Evidence Chart for Persia

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| SOCIAL  * Family Structure * Gender Relations * Social/Class Structure * Inequalities * Life Styles * Role of men, women, husband, wife * Who has the power & why? | kings, priests, military, traders, craftsmen, farmers, & slave--not an over-whelming amount of slavery (forbidden by Zoro)  Very cosmopolitan w/ many artisans  Patriarchical—women worked in textile factories  Family was the basic unit of Persian society; polygamy practiced; several families made up the clan. Several clans made up the tribe.  Fathers had tyrannical authority, treating their children as slaves; Children were much sought after as legitimate heirs, Divorce is almost unheard of:  bulk of the Persians were small farmers |
| POLITICAL  * Leaders, Elites * State/Gov’t. Structure * War * Diplomacy, Treaties * Courts, Laws * Who is in control & why? * How did they gain & keep control? | **Persians/Iran (500 BCE)** --overthrew the Medes in the Zagros Mt area under Cyrus II; skilled horsemen; conquered Anatolia Pen. & in 539 BCE  took Babylon—treated it fairly; wealth came from controlling Silk Road route; created a cosmopolitan empire; army overwhelmed the enemy  (use of Immortals); 4 capitols (Susa, Ecbatana, Babylon, Persepolis)  --Cyrus the Great (کوروش)(550 – 530 BCE)—united Persians & Medes; defeats Egypt, Babylonians, Lydians, Elamites; called it the  Achaemid Empire; son Cambyses takes  --Cyrus Cylinder—”first charter of human rights”—rel tolerance, abolishes slavery, freedom of choices of professions; women  had property rights & pol. Influence  --Darius the Great (Δαρεῖος)(521-485 BCE)—borrowed ideas from Assyrians & Babylonians; separated in 20 districts or satrapies  (satraps= vassal governors) w/ self-rule allowing own customs & laws (bureaucracy) allowing conquered people to live  under own laws; each had a governor, mil commander, & treasurer; spy system (King’s Eye) w/ army; single law code  --Xerses—postal system, roads, borrows, Egyptian writing  --Darius III—defeated by Greeks in 331 BCE under Alexander the Great; weapons could not pierce Greek armor  Fall—too large; no overall glue; heavy tribute tax weakened the economy; lack of a strong ruler after Xerses |
| RELIGIOUS  * Holy Books * Beliefs, Teachings * Conversion * Sin/Salvation * Deities * What type of religion or explanation for the purpose of life is there? * Poly/Monotheistic | Cyrus tolerant--Allowed the Jews to return & start rebuilding the temple  Zoroastrianism—king ruled by the will of the god Ahura Mazda  One tribe (Magi) became the priesthood & interpreted the sayings of Zoro.  Zoroastrianism: formed in territory now found in modern day Iran; formed by Zoroaster (Zarthustra) (Ζωροάστρης) whom legend says he was  born to a virgin & his birth was predicted & there were attempts to kill him; left home at age 20 to search for religious truth; he lived alone  for 10 years & then had a vision; at the age of 30 the angel Vohu Mana appeared & told him there was only one true god; he was commended  to worship God (Ahura Mazda) & fight the evil spirit of Angra Mainyu (dualistic religion); only a portion of the *Avesta* survives & was written  in the Gathic language; *Avesta* is composed of 17 hymms or Gathas—details the fight b/t good & evil; the divine qualities of Ahura Mazda are:  good mind, truth, good power, right mindfulness, perfection, & immortality; belief in a messiah to save the world, final judgment; the world  goes through three stages—creation, the present world, & a final state where good & evil are separated; “Humata, Hukta, Huvarshta”  —Good thoughts, good words, good deeds”; fire is used to focus prayers—symbol of god; at death the soul stays in the body for three days;  on the fourth it goes to a place of judgment; two angels have recorded all the good & bad deeds & whichever there is the most they will  either be in heaven or hell; as history proceeds there will be three saviors separated by 1000 years; at the end all souls in hell who are now  purified will be united w/ those in heaven; rituals: at a young age the young person is given the sacred shirt (sade) & sacred thread (kusti);  they must wear them the rest of their life; at death the body does not contaminate the ground, so it is placed in the Dakhma or tower of  silence where it is eaten by vultures or put in a stone casket lined w/ lead |
| INTELLECTUAL, artS  * Art, Music * Writing, Literature * Philosophy * Math & Science * Education * How does culture reflect values? * Who is the keeper of the culture? * What are the cultural activities? | Xerses—postal system of daily riders (much like the Pony Express) w/ 111 posts separated 15 miles apart, roads, borrows other cultures  “truth” was one of the key desired traits  Artists very skilled |
