

Organization and Reorganization of Human Societies

Unit 2 c.600 BCE - c.600 CE

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Based on the following key concepts (and the dates) make predictions on what we will see in the unit.

2.1 Development and codification of belief systems:

- Religion and belief systems provided a social bond, increased stratification, legitimized authority and created conflict.

2.2 Growth and competition of empires:

- Empires expanded, competed for resources which resulted in complex management systems to govern an ethnically and culturally diverse population. It also resulted in conflict and eventual declines.

2.3 Transregional networks of communication and exchange:

- The organizing of large scale empires saw the increase in long distance trade. Water and land routes led to the exchange of people, technology, religious/cultural beliefs, food, animals and diseases.

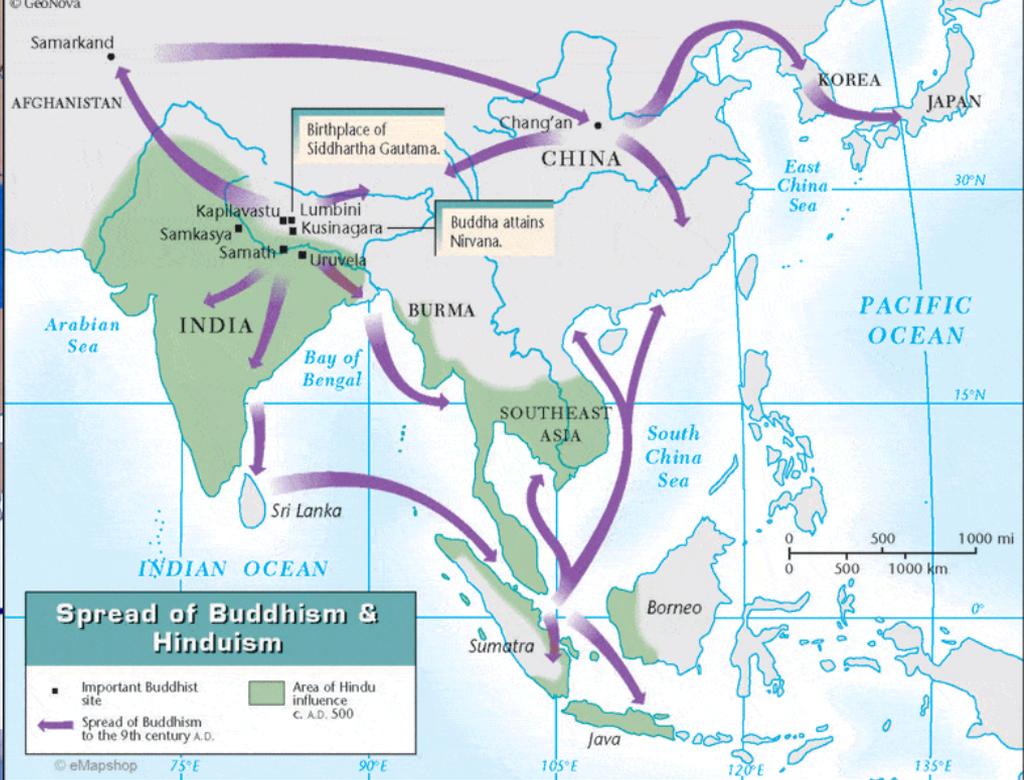
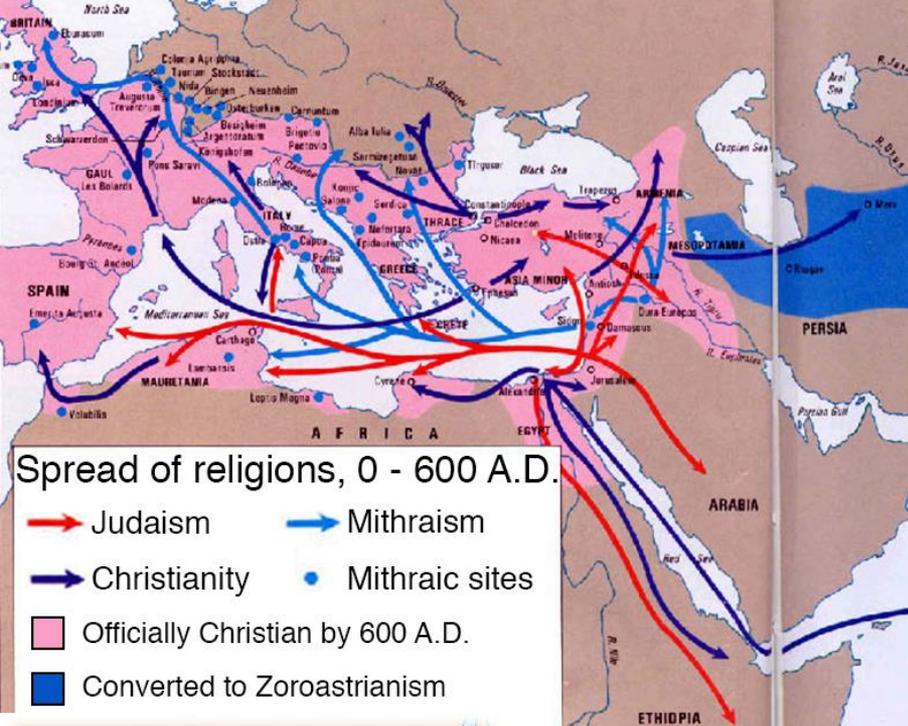
2.1 Development and codification of belief systems: States and Empires increased in size, interactions intensified and human communities transformed their religious/ideological beliefs.

