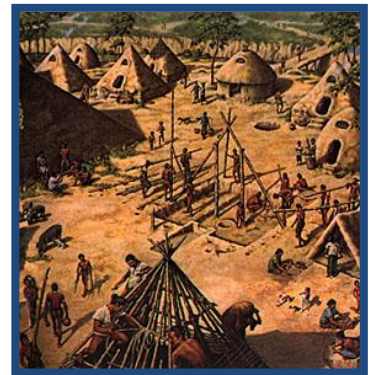


World History Outline Part I—The Ancient World

A. THE BIRTH OF CIVILIZATION

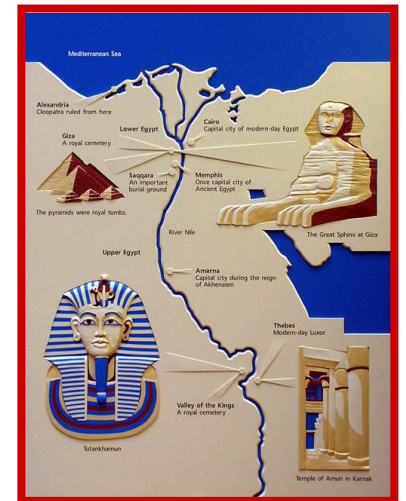
1. PRE-HISTORY

- a. Time before people developed writing
- b. Radiocarbon dating
- c. Prehistoric finds in Africa
- d. Migrations to Europe and Asia
- e. Early artifacts (objects shaped by human hands)
- f. Cave Paintings (France, Spain, Africa)
- g. The Ice Ages (four long periods of cold climate)
- h. Hunters-gathers
- i. Agriculture
 - i. Domesticated crops and animals
 - ii. Provided a steady food supply
 - iii. Stay longer in one place
 - iv. World population increased
 - v. First villages (Jericho dated back to 8000 B.C.)
- j. Technological Advances
 - i. Plow and oxen
 - ii. Fertilized fields
 - iii. Wheel used for transportation
 - iv. Baked clay bricks for construction



2. THE NILE VALLEY: EGYPTIAN CIVILIZATION

- a. Nile River/ Egyptian Desert
- b. Upper and Lower Egypt
- c. Pharaoh (“great house of the king”)
- d. Theocracy (religious and political government)
- e. Polytheism (worship of many deities)
- f. Hieroglyphics (carved picture symbols)
- g. The Pyramids (monument for god-king’s eternal place of rest)
- h. Old, Middle, and New Kingdoms (30 dynasties ruled Egypt)



3. THE FERTILE CRESCENT: MESOPOTAMIA CIVILIZATION

- a. Mesopotamia (“land between two rivers”)
- b. Tigris and Euphrates Rivers
- c. Sumerian city-states
- d. Babylon (Hammurabi dominated Mesopotamia)
- e. Hammurabi’s Law Code
- f. Writing on clay tablets

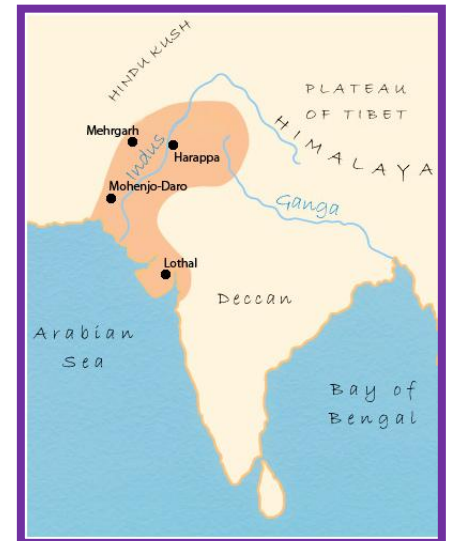


- g. Ziggurats (temple made as a series of terraces of sun-dried brick)
- h. The Phoenicians (merchants of the Mediterranean)
- i. The Israelite Nation (Abraham, Moses, David, Hebrew Exile and Return)
- j. The Hittites (around 2000 B.C. conquered Asia Minor)
- k. Assyrians (a lethal fighting force in the Middle East)
- l. Persian Empire (Cyrus, Darius, Xerxes—controlled the Middle East, Asia Minor, and N. India)