| TECHNOLOGY   * Writing, Literature * Philosophy * Math & Science * Education * What technological advancements are there? | Egyptian writing; Elamite language the dominant spoken language at first; later Aramaic became the common language  Iron working throughout the empire  ghanats or underground irrigation tunnels;  --used art to illustrate an empire of cooperating people  --introduced Babylonian calendar & granaries for storage  --Attacked Greece at Marathon in 490 BCE--lost |
| ECONOMIC  * Type of System * Technology, Industry * Trade, Commerce * Capital/Money * Types of Businesses * Major economic activities * Who does the labor? * Who owns the means of production? | Crossroads of trade-- traded minerals, textiles, & carpets; developed Great Royal Road 1600 miles long & the Red Sea-Nile River Canal; trade  enhanced by standard weights & measures & coins based on gold & silver; built banking houses |
| OTHER --  * GEOGRAPHY * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Impact of geography—mainly on trade; rivers on agriculture |

Evidence Chart for Rome

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| SOCIAL Who has the power & why?  * Family Structure * Gender Relations * Social/Class Structure * Inequalities * Life Styles * Role of men, women, husband, wife | Patricians and plebians; Patriarchic families—women should be virtuous & stay at home; husbands could legally kill wives for adultery; sell them or children; woman was head of home but could not own property; divorce allowed; women could leave the house; family the basic unit of society under the authority of the paterfamilias (oldest male in the family); father arranged for the marriage of daughters & early age; women subordinate; practiced infanticide & killing of deformed babies; most upper class women had first child at age 15; upper class women had some education while lower class women worked; life expectancy for males b/t 20-30; just a few women could serve as Vestals as priestesses of Vesta, the goddess of the hearth; citizenship continued to expand as time went on but the privileges of citizenship became weaker—process of assimilation; During the Golden Age of the Empire legal rights of women, slaves, & children were strengthened; many were widowed leaving them w/ power & some owned businesses; women could participate in religious cults; Slavery was part of life; manumission was common; slaves used in mining, agriculture, household care, & tutoring; came from conquered areas |
| POLITICAL  * Leaders, Elites * State/Gov’t. Structure * War * Diplomacy, Treaties * Courts, Laws * Who is in control & why? * How did they gain & keep control? | Rooted in Etruscans; Roman Republic est. 507 BCE; overtime an informal constitution developed centered around 2 classes; power to male citizens; wealthy votes counted more—soon became hereditary; elected officials as representatives (Senate) (Assembly of plebeians or common people); social classes (patrician—wealthy landowning & plebeians—ordinary citizens ); Both hereditary; gained control over Italian Peninsula by providing citizenship to the people--conquered Italy, Carthage (3 Punic Wars—defeated Carthage, a Phoenician colony, & Hannibal), Greece (four Macedonian Wars w/ Greece; republic collapses w/ increase internal turmoil & was replaced by mil. dictatorships  Roman Empire (30 BCE-476 CE)—rise of powerful generals & prof. armies, urbanization, poverty  --1st Triumvirate—Julius Caesar, Pompey, Crassus leads into the 2nd Triumvirate: Octavian=Rome, Antony=Egypt, Lepidus=N. Af  --Octavian becomes Augustus (“most revered one”)—1st emperor (27 BCE – 14 CE)—est elite Praetorian Guard (later cause problems); new  system of coinage, public services, tax collection, & building projects; enlarges & secure the Empire w/ colonies—Pax Romana Era (27  BCE to 180 CE) until death of Marcus Aurelius when his son Commodus=start of the decline  --Golden Era--civil service established, Rome’s population grew to 750,000, gave free grain to citizens, gladiators & chariot racing, growth  of agri, trade, bureaucracy); Roman mil. formed the foundation of the Roman govt; the Legion—standardized, organized, & well-  disciplined; Marian Reforms in 107 BCE, Rome adopted a permanent standing army; conscripts enlisted for 20 yrs-promised land after  their service until 212 CE when many outside Italy became citizens through the mil.  