- I. Codifications and further developments of existing religious traditions provided a bond among people and an ethical code to live by.**



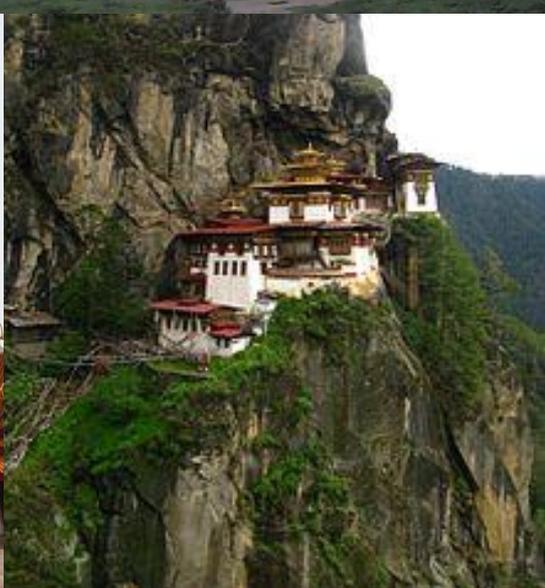
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II. New belief systems and cultural traditions emerged and spread, often asserting universal truths.



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III. Belief systems generally reinforced existing social structures while also offering new roles and status to some men and women.



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IV. Other religious and cultural traditions continued and in some places were incorporated into major religious traditions.



2.2 Growth and competition of empires: Empires expanded, competed for resources which resulted in complex management systems to govern an ethnically and culturally diverse population. It also resulted in conflict and eventual declines.

- I. The number and size of key states and empires grew dramatically as rulers imposed political unity on areas where previously there had been competing states.**

CLASSICAL (600 BCE-600 CE)

