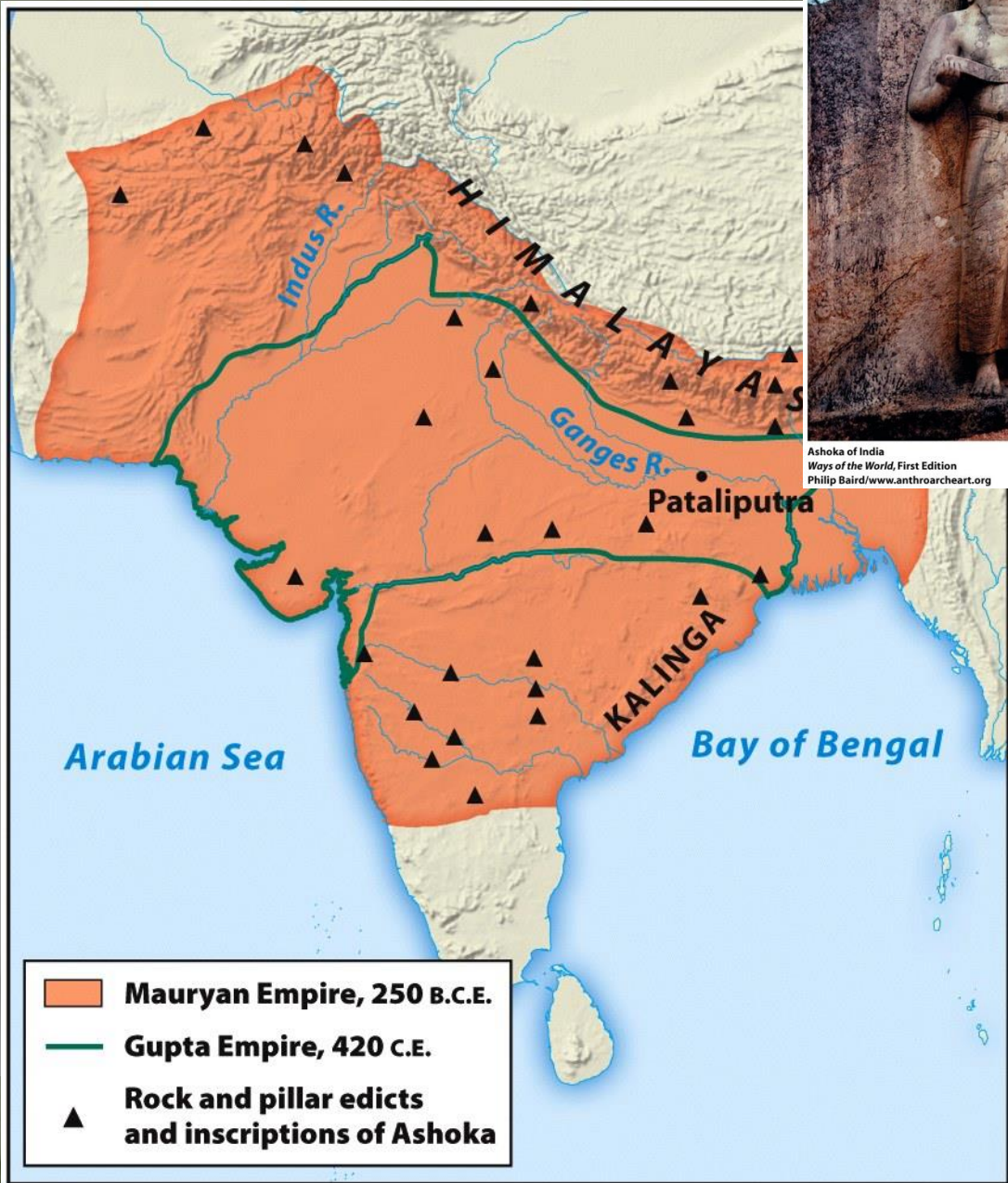
Focus on: Greeks vs. Persia



Map 4-1
Ways of the World, First Edition
© 2009 Bedford/St.Martin's

