he World, June 2003

Paleolithic or Neolithic? Why?

Rise of Civilization

The Eastern Hemisphere

Neolithic

Neolithic settlement

Neolithic settlement
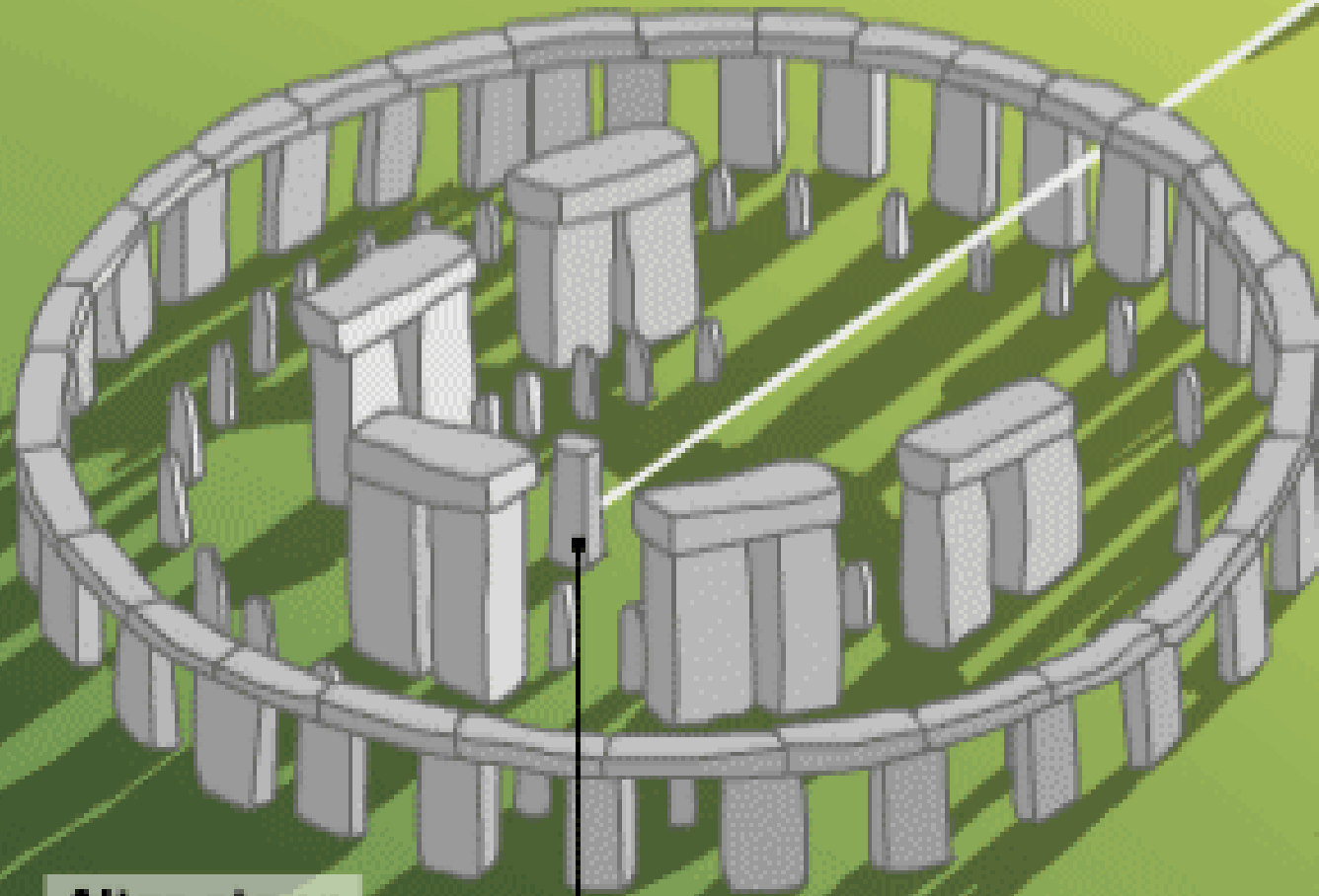
Stonehenge

Stonehenge
in southern England
Started in Neolithic Age: Completed in Bronze Age

10000 BC	8000 BC	4500 BC	2300BC	1000 BC	700 BC	AD 50
End of ice age	← Mesolithic →	← Early – Neolithic – Late →		← Early – Bronze Age – Late →	← Iron Age →	← Roman →
	Stone and flint tools from the moor	Stone and flint tools found on the moor		← irregular field systems →		
				← regular and extensive field systems (reaves) →		
		← chambered tombs →				
			← stone circles →			
			← stone rows & standing stones →			
			← round cairns and cists →			
			← hut circles →			
			← enclosures →			
			← hill fort →			

Stonehenge
in southern England

Heel stone

Altar stone

5 Characteristics of a Civilization

- Advanced Technology
- Advanced Cities
- Record Keeping
- Specialized Workers
- Complex Institutions
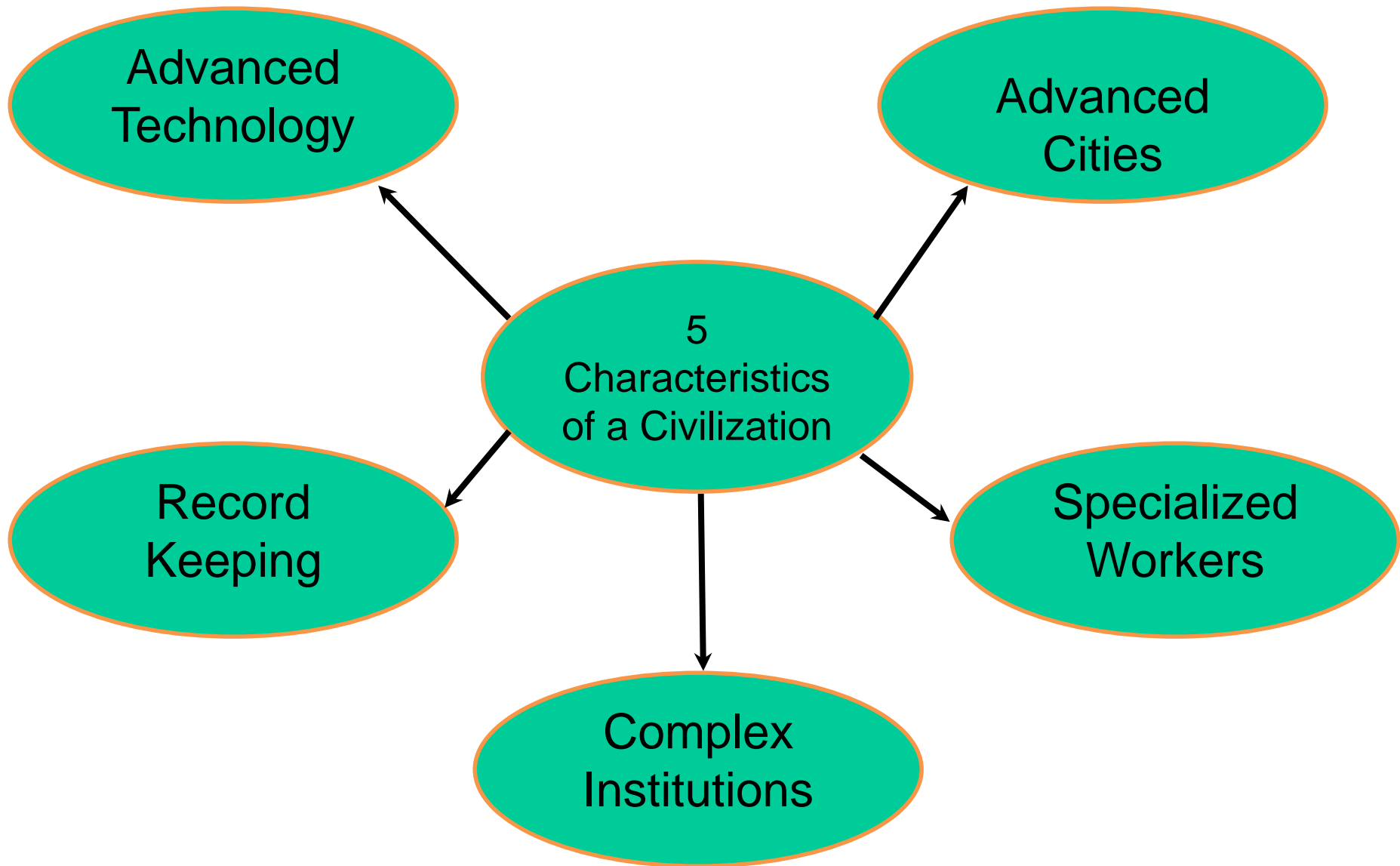
Scribe

- Professional record keeper in early civilizations

See cuneiform

Hammurabi's Code
1st written Law Code!!

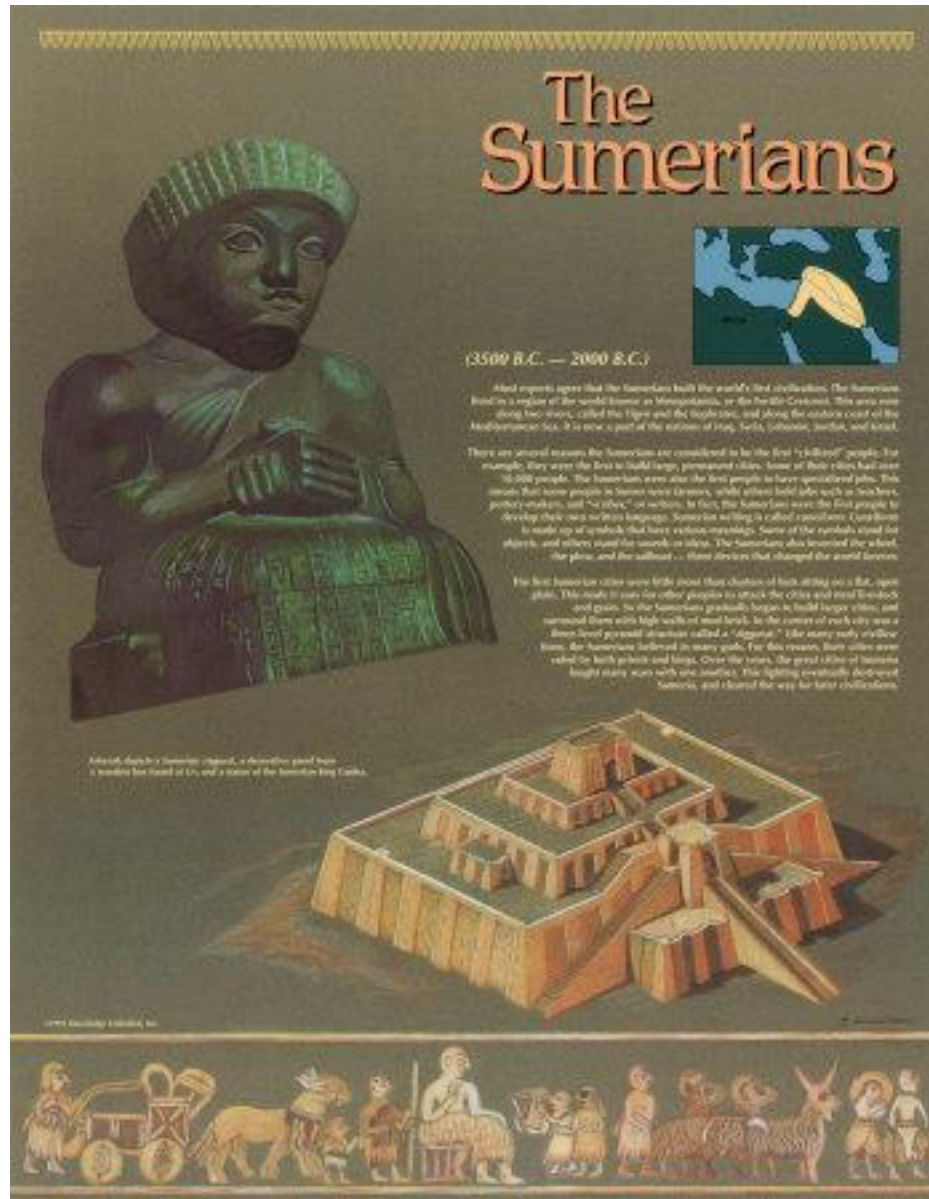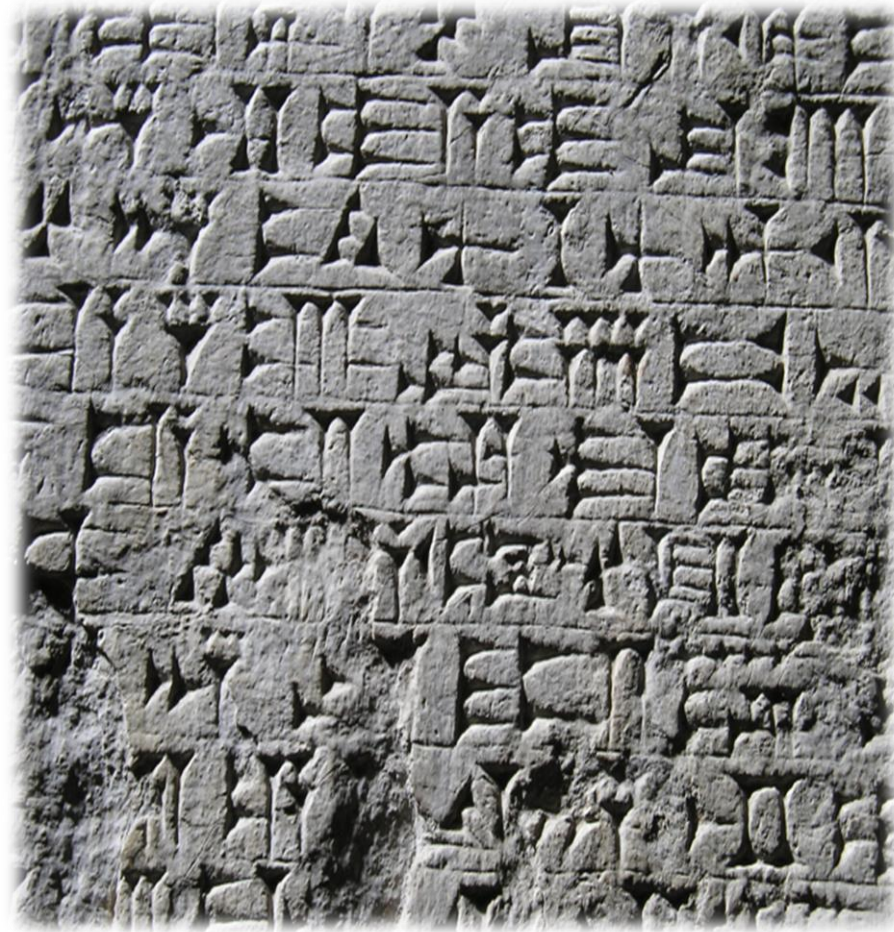# River Valley Civilizations
Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, China

EARLY STATES OF THE OLD WORLD

EGYPT

MESOPOTAMIA

CHINA

INDUS VALLEY

Arabian Sea

N

River Valley Civilizations

Cuneiform writing

River Valley Civilizations

Cuneiform – Sumer = 1ˢᵗ writing
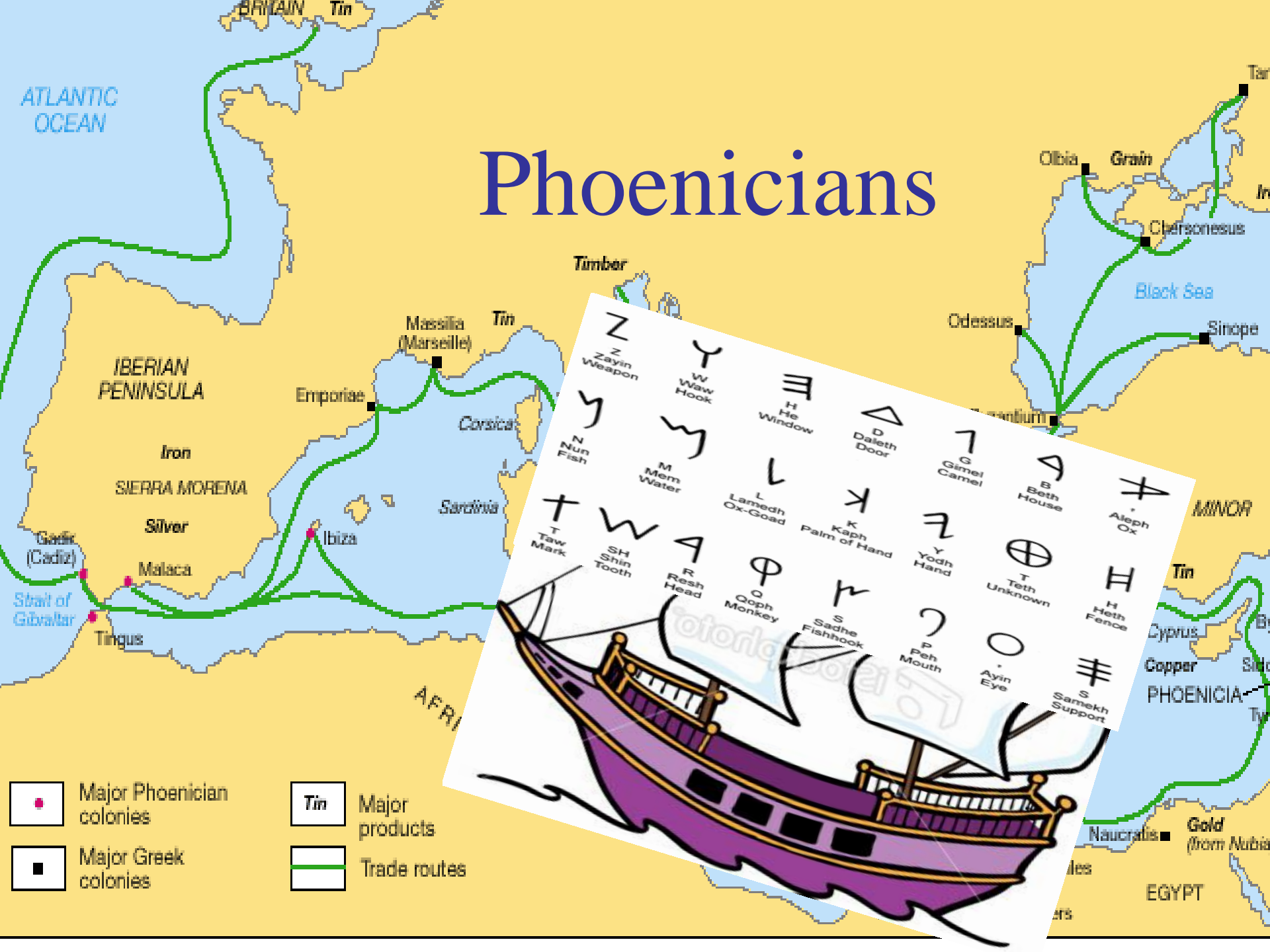

Hieroglyphics - Egypt

Pictograms – Indus Valley

Oracle bones – Shang China

Phoenicians

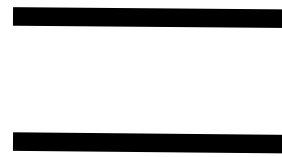# World Religions

The Eastern Hemisphere

Hebrews/Judaism

Abraham

Moses

David

Solomon

Ten Commandments

Torah

= New Concept?