ORGANIZATION & REORGANIZATION OF HUMAN SOCIETIES



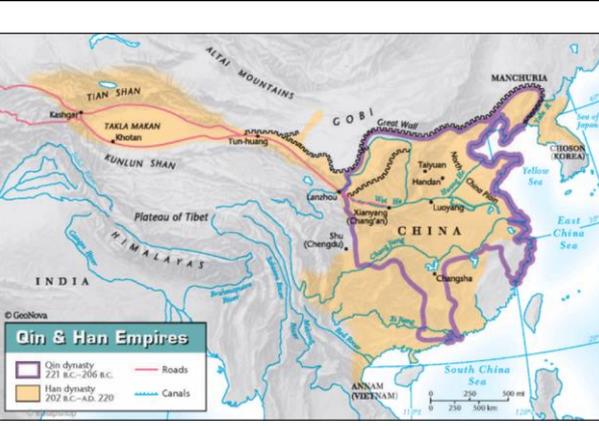
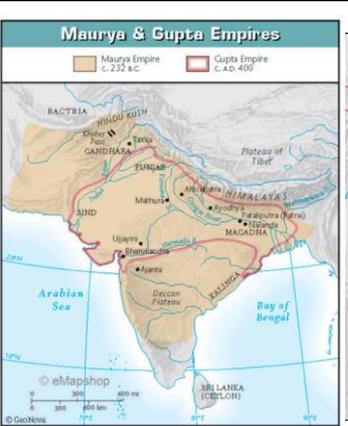
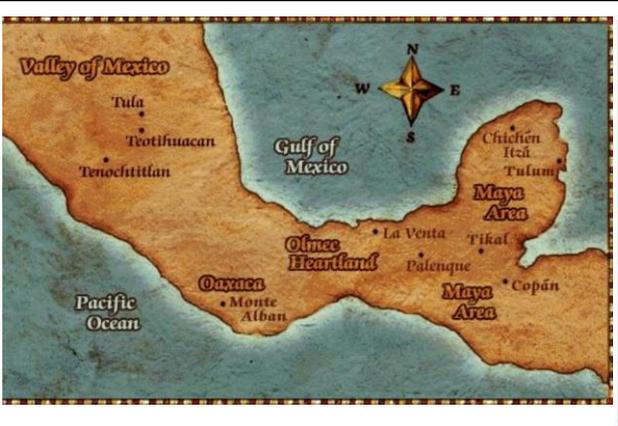

MAJOR CITIES: TEOTIHUACAN, CARTHAGE, ROME, ATHENS, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, PERSEPOLIS, PATALIPUTRA, CHANG'AN

MAJOR EMPIRES: MAYA (red square), GREEK CITY STATES (blue square), PHOENICIA (purple square), PERSIA (green square), INDIA (pink square), CHINA (yellow square)

(REPUBLIC & EMPIRE) (ATHENS, SPARTA, ETC.) (ACHAEMENID, PARTHIAN, SASSANID) (MAURYAN, GUPTAN) (QIN, HAN)

CLASSICAL AMERICAS SPQR CLASSICAL MEDITERRANEAN SPQR CLASSICAL MEDITERRANEAN SPQR CLASSICAL MEDITERRANEAN PERSIAN EMPIRES CLASSICAL INDIA CLASSICAL CHINA