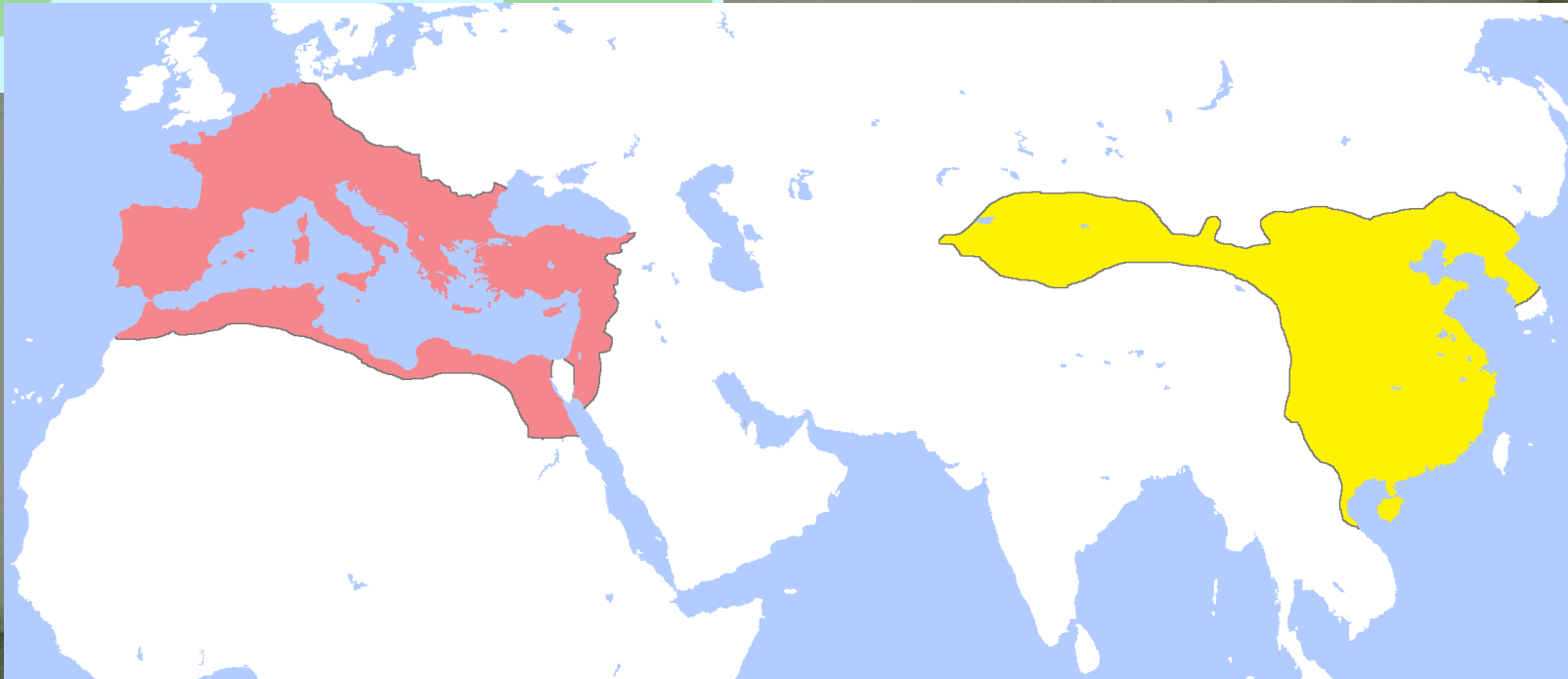
Zoroastrian Fire Altar
Ways of the World, First Edition
© AAAC/Topham/The Image Works