Monotheism

Had roots in Judaism

Led/founded by Jesus

New Testament

monotheistic

Conflicted with polytheistic
Beliefs of Roman Empire

Christianity

Caste system in religious law

Belief in reincarnation

Hinduism

Belief in many forms of one deity

Ideas of Karma and final goal of Moksha
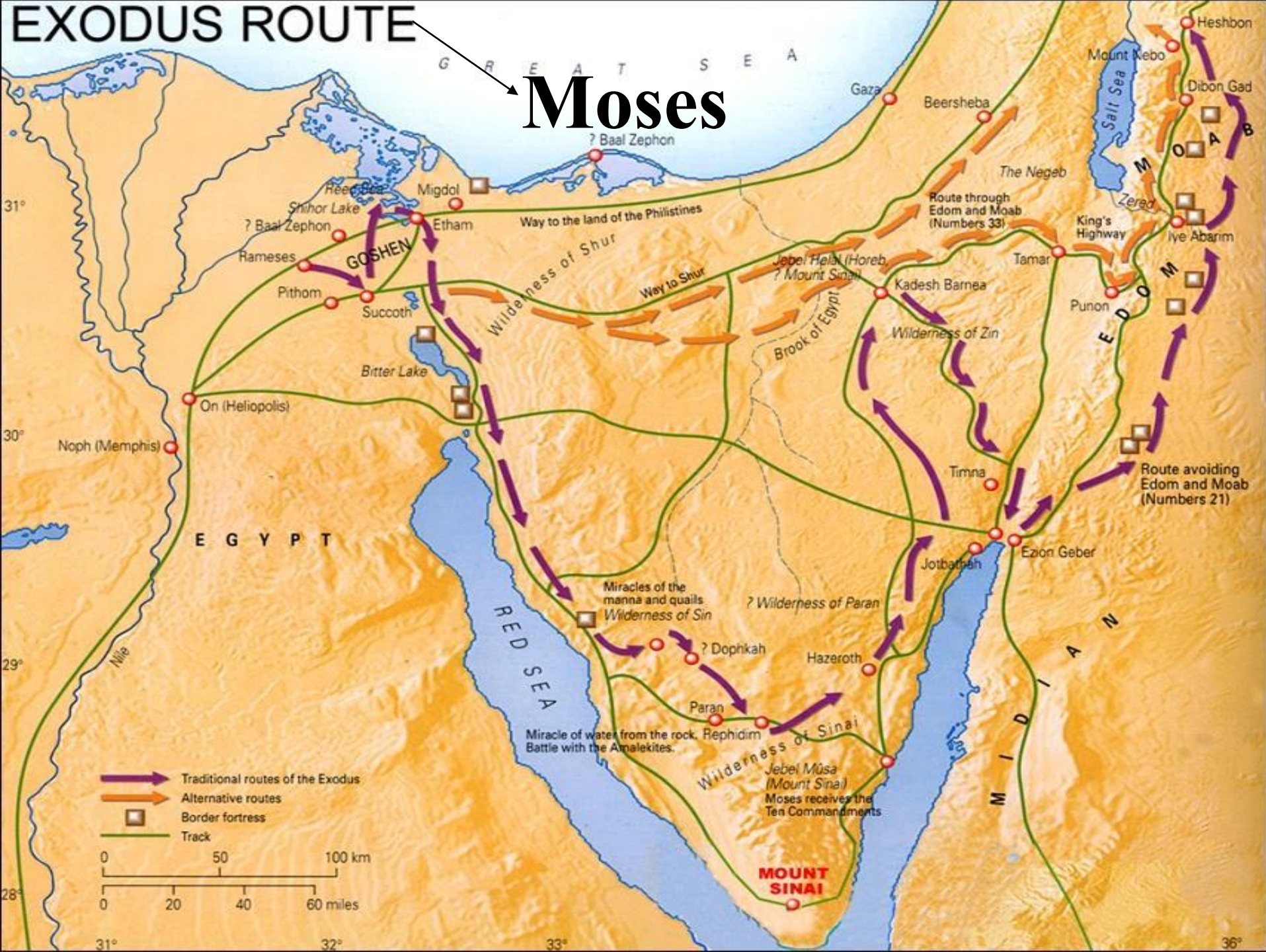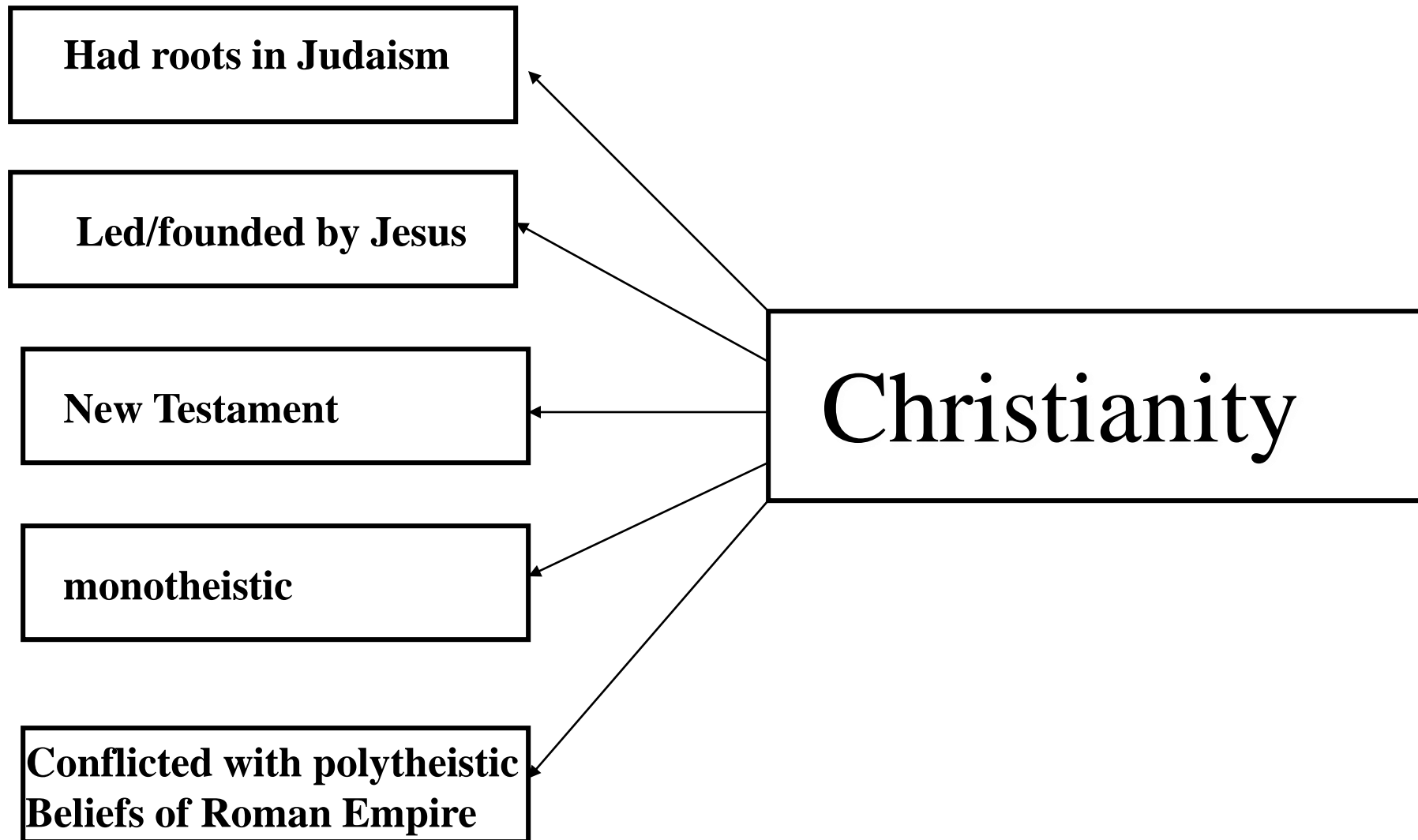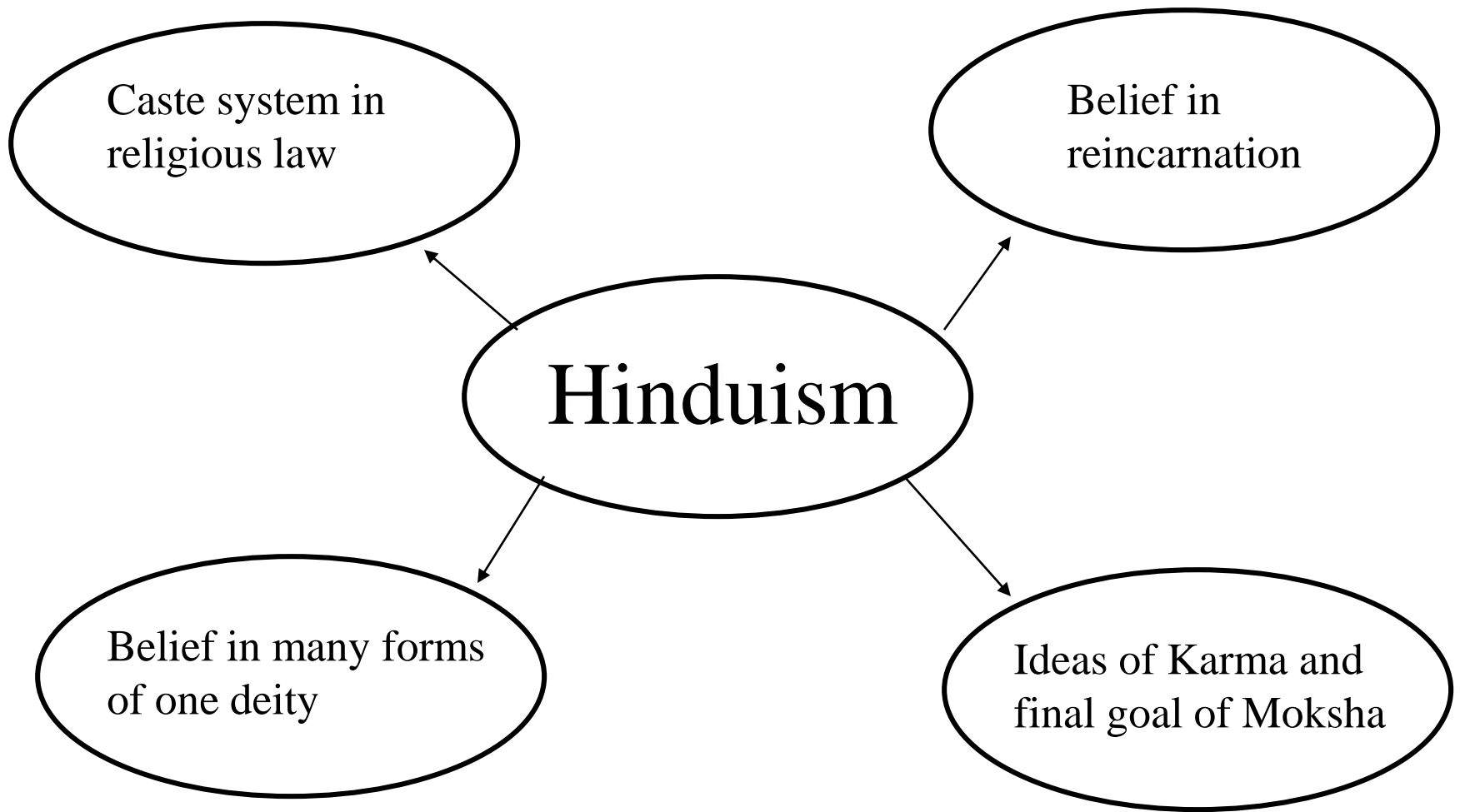
What goes in the center oval?

Buddhism!

Siddhartha Gautama
"The Buddha"
Enlightened One

Eightfold
(8) Path

D - 100

Belief that humans are good, not bad

Code of politeness, still used in China today

Confucianism

Respect for elders

Ancestor worship
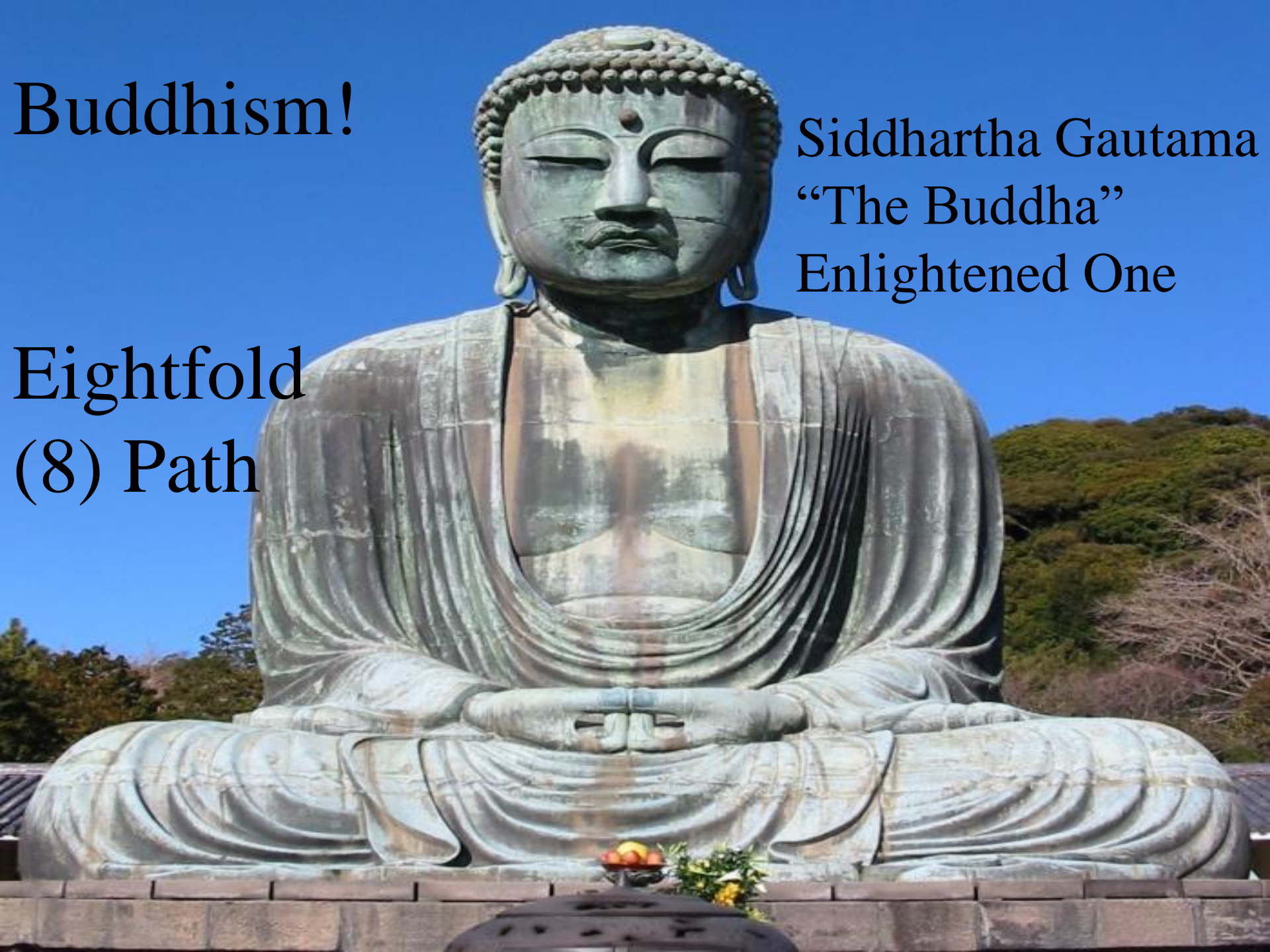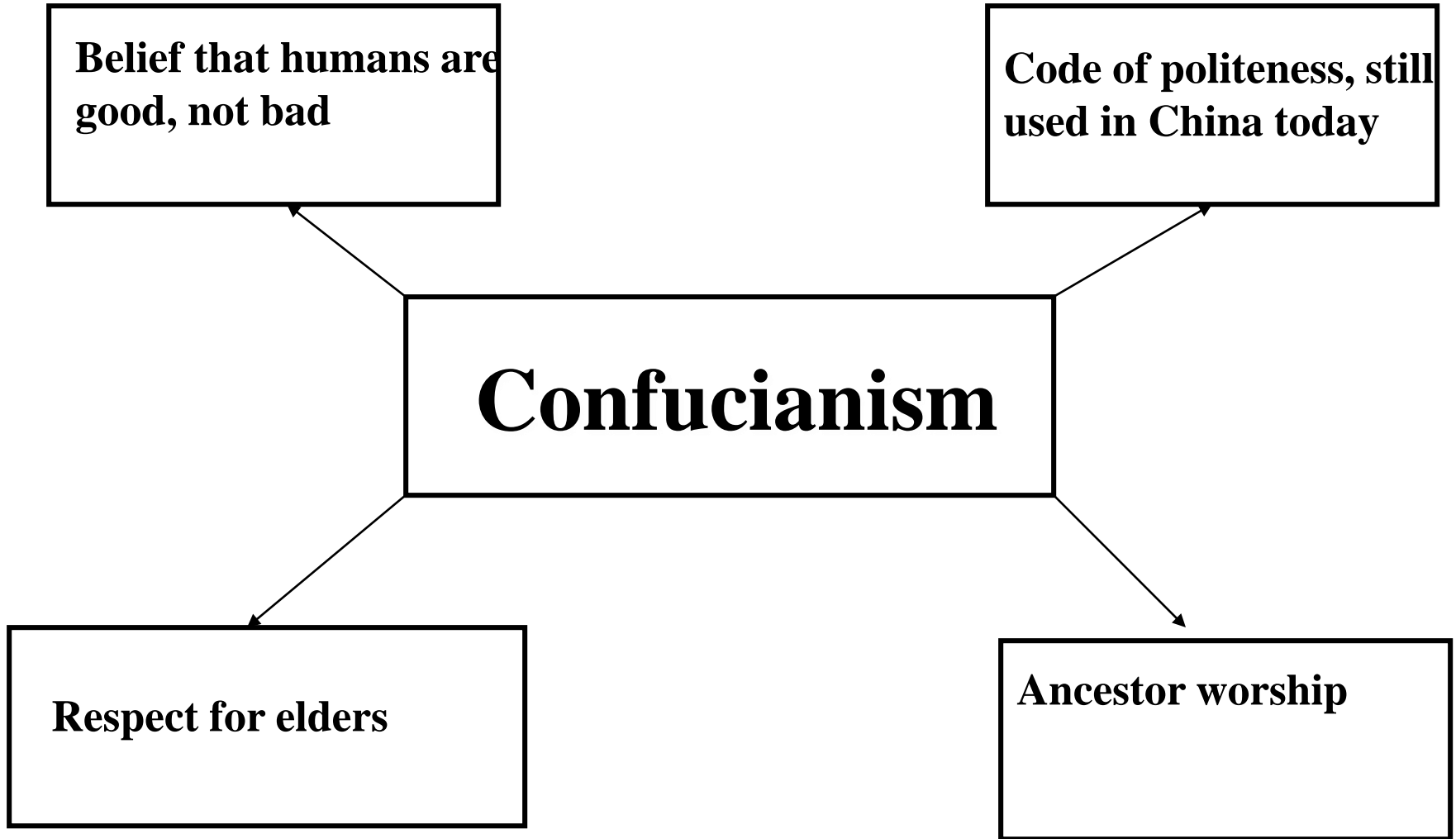
What goes in the center box?

