World History Outline Part I—The Ancient World

A. THE BIRTH OF CIVILIZATION

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

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

3. THE FERTILE CRESCENT: MESOPOTAMIA CIVILIZATION
   a. Mesopotamia (“land between two rivers”)
   b. Tigris and Euphrates Rivers
   c. Sumerian city-states
   d. Babylon (Hammurabi dominated Mesopotamia)
   e. Hammurabi’s Law Code
   f. Writing on clay tablets
g. Ziggurats (temple made as a series of terraces of sun-dried brick)
h. The Phoenicians (merchants of the Mediterranean)
i. The Israelite Nation (Abraham, Moses, David, Hebrew Exile and Return)
j. The Hittites (around 2000 B.C. conquered Asia Minor)
k. Assyrians (a lethal fighting force in the Middle East)
l. Persian Empire (Cyrus, Darius, Xerxes—controlled the Middle East, Asia Minor, and N. India)

4. THE INDUS & GANGES: EARLY INDIAN CIVILIZATION
   a. Geographical feature that encouraged settlement- Indus River Valley (broad flat plain)
   b. Twin cities of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa around 2500 B.C.
      i. Centrally planned cities
      ii. A citadel overlooked each city
      iii. Grid pattern of straight streets
      iv. Oven-baked bricks
      v. Some houses several stories high
      vi. Enclosed courtyards
      vii. Bathrooms with drains and chutes connected to a brick sewer system beneath the streets
      viii. Written language
      ix. Traded and developed industry (tools, jewelry, mass-produced clay pots, traded with Mesopotamia)
   c. Aryans Invade Indus Valley around 1500 B.C.
      i. Indo-European group- areas north of the Black and Caspian Seas
      ii. Civilization based on agriculture and handicrafts
      iii. Religion based on Vedas (collection of books originating in Ancient India)
   d. Hinduism grew out of Vedas
   e. 1500 B.C. to 1000 B.C. called Vedic Age
   f. Epic Age
   g. Hinduism developed
      i. Universal Spirit
      ii. Cycle of Rebirth (Karma)
   h. Buddhism was introduced by Gautama “Buddha”
      i. The Four Noble Truths
         1. All People Suffer
         2. People suffer because their desires bind them to the cycle of Rebirth
         3. People could end their sufferings by eliminating their desires
         4. Follow the Eight Fold Path
i. The Eight Fold Path
   i. Know the Truth
   ii. Resist evil
   iii. Say nothing to hurt others
   iv. Respect Life
   v. Work for the good of others
   vi. Free mind of evil
   vii. Control thoughts
   viii. Practice Meditation

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

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

5. YELLOW RIVER VALLEY: EARLY CHINESE CIVILIZATION
   a. Yangtze River encouraged settlement
   b. Himalayas and Gobi Deserts- encouraged isolation
   c. Chinese civilization evolved through changing dynasties and emphasis on invention and the arts
   d. Shang Dynasty about 1500 B.C. to 1000 B.C.
      i. Pottery from kaolin- fine white clay
      ii. Bronze castings (daggers, figures, urns, cauldrons)
      iii. Developed a written script
   e. Zhou, Qin, and Han Dynasties (800 years)
      i. Strong central government
      ii. The Great Wall of China (4,000 miles; the Qin Dynasty)
iii. The Silk Road and Pax Sinica (400 years of prosperity and peace under the Han dynasty)
iv. Philosophy flourished

6. GREECE

a. Aegean Area
   i. Mountainous peninsula
   ii. Interior plain
   iii. Rugged coastline
b. Early People
   i. Minoans
      1. At Knossos on Crete
   ii. Mycenaeans
      1. Indo-European peoples of central Asia
      2. Invade Greece about 2,000 B.C.
      3. Mycenae—capital
c. Homer, author
   i. Iliad
   ii. The Odyssey
d. Polis—city-state
   i. Free citizens
   ii. Direct democracy
   iii. Minority of residents were citizens
e. Greek Colonies and trade
   i. A “parent city”
   ii. Colonies located on coast of the Black and the Mediterranean Seas
   iii. Supplied overcrowded Greek mainland with grain
   iv. Greece supplied wine, olive oil, etc.
f. Sparta
   i. Totalitarian, authoritarian, militaristic
g. Athens
   i. “Birthplace of Democracy”
h. Greeks and War
   i. Persian (Persian invasion and Marathon, 490 B.C.)
   ii. Peloponnesian War (Sparta vs. Athens)
      1. Sparta eventually wins
      2. Weakens and divides Greece
i. Contributions to Civilizations
   i. Greece’s Golden Age- Fifth Century B.C.
   ii. Writers
       1. Herodotus- Histories
       2. Thucydides- Peloponnesian War
   iii. Drama
       1. Aeschylus- the Oresteia
       2. Sophocles- Oedipus Rex
       3. Euripides- The Trojan Women
       4. Aristophanes- The Clouds (comedy)
   iv. Art
       1. Wall painting
       2. Sculpture
       3. Vases
   v. Philosophy
       1. The Sophists- professional teachers
       2. Socrates
       3. Plato- The Republic
       4. Aristotle- Ethics, Politics
   vi. Mathematics
       1. Thales of Miletus
       2. Pythagoras
   vii. Medicine
       1. Hippocrates
       2. Disease had natural, not supernatural, causes and cures
   viii. Architecture
       1. Simplicity, balance, and perfection
       2. Columns
ix. Olympic Games
   1. Athletics stressed in school curriculum
   2. Held every 4 years at Olympia in honor of Zeus
   3. Athletes came from Greek speaking world to compete
   4. Trading and fighting stopped during the games

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

7. ROME
   a. Located along the Tiber River
   b. The Etruscans (ruled northern Italy from the plains of Erturia)
   c. City-state (Rome)
   d. Patricians (wealthy aristocrats)
   e. Plebeians (non-aristocrats)
   f. Republic form of government with a constitution (12 Tables)
   g. Conquest of Italy
   h. The Punic Wars
      i. Rome and Carthage
      ii. Hannibal
      iii. Carthage defeated
   i. Slavery
   j. Rome grew as a Mediterranean power through a series of strong military leaders
   k. Roman rule (government, law, and an imperial army)
   l. Roman Imperialism (the Roman Legions)
m. Imperial Rome
   i. Assassination of Julius Caesar
   ii. Civil War
   iii. Actium, Greece (31 B.C.)
   iv. Octavian becomes Augustus (“Majestic One”) Caesar (27 B.C.)

n. The Rise and Spread of Christianity
   i. Jesus Christ
   ii. Paul—spread Christianity across Roman Empire, writings form part of New Testament in Bible

o. The Empire’s Problems
   i. Political Instability
   ii. Economic Decline
   iii. Over-expansion—division into two
   iv. Barbarian Invasions

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

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

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

9. DEVELOPMENT OF CIVILIZATION

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

10. CHARACTERISTICS OF ESTABLISHED CIVILIZATIONS

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