Focus on: Maurya-Gupta



Ashoka of India
Ways of the World, First Edition
Philip Baird/www.anthroarchart.org

c/c Rome vs. China



Period 1

(Pre-Classical,
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Period 2

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Big Idea #3

Trans-regional Networks of Communication & Exchange

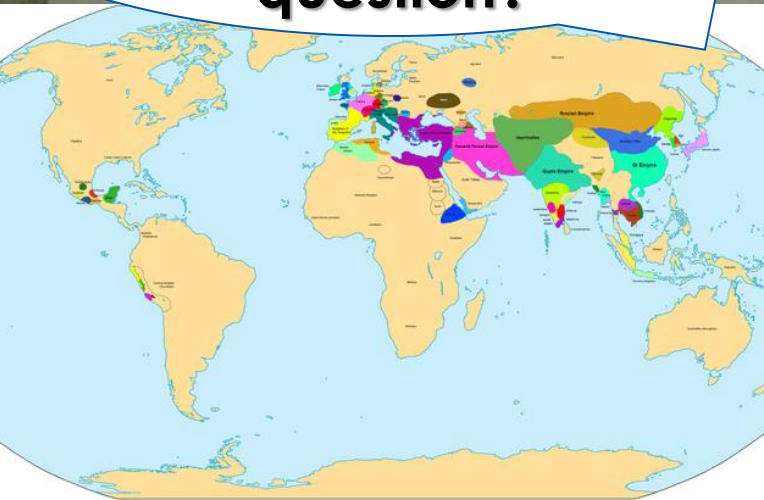


Wow, the world is
starting to shrink!! What
caused all these
regions to trade with
each other?



I. Land & Water routes became the basis for trans-regional trade, communication & exchange networks in the **Eastern Hemisphere**, while somewhat later separate networks connected the peoples/societies of the Americas

Why are the Americas less connected at this time? How did Jared Diamond answer this question?



4 Major trade networks connected Afro-Eurasia during this period:

**Mediterranean
Sea Lanes**

Eurasian Silk Road

**Trans-Saharan
Caravan routes**

Indian Ocean Sea Lanes

What geographic (climate, location), trade goods, and ethnicity of people shaped the 4 trade networks?



Mediterranean as a Unit of Analysis



A Snapshot look at the Historiography of Mediterranean

Fernand Braudel (and his *Annales* School) was a paradigm shifter. Before Braudel, historical narratives in the Western world tended to focus on political and military history (nation-states, kings, and wars), typically told through the lens of “Great Men theory” model of change. Braudel’s *The Mediterranean World in the Age of Philip II* (1949) broke new grounds by looking at the Mediterranean—and the local societies encompassed within it—through larger temporal and ecological perspectives. He emphasized both the interregional connectivity (beyond nation-states) and the quotidian life of the ordinary people (socio-cultural, not just political history). His historiographical paradigm laid the groundwork for what eventually became the “World History” curriculum.