Muhammad = prophet/founder

Quran = Holy book

Mecca = Holy City

Muslim = follower

Five Pillars = Guidelines of religion

Contributions = Arabic numerals, algebra

What is this religion? Islam

The 5 Pillars of Islam

ISLAM

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
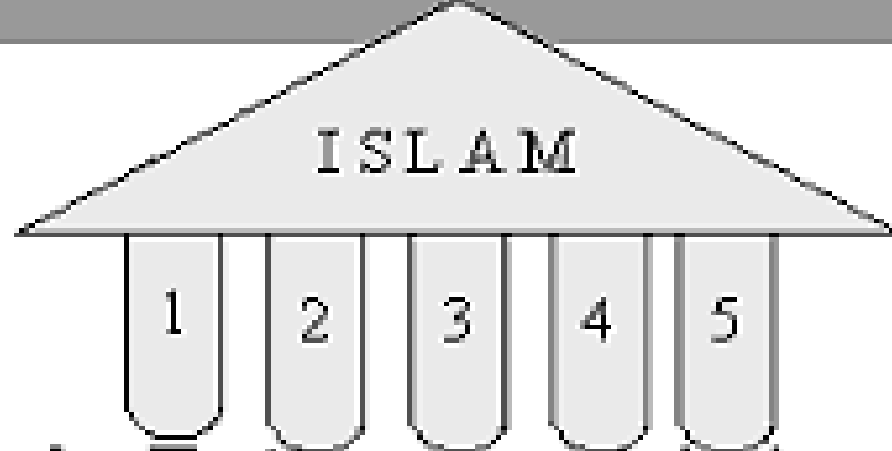
1. **Shahada**- Testimony and declaration of faith

2. **Salah**- Prayer 5 times a day

3. **Zakat**- 2 1/2% charity to the poor

4. **Saum**- Fasting during the month of Ramadan

5. **Hajj**- Pilgrimage to Mecca at least once a lifetime

What is it? Kaaba

Where is it? Mecca

Religion? Islam

Dome of the Rock
Islamic Shrine in Jerusalem

**Classical Civilizations
What/Where are they?**

The Eastern Hemisphere

Tolerance of conquered people

Zoroastrianism as a religion

Persian
Empire

Development of Imperial bureaucracy

Royal Road system
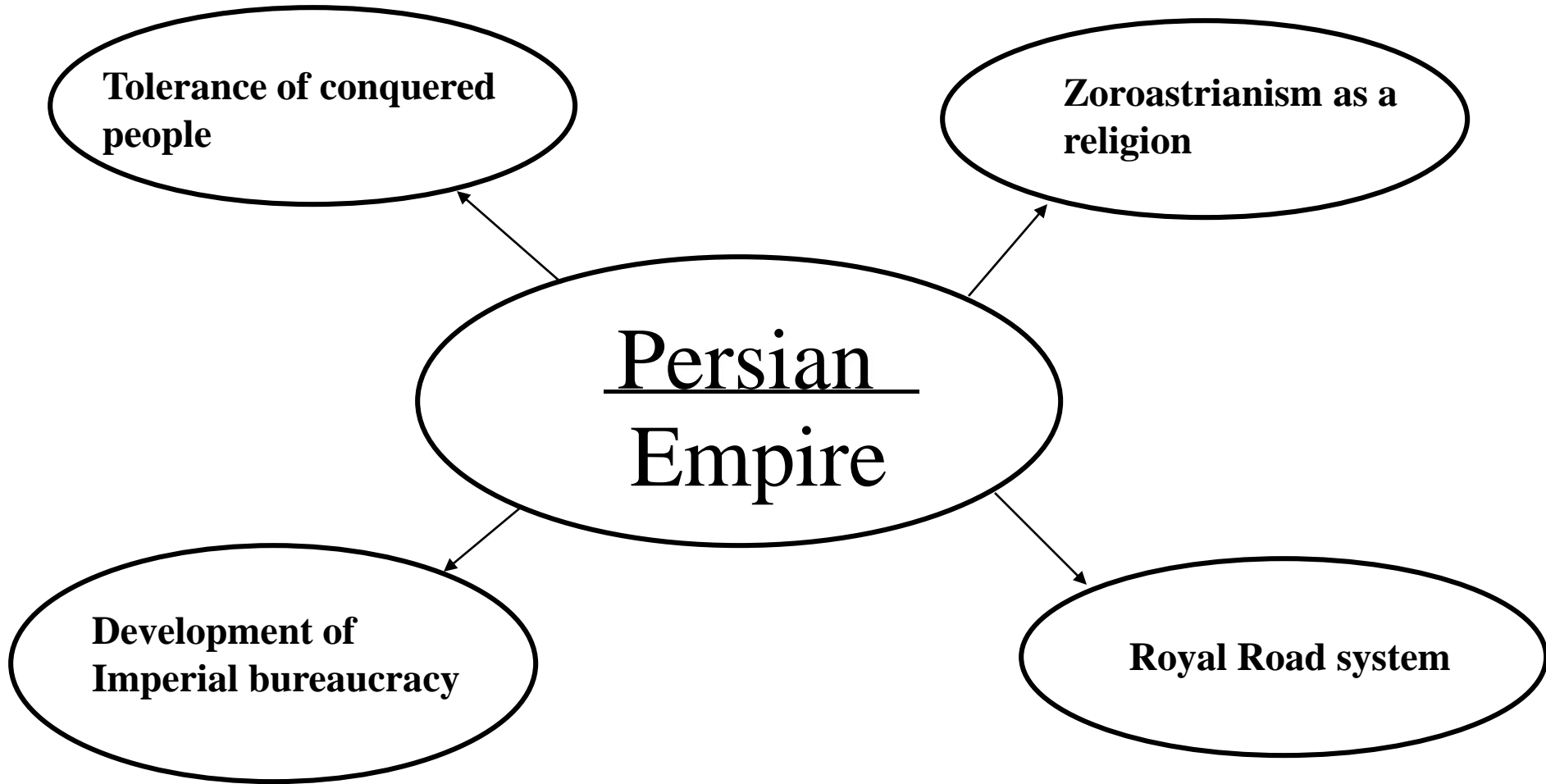
What goes on the line?

THE PERSIAN EMPIRE ABOUT 500 B.C.

ILLYRIA
ADRIATIC SEA
IONIAN SEA
MACEDONIA
THRACE
GREECE
BLACK SEA
SEA OF AZOV
Scythians
Scythians
BITHYNIA
PAPHLAGONIA
MYSIA
CAPPADOCIA
LYDIA   PHRYGIA
IONIA
PISIDIA
LYCIA   PAMPHYLIA   CILICIA
CAUCASUS MTS.
COLCHIS
SASPIRANS
ARMENIA
ALARODIANS
CASPIANS
CADUSIANS
CASPIAN SEA
ARAL SEA
TURAN LOWLANDS (DESERT)
KHARISMIANS
Massagetans
Sakas
SACANS (SCYTHIANS)
SOGDIANA
MARGIANA
DERBICCANS
BACTRIA
HINDU KUSH MTS.
GANDARA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
CYPRUS
SYRIA
PHOENICIA
PALESTINE
SEA OF GALILEE
DEAD SEA
SYRIAN DESERT
Cedraei
MESOPOTAMIA
ZAGROS MTS.
CUSSEANS
UXIANS
BABYLONIA
ELBRUZ MTS.
AMARDIANS   HYRCANIA
MEDIA
PARTHIA
ARIA
SATTAGYDANS
ARACHOSIA
PACTYANS
DRANGIANA
SAGARTIANS
CARMANIANS
PERSIS
PARICANIANS
UTIANS
GEDROSIA
LIBYA
EGYPT
RED SEA
ARABIA
PERSIAN GULF
INDUS VALLEY
INDIA (HINDU KINGDOMS)
Nomads
LIBYAN DESERT
TROPIC OF CANCER
KINGDOM OF MEROE (NUBIA)
Nomads
Macae
ARABIAN SEA

SCALE OF MILES
SCALE OF KILOMETERS

PERSIAN EVENTS

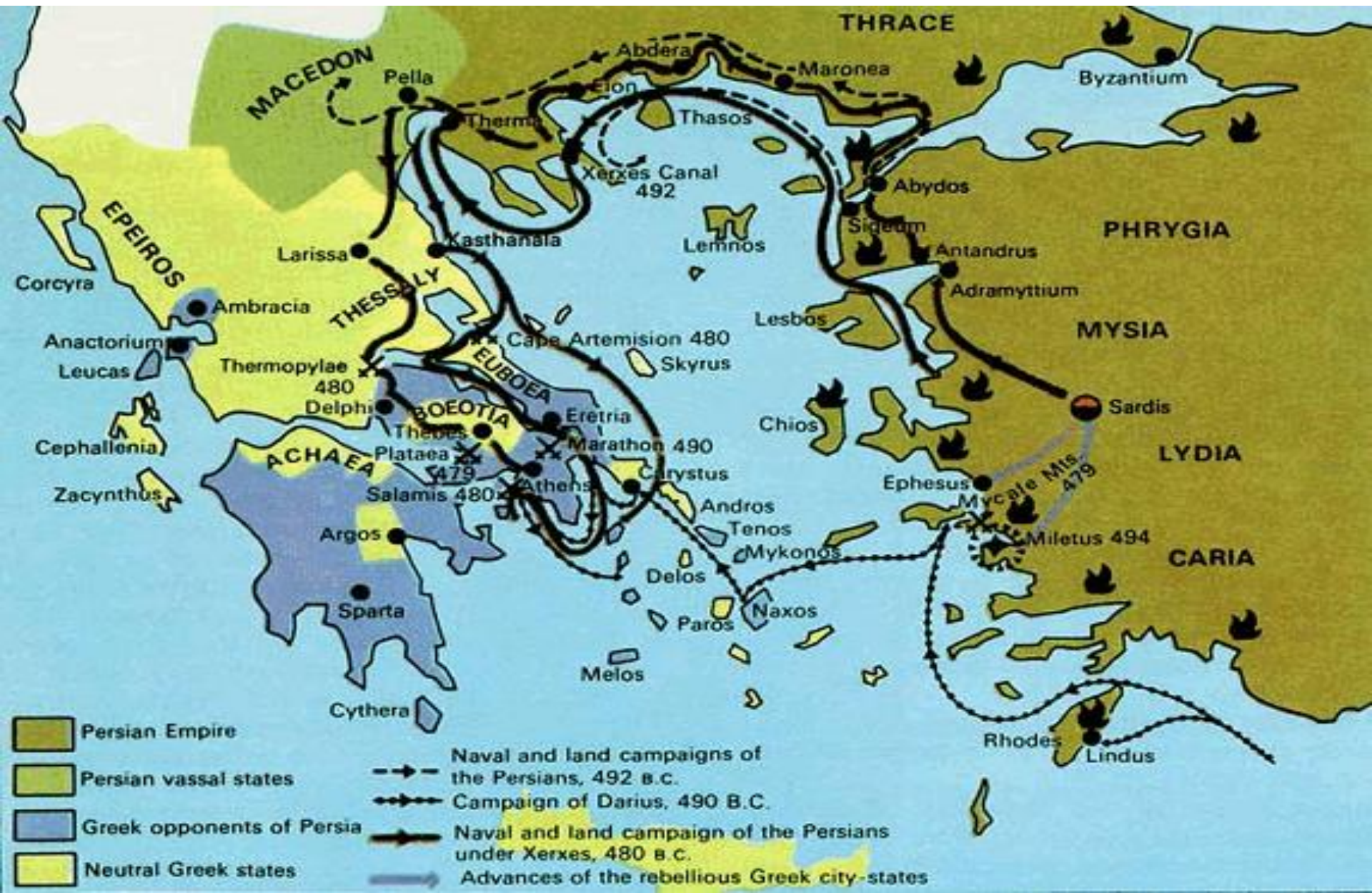**<u>Cyrus the Great</u>**
- 1ˢᵗ great king of Persian Empire
- Ruled subjects with **Tolerance**
- **Respected religions of others**

Darius I
• Created imperial bureaucracy
•Divided empire into 20 provinces
•Established idea of nationalities
•Greatest failure = could not conquer Greece

Darius fails to conquer Greece

THRACE

MACEDON · Pella · Abdera · Maronea · Byzantium

Therme · Eion · Thasos

Xerxes Canal 492 · Abydos

Sigeum · Antandrus · PHRYGIA

EPEIROS

Larissa · Kasthanaia · Lemnos

Corcyra · Ambracia · THESSALY · Adramyttium

Anactorium · Lesbos · MYSIA

Leucas · Thermopylae 480 · Cape Artemision 480 · Skyrus

Delphi · BOEOTIA · Eretria · Chios · Sardis

Cephallenia · ACHAEA · Thebes · Marathon 490 · LYDIA

Zacynthus · Plataea 479 · Carystus · Ephesus · Mycale Mts 479

Salamis 480 · Athens · Miletus 494

Argos · Andros · Tenos · CARIA

Delos · Mykonos

Sparta · Paros · Naxos

Melos

Cythera · Rhodes

Lindus

Persian Empire	Naval and land campaigns of the Persians, 492 B.C.
Persian vassal states	Campaign of Darius, 490 B.C.
Greek opponents of Persia	Naval and land campaign of the Persians under Xerxes, 480 B.C.
Neutral Greek states	Advances of the rebellious Greek city-states

Zoroaster – founder of Persian religion

Persian prophet;
Founder of Zoroastrianism
Good vs. Evil

Ahura Mazda, de Mazdeïsche god van licht werd op deze manier afgebeeld in het paleis van Darius, zesde of vijfde eeuw v.Chr. Louvre.

Key Concepts of Hebrews, Phoenicians and Persians

Hebrews	Phoenicians	Persians
New religious principle= **Monotheism (1 God)** **Covenant** = **promise** between god and humanity **Torah** = Holy writings/Religious text **Ten Commandments** = Guiding principles **Moses** = lead Hebrews out of Egypt (Exodus) Nation of **Israel** created shortly after	First **major sea traders** of the Mediterranean Sea. Established **many trading colonies** throughout Mediterranean region. Created **Alphabet** = foundation of Western alphabet; spread knowledge & ideas	Treatment of conquered people = **Tolerance**; keep self-rule, culture, religion **Persian Religion** = Zoroastrianism – Founded by **Zoroaster** - Persian prophet

What type of religion?

Polytheism!

Classical Greece

Myron's *Discus Thrower*

Impact of Geography on Ancient Greece

Big Question – How did the geography of Greece shape economic, social, and political development and patterns of trade and colonization?

Mountains covered 75 % of terrain, separating Greece into small isolated regions. City-states develop.
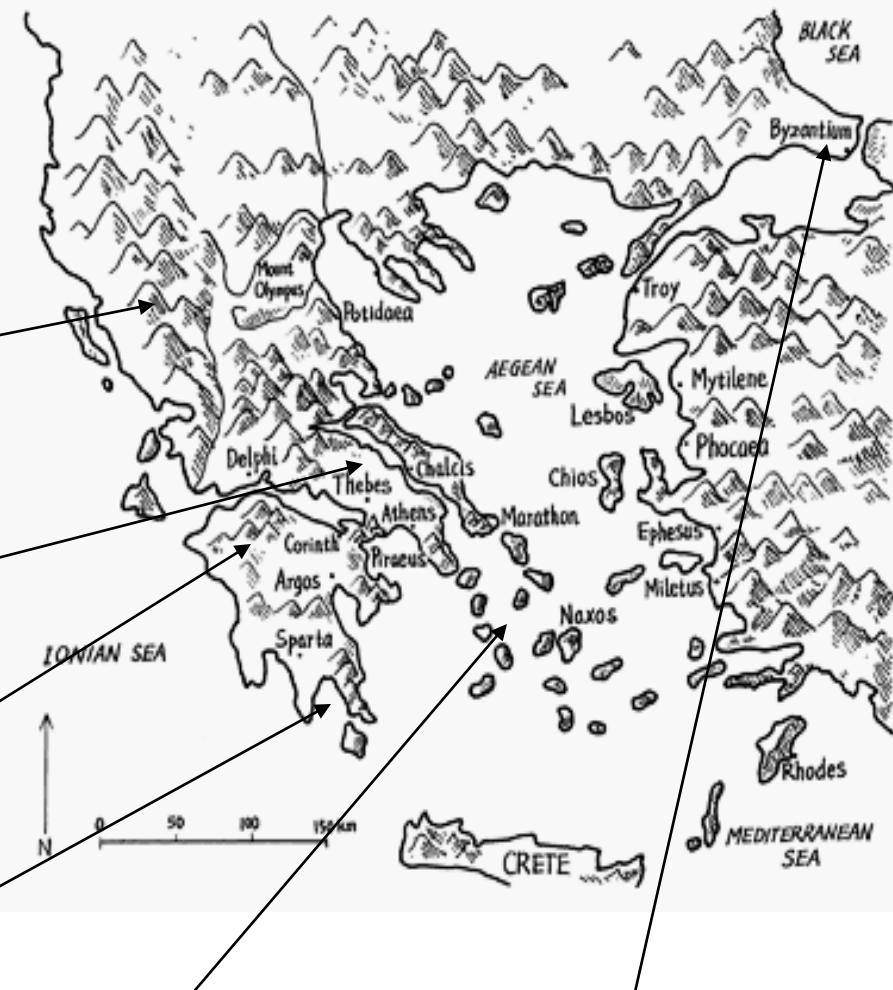**No central government!**

Scarcity of level land for farming grains caused rivalries between city-states.

Rugged, hilly terrain was ideal for growing crops such as **grapes and olives.**

Many **deep harbors and calm waters invited sea trade**.

Overseas trade and travel made easy by many seas, islands, and coastal settlements.

Lack of resources and farmland + overpopulation **forced Greeks to establish colonies.**

Athens vs. Sparta
Two city-states with very different views

	Athens	**Sparta**
Type of Government	**Democracy**	**Oligarchy**
Government participation	**Assembly** = All citizens; Assembly passed laws + served as supreme court **Council of 500** – randomly chosen - proposed laws	**Council of Elders** – proposed laws **Assembly** – elected officials, voted on issues **Ephors** – carried out laws; courts **2 kings** – commanded military
Education and military duty	Boys – school from age 7-18 •Studied literature, math, drawing, music, & rhetoric •At 18 – served 2 years in military •**Strongest Greek navy**	**Life revolved around military**! •Boys – Age 7, went to military barracks; learned to read, write & use weapons. Soldiers from 20-60 •**Strongest Greek army**
Position of women	Girls – no formal ed. •Learned household duties: weaving, baking, child care •No gov't participation!	Expected to be healthy & strong = healthy babies •Gymnastics, boxing, wrestling •More personal rights than other women •Still, no gov't participation

The Persian Wars

Greek city-states vs. Persian Empire
490 – 479 B.C.

Persian War organizer

1st Persian War
- Begins with Ionian Revolt
- Battle of Marathon

2nd Persian War
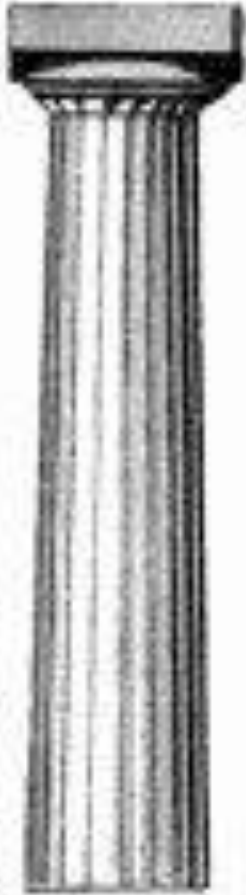- Battle of Thermopylae
- Battle of Salamis
- Battle of Plataea

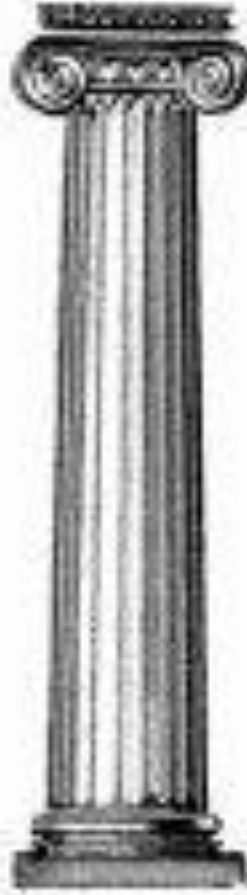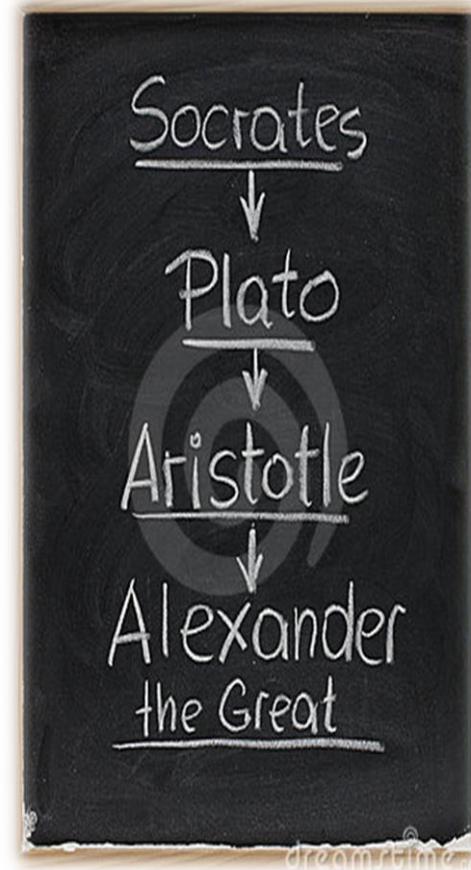# Parthenon, Golden Age Greece