Start of the decline—Commodus (180-192 CE-murdered) – start of Germanic invasions enemies; internal revolts (ex. Jewish revolt); in general,  the gov’t. tried to calm the people by organizing food supplies & distribution; Parthians (Rome's most formidable enemy) invade; internal –  many generals revolted; 2nd century CE latifundia arose—large estates/farms w/ slaves that would gradually push non-slaves off the  farmland; 3rd c. Crisis (b/t 235 – 284 CE) empire nearly collapses; inflation & food prices up; gold/silver reserves depleted; less AU/Ag in  coins leading to lack of confidence in coinage leading to barter; population shifts from urban to rural; Pra. Guard starts selecting rulers=  assassinations barbarians raid into the northern empire (Battle of Adrianople, Roman invincibility crushed); hyperinflation; Plague (251 –  256 CE); ineffective gov’t, mercenaries, too big, implosion, too large urban pop, & rapid inflation=disaster  Diocletian (284-305 CE)—strips the Senate of its power, makes Rome a totalitarian state; enlarged army w/ Germanic mercenaries; froze  occupations (hereditary caste system—start of feudalism?); divided Europe into E & W; pays off wealthy while poor farmers became  indebted & often sold into slavery; persecutes Christians  Constantine (288-337 CE)—Edict of Milan (313 CE) proclaimed the toleration of Christianity; moved capitol to Byzantium (Constantinople);  wealthy moved there causing the city of Rome to fall further behind  Theodosius (392 -395) reunited Empire; last emperor to rule over the whole empire; in 392 CE all pagan ceremonies banned & temples destroyed;  no toleration accepted; Christianity official religion  Invasions--Visigoths in 410 CE sack Rome; Attila raids; farther east the Parthians (247 BCE – 224 CE) in Iran followed by the Sassanids from  224 – 651 CE; Vandals invade & sack Rome (455 CE); Visogoths take Spain; Franks under Clovis take France & establish the Merovingian  Dynasty; Anglo-Saxons take over in Britain; Vandals take over in North Africa; Ostrogoths & Lombards take over Italy  4 September 476 – Western Empire falls but East Rome survives & becomes the Byzantine Empire until 29 May 1453 when it too will fall |
| RELIGIOUS/Phil  * Holy Books * Beliefs, Teachings * Conversion * Sin/Salvation * Deities * What type of religion or explanation for the purpose of life is there? * Poly/Monotheistic | No world class religion will develop from Rome; Etruscans dominated after 650 BCE--introduced Greek gods/goddesses—borrowed heavily  Judaism will continue to diffuse  Birth of Christianity  While the Romans had a number of “original” gods & goddesses, in the end it was an amalgamation of many cultures, incl the Greeks & Etruscans  --as the empire grew, Rome assimilated other religious practices, such as from Egypt  --as part of the cult practices, emperors were seen as divine  --polytheism would start to fade as Christianity became the official religion  --viewed the natural world as a place filled w/ numerous invisible shapeless forces called numina |
| INTELLECTUAL, artS  * Art, Music, Writing, Literature * Philosophy; Math & Science; Education * How does culture reflect values? * Who is the keeper of the culture? * What are the cultural activities? | common language was Latin--influenced by Greek  Roman Law: 450 BCE—Law of the 12 Tables—confirmed patrician privileges; (innocent until proven guilty; united people); people equal under the  law; accused could face accuser & defend self; guilt had to clearly established; applied to all  innovations in civil engineering & monumental architecture; road network stretched 53,000 miles; bureaucracy grew; civil service established,  gladiators & chariot racing, growth of agriculture & trade (Chinese silk); literature grew: w/ Virgil & Horace, poets, & Livy, a historian |
| TECHNOLOGY   * Writing, Literature * Philosophy * Math & Science * Education * What technological advancements are there? | www—roads (53,000 mi), aqueducts, concrete (used pozzolana mortar from volcanic stone)  architecture incl arch and the dome; Pantheon (150’ concrete dome), coliseum (groin vault), Circus Maximus (held over 250,000, chariot racing)  sea routes from the Red Sea down the African Swahili Coast & India for pepper (19 ports along the Malabar Coast of India)  --vast numbers of slaves possibly kept Rome from greater mechanization  --salt was an essential part of Roman success w/ over 60 salt works; soldiers were sometimes paid in salt  developed the corvus (similar to a gangplank) to “invade” an enemy’s ship |
| ECONOMIC  * Type of System * Technology, Industry * Trade, Commerce * Capital/Money * Types of Businesses * Major economic activities * Who does the labor? * Who owns the means of production? | sea routes from the Red Sea down the African Swahili Coast & India for pepper (19 ports along the Malabar Coast of India)  vast numbers of slaves possibly kept Rome from greater mechanization  salt was an essential part of Roman success w/ over 60 salt works; soldiers were sometimes paid in salt |