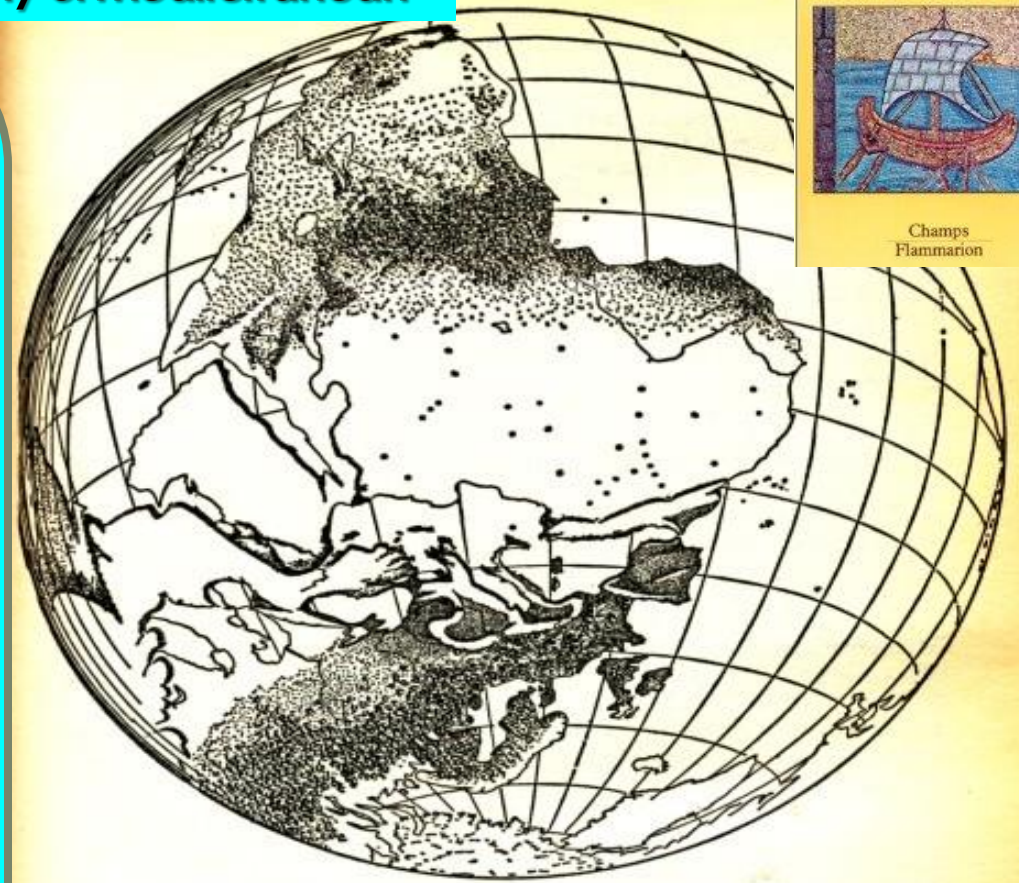


Fig. 12: *The Mediterranean and the rest of the world*

Following the orientation of this map, rotating it as we go, we shall be looking in turn at each of the different world horizons: the Sahara, the Atlantic, the Indian Ocean, and Europe. The unusual orientation has been chosen to illustrate how the great Sahara desert dominates the sea, stretching from the shores of the Mediterranean to the tropical forests of Africa. The Mediterranean both acts as a frontier between these deserted lands and southern Europe (which reaches to the forests of the North) and, along with the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf punctuates them. The dotted area corresponds to the zones of early human settlement, emphasizing by contrast the emptiness of the mountainous peninsulas of the Mediterranean. Land and sea communications, whose routes and stages leading in every direction the reader will imagine, created the movement in space which we have called the Greater Mediterranean. Map drawn by J. Bertin.

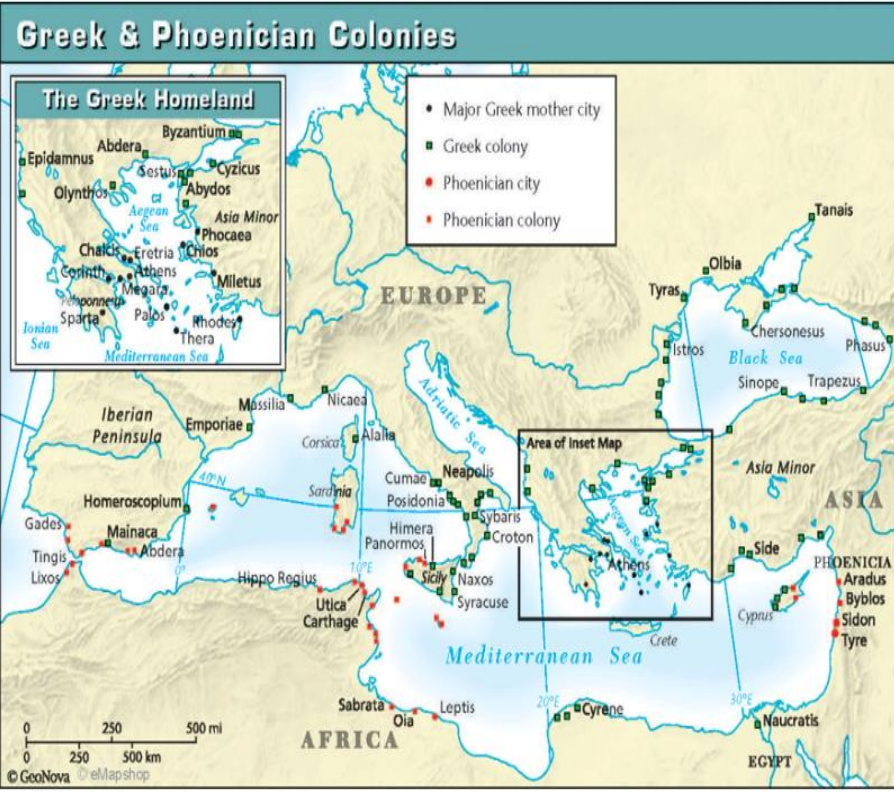
BRAUDEL
LA
MÉDITERRANÉE
L'ESPACE ET L'HISTOIRE