Greek Columns

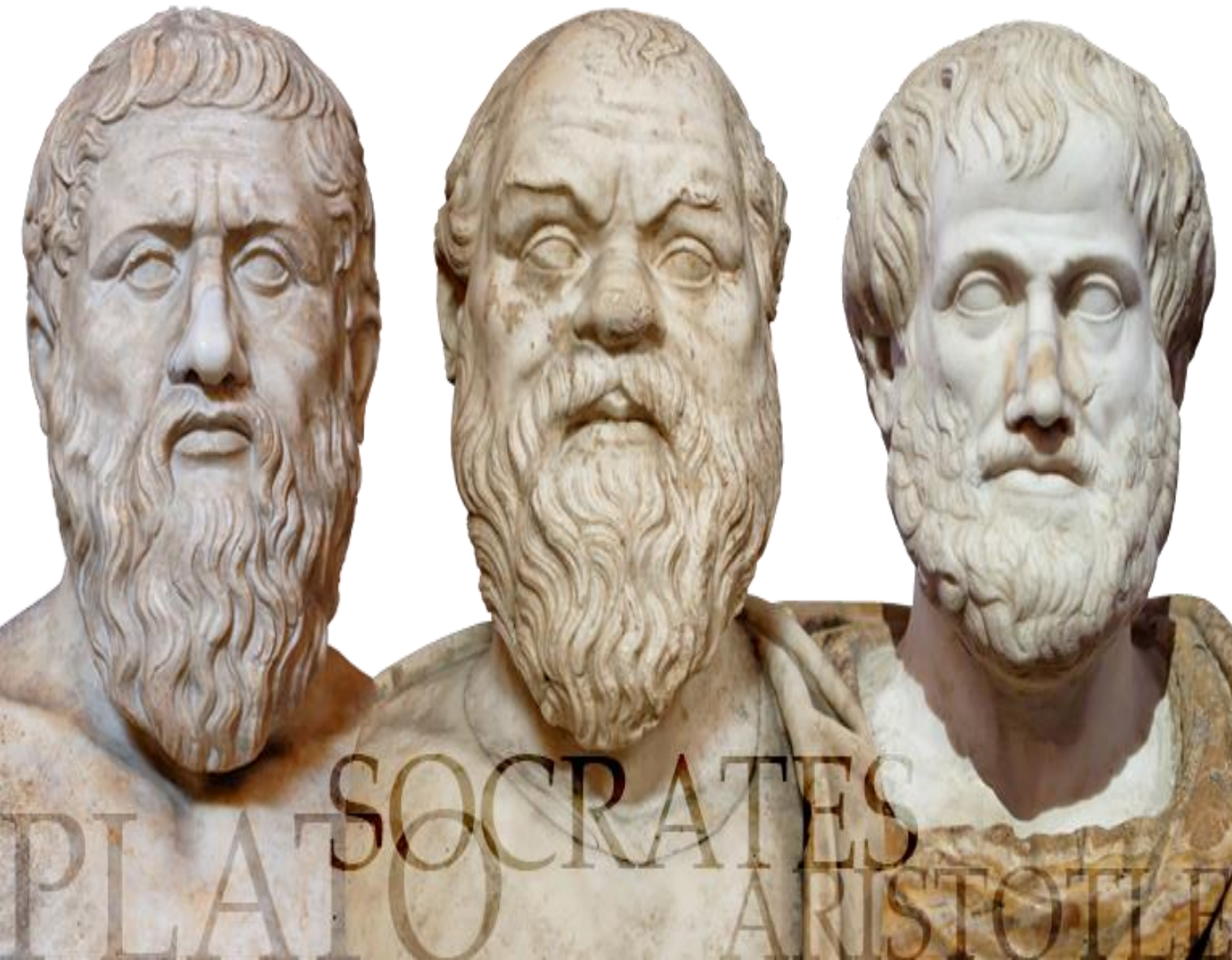Doric   Ionic   Corinthian

Greek Philosophers
"The Big Three"

The Peloponnesian War

Athen's Delian League vs. Sparta's Peloponnesian League

Athenian League & Peloponnesian War in 435 BCE

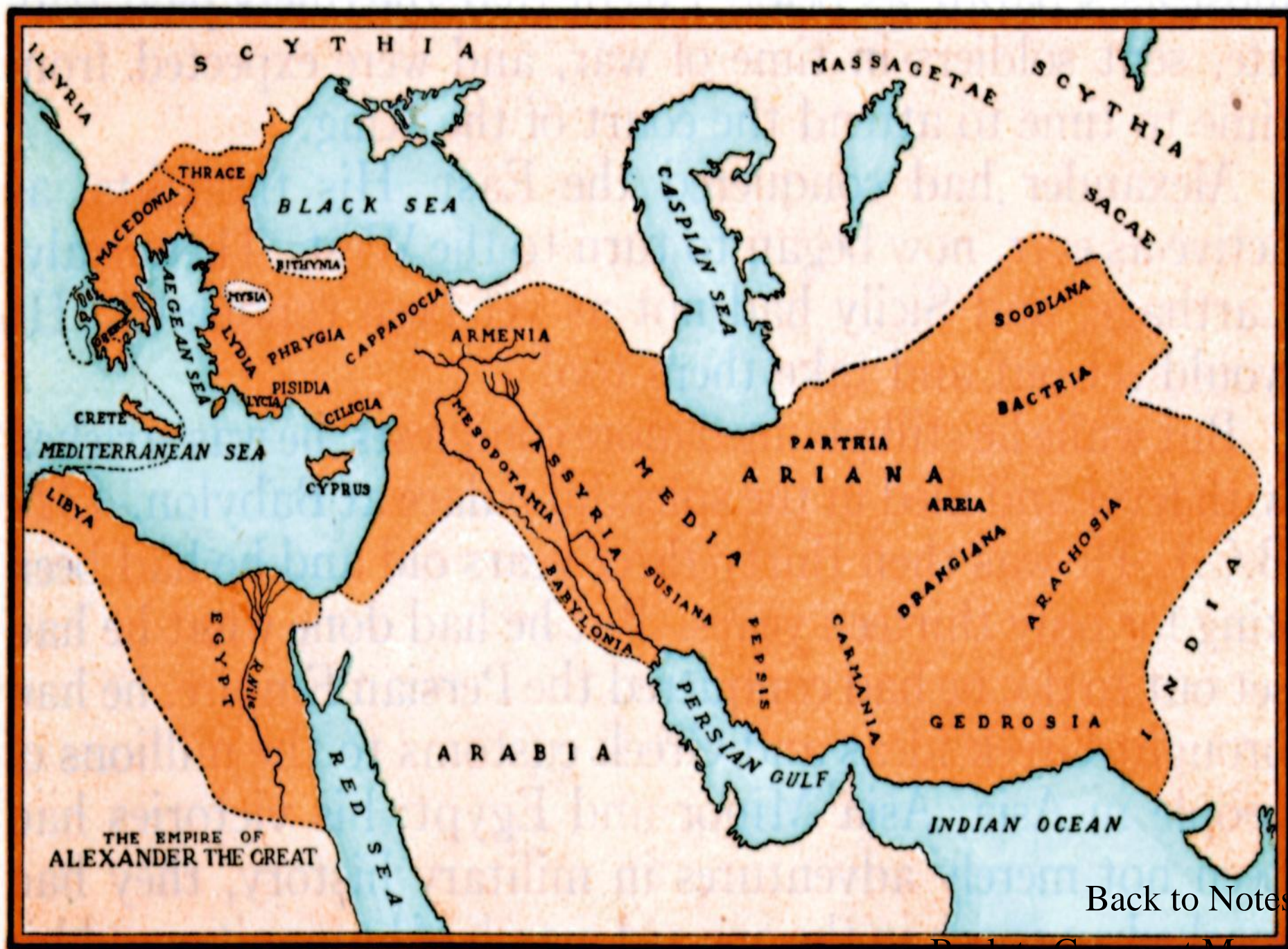# Macedonian Conquest of Greece and the Rise of Alexander the Great

Alexander the Great; Conqueror of the Persian Empire

SCYTHIA

MASSAGETAE SCYTHIA

ILLYRIA

THRACE

BLACK SEA

SACAE

MACEDONIA

BITHYNIA

MYSIA

AEGEAN SEA

LYDIA

PHRYGIA

CAPPADOCIA

ARMENIA

CASPIAN SEA

SOGDIANA

PISIDIA

LYCIA

CILICIA

CRETE

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

CYPRUS

MESOPOTAMIA

ASSYRIA

BABYLONIA

SUSIANA

M E D I A

PARTHIA

A R I A N A

BACTRIA

AREIA

PEPSIS

DRANGIANA

ARACHOSIA

LIBYA

CARMANIA

GEDROSIA

INDIA

EGYPT

Nile

ARABIA

PERSIAN GULF

RED SEA

INDIAN OCEAN

THE EMPIRE OF
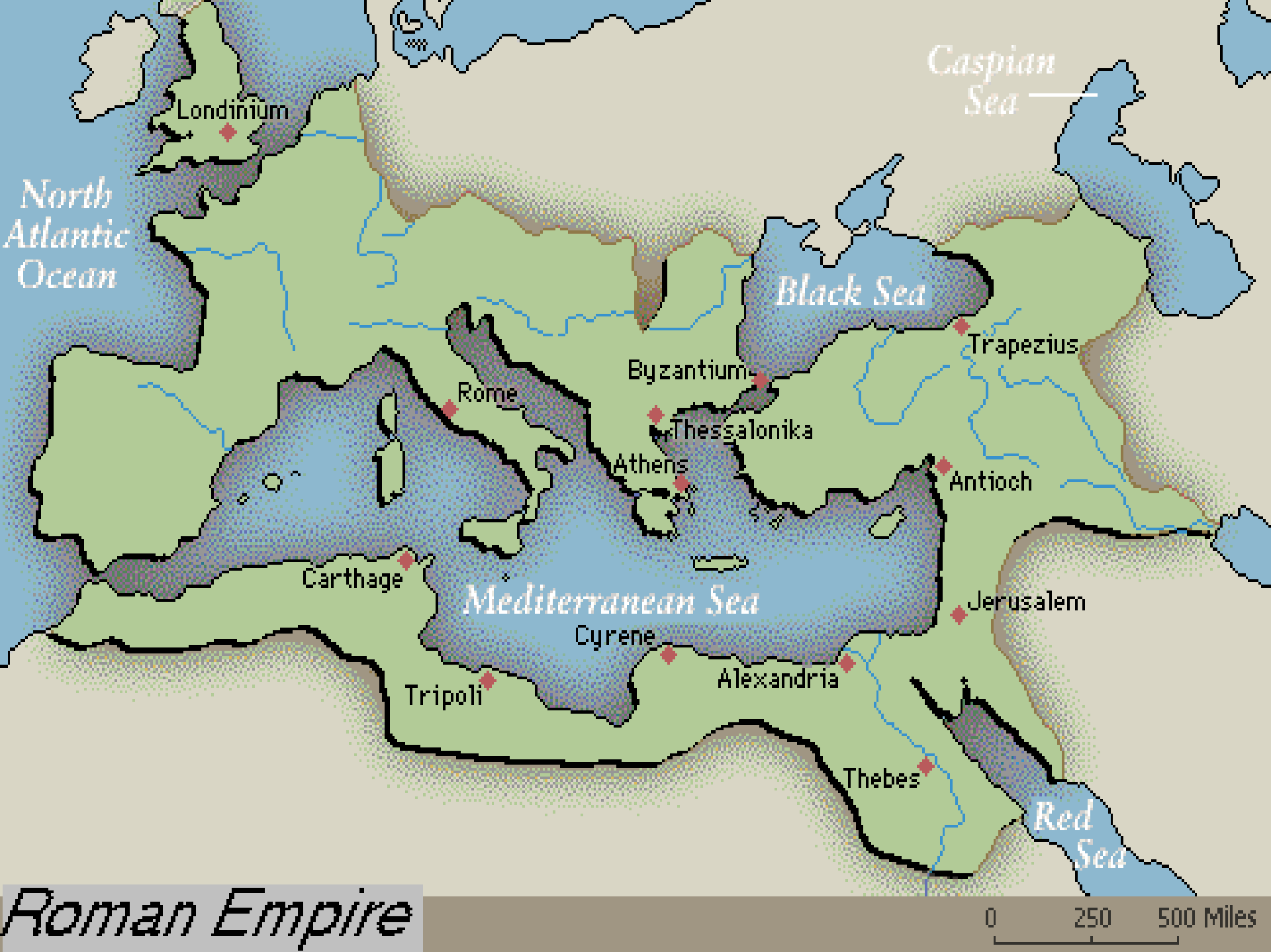ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Hellenistic (Greek-Like) Age Begins with Alexander's Conquests

Ptolemy and Geocentric (earth-centered) Theory
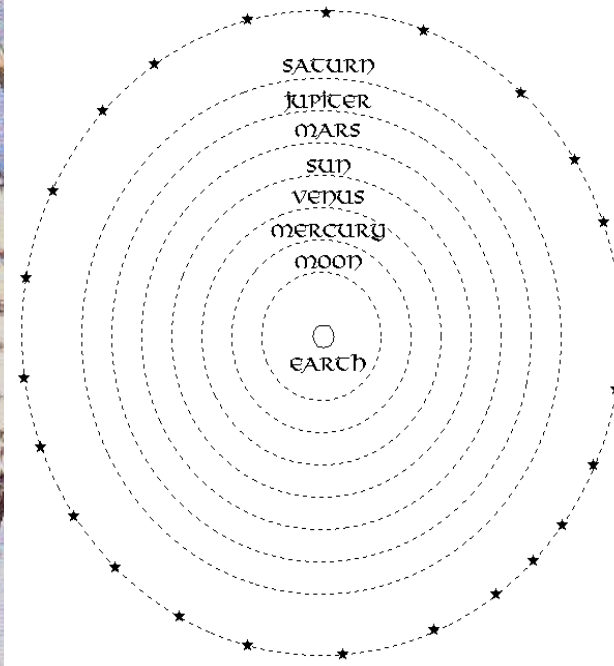
Archimedes
Law of the Lever

SATURN
JUPITER
MARS
SUN
VENUS
MERCURY
MOON

EARTH

Roman Empire

Alps

Classical Rome

| Roman Republic | Patricians & Plebeians | Twelve Tables 1st Law Code | **Punic Wars** Rome vs. Carthage | Pax Romana "Roman Peace" | Rise of Christianity | Fall of Rome - Invasions |

Roman Mythology
What was the source of Roman mythology?
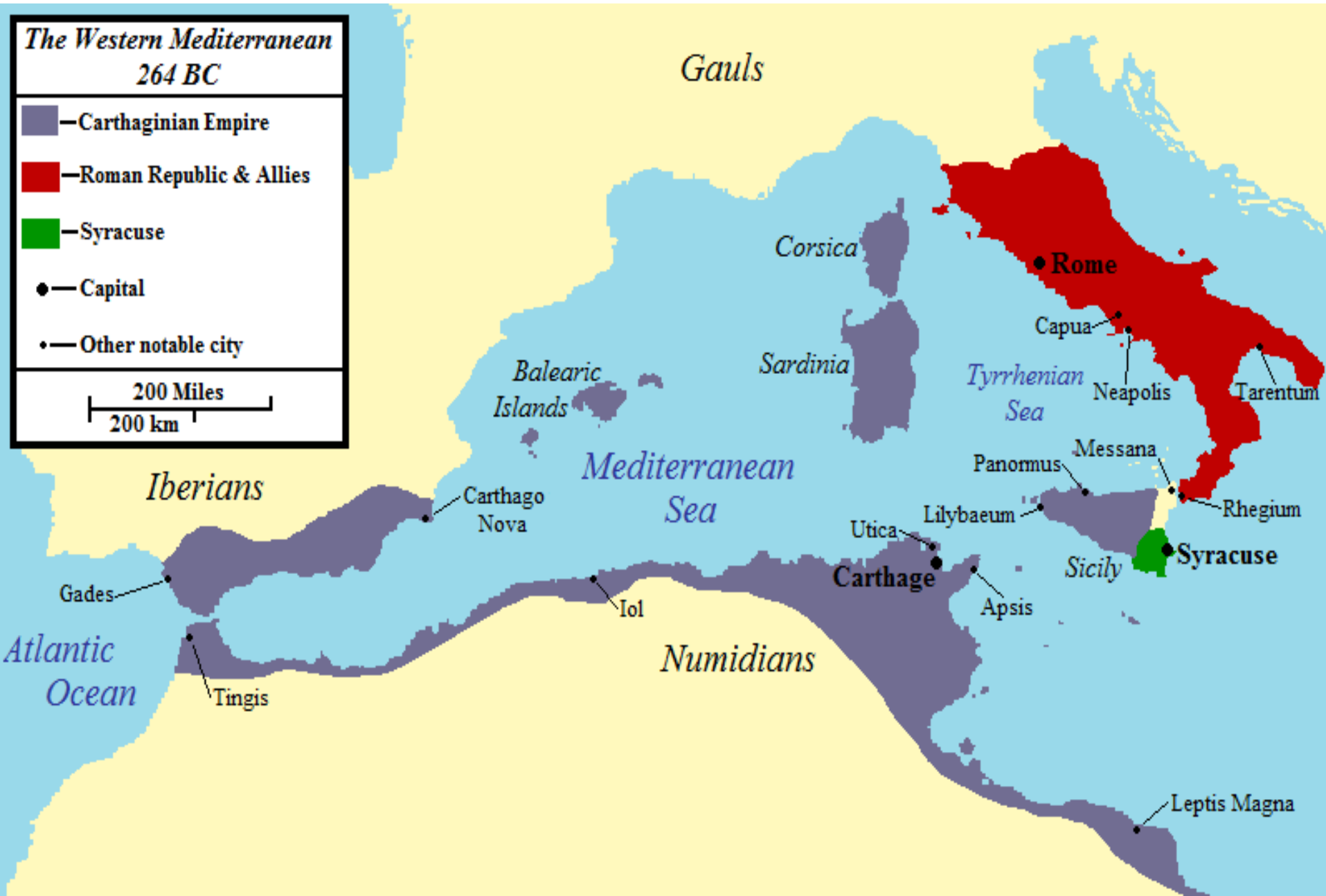

Greek Mythology

Website link

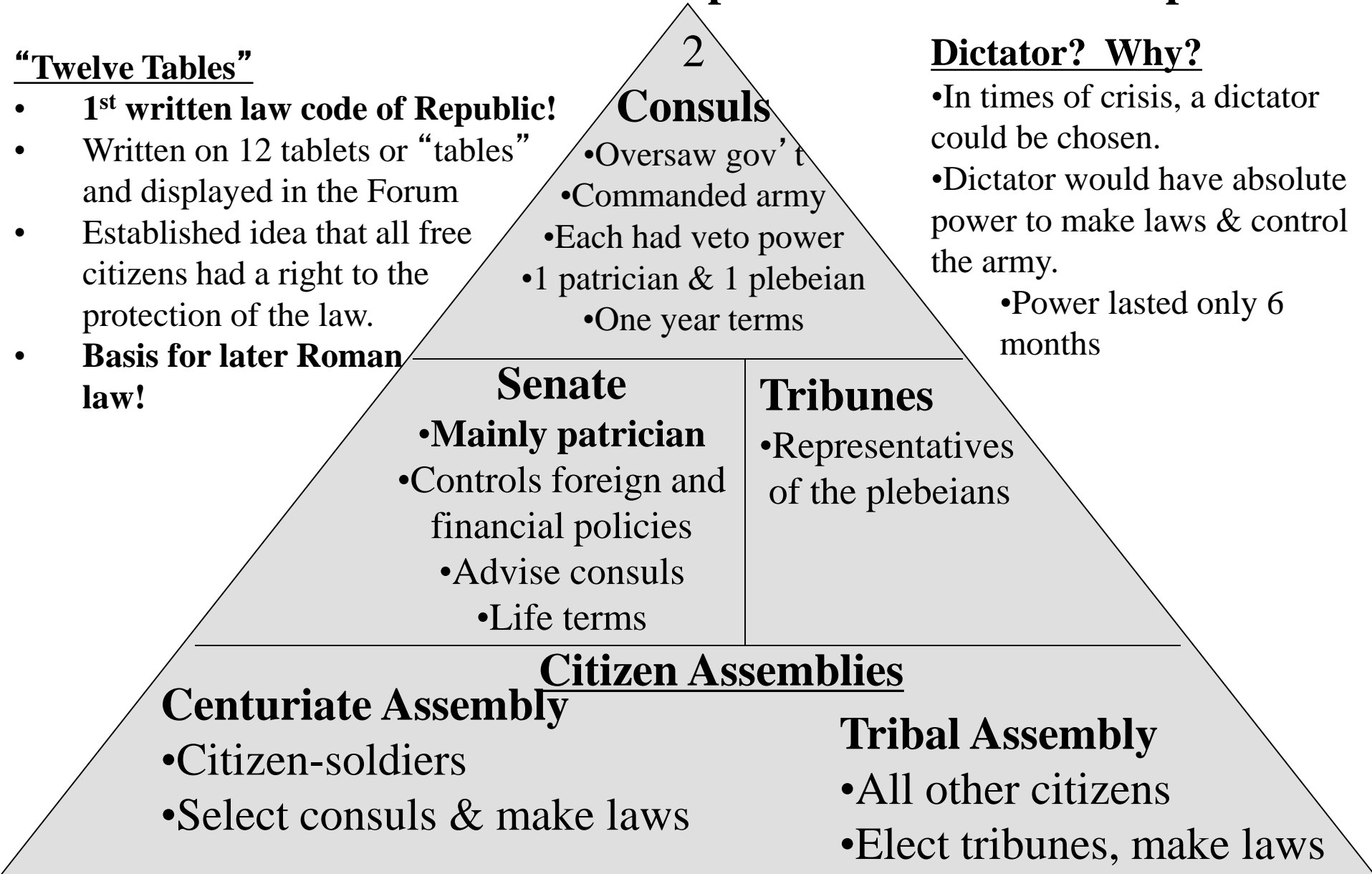Roman mythology was based on the Greek polytheistic religion.

Used to explain natural phenomena and life events.

Romans adopted Greek gods and gave them Latin names.