| OTHER --  * GEOGRAPHY * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Rome location—7 hills on the Tiber River |

Evidence Chart for Greece

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| SOCIAL  * Family Structure * Gender Relations * Social/Class Structure * Inequalities * Life Styles * Role of men, women, husband, wife * Who has the power & why? | the household or *oikos* was the foundation of the Greek economy providing ag. wealth  dev. of *polis* centered around the acropolis & marketplace (agora)—each polis composed of several tribes & citizenship was based upon birth  -- each polis had 3 groups of people: citizens (adult males); free people w/ no rights; & non-citizens/slaves  --slavery was part of life (Aristotle had 13) & some wealthy had slaves for hire (+1000)  --slave & female festivals provided a safety valve for tensions to be let off  Sparta--3 classes: Spartans, free Greeks, helots or serfs (enslaved Messenians who provided food); Women more equality than Athens  Athens-- democracy? only 20-30% citizens (all males +18 after 2 yrs of mil. service), poorest were the *thestes,* 40-50% were slaves  --women had no vote (*demos*=people); rule by the aristocrats (means “rule of the best”)  --female infanticide more common; women married at puberty, while men around 30; women somewhat confined to the home  --*hetairai* or prostitutes were quite common; 3 levels: lowest owned; next independent; & the top the hetairai who were also well educated |
| POLITICAL  * Leaders, Elites * State/Gov’t. Structure * War * Diplomacy, Treaties * Courts, Laws * Who is in control & why? * How did they gain & keep control? | Prehistory—Minoans (Crete, King Minos, Linear B written language, Linear A not deciphered) & Mycenaean (king or anax & priests led each  acropolis, conquered the Minoans & adapted to their culture, were sea traders); started reaching out for raw materials & places for excess  pop; early trade involved the Egyptians; sea=connector; development of city/states (sim. to Meso)  **Dark Ages of Greece** (1100 – 800 BCE)—Dorians invade w/ iron weapons led to the downfall of the Mycenaean--dominance of the aristocrats  **Archaic Period** (800-500 BCE)-population grew, colonies, trade (coins), conquered, acquired iron to fight off Assyrians; period of rebirth w/  adapting Phoenician language; culture from the east moved in  **Classical Era** (480 – 336 BCE)—Age of Pericles (443-429 BCE)—most influential period for Western history  --Sparta (militaristic); Constitution of Lycurgus created a permanent mil. state; 2 kings (“diarchy”); hereditary & from 2 dynasties; (hoplites)  --Athens—(commercial); Draco Law code (621 BCE) revised by Solon in 594 abolished the monarchy & sought to help the peasants who would  become the foundation for Athenian democracy established in 508 BCE by Cleisthenes; Assembly wielded power; Council of 500 created  as an organizer for the Assembly; the city divided into 30 trittyes w/ an equal division among the urban, rural,& coastal areas  --Wars w/ Persia—Battles of Marathon (490 BCE), Salamis (479), & Plataea; Delian League formed  --Athens vs. Sparta--Peloponnesian Wars (431 – 404 BCE)—Sparta wins but Macedonians moved in the power vacuum  **Hellenistic Greece** (336 – ca. 30 BCE)—syncretinization; Philip of Macedon (359-336) rises up as Greek c/s fight against one another using new  mil. tech., the sarissa & torsion catapult; forms League of Corinth of c/s after conquering Greece to invade Persia but assassinate;  respected Greek culture & actually helped spread it—solidification of philosophy & art  --Alexander the Great (356 – 323 fever) 13 yrs to conquer all of Persia; encouraged Greek colonization—syncretinization; establishing  trading empire w/ a growing aristocracy, & cities of learning (Antioch, Alexandria library); people able to retain own languages & religion  --Empire divided into 3 parts at Alexander’s death—diadochi or successors were at war over who would rule  --Ptolemies (Egypt & Palestine) most successful due to its trading location at Alexandria  --Seleucid (Persia, Meso., Syria) --Antigonoid (Macedon, Gr, As. Minor) |
| RELIGIOUS/Phil  * Holy Books; Beliefs, Teachings * Conversion; Sin/Salvation * Deities; Poly/Monotheistic | Minoans worshipped goddesses  Dorians brought Olympian gods  No world class religion; gods were anthropomorphic & were an amalgamation of various cultures; 12 main gods; rel rituals crucial & significant;  comm. w/ the gods was via sacrifice, oracles (+15 oracle sites, incl Delphi are known) |