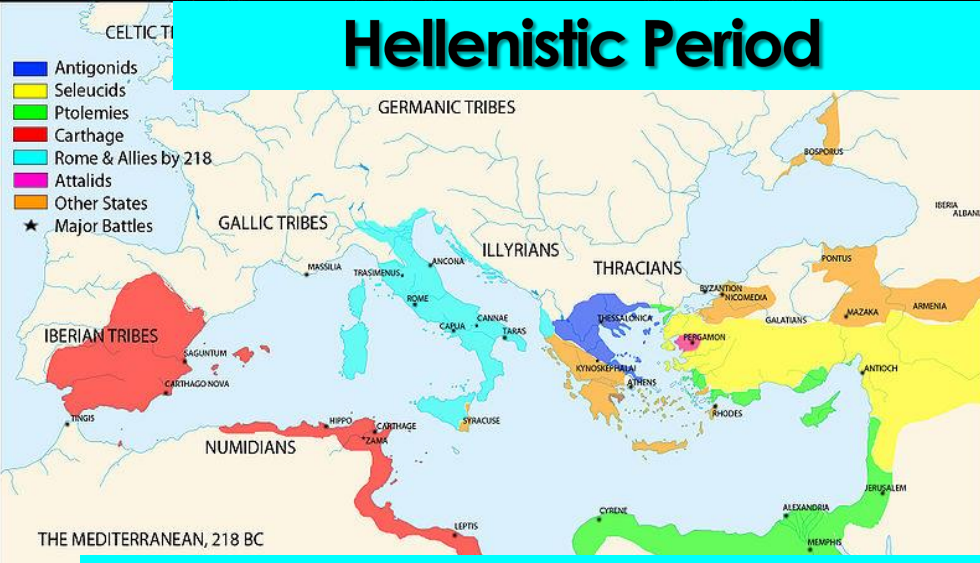
Champs
Flammarion

Mediterranean during Classical Era: 3 Phases

Phoenician/Greek Period



Hellenistic Period



Roman Period



The Roman Empire, 14 and 117 C.E. At its fullest extent, the Roman Empire included the entire Mediterranean and Black Sea worlds and all of western Europe, as well as the ancient civilizations of Egypt and Mesopotamia.

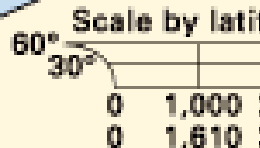


Note the Relationship between Environmental Factors & Locations of Trans-regional Trade Routes!!



Remember the role of PASTORAL NOMADS in linking the Overland Trade Routes

- Principal regions of hot deserts
- Principal regions of temperate deserts



II. New Technologies facilitated long-distance communication & Exchange.



Eurasian Silk Roads

Trans-Saharan Caravan routes

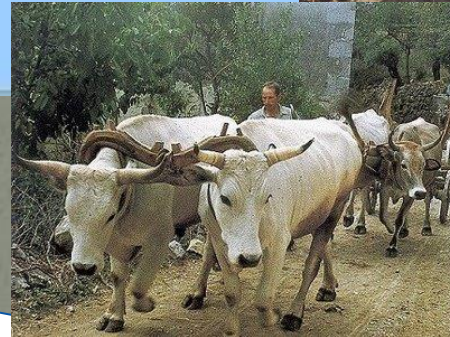
Wow, the overland routes are so loooooong, and so treacherous!! Deserts, mountains, steppes, gaaah!! How did merchants transport goods across such vast and dangerous tracks?



c. 600 BCE

c. 600 CE

New Technologies connected OVERLAND routes by... allowing PACK ANIMALS!!