Rome and Carthage prior to Punic Wars

The Western Mediterranean 264 BC

- Carthaginian Empire
- Roman Republic & Allies
- Syracuse
- Capital
- Other notable city

200 Miles
200 km

Government features of the representative Roman Republic

2 Consuls
- Oversaw gov't
- Commanded army
- Each had veto power
- 1 patrician & 1 plebeian
- One year terms

"Twelve Tables"
- **1st written law code of Republic!**
- Written on 12 tablets or "tables" and displayed in the Forum
- Established idea that all free citizens had a right to the protection of the law.
- **Basis for later Roman law!**

Dictator? Why?
- In times of crisis, a dictator could be chosen.
- Dictator would have absolute power to make laws & control the army.
- Power lasted only 6 months

Senate
- **Mainly patrician**
- Controls foreign and financial policies
- Advise consuls
- Life terms

Tribunes
- Representatives of the plebeians

Citizen Assemblies

Centuriate Assembly
- Citizen-soldiers
- Select consuls & make laws

Tribal Assembly
- All other citizens
- Elect tribunes, make laws

Citizenship = Patrician & Plebeian men, selected foreigners; rights/responsibilities = taxes & military service

Rome's Lex XII Tabularum
The Twelve Tables

When some of the new American states demanded a "Bill of Rights" as a condition for ratification of the 1789 Constitution, the Congress proposed Twelve amendments loosely based on the Roman Twelve Tables. Of the twelve proposed amendments, ten (numbers three to twelve) were passed quickly. The first proposal, on the timing of Congressional pay raises, passed 200 years later as the 27th amendment. The last of the twelve, which would have defined the number people in a congressional district, has never passed.

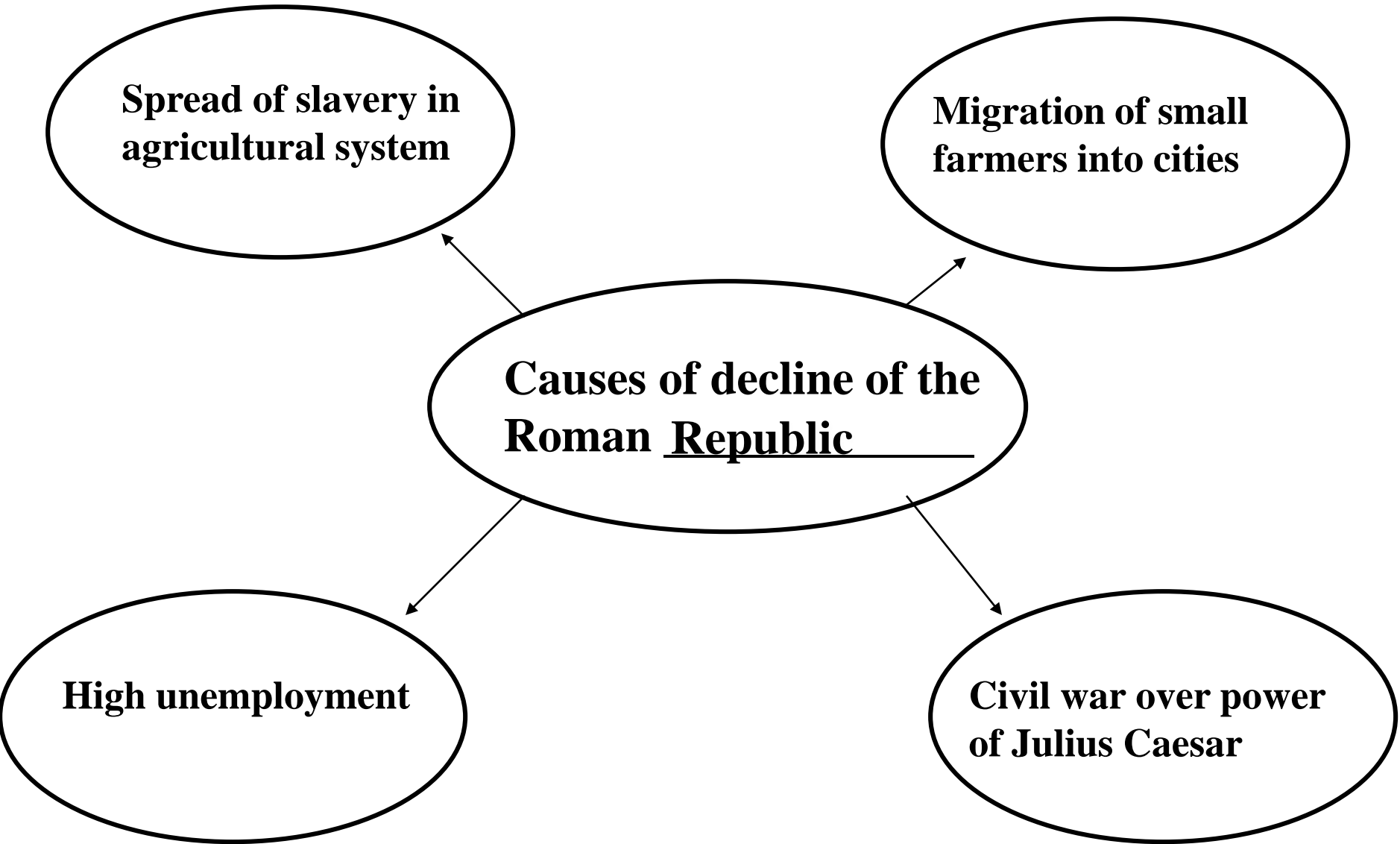A not-too-fanciful depiction of Romans "accessing" the Twelve Tables in the Forum

After modeling the US Constitution on the Polybius description of the Roman Republic, they modeled the Bill of Rights on the Roman 12 Tables

The Punic Wars – Rome vs. Carthage

Wars and Dates	Causes	Actions	Results
1st Punic War 264 - 241 B.C.	-**Carthage expansion/ control of Sicily** -Growing power of Rome	-Carthage = **strong navy**, Rome = strong army -Carthage able to blockade Roman troops in Sicily, until Rome strengthens navy. -Rome adds a *corvus* (bridge) to its ships -This turns sea battles into land battles – Rome's advantage	-Rome wins & gains control of Sicily -Carthage must pay huge **indemnity** (payment for damages)
2nd Punic War 218 – 201 B.C.	-Revenge for 1st Punic War -**Hannibal** (Carthaginian general) **invades Spain** and conquers Roman ally of Saguntum.	-The Carthaginian general Hannibal Barca invades Spain with 50,000 infantry, 9,000 cavalry, & 60 elephants. -He crosses the **Alps** & invades italy from the north. -Hannibal defeats Roman armies on the Italian Peninsula for 15 years. -**Hannibal's greatest victory was at Cannae** – he destroyed the Roman legions. -He could not take city of Rome. -Roman general Scipio attacks Carthage – forces Hannibal to return home. -**Scipio defeats Hannibal at Zama.**	-Rome wins -Carthage gives up all territories including Spain -Pays another indemnity -Signs treaty not to expand, rebuild military, or declare war
3rd Punic War 149 – 146 B.C.	-Increasing prosperity of Carthage -Roman hatred and mistrust of Carthage	-**Carthage is destroyed and burned** -People are killed or sold into slavery -Salt is sowed into the soil	-Rome controls all of the western Med.

Spread of slavery in agricultural system

Migration of small farmers into cities

Causes of decline of the Roman _Republic_____

High unemployment

Civil war over power of Julius Caesar

What goes on the line?

Slavery in Ancient Rome

Source = war captives

miners/laborers

Failed slave revolt

Domestic Servants

SLAVES

Roman civil war between Caesar and Pompey
Former partners in the 1st Triumvirate

Caesar wins!

Pompey dies!

Assassination of Julius Caesar
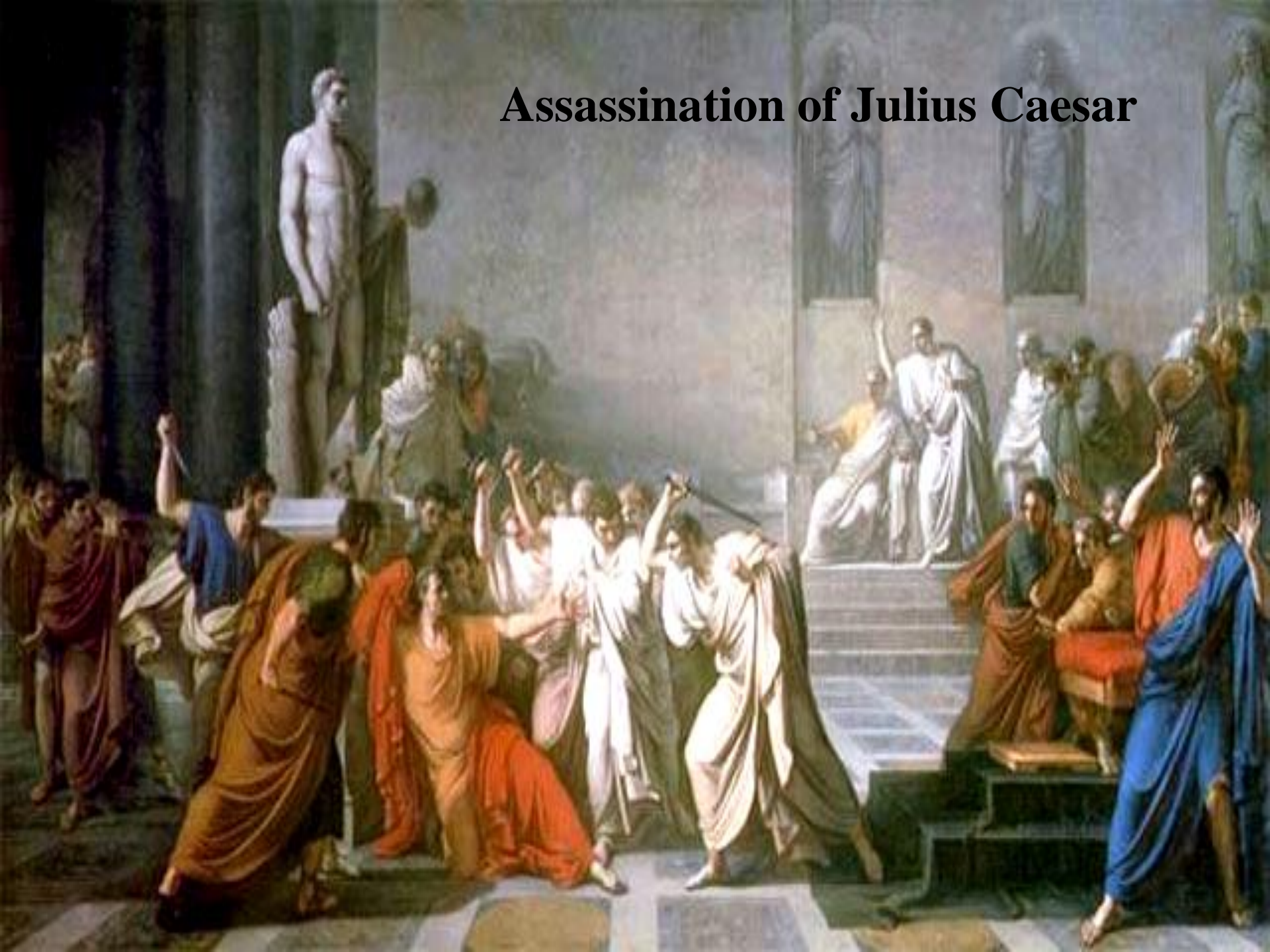
Augustus

- 1st Emperor of Rome
- 1 of the best emperors
- Lived simple life
- Built splendid buildings
- Created Civil Service
- 27 B.C. – A.D. 14

Pax Romana

"Roman Peace"

- Provided ideal conditions for travel and the exchange of ideas.

- Massive road system allowed for increased travel, commerce and interaction.

PAX ROMANA
The Roman Empire
27 BC – 193 AD
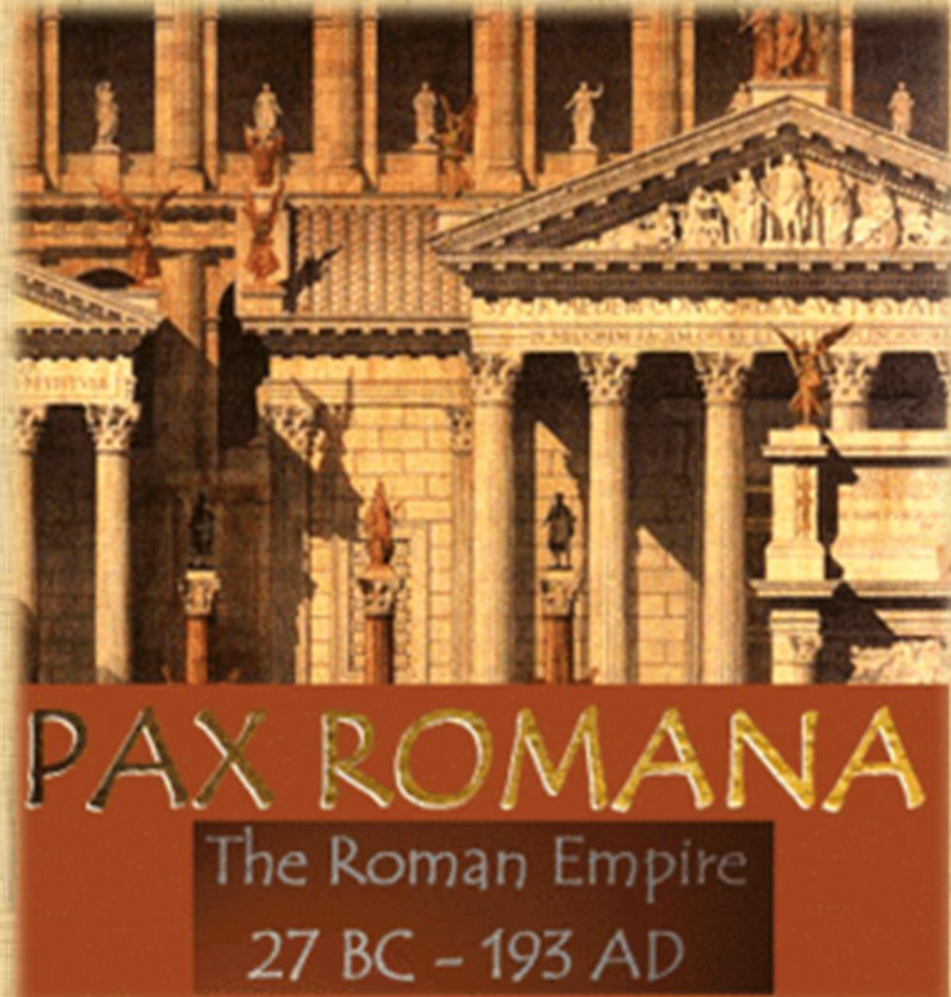
Roman Roads: An engineering marvel

Drainage Ditch

3'

23'
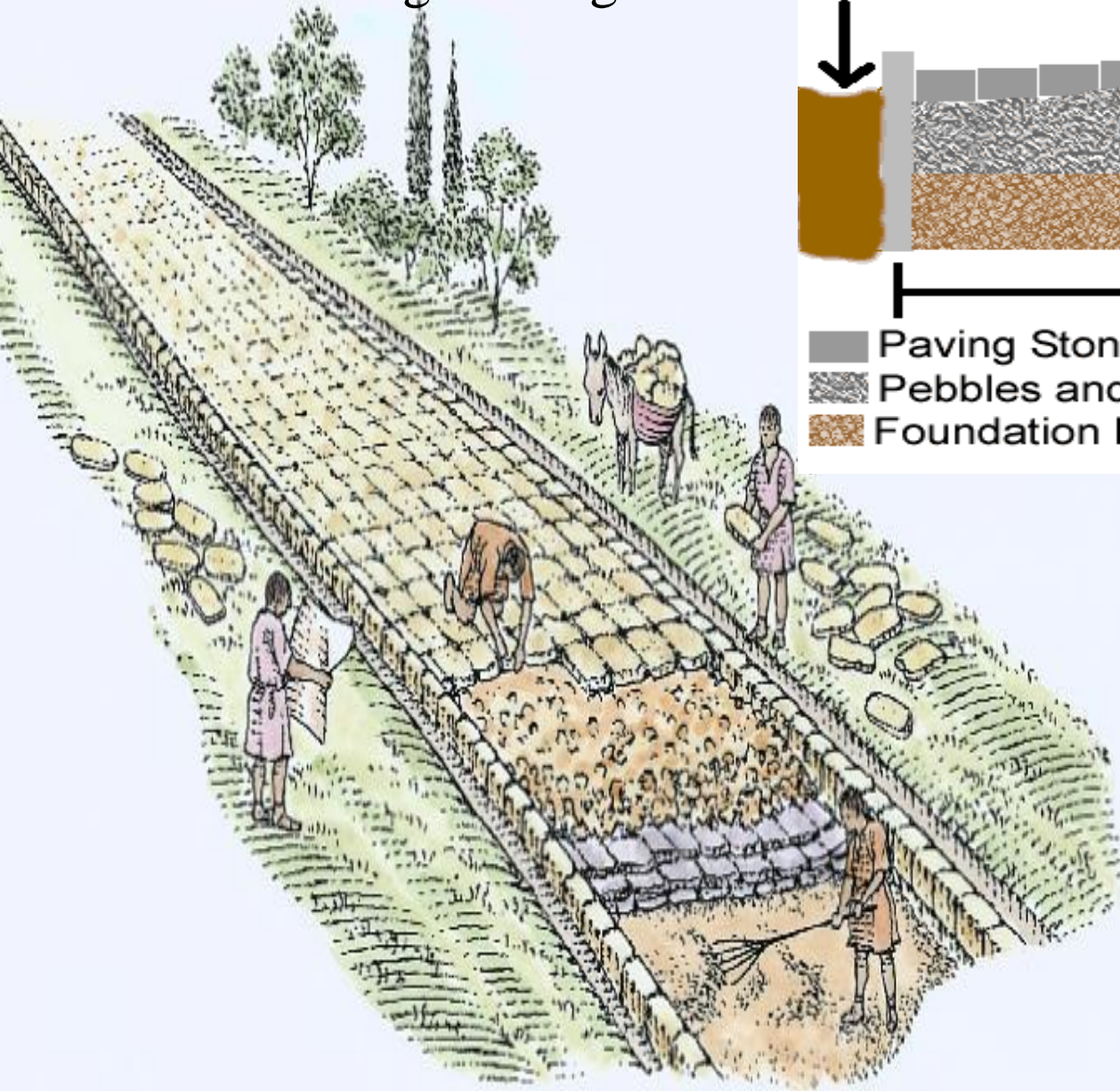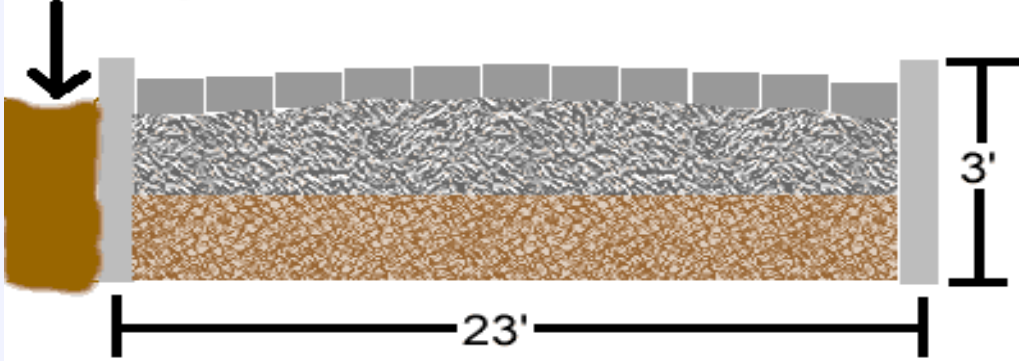
Paving Stones
Pebbles and Gravel
Foundation Large Stones and Sand

"All roads lead to Rome"

Architecture

Arches -

Aqueducts -

Classical examples of Roman architecture

Pantheon – Temple to the Gods
Coliseum
Forum

Law | Summarize the 5 important principles of Roman Law

What is Greco-roman culture?

What is it often called?

New building material?

Contributions of Ancient Rome

Art

Bas-Relief

Mosaics

Literature

Virgil

Ovid

Tacitus

Language

Language of Rome?

Adoption by different people =

Medicine | Examples of Rome's Emphasis on Public Health

- Public baths
- Public water systems
- Medical schools

Law | What was the long-lasting impact of the Roman Legal system?

Religion | What was the long lasting impact of Rome's adoption of Christianity?