| INTELLECTUAL, artS  * Art, Music * Writing, Literature * Philosophy * Math & Science * Education * How does culture reflect values? * Who is the keeper of the culture? * What are the cultural activities? | Philosophies  --Cynics=knowledge is relative, doubt everything & rebel against social values; live in virtue (ἀρετή) w/ nature; suffering from having the  wrong priorities; main leader was Antisthenes (c. 445–365 BCE), followed by Diogenes (c. 412–323 BCE)who lived in a tub in Athens  --Stoics=universe governed by reason; goal is to end suffering through “clear judgment”; highest goal was a life of virtue & required self-  control, detachment, & fortitude; life of a sage would produce clear judgment; behavior was more important than what one said he  believed; founder was Zeno; main following among upper classes  --Epicureans=phil should help individuals find happiness by banishing fear & ignorance; denied the afterlife, emotions, & politics; believed that  pleasure is the ultimate good—of which to attain you live life modestly leading one to tranquility & freedom from fear; founder Epicurus  --Sophists: group of philosophers who used debate to teach & spread their ideas; focused more on human issues over science  Protagoras (ca. 490 – 420 BCE)—Father of the Sophists  Socrates (430-399 BCE)—ethics, morality; knowledge=virtue; dialectic method of questioning  Plato (428-354 BCE)—the wise should rule  Science*:* big advances in science  --Aristotle (382-321): founded Lyceum; most influential; knowledge from the senses; classifier of info  --Euclid (geometry), Ptolomy (sun revolves around earth), Eratosthenes (geography, world round & determined the circumference),  Aristarchus (heliocentric theory of the solar system)  Classical Era Literature  --Poetry—Sappho, Pindar  --Drama or tragedies: tragedies at festivals; maintained city cohesion (glue); Aeschylus wrote *Agamemnon;* Sophocles wrote *Oedipus Rex;*  Euripides wrote *The Frogs;* First playwright was Thespis  --Historians: Herodotus, Thucydides, Hesiod (summary of Olympic gods)  --Comedy- Aristophanes (Ἀριστοφάνης)  Art: Dorian art is primitive & use basic shapes for decoration of pottery while Classical art begins to see larger free-standing statues |
| TECHNOLOGY   * Writing, Literature; Philosophy * Math & Science * Education * What technological advancements are there? | Architecture—Parthenon; Doric, Ionic, & Corinthian  adapted the Phoenician alphabet  Mesopotamian learning, weights/measures, uni-solar calendar, astronomy, musical scales)  Lydian coinage  development of the trireme w/ a bronze bow for ramming; originated w/ the Phoenicians; increased WWW |
| ECONOMIC  * Type of System * Technology, Industry * Trade, Commerce * Capital/Money * Types of Businesses * Major economic activities | colonization led to economic advancement; use of coins—each c/s issued its own  w/ increase in colonization came an increase in the WWW, diffusion, & syncretinization  exports—wine & olive oil; imports—grain; agriculture depended on rainfall not irrigation; mined marble & clay  w/ rise of trade came tensions w/ the rise of the merchant class  wealth came from controlling silver mines in its territory, as well as tribute from surrounding areas  Athens also sent colonies of people (cleruchy) into new areas w/o losing their citizenship |
| OTHER --  * GEOGRAPHY | Impact of geog meant movement outward leading to amalgamation of cultures  could not use chariots, so mil. was infantry or hoplite oriented (phalanx) |

Evidence Chart for Han

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| SOCIAL Who has the power & why?  * Family, Social/Class Structure * Gender Relations * Inequalities * Life Styles * Role of men, women, husband, wife | Family patriarchic w/ Conf. values promoting strong parents; each person had their own roles, incl. women; hierarchy in the family w/ subdued  emotions; inheritance based on primogeniture; arranged marriages; Large gap b/t wealthy (2%) & commoners—rapid population growth,  concentrated land control greatly weakened the status & living status of the peasants; Wealthy were literate & peasants were not  Social Structure--passed on to next generation; Land-owning & educated bureaucrats (aka scholar -gentry)—often the only ones who could  afford to take the civil service exam; Peasants & artisans—labor intensive demands of agriculture contributed to the importance of family;  merchants; once they were successful, they often paid for a relative to get an education to move up to scholar level; Mean people (wore  green scarves) or artists; Slaves (few)  Women: Ban Zhao, one of the great female intellectuals who wrote *Admonitions for Women* declaring the proper code of conduct for women; sole  role of the woman was to serve her man; 3 submissions: submit to father then husband then son (no remarriage); 4 wifely virtues for women:  virtue, work, expression, & accomplishment  eunuchs: usually from low social standing families |
