

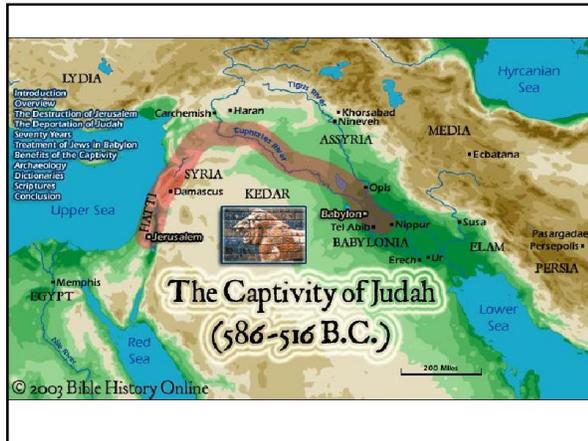
APWH
Chapter 4 Notes

Persia

- Remnants of Babylonian civilization replaced by Cyrus the Great and Persian empire which emerges by 550 BC.
- Text claims that Zoroastrianism – a monotheistic religion with familiar themes (good vs. evil, one must choose, afterlife concept like “heaven”) – was original, and went on to influence Judaism and Christianity.
OR NAW?

Was Zoroastrianism First?

- Moses leads Israelites out of Egypt around 1200 BC – receives 10 Commandments, writes down the first 5 books of the Old Testament.
- Israelites disobey God repeatedly, end up being divided and taken away into captivity in Babylon between 597-582 BC.



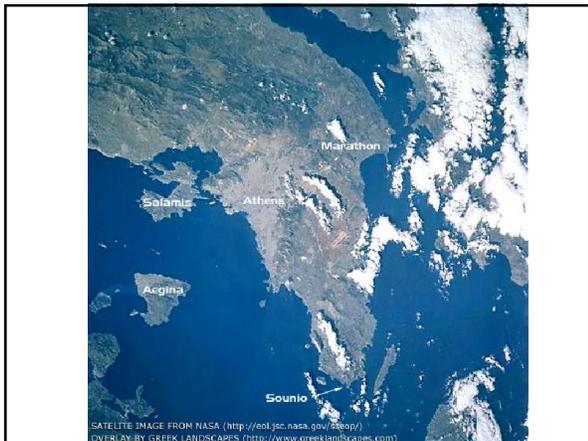
Was Zoroastrianism First?

- Zoroaster, born 630 BC “revised the polytheistic religious tradition of the Sumerians through the introduction of monotheism.”
- **Where did Zoroaster get his ideas?**
- Zoroastrian priests called “Magi.” Yes, those Magi – who would end up visiting Bethlehem hundreds of years later looking for the new King of the Jews that was prophesied.
– (Mind blown yet?)

Geography/Climate of Greece

- Mountainous, with many gulfs and bays
- Mediterranean climate- hot, dry
- Four main divisions to Greece: Attica, Northern Greece, Peloponnesus & the Aegean/Asia Minor (islands)
- Environment leads to a society of city-states





Early History

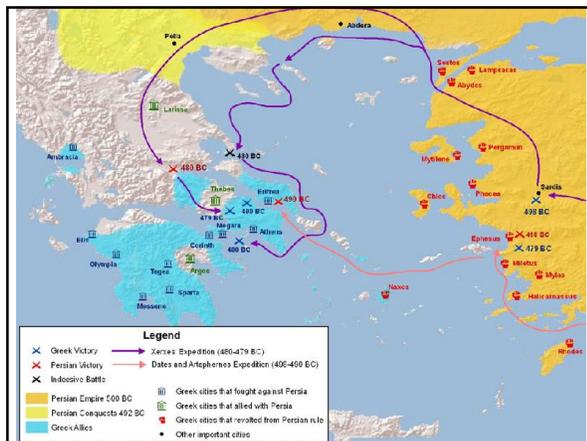
- People settled during Neolithic Period, ends around 3000 BCE
- Bronze Period
- New group comes in: the Mycenaeans, settle in Pelop. This civilization collapsed around 1100 BCE. Trojan War comes at the end of this period.
- Another earlier civilization were the Minoans, they had contact with mainland (think of Minos story and Athens). Civilization does disappear (probably due to natural disasters)

Early History (Cont.)

- Greece enters Dark Ages (around 1100 BCE to 800 BCE)
- Greek adopt a language (probably based on Phoenician)
- Rise of the city-states: two main ones- Athens & Sparta
- Greek city-states start to expand (due to population pressures), spread to Asia Minor-known as the Colonization Movement. This brings Greeks in contact with Persian Empire.