Roman Coliseum
In Rome

Travels of Apostle Paul

www.touringturke

Rome
Puteoli
Neapolis
Messina
Rhegium
Syracusa
Melita
Apollonia   Amphilis
Thessalonica   Philippi
Beroea   Neapolis
Latisa   Troas
Nicopolis   Assos   Mytilene
Athens   Sardis
Corinth   Smyrna
Sparta   Miletus
Gortuna   Rhodes   Myla
    Paphos
Cyrene   Alexandria
Byzantium
Antioch   Edess
Iconium
Lystra   Anatarbus
Tarsus
Attalia   Perge   ANTIOCH
Salamis
Sidon
Tyre
Ptolemais
Caesarea
JERUSAL

Paul's First Journey   Paul's Second Journey   Paul's Third Journey   Paul's Journey To Rome

Paul Preaching in Athens
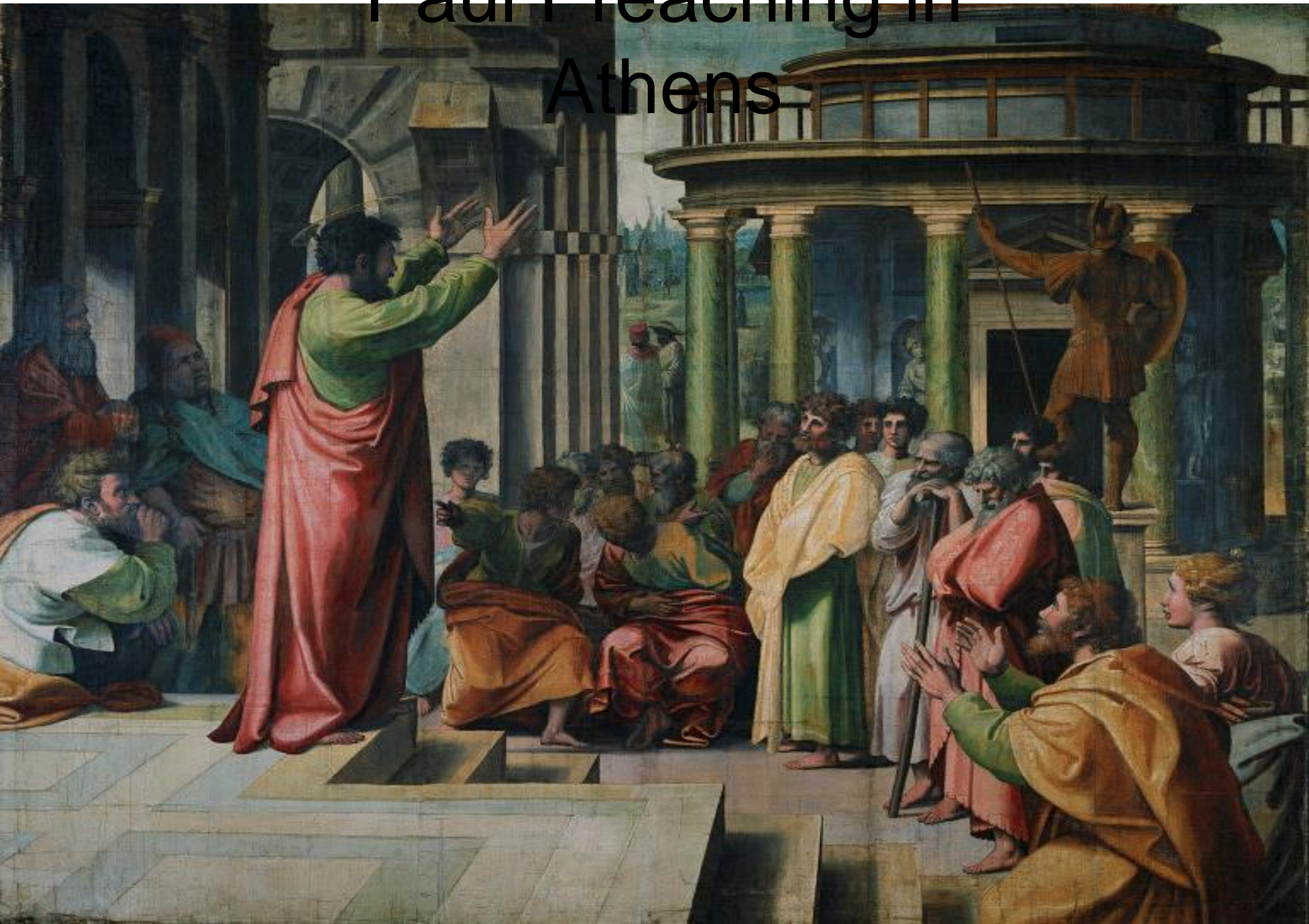
Jesus and the Spread of Christianity

Rise of Christianity
A.D. 6 - Rome took control of Jewish kingdom of Judea, centered in Jerusalem. Jesus was born around 6-4 B.C. in Bethlehem; raised in Nazareth

- Jesus was both a Jew and a Roman subject
- Took up trade of carpentry
- At 30, Jesus began ministry; for 3 years he preached, taught & healed
- His ideas contained ideas from Jewish tradition; monotheism, Ten Commandments
- Jesus had 12 disciples; pupils/followers - later called apostles
- His message had great appeal to the poor; rejection of wealth and status, and acceptance of everyone

A.D. 29 in Jerusalem - Death of Jesus
- Jewish priests deny Jesus is messiah; teachings were contempt for God.
- The Roman governor Pontius Pilate accused Jesus of challenging authority of Rome
- According to Gospels - 3 days later, body was gone, he appeared to followers, then ascended to heaven.
- Jesus becomes known as Jesus Christ from Greek *Christos* meaning "messiah" or "savior". Followers of teachings = Christians
- Christians were persecuted and killed for their beliefs

Apostles Spread Teachings

- **Peter**, one of the first apostles, spread teaching throughout Palestine and Syria. Cross became symbol of beliefs.
- **Paul** – first opposed Christianity, then had vision of Christ, then accepted beliefs & began teachings.
- **Paul** spread Christianity outside Palestine to Jews and Gentiles "non-Jews"

Emperors Contribution to the Spread of Christianity

- **Constantine** in A.D. 313 issued "Edict of Milan" allowing religious freedom; ended persecution of Christians.
- **Theodosius** in A.D. 380 made Christianity the official religion of Roman Empire.

Christian Beliefs, Traditions, and Customs

- Monotheistic
- Trinity = Jesus as father, son, and holy spirit
- Life after death
- New Testament = accounts and teachings of Jesus & writings of early Christians
- **Christian doctrine established by early church councils**
    - Pope = head of Christian Church
    - Bishop = head of all churches in one area
    - Heresy = any belief or action that questioned the basic teachings of the church.

Jewish Rebellions

- A.D. 66 Jews in Judea rebelled against Rome.
- Jewish fortress of **Masada** held out until A.D. 73; all committed suicide.
- **Diaspora** = Most Jews were exiled from their homelands.

The Church became the main unifying force of Western Europe

Emperor Constantine converted to Christianity & made it legal

Impact of the Church of Rome in the late Roman Empire

Loyalty to the Church became more important than loyalty to the Emperor.

The Church becomes a source of moral authority

Christianity later became the official religion of the Roman Empire

Causes for the decline of the **Western Roman Empire**

Economy	Cost of defense + devaluation of currency
Military	Mercenaries in army, decline of discipline
Moral decay	People's loss of faith in the empire and the family
Political problems	Civil conflict and weak administration
Invasion	Attacks on borders and cities
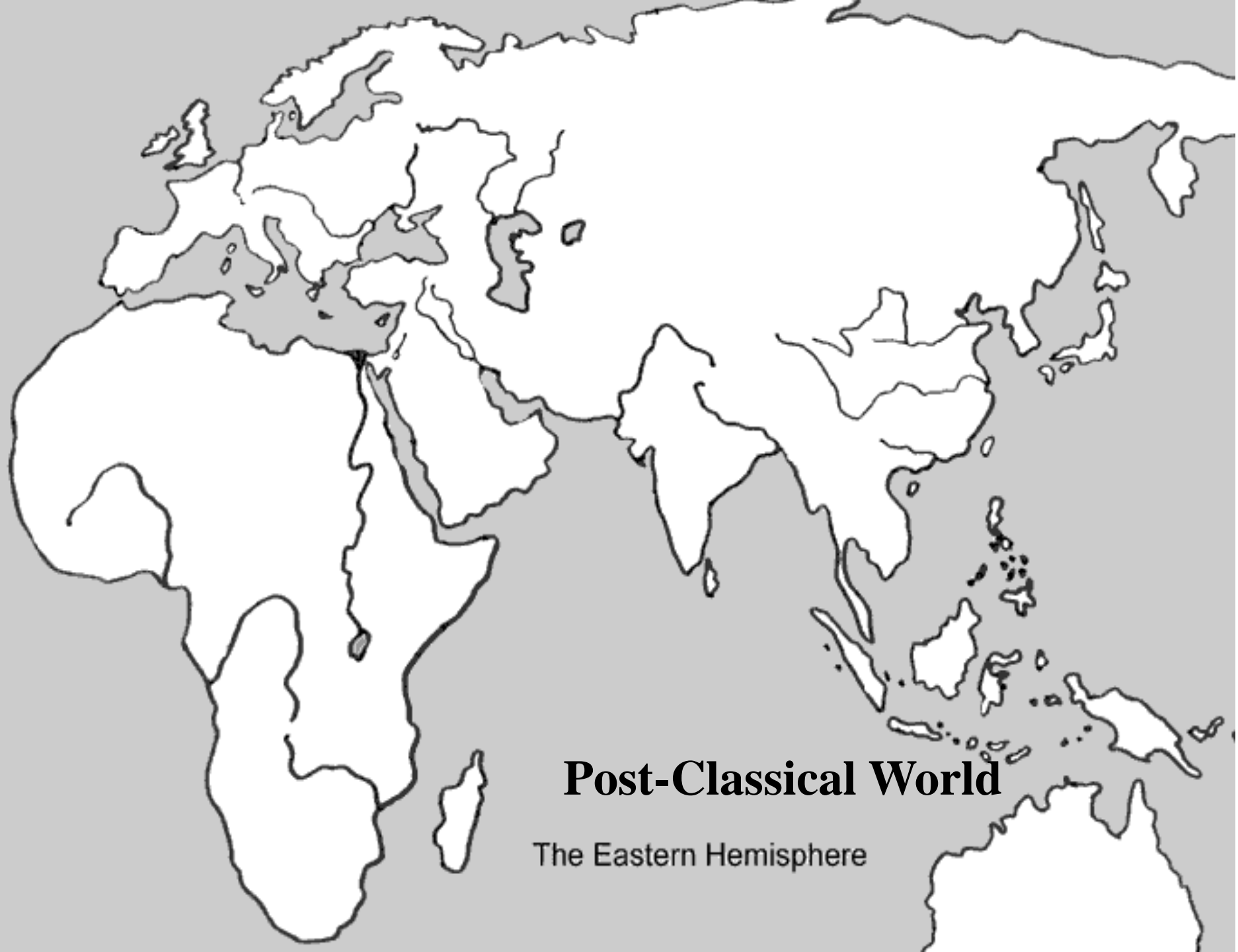
Post-Classical World

The Eastern Hemisphere

Europe

©GeoSystems

50° N

Crossroads of trade

Easily fortified site on a peninsula

0   200 Miles

0   200 Kilometers

40° N

Preserved Greco-Roman culture

Capital of Byzantine Empire

10° W   0°   10° E   20° E   30° E
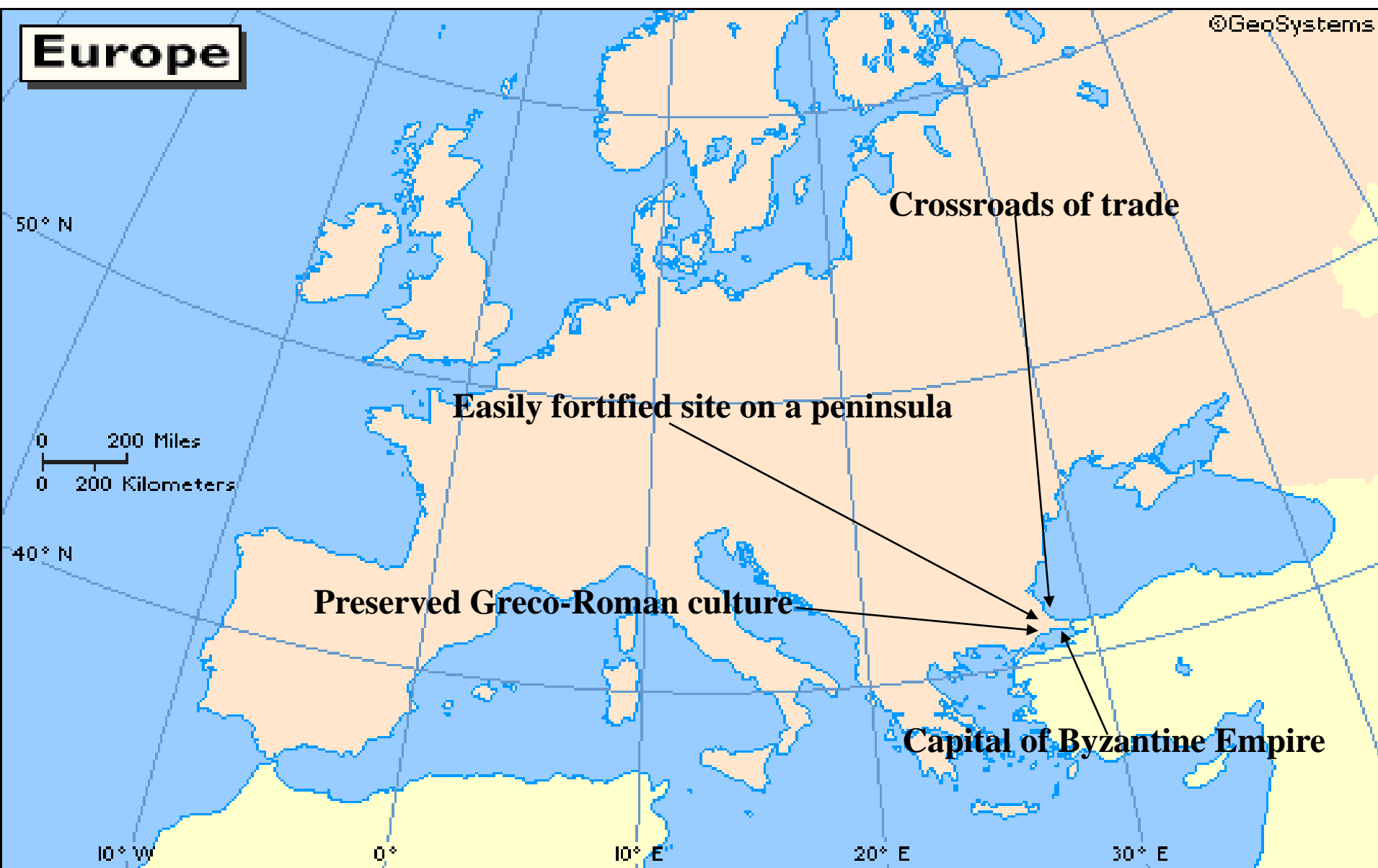
What is the location being described on the map?   Constantinople

Constantinople – Capital of Byzantine Empire
Center of Trade
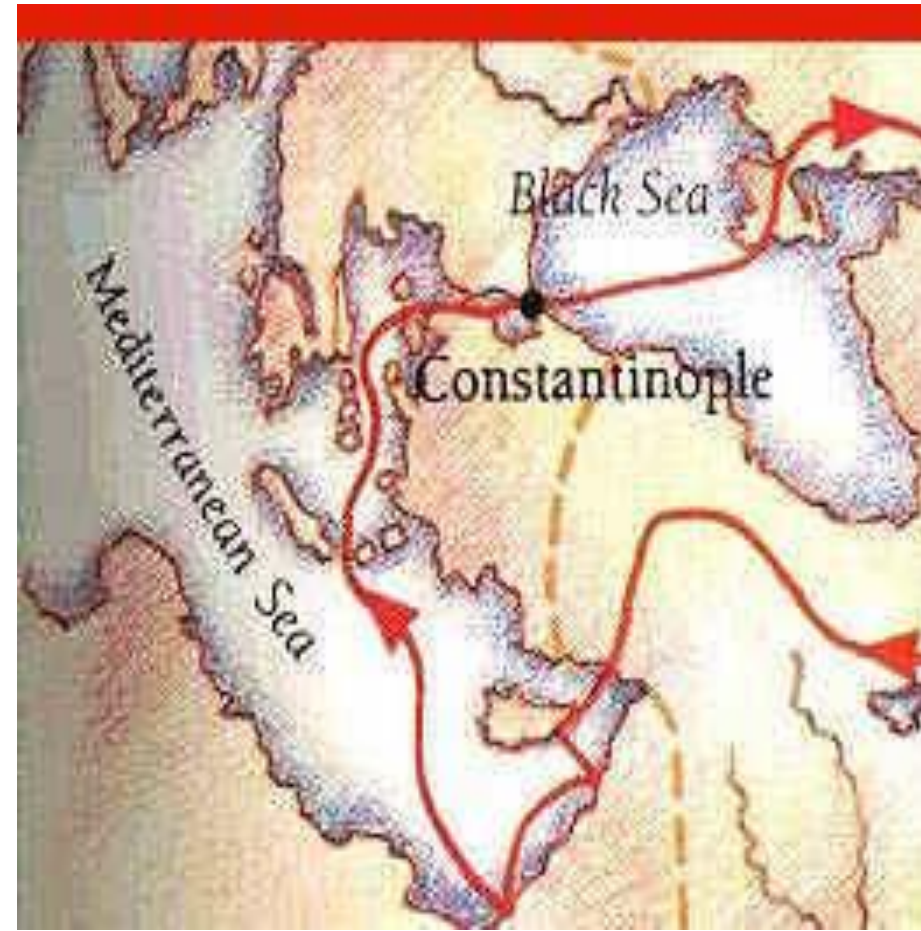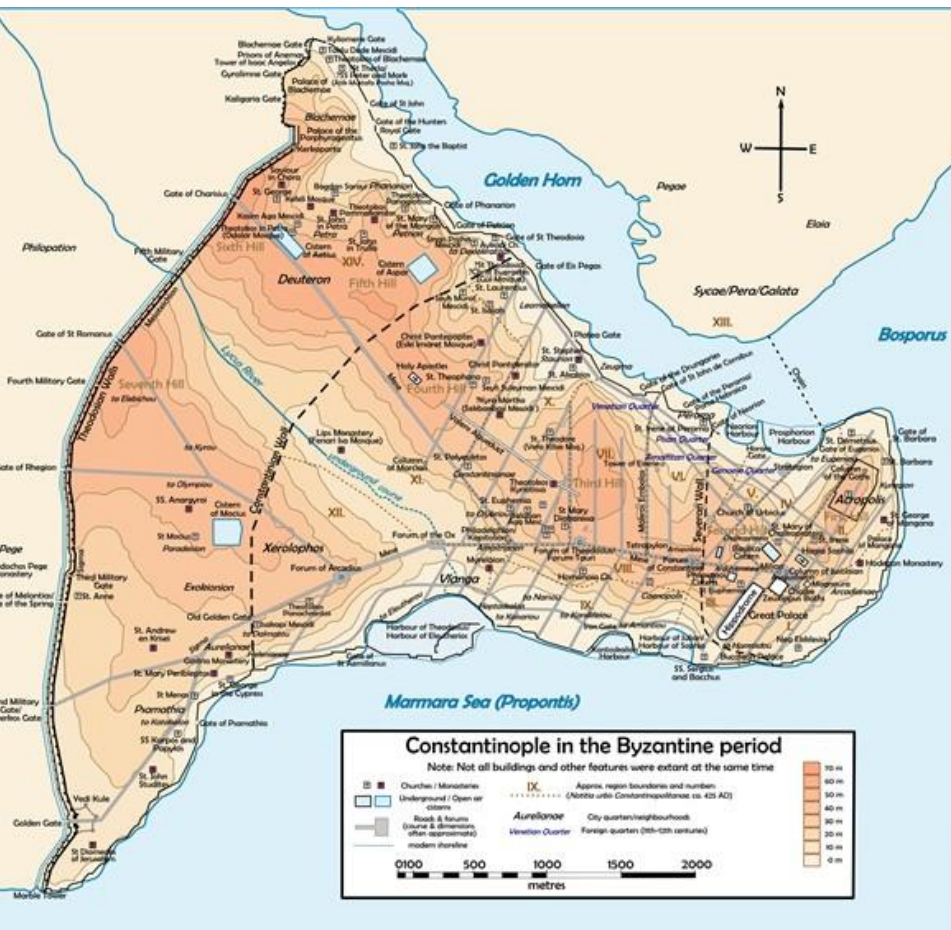
Hagia Sophia
in Constantinople

Hagia Sophia
in Constantinople

```
           ┌─────────────────┐                    ┌─────────────────┐
           │ Created Law Code─│                    │Conquered former │
           │ Justinian's Code │                    │  Roman Lands    │
           └─────────────────┘                    └─────────────────┘
                      ↖                               ↗
                       ┌───────────────────────────┐
                       │   Justinian = Greatest     │
                       │   Byzantine Emperor        │
                       └───────────────────────────┘
                                    │
                                    ↓
                          ┌───────────────────┐
                          │      Rebuilt       │
                          │   Constantinople   │
                          └───────────────────┘
```