| **POLITICAL** Who is in control & why?   * Leaders, Elites * State/Gov’t. Structure * War * Diplomacy, Treaties * Courts, Laws * How did they gain & keep control? | **Qin Dynasty** 221 –207 BCE –came out of Warring States/100 Schools of Thought; very short lived; ended feudalism & united China; capitol at Xi’an; gradually took over the other kingdoms of Han, Wei, Chu, Yan, & Zhao under leadership of Shang Yang (later dismembered by chariots) who made all mil/govt advancement based on merit not heredity; laws carved in stone and distributed; Shi Huangdi a brutal ruler who took over lands abolishing feudalism giving peasants land but taxing them directly & appointed bureaucrats to rule provinces who acted w/ the authority of the emperor after kicking out the landlords; National census, standardized weights, coinage, axles, irrigation canals (started Grand Canal); single law code & a uniform tax system—based on a common written language which sought to instruct & maintain class distinctions; kingdom divided into 36 units (commanderies/jun) w/ each having a civil official, mil. official, & an inspector; inspectors divided areas into app 10 families w/ each responsible for the others; rationalization of power was Legalism; Banned books; former landowners move to the capitol (120,000 families) to keep them under watch; had a preference for agriculture over merchants (est bias against merchants); religion focused on parallel world of the dead; short-lived due to harshness, excessive taxation, attacks on thinking; peasants revolted when Shi Huang died in 211 BCE against his son who was inept & harsh  **Han Dynasty** (202 BCE - 220 CE) Largest pol. system in the world w/ strong local units & tight knit patriarchic families; combined Legalism & Confucianism—while Rome placed emphasis on laws, China emphasized trained officials; politics, family, values, & trade all supported one another while isolation supported the viewpoint that China was at the center of the world w/ barbarians all around--books (Conf) united politically while canals united geographically; peasants had village authority; Expanded power of the bureaucracy w/ bureaucrats/scholarly gentry who had to pass examinations on the Five Classics—reach of the government was omnipotent & omnipresent (civil service exams); Expanded into N.Vietnam, Korea (Silla), & into Central Asia pushing the Xiongnu tribes back while absorbing culture of horsemanship, archery, nomadic dress, food, music, & dance; Wu Ti (140 –87 BCE) brought peace & prosperity; adopted principles of Confucianism as the state philosophy & code of ethics until Confucianism over Daoism; Empire divided into 13 circuits each w/ a govt inspector; National University 30,000 students—an educated; Confucian thought revitalized the MoH; Biggest city & capital was Xi’an  **Collapse:** Han saw its tax base shrink over time & taxed the remaining peasants even more; upper classes were exempt from taxation; often peasants &/or children were sold into slavery; Over time large land-owners took over; tradition of dividing land; equally among surviving sons meant smaller tracts of land which meant less productivity; 153 CE a plague of locusts; Invasion by northern nomadic tribes; skilled horseman; internal weaknesses=corrupt politically causing central gov’t. power to decrease while the aristocracy & merchants’ power increased becoming wealthy & powerful; mercenaries hired in place of peasant armies; epidemics killed ½ the people; power of eunuchs grew; encroachment of Buddhism broke the cultural unity; social unrest increased—Yellow Turbans (Daoists) promised a Golden Age in 184CE supported by the landless peasants; revolt failed; in 200 CE warlords (Huns) depose the Han & 350 years of disunion begins w/ the 3 kingdoms w/ the Wei in the NE, Shu in the West, & Wu in the South & East |
| RELIGIOUS/Phil  * Holy Books * Beliefs, Teachings * Conversion * Sin/Salvation * Deities * What type of religion or explanation for the purpose of life is there? * Poly/Monotheistic | Wealthy families continued to practice ancestor worship  Vestiges of Legalism mixed in with Confucian thought during Han  Buddhism via Silk Road (絲綢之路) trade from India during the later Han Dynasty; Mahayana or “Greater Vehicle” Buddhism diffused into China, Japan, & Korea; emphasized personal devotion to Buddha; states that everyone could become a Buddha & one should become a bodhisattva & help others do the same; each bodhisattva has six virtues or perfections (paramitas): virtue, energy, patience, meditation, concentration, & generosity; Holy books incl. the sutras of the Perfection of Wisdom, the Lotus Sutra, & the Nirvana Sutra; Emphasis on stupas—devotional places of prayer; Why did it spread so fast into China? Intellectually it challenged the elite w/ its doctrines; Egalitarianism in gender & social status; By 477 CE there were over 6,400 temples in northern China; Shrines to Conf. were built & he became godlike & a pantheon of gods developed; among peasants, Daoism continued to be strong w/ its rejection of hierarchies, contentment of the simple, & the urge to follow one’s own path |