MAJOR INVASIONS: NORTHERN & EASTERN EUROPE TO ROME, WHITE HUNS INTO INDIA, XIONGNU INTO HAN CHINA

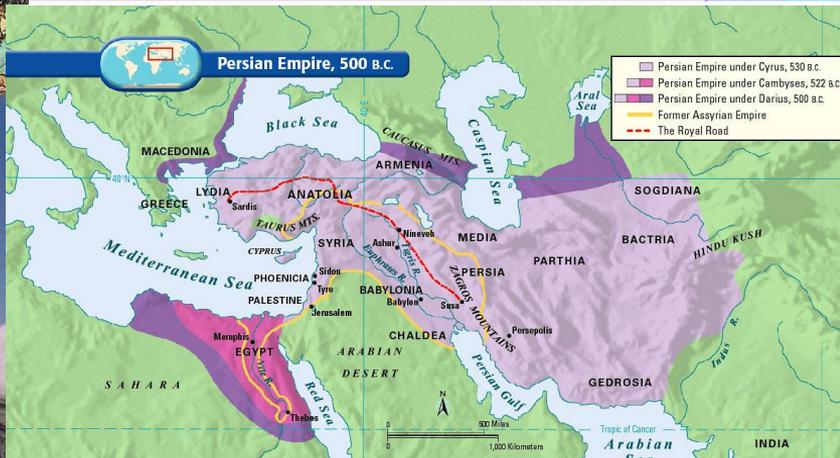
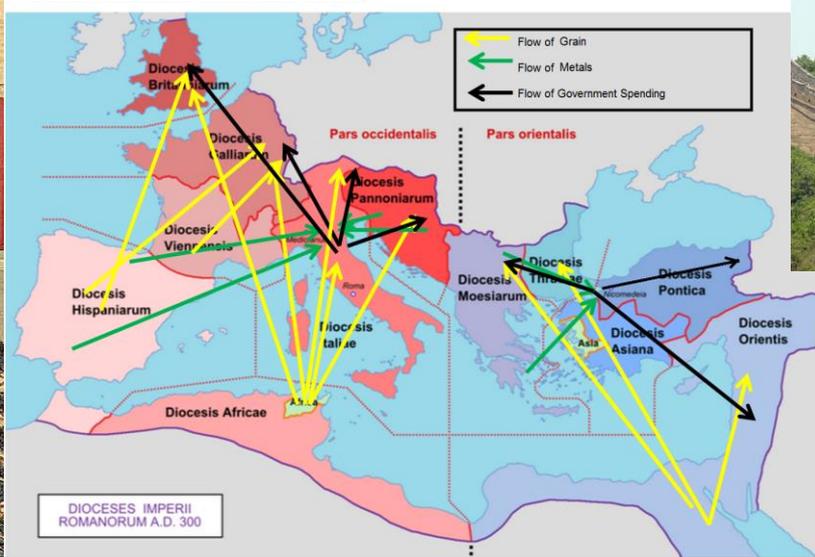


2.2 Growth and competition of empires: Empires expanded, competed for resources which resulted in complex management systems to govern an ethnically and culturally diverse population. It also resulted in conflict and eventual declines.

II. Empires and states developed new techniques of imperial administration based, in part, on the success of earlier political forms.



Economic Structure of the Roman Empire

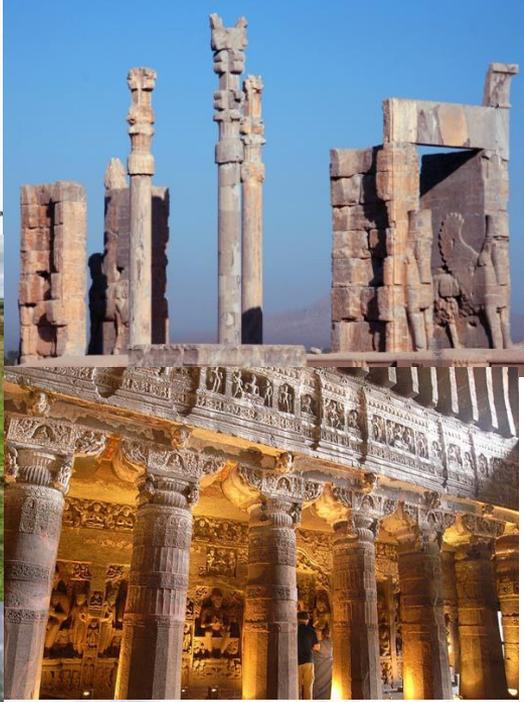
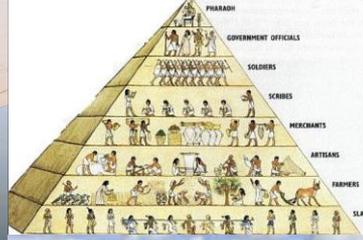


GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

1. **Region** What part of the ancient world did Cambyses add to the Persian Empire?
2. **Region** Compare the map of the Persian Empire with that of the Assyrian Empire on

2.2 Growth and competition of empires: Empires expanded, competed for resources which resulted in complex management systems to govern an ethnically and culturally diverse population. It also resulted in conflict and eventual declines.