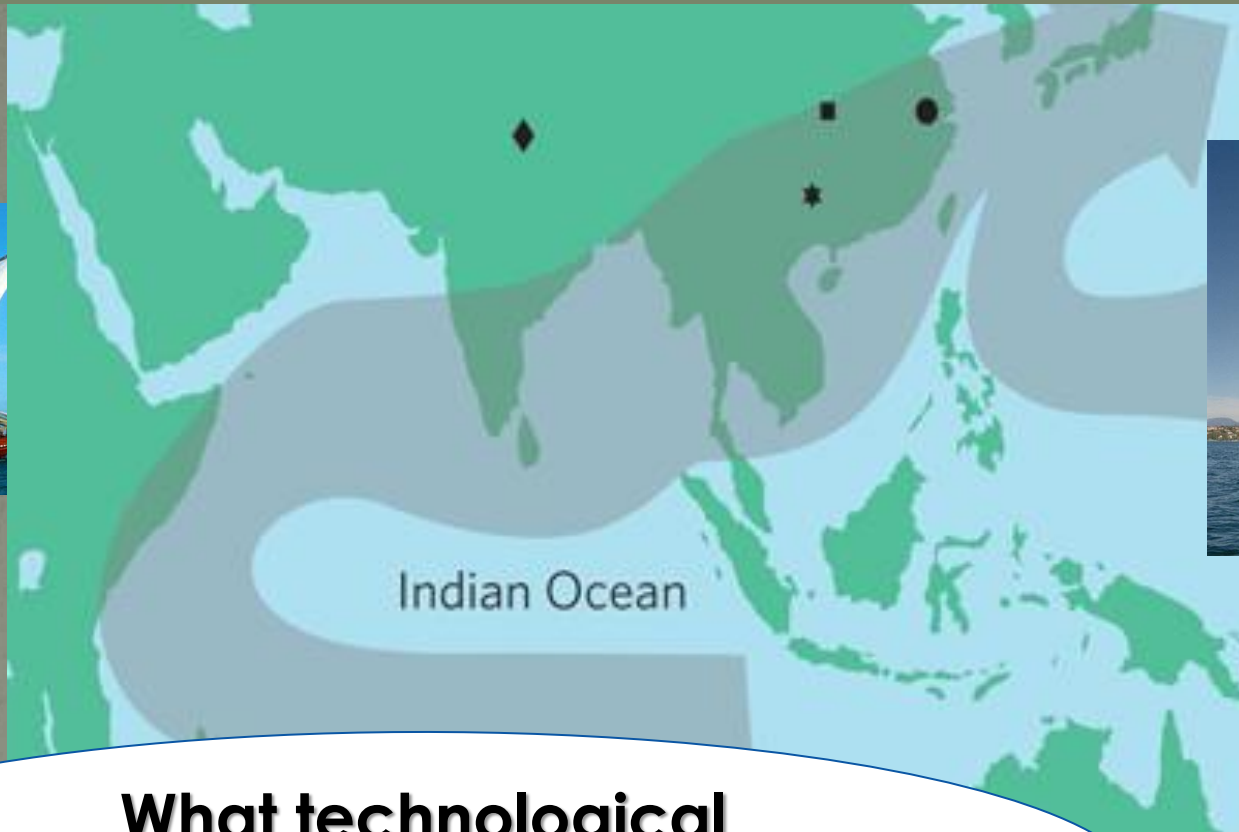
What technologies allowed humans to turn horse, oxen, llamas, and camels into PACK ANIMALS?



c. 600 BCE

c. 600 CE

New maritime technologies connected SEA LANES... from East Africa to East Asia!!