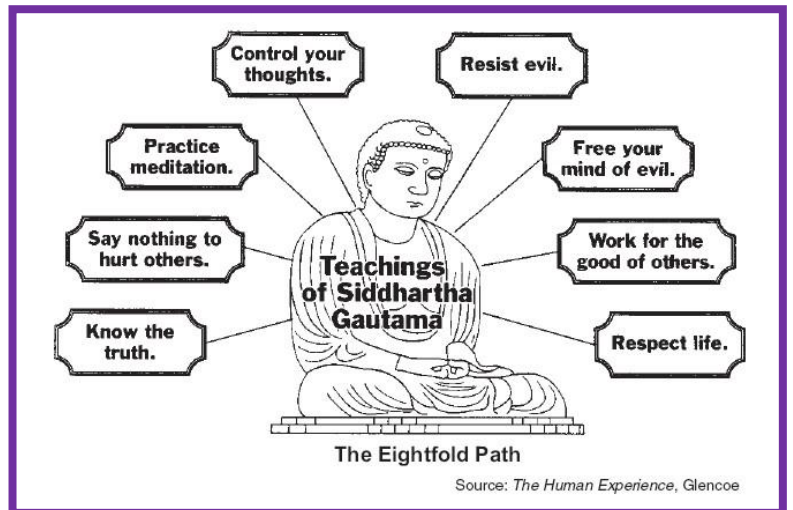


4. THE INDUS & GANGES: EARLY INDIAN CIVILIZATION

- a. Geographical feature that encouraged settlement- Indus River Valley (broad flat plain)
- b. Twin cities of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa around 2500 B.C.
 - i. Centrally planned cities
 - ii. A citadel overlooked each city
 - iii. Grid pattern of straight streets
 - iv. Oven-baked bricks
 - v. Some houses several stories high
 - vi. Enclosed courtyards
 - vii. Bathrooms with drains and chutes connected to a brick sewer system beneath the streets
 - viii. Written language
 - ix. Traded and developed industry (tools, jewelry, mass-produced clay pots, traded with Mesopotamia)
- c. Aryans Invade Indus Valley around 1500 B.C.
 - i. Indo-European group- areas north of the Black and Caspian Seas
 - ii. Civilization based on agriculture and handicrafts
 - iii. Religion based on Vedas (collection of books originating in Ancient India)
- d. Hinduism grew out of Vedas
- e. 1500 B.C. to 1000 B.C. called Vedic Age
- f. Epic Age
- g. Hinduism developed
 - i. Universal Spirit
 - ii. Cycle of Rebirth (Karma)
- h. Buddhism was introduced by Gautama "Buddha"
 - i. The Four Noble Truths
 1. All People Suffer
 2. People suffer because their desires bind them to the cycle of Rebirth
 3. People could end their sufferings by eliminating their desires
 4. Follow the Eight Fold Path

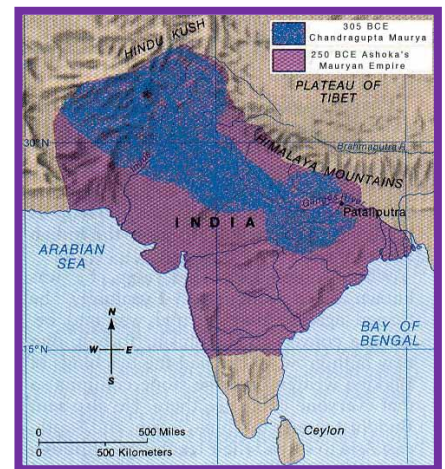


- i. The Eight Fold Path
 - i. Know the Truth
 - ii. Resist evil
 - iii. Say nothing to hurt others
 - iv. Respect Life
 - v. Work for the good of others
 - vi. Free mind of evil
 - vii. Control thoughts
 - viii. Practice Meditation