Persian Wars

- Series of two wars b/t Greeks and Persians
- 490 BCE to 449 BCE
- Two invasions: one in 490 BCE under leadership of Darius, results in Persian defeat at Marathon, second invasion under leadership of Xerxes in 480 BCE, leads to destruction of Athens but Persians defeated at battle of Salamis
- Only time most city-states came together
- Persians were defeated



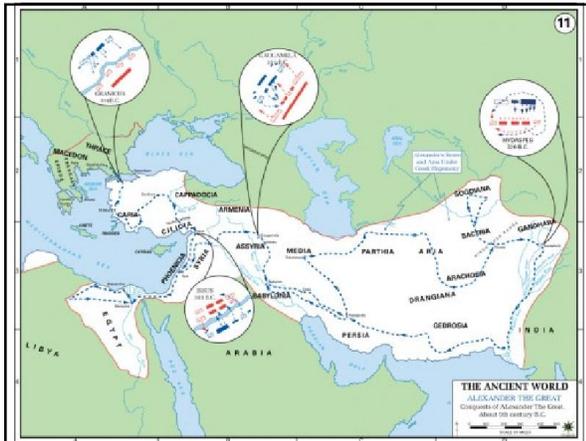
Peloponnesian War

- War b/t Athens and Sparta (client states also involved (Peloponnesian & Delian Leagues)
- 431 BCE to 404 BCE)
- Athens will loose first war due to plague that breaks out in city, sign Peace of Nicias in 421 BCE.
- Second war begins with Athenian leadership trying to help a Greek City-state in Sicily, Athens defeated a second time.
- Results were Greek city-states were weakened.



Rise of Macedonia

- Located north of Greece
- Established kingdom, first strong ruler was Phillip II
- Defeats Greek city states but dies and is replaced by son: Alexander the Great
- Decides to conquer the known world, defeats Persian Empire and leads to spread of Greek ideas (Hellenism) (338 BCE to around 323 BCE)
- Doesn't live long enough, empire will be split into three sections

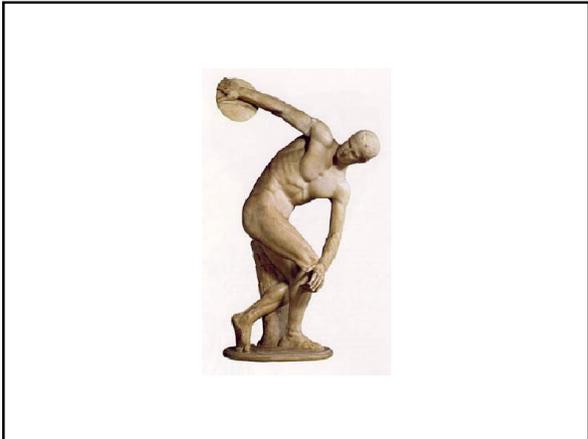


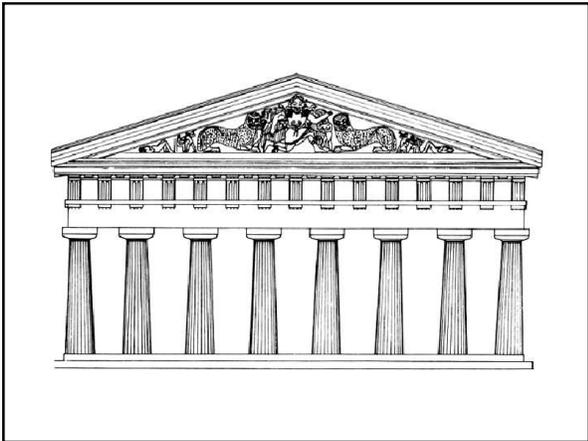
Western Traditions

- Beginning of Western thinking found with Greeks
- Greek philosophy: started with various groups of philosophers (Stoics, etc.), best known examples are Socrates, Plato and Aristotle- a questioning of the world around them using rational and logical thought processes.
- Role of the Polis: the idea that citizens can make educated political decisions under guidance of an “philosopher king”

Western Traditions (cont.)

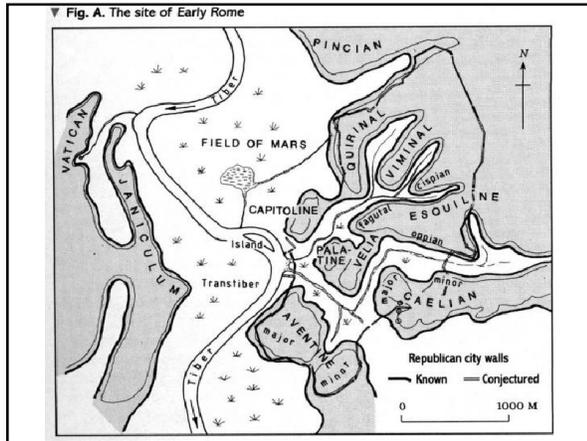
- Humans can control their own destiny- role of “hubris”- very different from Eastern ways of thinking
- Greek art: architecture, styles of sculpture, influence of Greeks in science- leads to geocentric view of the universe- role of Ptolemy
- Greek literature- role of Homer and other writers, Greek theater
- Greeks influenced by Egyptians