Created Law Code – Justinian's Code

Conquered former Roman Lands

Justinian = Greatest Byzantine Emperor
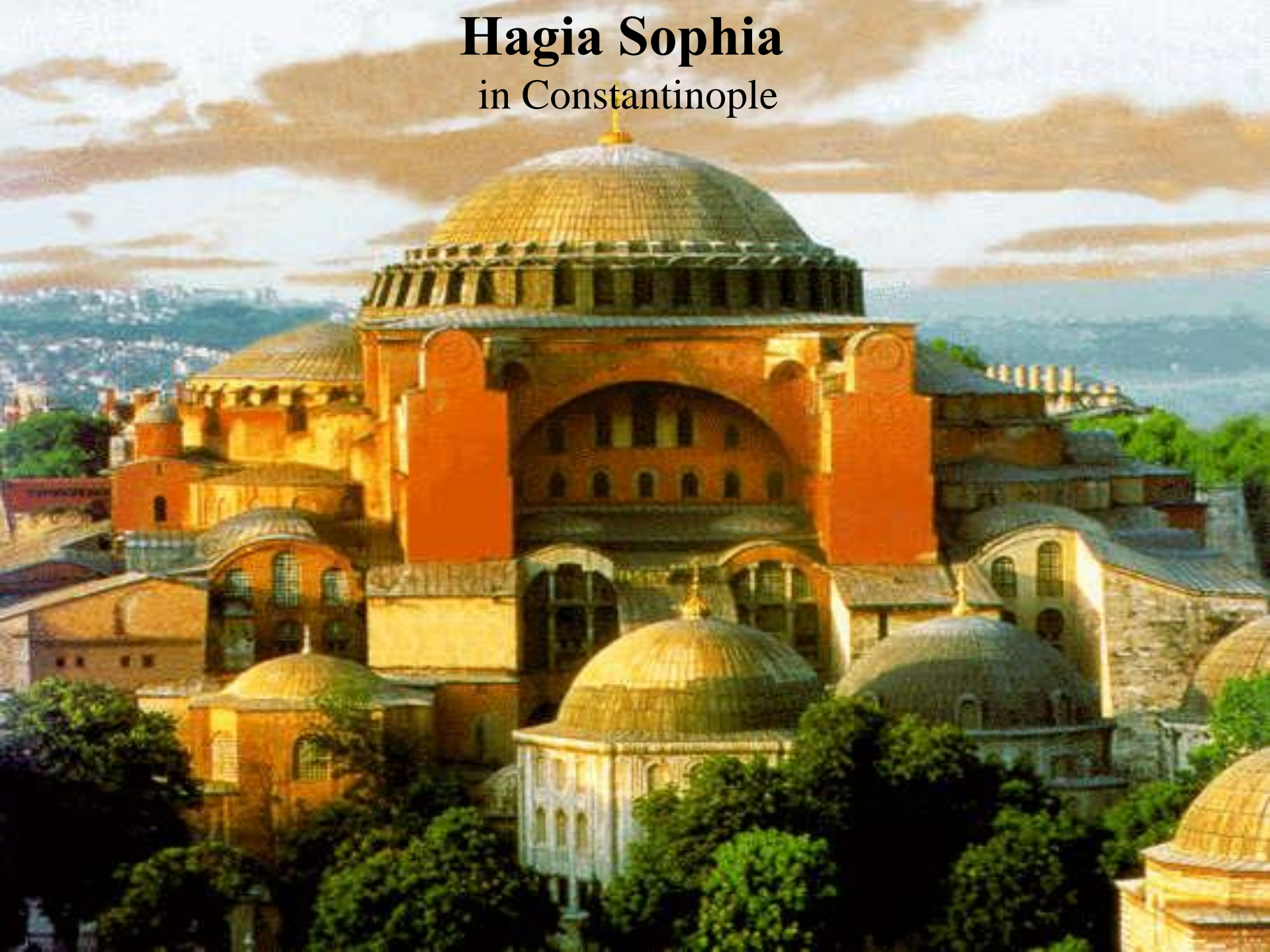
Rebuilt Constantinople
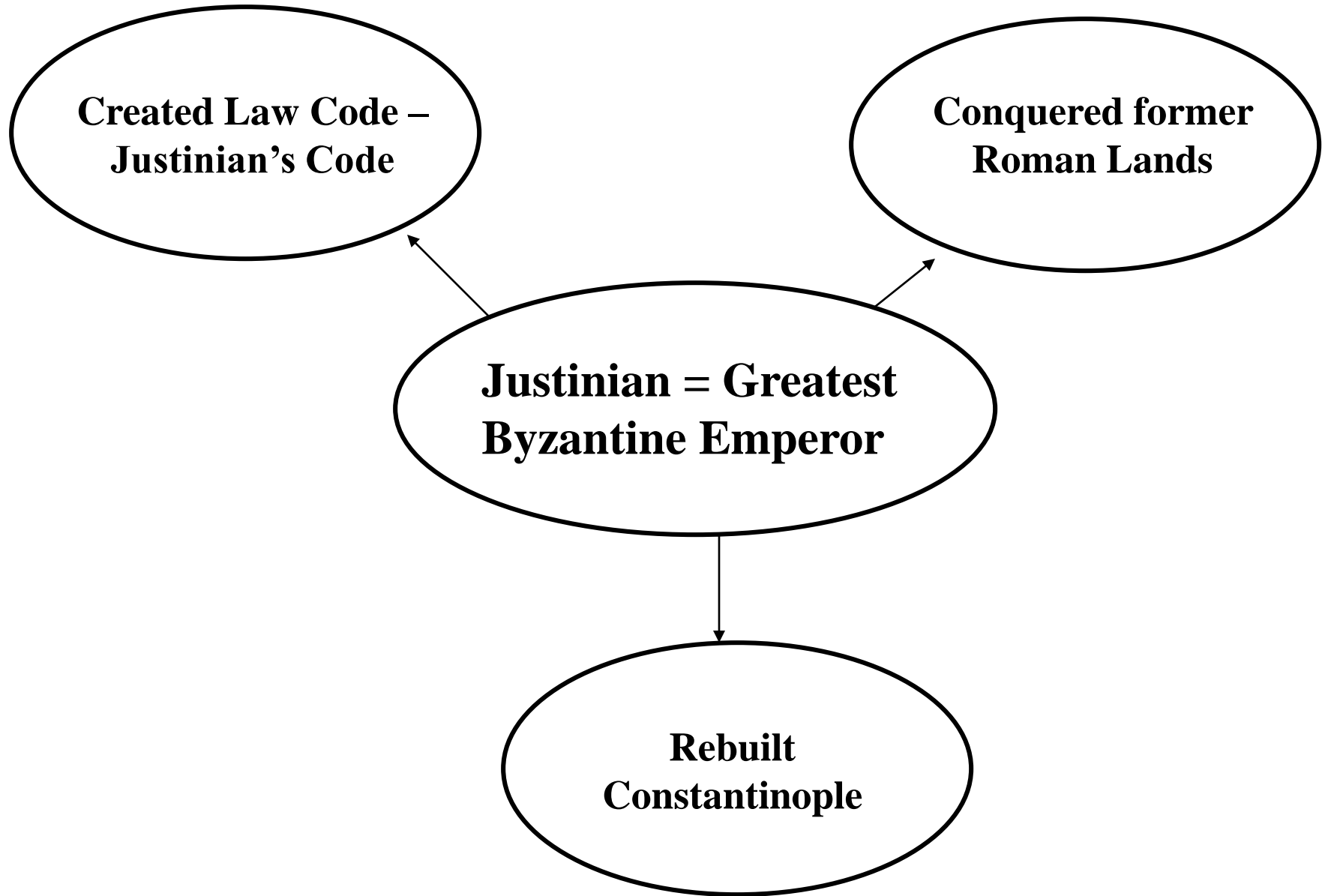
"Great Schism" in Christian Church
Roman Catholic vs. Eastern Orthodox

Legend:
- Orthodox Christianity
- Roman Catholicism
- Other religions

Spread of Islam

EUROPE

Danube

BLACK SEA

Constantinople

Caucasus Mountains

CASPIAN SEA

ARAL SEA

ASIA

SPAIN

Cordoba

Seville • Granada

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

Euphrates

Tigris

Damascus • Baghdad

Alexandria

Jerusalem

Cairo

Nile

AFRICA

Medina •

Mecca •

ARABIA

THE GULF

Indus

INDIA

RED SEA

ARABIAN SEA
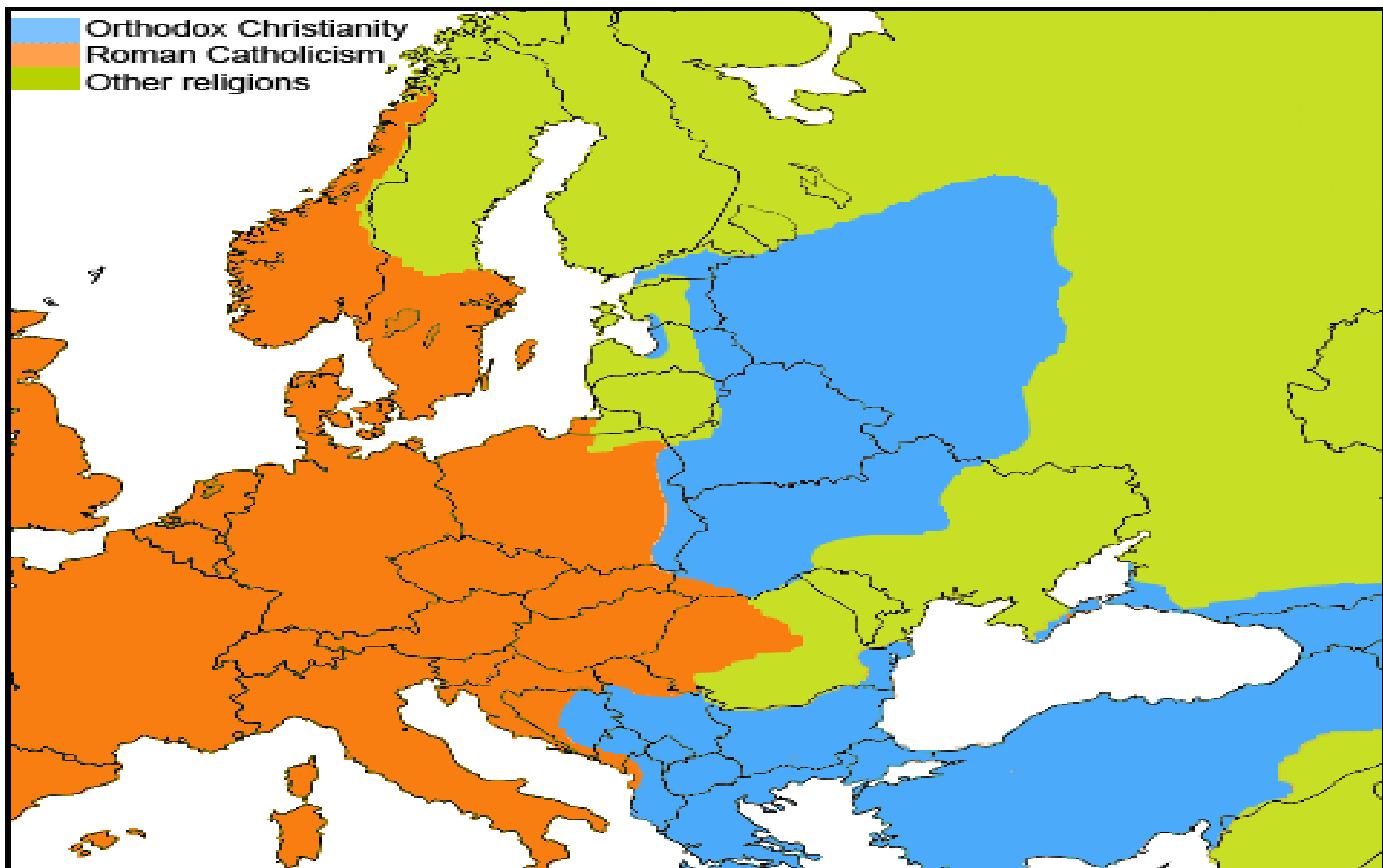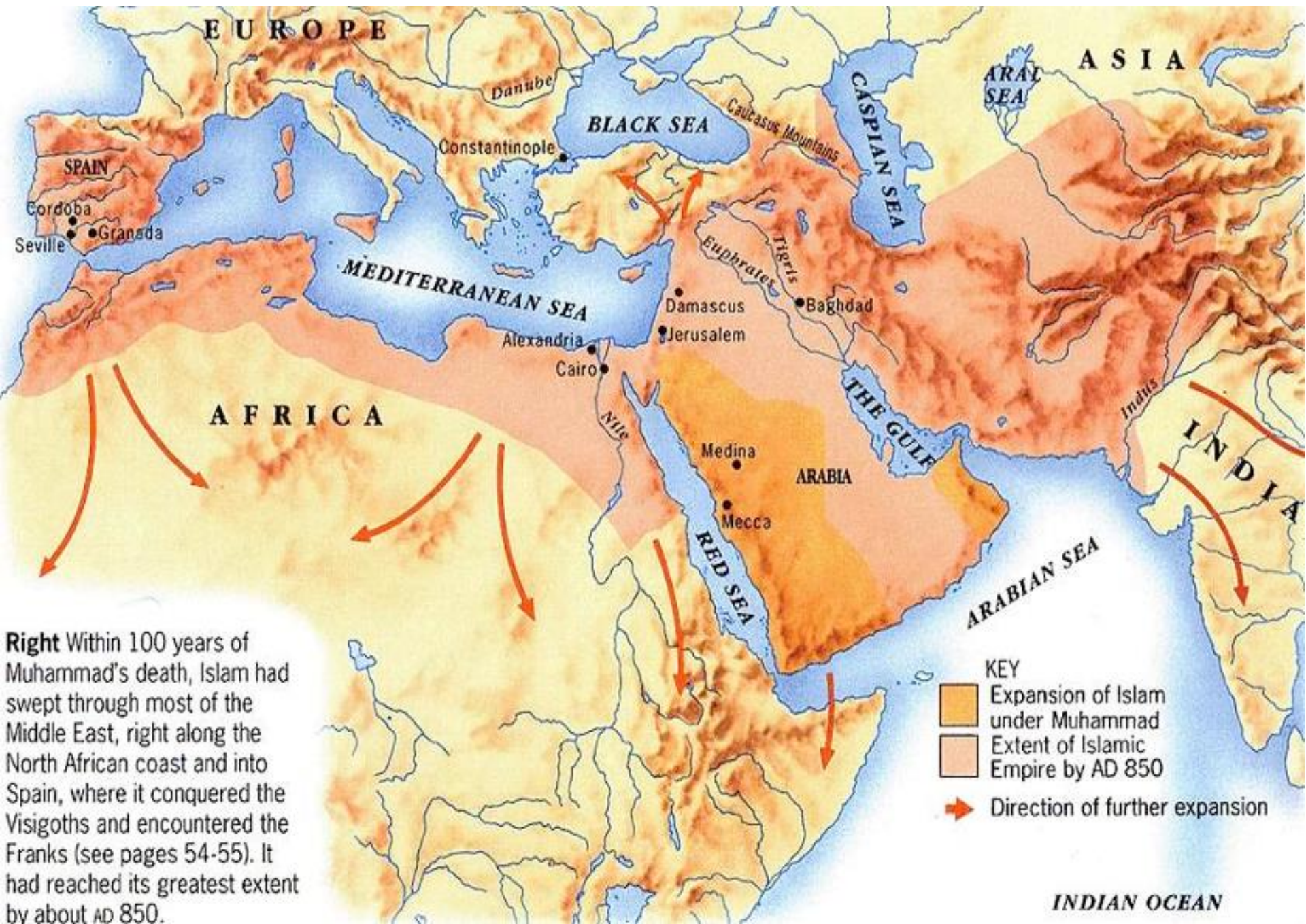
Right Within 100 years of Muhammad's death, Islam had swept through most of the Middle East, right along the North African coast and into Spain, where it conquered the Visigoths and encountered the Franks (see pages 54-55). It had reached its greatest extent by about AD 850.

KEY

Expansion of Islam under Muhammad

Extent of Islamic Empire by AD 850

Direction of further expansion

INDIAN OCEAN

The Crusades
Christians vs. Muslims
Fight for Holy Lands/Jerusalem

Map legend:

- First Crusade, 1096–1099
- Second Crusade, 1147–1149
- Third Crusade, 1189–1192
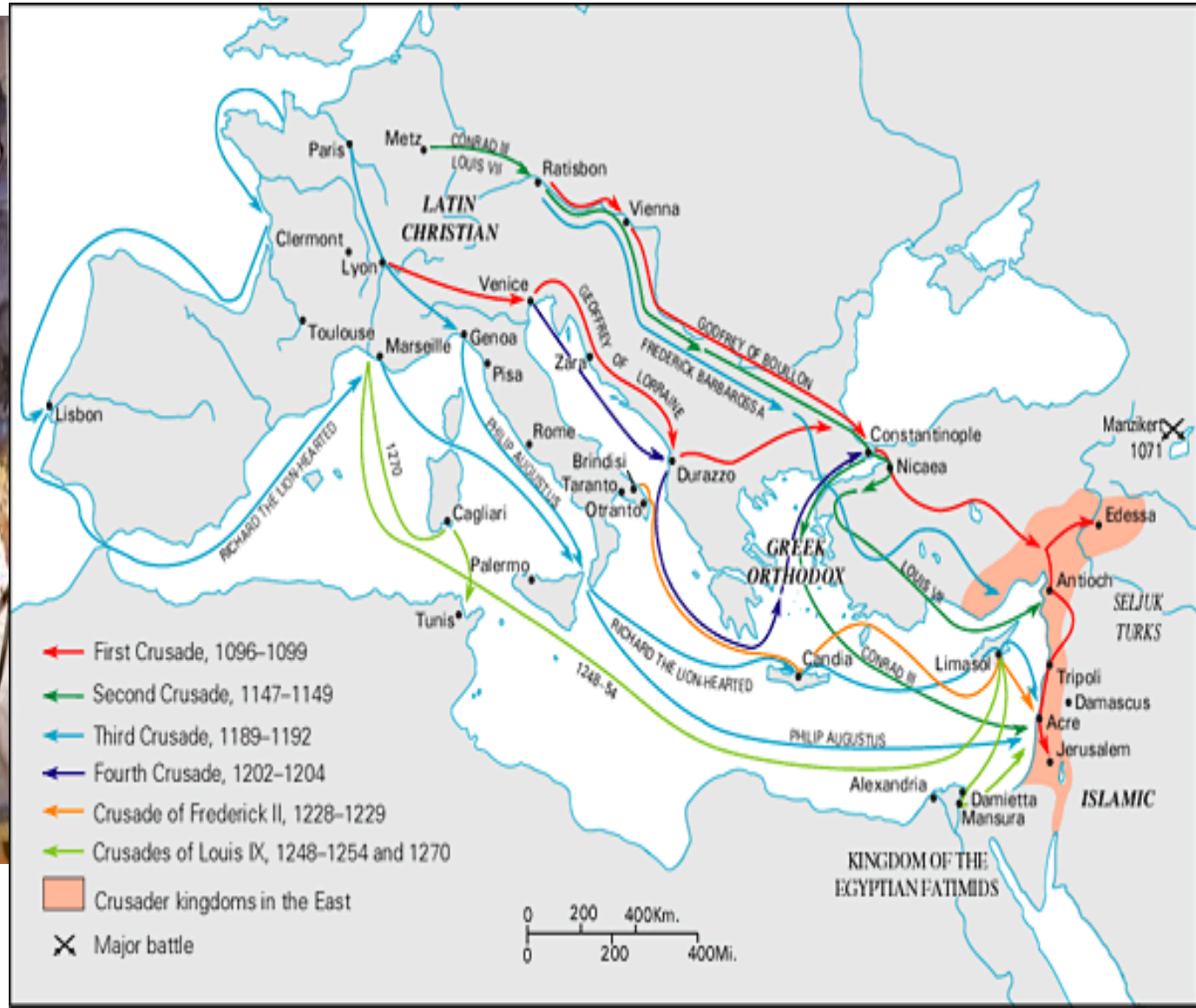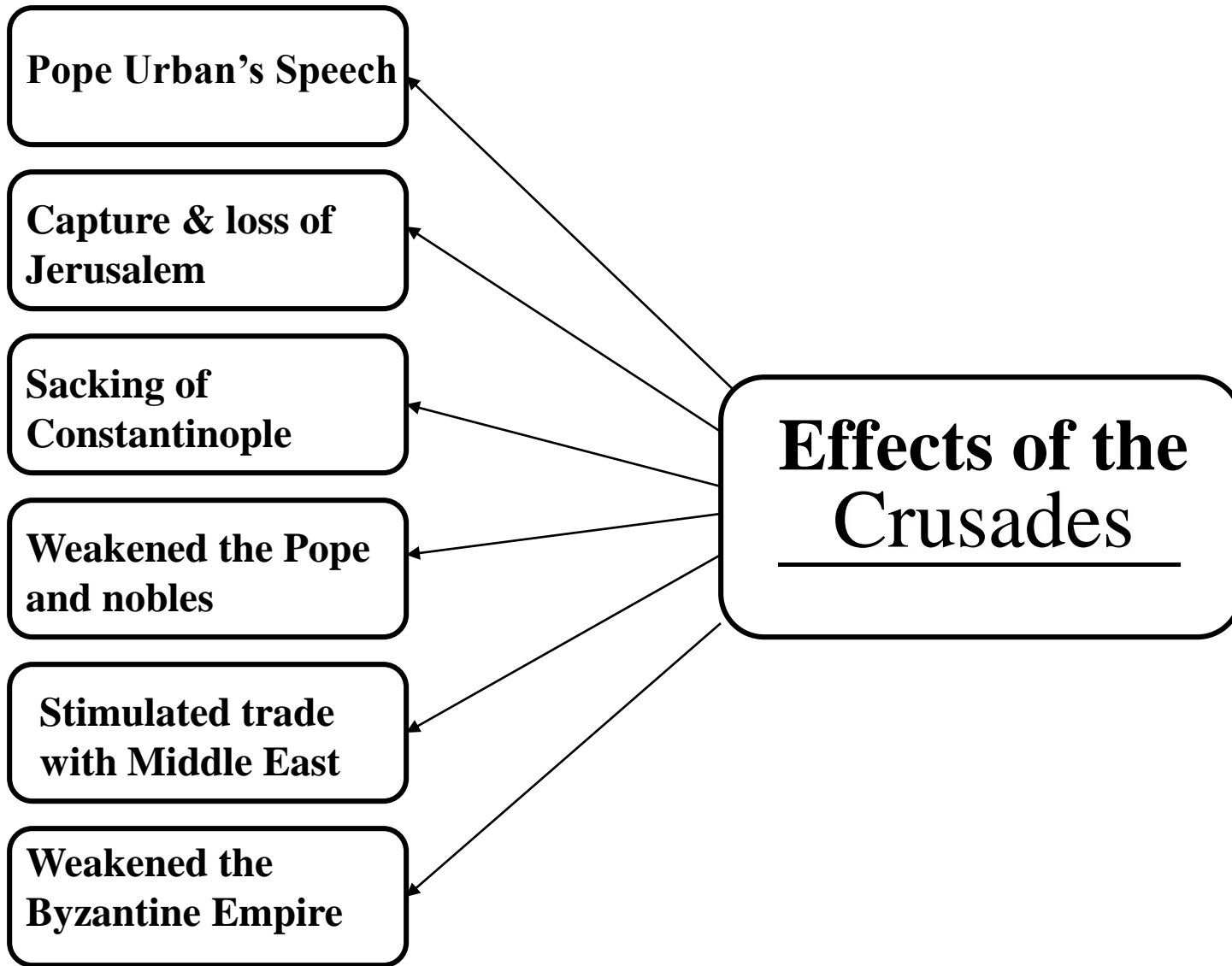- Fourth Crusade, 1202–1204
- Crusade of Frederick II, 1228–1229
- Crusades of Louis IX, 1248–1254 and 1270
- Crusader kingdoms in the East
- X Major battle

