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 artisansPatriarchical—women worked in textile factoriesFamily 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 armorFall—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 templeZoroastrianism—king ruled by the will of the god Ahura MazdaOne 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 traitsArtists 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 languageIron working throughout the empireghanats 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
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* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
 | 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. dictatorshipsRoman 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=disasterDiocletian (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 ChristiansConstantine (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 behindTheodosius (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 religionInvasions--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 Italy4 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 diffuseBirth of ChristianityWhile 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 GreekRoman 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 allinnovations 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 saltdeveloped 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 mechanizationsalt was an essential part of Roman success w/ over 60 salt works; soldiers were sometimes paid in salt |
| OTHER --* GEOGRAPHY
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* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
 | 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. wealthdev. 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 offSparta--3 classes: Spartans, free Greeks, helots or serfs (enslaved Messenians who provided food); Women more equality than AthensAthens-- 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 godsNo 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 alphabetMesopotamian learning, weights/measures, uni-solar calendar, astronomy, musical scales)Lydian coinagedevelopment 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, & syncretinizationexports—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 classwealth came from controlling silver mines in its territory, as well as tribute from surrounding areasAthens 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 culturescould not use chariots, so mil. was infantry or hoplite oriented (phalanx)  |

Evidence Chart for Han

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 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 notSocial 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, & accomplishmenteunuchs: 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 worshipVestiges of Legalism mixed in with Confucian thought during HanBuddhism 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 poetSima 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 daysOx-drawn plows by 300 BCE varied depth of furrow – non-choking horse collars--Use of the donkey (imported from Europe) & the wheelbarrowFirst water powered mills, sternpost rudders aided navigation, & invention of the crossbowIron metallurgy introduced which helped agriculture; coal used as a fuel over charcoalby 1st BCE steel began to be smeltedPorcelain, 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 explosivefirst 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 & RomansHan Dynasty was built on agriculture—used seed selection, irrigation, manure, multi-cropping, & crop rotationGov’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
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* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
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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 ManuPatriarchical--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 GuptaPol. 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 declineGupta’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 powerHinduism 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 ritualisticin 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 BuddhismAs 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 formScience--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 timeArt, 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 upFirst 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 tributeFar more emphasis on trade than in China although there was caravan trade w/ Chinacreated 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 |