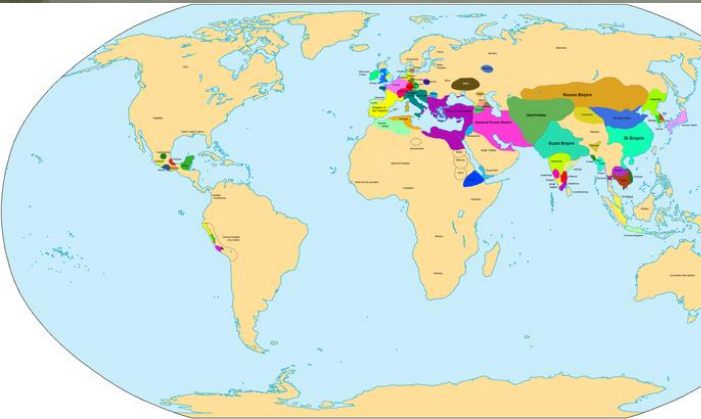


What technological innovations turned the SEA LANES into TRADE ROUTES?



III. Along with trade goods, exchanges of people, technology, religious/cultural beliefs, food crops, domesticated animals, and disease pathogens developed across far-flung networks of communication/exchange.

What else besides goods spread throughout the trade routes? So what?



c. 600 BCE

c. 600 CE

Crops spread... which caused changes in farming/irrigation techniques!!



What new crops spread? So what? (Besides the fact that, ahem, more food, more babies!!)



c. 600 BCE

c. 600 CE

Disease pathogens spread... diminished population and helped decimate Classical empires of Rome and Han China!!



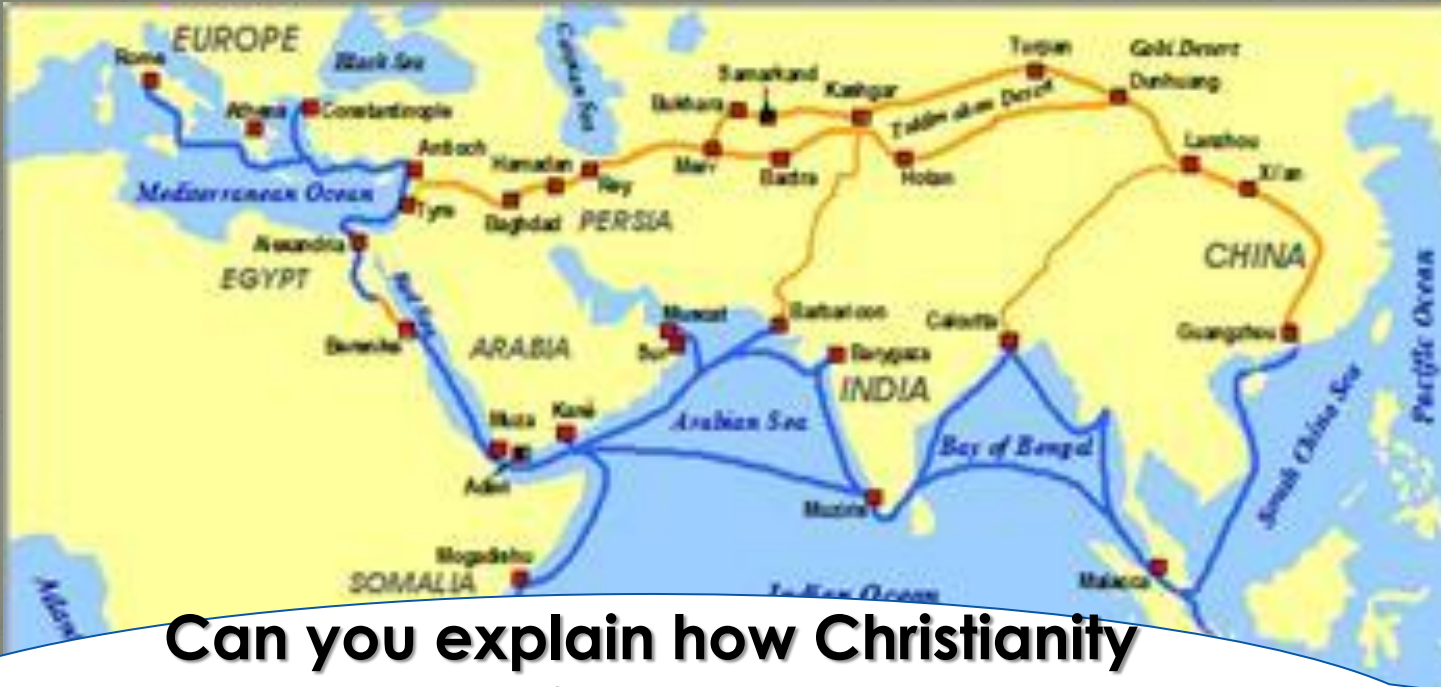
So... who travelled on the trade routes? Think MMMM!! That is... Military, Merchants, Missionaries... and hmmmph... MRSA?