| INTELLECTUAL, artS  * Art, Music * Writing, Literature * Philosophy * Math & Science * Education * How does culture reflect values? * Who is the keeper of the culture? * What are the cultural activities? | After the Qin & into the Han there was one standardized language (Mandarin)  Dong Zhongshu developed Confucian thought promoting the idea of a virtuous ruler to maintain harmony  Sima Xiangru, famous poet  Sima Qian, first major historian who wrote Shiji (spoke out in favor of a general & was castrated) |
| TECHNOLOGY   * Writing, Literature * Philosophy * Math & Science * Education * What technological advancements are there? | Had an accurate calendar by 444 BCE based on 365 ½ days  Ox-drawn plows by 300 BCE varied depth of furrow – non-choking horse collars--Use of the donkey (imported from Europe) & the wheelbarrow  First water powered mills, sternpost rudders aided navigation, & invention of the crossbow  Iron metallurgy introduced which helped agriculture; coal used as a fuel over charcoal  by 1st BCE steel began to be smelted  Porcelain, compasses, paper invented officials kept track of land/households, observed sunspots, first maps developed  gunpowder was developed but it wasn’t mixed w/ carbon until around 900 becoming an explosive  first paper appeared in 100 CE which helped exam system; Conf. texts also etched in stone—sch. came from all over to make rubbings of them |
| ECONOMIC  * Type of System * Technology, Industry * Trade, Commerce * Capital/Money * Types of Businesses * Major economic activities * Who does the labor? * Who owns the means of production? | Han mil. opened up the Silk Roads & exported silk (#1 export) & porcelain; Pax Han connected to Pax Romana; 206 BCE to 220 CE first major  period of trade; silk main commodity; sericulture (raising silkworms) was closely guarded; Roman desire for silk drained imperial resources;  development of stirrups accelerated diffusion; Turkic nomads became important middleman; conduit for rel diffusion; helped spread diseases  (from 165 – 180 CE epidemics killed up to 25% of the population); Chinese expeditions were made to the Parthians & Romans  Han Dynasty was built on agriculture—used seed selection, irrigation, manure, multi-cropping, & crop rotation  Gov’t established monopolies in salt, iron, & booze for a short time but that did not work  -adopted a tributary policy toward surrounding states which retained their autonomy as long as they sent taxes & intermarried to form alliances |
| OTHER --  * GEOGRAPHY * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  |

Evidence Chart for Gupta

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| SOCIAL Who has the power & why?  * Family, Social/Class Structure * Gender Relations * Inequalities * Life Styles * Role of men, women, husband, wife | Centered on the Caste System--Social structure institutionalized (BKVSU); +3,000 groups within castes w/ +25,000 sub-castes; Jatis–grew up  w/ families & jobs; As time passed it became more complex—couldn’t move up but down while alive; Outright slavery was avoided & tolerance  strengthened; Lower castes had few rights—religious justification found in Vedas and Laws of Manu  Patriarchical--Family life stressed hierarchy w/ male domination; Arranged marriages w/ dowries—girls were drawn into families w/ no voice;  child marriages more common; examples of swayamvara (grooms assemble & one is picked) or by asura viviha (marriage by abduction); sati in  its infancy & female rights decreased; widow who refuse sati not allowed to remarry, shunned socially, & couldn’t earn $; followed similar  rules as the 3 submissions in China; Families were very important & were economic units |