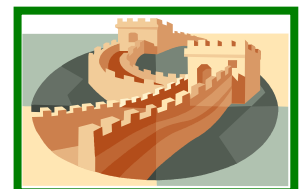
- j. By following the Eight Fold Path, a person could attain nirvana- a state of extinction (universal spirit) and freedom from rebirth

- k. Golden Age of the Guptas
 - i. The Mauryan and Gupta Empires
 - ii. Maurya Empire founded by Chandragupta Maurya about 312 B.C.
 - iii. Grandson Asoka converted to Buddhism
 - iv. Chandragupta I (not related to Chandragupta Maurya) built the Gupta Empire about A.D. 310
 - v. Golden age of literature, art, architecture, mathematics, and medicine

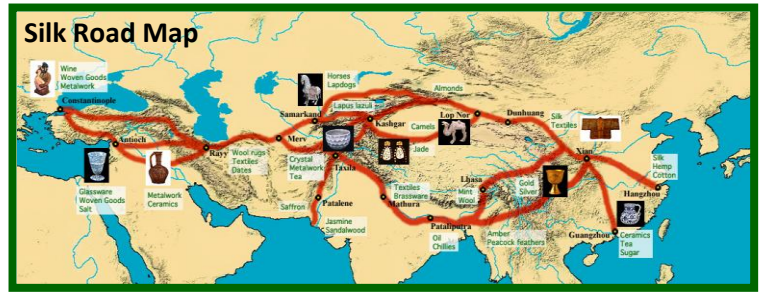


5. YELLOW RIVER VALLEY: EARLY CHINESE CIVILIZATION

- a. Yangtze River encouraged settlement
- b. Himalayas and Gobi Deserts- encouraged isolation
- c. Chinese civilization evolved through changing dynasties and emphasis on invention and the arts
- d. Shang Dynasty about 1500 B.C. to 1000 B.C.
 - i. Pottery from kaolin- fine white clay
 - ii. Bronze castings (daggers, figures, urns, cauldrons)
 - iii. Developed a written script
- e. Zhou, Qin, and Han Dynasties (800 years)
 - i. Strong central government
 - ii. The Great Wall of China (4,000 miles; the Qin Dynasty)



- iii. The Silk Road and Pax Sinica (400 years of prosperity and peace under the Han dynasty)
- iv. Philosophy flourished



6. GREECE

- a. Aegean Area
 - i. Mountainous peninsula
 - ii. Interior plain
 - iii. Rugged coastline
- b. Early People
 - i. Minoans
 - 1. At Knossos on Crete
 - ii. Mycenaeans
 - 1. Indo-European peoples of central Asia
 - 2. Invade Greece about 2,000 B.C.
 - 3. Mycenae- capitol
- c. Homer, author
 - i. Iliad
 - ii. The Odyssey
- d. Polis—city-state
 - i. Free citizens
 - ii. Direct democracy
 - iii. Minority of residents were citizens
- e. Greek Colonies and trade
 - i. A “parent city”
 - ii. Colonies located on coast of the Black and the Mediterranean Seas
 - iii. Supplied overcrowded Greek mainland with grain
 - iv. Greece supplied wine, olive oil, etc.
- f. Sparta
 - i. Totalitarian, authoritarian, militaristic
- g. Athens
 - i. “Birthplace of Democracy”
- h. Greeks and War
 - i. Persian (Persian invasion and Marathon, 490 B.C.)
 - ii. Peloponnesian War (Sparta vs. Athens)
 - 1. Sparta eventually wins
 - 2. Weakens and divides Greece



i. Contributions to Civilizations

i. Greece's Golden Age- Fifth Century B.C.