III. Unique social and economic dimensions developed in imperial societies in Afro-Eurasia and the Americas.



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IV. The Roman, Han, Persian, Mauryan/Gupta empires encountered political, cultural, and administrative difficulties that they could not manage, which eventually led to their decline, collapse and transformation into successor empires/states.

MAURYN
EMPIRE

漢朝 HAN CHINA

CLASSICAL
ROME

GUPTAN
EMPIRE

PERSIAN
EMPIRES



ASSASSINATION
180 BCE

XIONGNU INVASION
220 CE

GERMANIC INVASION
476 CE

HUN INVASIONS
550 CE

ARAB CONQUEST
651 CE

(235-284 CE) ROME HAD 22 EMPERORS...



KEY: ASSASSINATED DIED IN BATTLE DIED IN A PLAGUE MURDERED LIGHTNING STRIKE

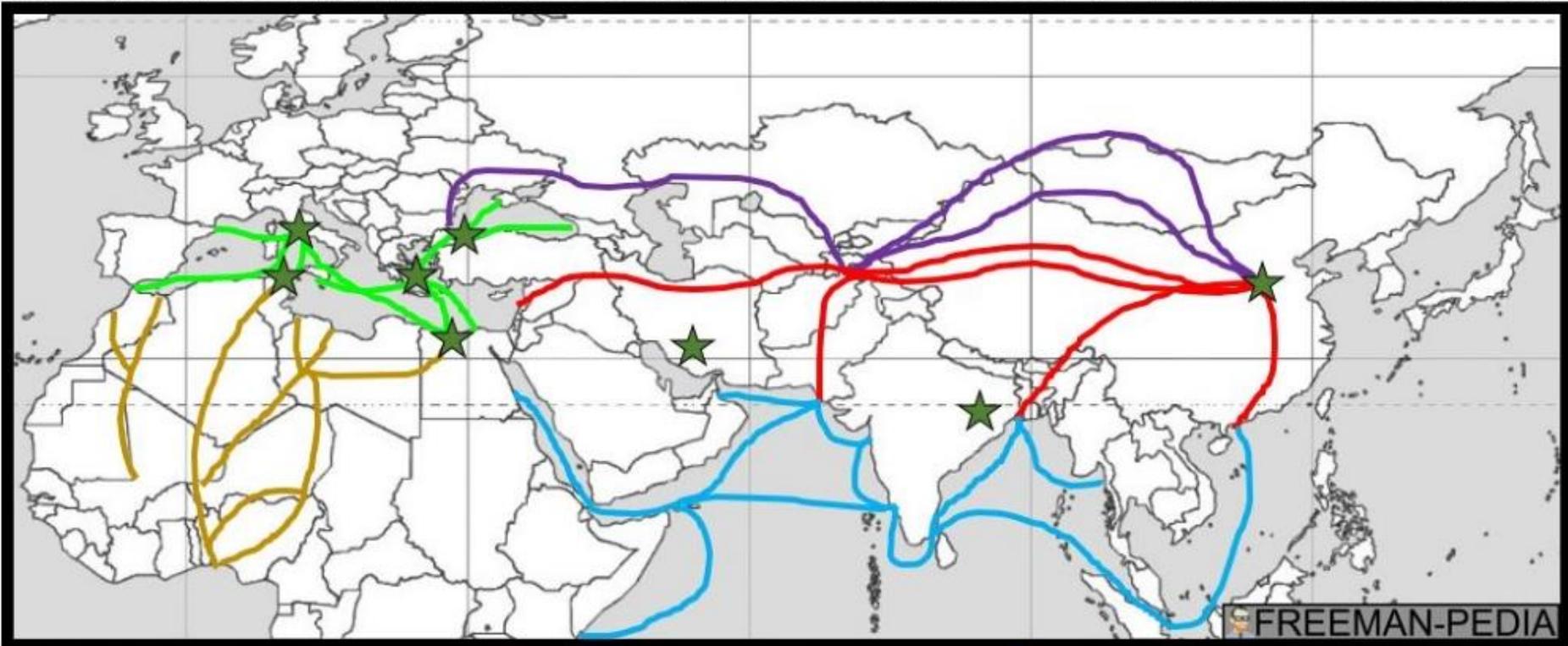


2.3 Transregional networks of communication and exchange:

The organizing of large scale empires saw the increase in long distance trade. Water and land routes led to the exchange of people, technology, religious/cultural beliefs, food, animals and diseases.