c. 600 BCE

c. 600 CE

Religious/Cultural traditions went through changes as they spread... including Roman & Chinese cultures... and the BS of Christianity, Hinduism, and Buddhism



Can you explain how Christianity utterly transformed the Roman empire... and how Buddhism impacted Chinese culture?



c. 600 BCE

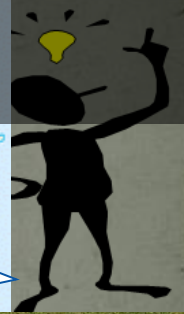
c. 600 CE

Large-Scale Migrations of the Classical World....

1. Turkic/Hunnic Steppe Nomads (including Xiongnu) across Eurasia, after 300 CE
2. Germanic movement into Rome
3. **Bantu migration through Sub-Saharan Africa
4. **Polynesian migrations throughout the Pacific/Oceania

The Hunnic/Germanic migrations, post-300 CE—were instrumental in causing the **END OF THE CLASSICAL PERIOD!!**

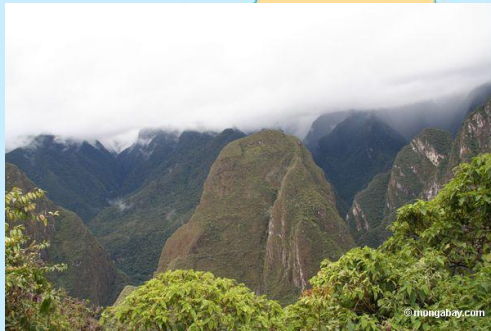
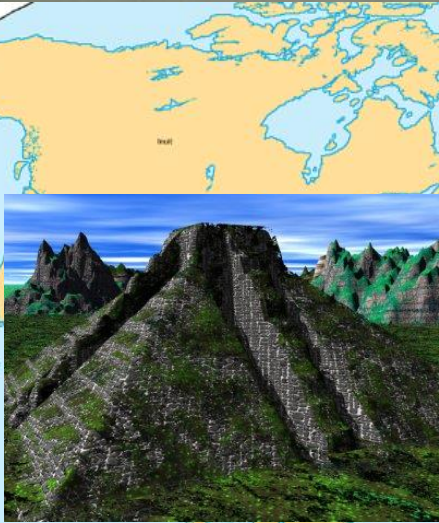
**We will study the Bantu and Polynesian migrations in depth during Unit 3 (Post-Classical World).



c. 600 BCE

c. 600 CE

Outside the Classical World...



Agricultural societies expanded along the fringes of Eurasia—NW Europe, Russia, Japan

Complex societies were taking shape in Mesoamerica (Teotihuacan, Maya) and Andes (Chavin, Moche)

c. 600 BCE

c. 600 CE

End of Classical Period... and The Beginning of Another Period

Confluence of a whole slew of events—the Hunnic/Germanic movements, the spread of pathogens on the trade routes, rising level of political corruption and mass discontent—all spelled the end of the Classical Empires by 600 CE.

What arguments can you use to support the idea that Period 2

What arguments can you use to support some OTHER date as the end of Period 2?



c. 600 BCE

c. 600 CE

Collapse of Classical Period... and the beginning of a New Period



How did we help bring down
4—yep, 4!!—Classical Empires?
We're talking Han, Gupta,
Persia, and Rome!!