ii. Writers

1. Herodotus- Histories
2. Thucydides- Peloponnesian War

iii. Drama

1. Aeschylus- the Oresteia
2. Sophocles- Oedipus Rex
3. Euripides- The Trojan Women
4. Aristophanes- The Clouds (comedy)

iv. Art

1. Wall painting
2. Sculpture
3. Vases

v. Philosophy

1. The Sophists- professional teachers
2. Socrates
3. Plato- The Republic
4. Aristotle- Ethics, Politics

vi. Mathematics

1. Thales of Miletus
2. Pythagoras

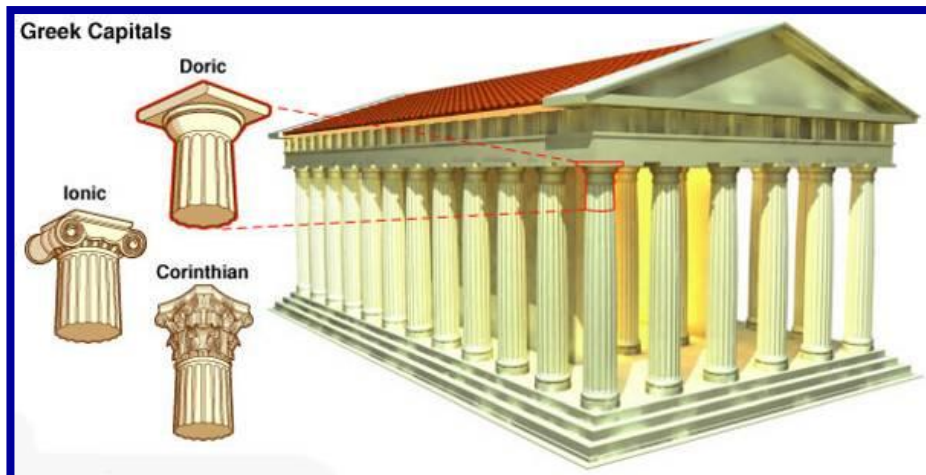
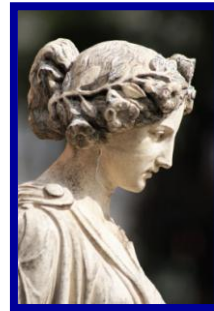
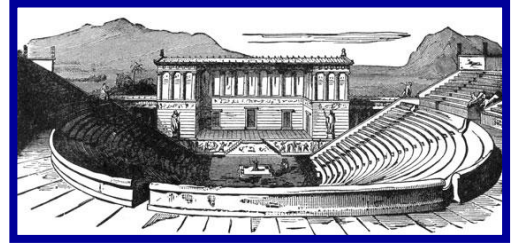
vii. Medicine



1. Hippocrates
2. Disease had natural, not supernatural, causes and cures

viii. Architecture

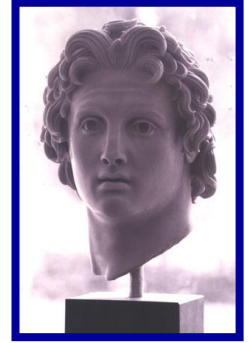
1. Simplicity, balance, and perfection
2. Columns



ix. Olympic Games



1. Athletics stressed in school curriculum
2. Held every 4 years at Olympia in honor of Zeus
3. Athletes came from Greek speaking world to compete
4. Trading and fighting stopped during the games