| **POLITICAL** Who is in control & why?   * Leaders, Elites * State/Gov’t. Structure * War * Diplomacy, Treaties * Courts, Laws * How did they gain & keep control? | Pre-Gupta: Maurayans controlled more territory than the Guptas –Guptas conquered kingdoms & allowed a period of Pax Gupta  Pol. rule was never as solid as in China nor like during the Mauryans, but more like Greece in its fragmentation  --created a small bureaucracy; allowed local rulers to have power (feudalism?); divided into 26 provinces with sub-divisions  --Gupta’s had personal representatives sent to each area  --No single language was imposed—Guptas spoke Sanskrit but Guptas did spread a uniform law code  --After Ashoka (ruled 269 – 232 BCE) died the empire started to fall apart with a series of weak rulers; the Sunga Dynasty toppled the  Maurayns & local rulers took over until Gupta’s took over starting ca. 240-280 CE; later Chandragupta ruled from 320-335CE and is  considered the first king  --Samudragupta the Great (ruled 335–375 CE)—the 2nd king & military genius who was a patron of the arts ; the Golden Age;  minted over 7 different types of coins; waged extensive military campaigns to expand terr.  --Chandragupta II (reigned 375 -415 CE) leaned toward tolerance; actually paid artists; during his reign the Chinese philosopher  Faxian arrived; erected the iron pillar of Delhi  --Kumaragupta I (415-455 CE); strong ruler who defeated invaders and performed Ashvamedha or horse sacrifice  -- Skandagupta (ruled 455–467 CE)—last of the great Gupta kings; Kushans & others from the north moved in leading to decline  Gupta’s influence was greater than the Mauryan w/ 2 centuries of Gupta rule giving Northern India pol. stability (Classical Age of Indian Civ.)  until the Huns (the White Huns or Hephthalites, a nomadic Mongolian tribe started invading in 450 CE & the final blow coming in 535 CE;  When the Gupta’s fell, civilization continued—religion, complex social/family network, a loose pol. structure, main religion, large peasant  class, close knit villages, pol. power w/ landowners, patriarchic, while China had the same except several religions, strong pol. structure & less  trade--series of bad rulers left Gupta’s open to challenges; last Gupta king died in 550 CE |
| RELIGIOUS/Phil  * Holy Books * Beliefs, Teachings * Conversion * Sin/Salvation * Deities * What type of religion or explanation for the purpose of life is there? * Poly/Monotheistic | Mauryans were Buddhists but the Gupta’s Hindu & reacted against Buddhist power—resurgence in Hindu power  Hinduism was the cement for society—would outlast the Huns; a way to maintain continuity & cohesiveness; one basic belief with many schools of  thought; Adapted to the needs of groups & to change to circumstances; As time passed Hinduism became more ritualistic  in 563 BCE Siddhartha Gautama challenged Hinduism by denying the caste system; denied power of the priests since anyone could achieve  enlightenment; appealed to poor and women; Brahmins & Guptas pushed out Buddhism  As a whole Indian religion did not stress politics; Caste system provided a pseudo-pol. order |
| INTELLECTUAL, artS  * Art, Music * Writing, Literature * Philosophy * Math & Science * Education * How does culture reflect values? * Who is the keeper of the culture? * What are the cultural activities? | Centered around story collections such as the Panchatantra w/ many of the Indian classics achieved their final form  Science--Great leaps in astronomy—calculated the rotation of the earth; identified 7 planets; calculated the length of the solar year;  sterilization used during surgery & cleaning wounds; smallpox serum developed using cowpox serum; Indian numbering system; invented  concept of zero (shunya) & decimal system, negative numbers, square roots; the game of chess (Chaturanga) originated during this time  Art, Writing--wall paintings of Ajanta Cave represent the various lives of the Buddha (48 caves w/ a variety of paintings showing daily life)  --rock temple near Elephanta contains 18’ statue of Shiva  --Kalidasa—most famous poetry & drama writer; most notable writing was *Abhijñānaśākuntalam* and *Mālavikāgnimitram* |
| TECHNOLOGY   * Writing, Literature * Philosophy * Math & Science * Education * What technological advancements are there? | Indian steel was the best in the world at the time; spice trade to Rome started to pick up  First to manufacture cotton cloth, calico, cashmere |
| ECONOMIC  * Type of System * Technology, Industry * Trade, Commerce * Capital/Money * Types of Businesses * Major economic activities * Who does the labor? * Who owns the means of production? | Gupta’s power came from occupying trade routes, key agricultural areas, & controlled iron deposits; the gov’t. had a loose control on outlying  areas giving local leaders more control as long as they gave tribute  Far more emphasis on trade than in China although there was caravan trade w/ China  created guilds (sreni) to establish pricing/quality controls, distribute products, bankers—allowed trade to flourish |
| OTHER --  * GEOGRAPHY * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | At crossroads of land/maritime trade—little incentive to expand for trade or resources |