- I. Land and water routes become the basis for interregional trade, communication, and exchange networks in the Eastern Hemisphere.**

REQUIRED EXAMPLES OF MAJOR CLASSICAL TRADE ROUTES:



■ EURASIAN
■ INDIAN OCEAN

■ SILK ROADS
■ MEDITERRANEAN SEA

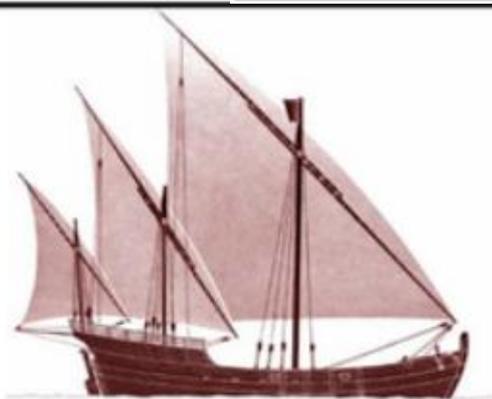
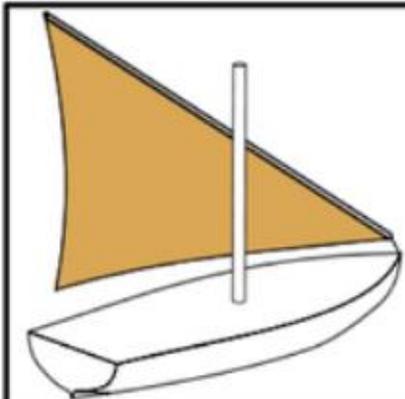
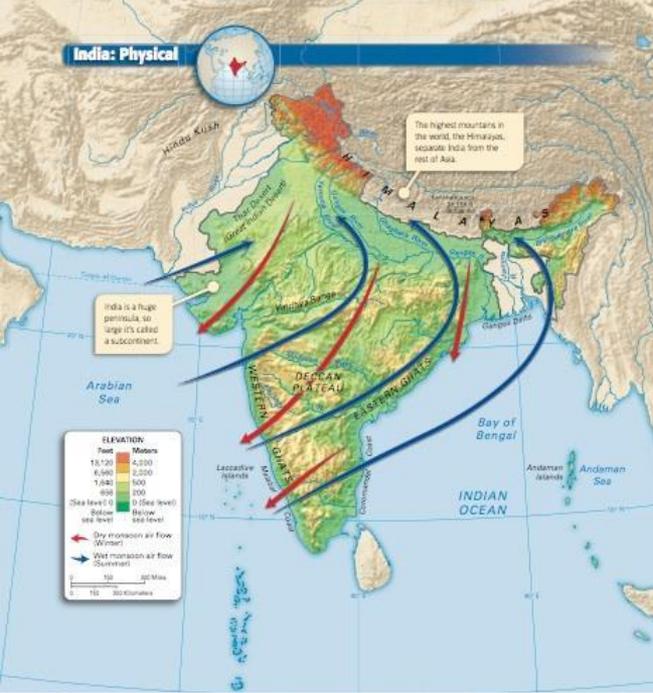
■ TRANS-SAHARAN

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II. New technologies facilitated-long distance communication and exchange.