Map labels: Paris, Metz, CONRAD III, LOUIS VII, Ratisbon, Vienna, LATIN CHRISTIAN, Clermont, Lyon, Venice, GEOFFREY OF LORRAINE, FREDERICK BARBAROSSA, GODFREY OF BOUILLON, Constantinople, Manzikert 1071, Toulouse, Marseille, Genoa, Pisa, Zara, Nicaea, Lisbon, Rome, Brindisi, Taranto, Otranto, Durazzo, Edessa, PHILIP AUGUSTUS, RICHARD THE LION-HEARTED, 1270, Cagliari, Palermo, GREEK ORTHODOX, LOUIS VII, Antioch, SELJUK TURKS, Tunis, 1248–54, RICHARD THE LION-HEARTED, Candia, CONRAD III, Limasol, Tripoli, Damascus, Acre, PHILIP AUGUSTUS, Jerusalem, Alexandria, Damietta, Mansura, ISLAMIC, KINGDOM OF THE EGYPTIAN FATIMIDS

Scale: 0 200 400 Km. / 0 200 400 Mi.

Pope Urban's Speech

Capture & loss of Jerusalem

Sacking of Constantinople

Weakened the Pope and nobles

Stimulated trade with Middle East

Weakened the Byzantine Empire

Effects of the Crusades

Silk Roads and Indian Ocean Trade Routes

EUROPE

Rome

Black Sea

Athens
Constantinople

Caspian Sea

Samarkand

Turpan

Gobi Desert

Bukhara
Kashgar
Dunhuang

Antioch
Taklimakan Desert

Hamadan
Merv
Lanzhou

Rey
Bactra
Hotan
Xi'an

Tyre
Baghdad
PERSIA

CHINA

Mediterranean Ocean

Alexandria

EGYPT

Red Sea

Muscat
Barbaricon
Calcutta
Guangzhou

Berenike
ARABIA
Sur
Barygaza

Pacific Ocean

INDIA

Muza
Kané

Arabian Sea

Aden
Bay of Bengal

South China Sea

Mogadishu
Muziris

SOMALIA

Malacca

Indian Ocean

Atlantic Ocean

Mombasa

JAVA

500 Miles

Shinto Shrine
in Nagasaki Japan
after atomic bomb

Aztecs in
Central Mexico

Mayans on
Yucatan Peninsula

Incas in the
Andes Mts.
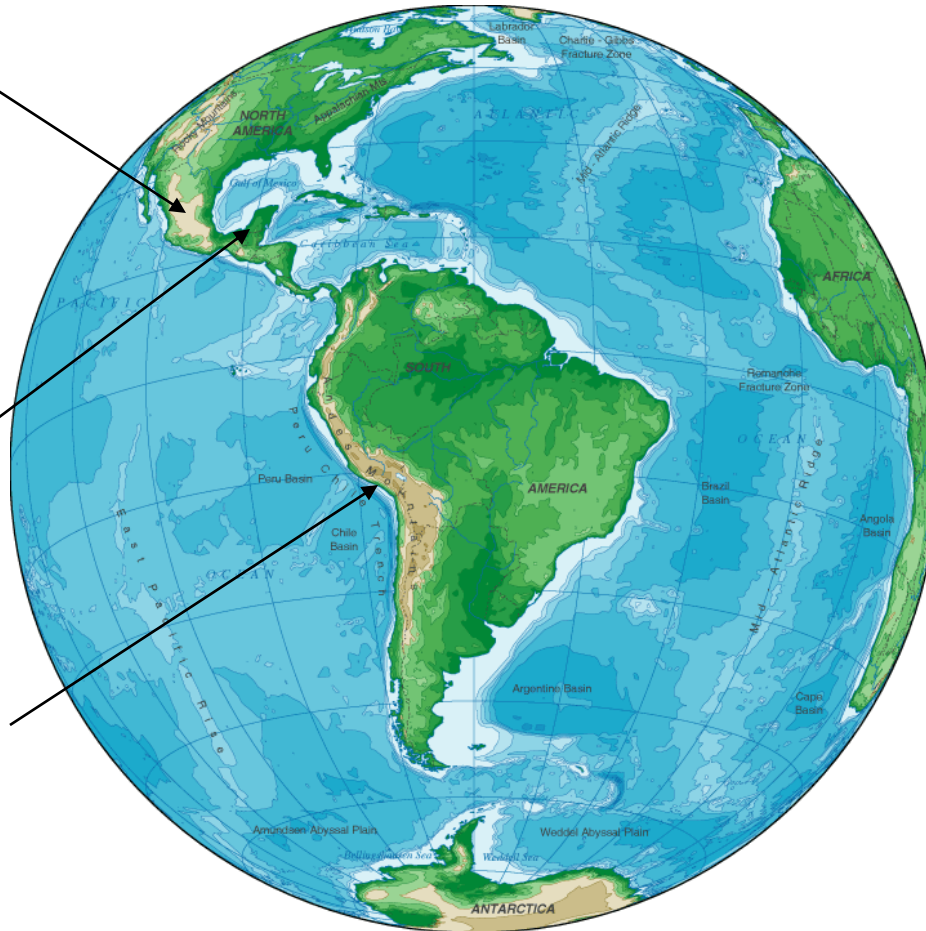
Machu Picchu
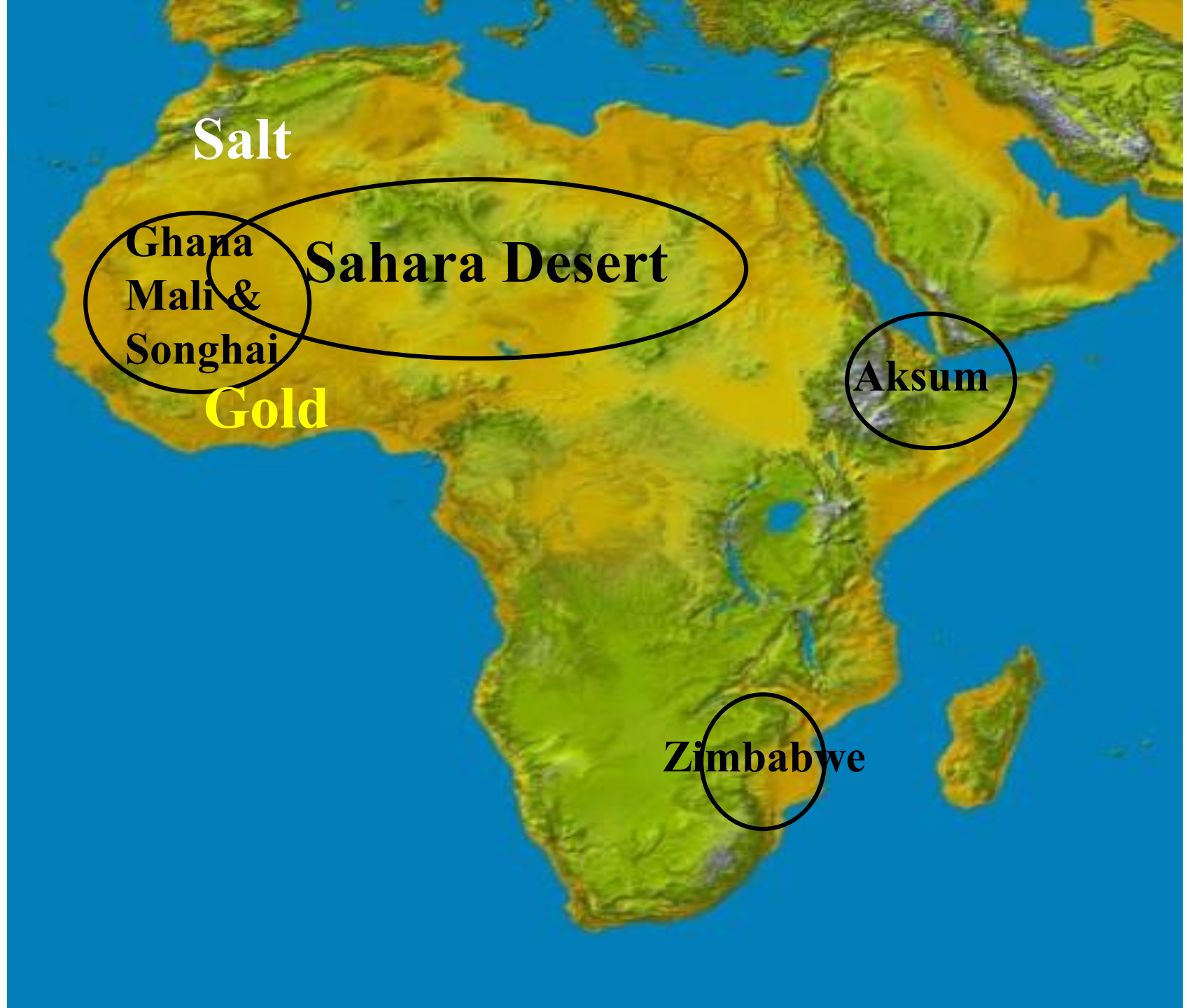Incan city in Andes Mts.

Chichen Itza

Mayan religious temple

Salt

Ghana Mali & Songhai

Sahara Desert

Gold

Aksum

Zimbabwe

Church scholars

	Worked in monasteries	
Among the few who could read and write	Translated Greek and Arabic works into Latin	Made new knowledge in philosophy, medicine, and science available in Europe
	Laid the foundation for the rise of universities in Europe	

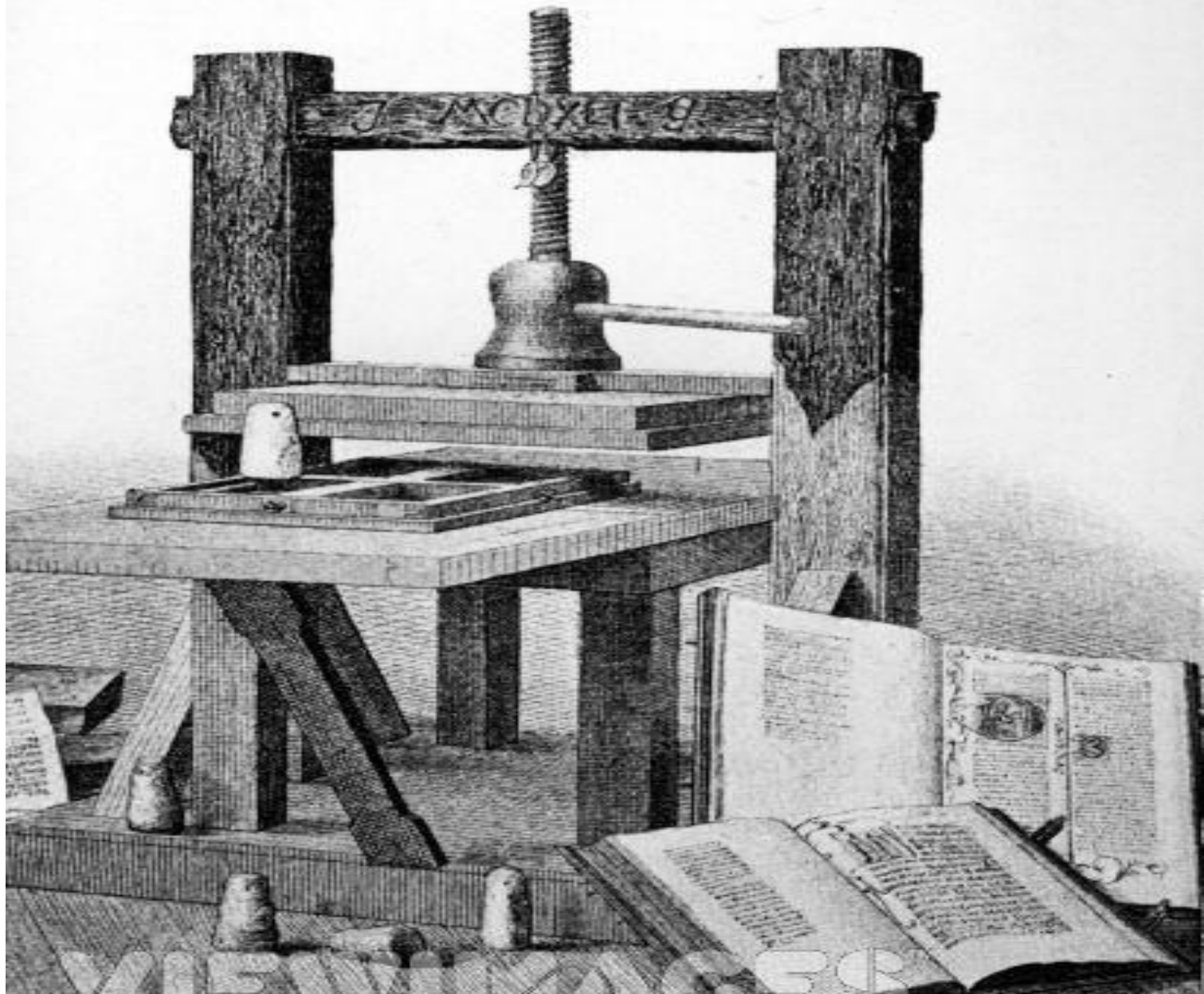What would be the best title for this chart?

Leonardo da Vinci's *Last Supper*
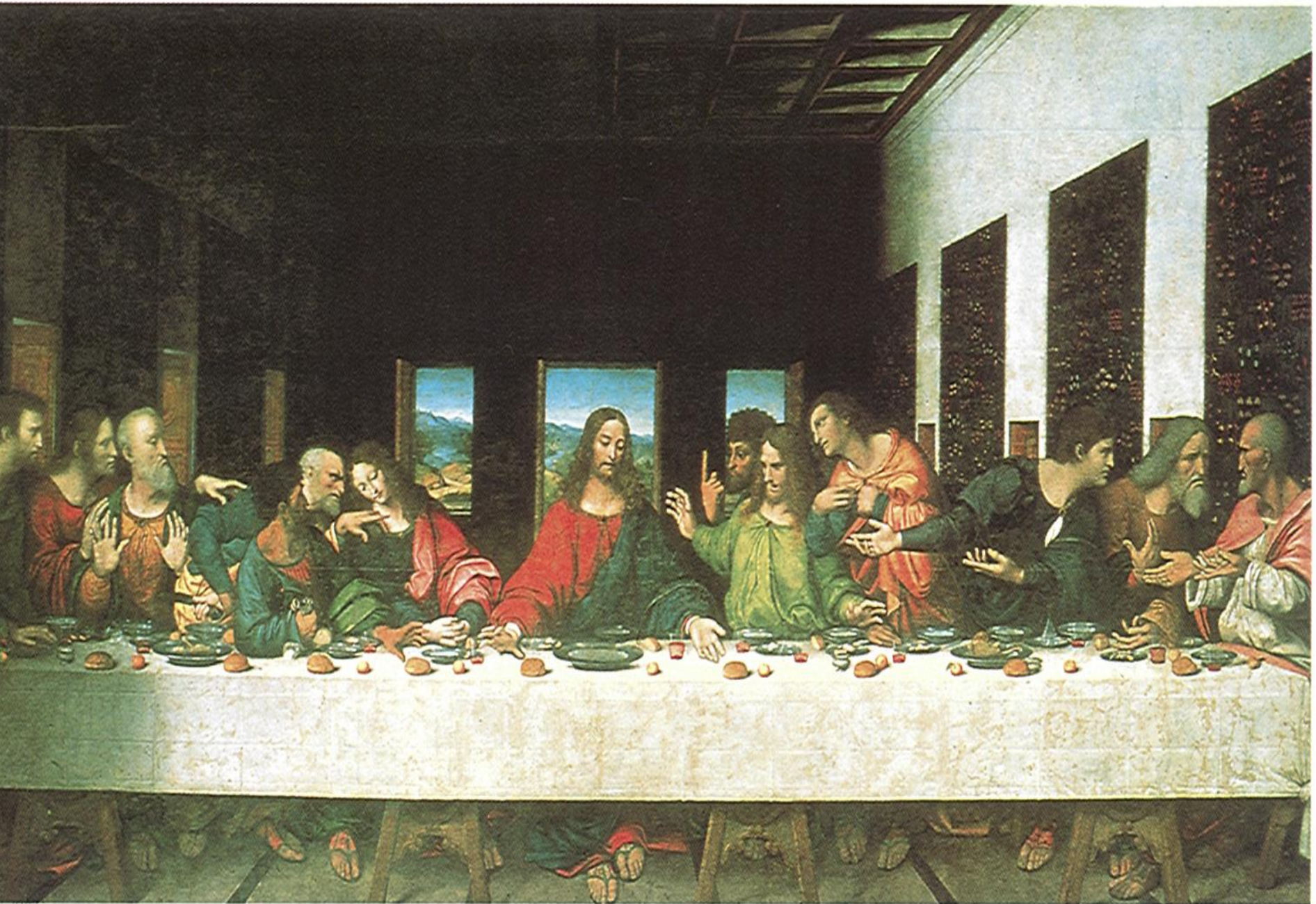
Michelangelo's *Sistine Chapel*

Johann Gutenburg's Printing Press

Medieval or Renaissance? Why?

Pl. Va.

Paris, BN, fr. 12577, f. 18v, *Perceval*

Niccolo Machiavelli
Author of ***The Prince***

- Absolute power
- "End justifies means"

Himalayas

The Eastern Hemisphere