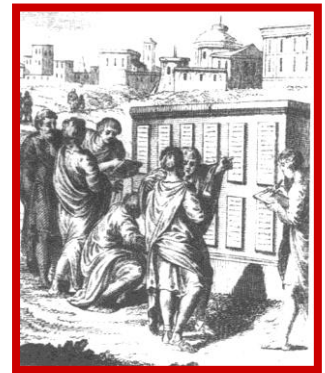
j. Alexander the Great and Hellenism

- i. Phillip II of Macedonia (Alexander's father)
- ii. Conquered Greece (Greece weakened by the Peloponnesian War)
- iii. Alexander the Great (20 years old) 336 B.C. (died: 323 B.C.)
- iv. Conquered Asia Minor, Egypt, Persia, northern India
- v. Spread Greek language and culture (mixed with Middle Eastern culture)
- vi. Kingdom divided
 1. Ptolemy (Egypt, Libya, and parts of Syria)
 2. Seleucus (rest of Syria, Mesopotamia, and Iran)
 3. Antigonus (Macedonia and Greece)



7. ROME

- a. Located along the Tiber River
- b. The Etruscans (ruled northern Italy from the plains of Etruria)
- c. City-state (Rome)
- d. Patricians (wealthy aristocrats)
- e. Plebeians (non-aristocrats)
- f. Republic form of government with a constitution (12 Tables)
- g. Conquest of Italy
- h. The Punic Wars
 - i. Rome and Carthage
 - ii. Hannibal
 - iii. Carthage defeated
- i. Slavery
- j. Rome grew as a Mediterranean power through a series of strong military leaders
- k. Roman rule (government, law, and an imperial army)
- l. Roman Imperialism (the Roman Legions)



m. Imperial Rome

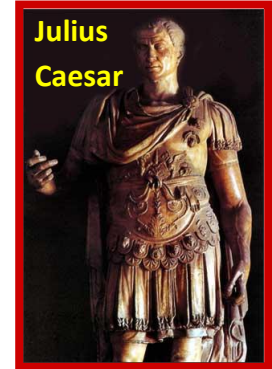
- i. Assassination of Julius Caesar
- ii. Civil War
- iii. Actium, Greece (31 B.C.)
- iv. Octavian becomes Augustus (“Majestic One”) Caesar (27 B.C.)



n. The Rise and Spread of Christianity



- i. Jesus Christ
- ii. Paul- spread Christianity across Roman Empire, writings form part of New Testament in Bible



o. The Empire’s Problems

- i. Political Instability
- ii. Economic Decline
- iii. Over-expansion-- division into two
- iv. Barbarian Invasions

p. The Fall of the Empire in the West (A.D. 476)

q. Roman Contributions

- i. Philosophy
- ii. Law
- iii. Engineering
- iv. Architecture
- v. Sculpture
- vi. Art
- vii. Literature
 - 1. Marcus Cicero, Virgil, Plutarch
- viii. Medicine
- ix. Military Strategy



8. AFRICA

- a. Regions: North, East, West, Central, and South Africa
- b. Nubia (Upper Nile River) (3000 B.C.)
- c. Kush (Upper Nile River; strong trade economy) (2000 B.C.)
- d. Axum (near the Red Sea; strong trade economy) (about 200 B.C. to A.D. 600)
- e. Bantu migrations (mass migrations throughout the continent)
- f. Kingdoms in West Africa
 - i. Ghana (between A.D. 300- 1200; trading empire; 100,000 square miles)
 - ii. Mali (about A.D. 1200s to 1500s)
 - iii. Songhai (about A.D. 1400s to 1600)



9. DEVELOPMENT OF CIVILIZATION

- a. Nearness to water (drinking, transportation)
- b. Centrally located (long distance trade)
- c. Mild climate
- d. Fertile land and adequate rainfall
- e. Defensible position
- f. Agriculture (plows, oxen, irrigation)
- g. Specialization of labor (artisans—workers skilled in a craft)
- h. Invention of Writing
- i. Systems of Values



10. CHARACTERISTICS OF ESTABLISHED CIVILIZATIONS

- a. Government
- b. Division of Labor
- c. Learned persons
- d. Capital goods
- e. Towns
- f. Transportation structures
- g. Military
- h. Efficient food production (agriculture)
- i. Defined culture