India: Physical

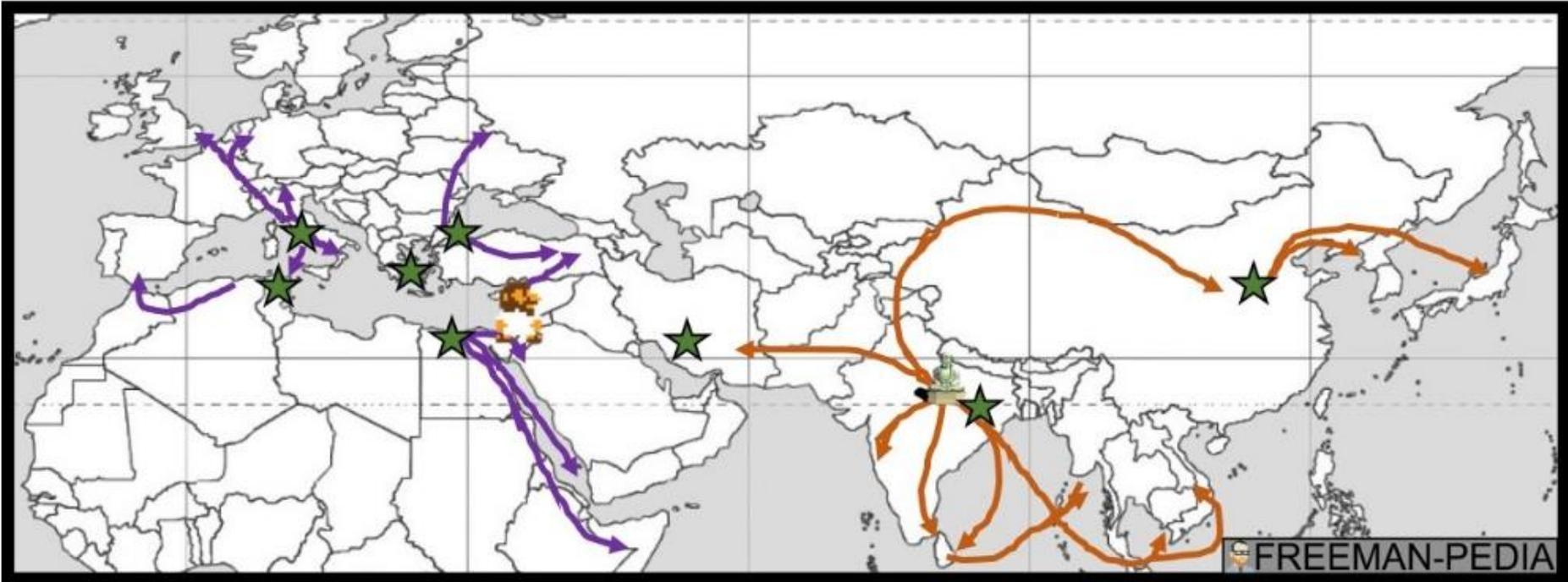


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III. Alongside the trade in goods, the exchange of people, technology, religious and cultural beliefs, food crops, domesticated animals, and disease pathogens developed across extensive networks of communication and exchange.

REGIONAL & CULTURAL TRADITIONS TRANSFORMED AS THEY SPREAD.



FREEMAN-PEDIA

CHRISTIANITY ( FOUNDER)

BUDDHISM ( FOUNDER)



PLAGUE
DEATHS



ANTONINE PLAGUE (180 CE)	5 M
In 165 CE, troops returning from campaigns in the east of the empire brought back a disease which killed an estimated five million people. Known as the Antonine Plague (after Marcus Aurelius Antoninus) one of two Roman emperors who died from the disease, it killed a quarter of those who caught it. This was history's first outbreak of SMALLPOX. Emperors killed: ONE (Marcus Aurelius)	
PLAGUE OF CYPRIAN (251 CE)	???
Smallpox returned in the 3 rd Century. Blamed on the Christians, it killed 5,000 per day. Emperors killed: ONE (Claudius II)	
JUSTINIAN PLAGUE (540 CE)	25 M
From Egypt or Ethiopia, this ravaged the Eastern Empire. It arrived via rats on ships. This was history's first taste of the BUBONIC PLAGUE. It killed 1/3 of Eastern Europe's population.	

PLAGUE IN ROME
FREEMAN-PEDIA