Rome: Geography

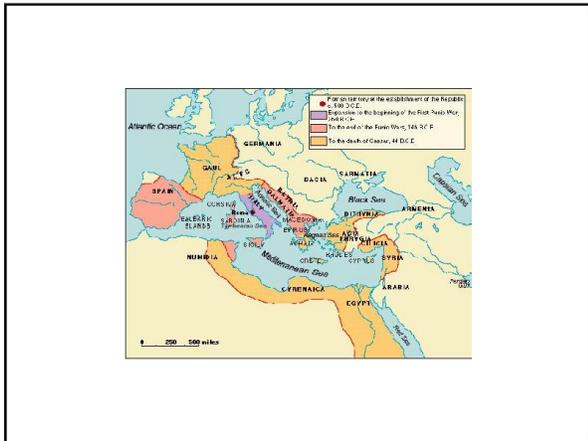
- Group of tribes living in area of Rome (central Italy today)
- Similar to Greece but more fertile area, better water supply (Tiber river)
- Access to Sea
- Climate: fairly mild



Rome: Early History

- Rome starts out as group of tribes, were under rule of Etruscans for a time, did established a monarchy but sometime around 500 BCE or earlier, they abandon the monarchy and create a “republic”. Two main groups: Plebeians and Patricians
- Leads to “Struggle of the Orders” in which both sides fight for control, eventually end up with a balanced “republic”- patricians have Senate, both groups are represented by dual Consuls

- While struggle was going on, Rome began to expand, taking over all of Italy (including Greek colonies, etc.). Romans developed a very efficient Army with effective technology
- Use of slaves in Roman economy was widespread
- When conquering an area, Roman citizenship would be extended to native peoples
- Punic Wars: conflict b/t Rome and Carthage for control of Mediterranean, leads to defeat of Carthage in 146 BCE
- Rome starts to become very wealthy



- End of Wars leads to “crisis of the Republic” in which military leaders start to acquire more and more power (examples include Marius, Sulla and Pompey)
- Attempts to reform fail – Gracchus Brothers
- Julius Caesar (military dictator) takes over government in 49 BCE, is assassinated in 44 BCE leading to Civil War
- Civil War ends with Octavian (later called “Augustus”) establishing the Empire around 31 BCE. End of the Republic (although all republican institutions continued)



- Rome becomes an efficient centralized empire, with provinces etc. First series of Emperors did a good job on expanding empire and providing stability. Later emperors not so well, leads to extreme abuses of power.
- Rome the city will grow to over one million people. Use of un-free labor, very efficient technology leads to construction projects such as water aqueducts, road systems, etc.

Examples of Roman Technology at work

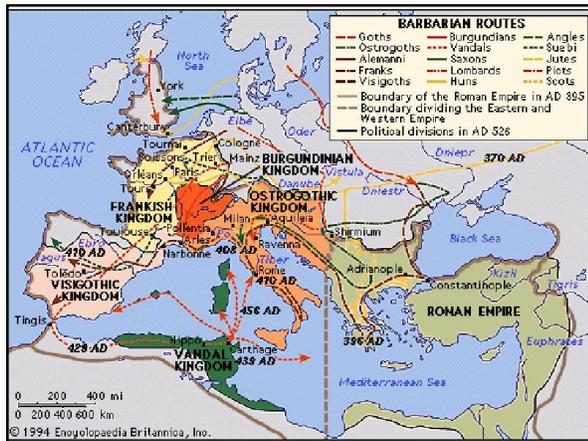


Decline of Roman Empire

- Begins around 200 CE
- Issues with expansion, defeat of Romans in Germany
- Issues with Roman Emperors, poor decisions, corruption, abuse of power etc. Issues with rise of the "dole"
- Several attempts at reforms, one leads to division of Empire (Western and Eastern halves) around 300 CE. This will eventually lead to creation of Byzantine Empire.

Introduction of Christianity

- New religion develop in Middle East, will eventually spread to rest of Roman Empire when Constantine legalizes religion in 313 CE with “Edict of Milan”. By this time, he ruled the Eastern Roman Empire.
- Series of invasions starting in 200s, last Roman emperor killed around 476 CE



Role of Rome in Western Tradition

- Imperial Rule of Law
- Adoption of Greek ideas of rationality, government, art etc.
- Christianity
- Influence of Rome on western areas of Europe, led to Christianity spreading to these areas.

C&C: Classical Civs.

- All develop empires, & rely on Agricultural economies
- All emphasized secular over religious
- Rome depended on slave labor
- All develop well established hierarchies but with different groups at top
- Not a lot of social mobility but some exceptions
- All end up in decline
