Period #2: Organization and Reorganization of Human Societies, c. 600 B.C.E. - 600 C.E.
Key Concepts - Study Guide
Note: the question "numbers" are my own customization, and do NOT reflect official College Board designation.

Key Concept 2.1 The Development & Codification of Religious & Cultural Traditions	Answer Concepts & Relevant Factual Examples in <u>Underline</u>	"Factoids"
2.1 How did religions help strengthen political, economic, and cultural ties within societies?	As states and empires increased in size and contacts between regions multiplied, religious and cultural systems were transformed. Religions and belief systems provided a bond among the people and an ethical code to live by. These shared beliefs also influenced and reinforced political, economic and occupational <u>stratification</u>. Religious and political authority often merged as rulers, some considered divine, used religion, along with military and legal structures, to justify their rule and ensure its continuation. Religions and belief systems could also generate conflict, partly because beliefs and practices varied greatly within and among societies	
2.1.I How did religions promote a sense of unity?	Codifications and further developments of existing religious traditions provided a bond among the people and an ethical code to live by.	
2.1.I.A What are the characteristics and core teachings of <u>Judaism</u>?	The association of monotheism with <u>Judaism</u> was further developed with the codification of the Hebrew Scriptures which also showed Mesopotamian influences. Around 600 BCE and 70 CE, the Assyrian and Roman empires respectively created Jewish <u>diaspora</u> communities and destroyed the kingdom of <u>Israel</u> as a <u>theocracy</u>.	
2.1.I.B … <u>Hinduism</u>(s)?	The core beliefs outlined in the <u>Sanskrit</u> scriptures formed the basis of the <u>Vedic</u> religions—often known as <u>Hinduisms</u>—that show some influence of Indo-European traditions in the development of the social and political roles of a <u>caste</u> system and in the importance of multiple manifestations of <u>Brahma</u> to promote teachings about reincarnation.	

Period #2: Organization and Reorganization of Human Societies, c. 600 B.C.E. - 600 C.E.
Key Concepts - Study Guide

2.1.II What is a "universal religion?" Where did universal religions exist by 600 CE?	New belief systems and cultural traditions emerged and spread, often asserting universal truths.	
2.1.II.A … Buddhism? How and where did Buddhism spread by 600 CE?	The core beliefs preached by the historic Buddha and recorded by his followers into sutras and other scriptures were, in part, a reaction to the Vedic beliefs and rituals dominant in South Asia. Buddhism changed over time as it spread throughout Asia, first through the support of the Mauryan Emperor Asoka, and then through the efforts of missionaries and merchants and the establishment of educational institutions to promote its core teachings	• Siddhartha Gautama • nirvana • Asoka (Ashoka)
2.1.II.B … Confucianism?	Confucianism's core beliefs and writings originated in the writings and lessons of Confucius and were elaborated by key disciples who sought to promote social harmony by outlining proper rituals and social relationships for all people in China including the rulers.	• Kong Fuzi (Confucius) • *ren, li, yi, shu, xiao* • ancestor veneration
2.1.II.C … Daoism?	In the major Daoist writings. (such as the Daodejing), the core belief of balance between humans and nature assumed that the Chinese political system would be altered indirectly. Daoism also influenced the development of Chinese culture. • medical theories and practices • poetry • metallurgy • architecture	• Laozi • Daodejing • yin/yang
2.1.II.D … Christianity? How and where did Christianity spread by 600 CE?	The core beliefs preached by Jesus of Nazareth drew on the basic monotheism of Judaism, and initially rejected Roman and Hellenistic influences. Despite initial Roman imperial hostility, Christianity spread through the efforts of missionaries and merchants through many parts of Afro-Eurasia, and eventually gained Roman imperial support by the time of the emperor Constantine.	• Jesus • Peter • Paul • messiah/savior • Zeus, Hera,
2.1.II.E … Greco-Roman philosophy and science?	The core ideas in Greco-Roman philosophy and science emphasized logic, empirical observation and the nature of political power and hierarchy.	

Period #2: Organization and Reorganization of Human Societies, c. 600 B.C.E. - 600 C.E.
Key Concepts - Study Guide

2.1.III How did religions affect <u>gender roles</u> in their respective societies?	Belief systems affected gender roles: • Buddhism's encouragement of a monastic life • Confucianism's emphasis on <u>filial piety</u>	• filial piety • ancestor veneration
2.1.IV What <u>other</u> religious and cultural traditions were common by 600 CE?	Other religious and cultural traditions continued parallel to the codified, written belief systems in core civilizations.	
2.1.IV.A How did humans' <u>reliance on the natural world</u> influence religion?	<u>Shamanism</u> and <u>animism</u> continued to shape the lives of people within and outside of core civilizations, because of their daily reliance on the natural world.	
2.1.IV.B How did humans relate to their <u>deceased ancestors</u>?	<u>Ancestor veneration</u> persisted in many regions. • Africa • Mediterranean region • East Asia • Andean areas	
2.1.V How did <u>art and culture</u> develop to 600 CE?	Artistic expressions show distinctive cultural developments • literature and drama • architecture • sculpture	
2.1.V.A What <u>literary works</u> influenced later eras?	Literature and drama acquired distinctive forms. (Greek tragedy, Indian epics) that influenced artistic developments in neighboring regions and in later time periods. (Athens, Persia, South Asia)	• Sophocles' plays
2.1.V.B How did different societies' <u>architectural styles</u> develop?	Distinctive architectural styles can be seen in Indian, Greek, Mesoamerican, and Roman buildings.	• Roman arches • Greek/Roman columns
2.1.V.C What examples of <u>syncretism</u> reflect the Classical Era to 600 CE?	The convergence of Greco-Roman culture and Buddhist beliefs affected the development of unique sculptural developments, as seen in the <u>Gandharan Buddhas</u>, which exemplify a syncretism in which Hellenistic veneration for the body is combined with Buddhist symbols.	• Gandharan Buddha • syncretism • Hellenism

Key Concept 2.2 The Development of States and Empires	Answer Concepts & Relevant Factual Examples in <u>Underline</u>	"Factoids"

Period #2: Organization and Reorganization of Human Societies, c. 600 B.C.E. - 600 C.E.
Key Concepts - Study Guide

2.2. What is an "empire," and what were <u>empires' common characteristics</u> during the Classical Era?	As the early states and empires grew in number, size and population, they frequently competed for resources and came into conflict with one another. In quest of land, wealth, and security, some empires expanded dramatically. In doing so, they built powerful military machines and administrative institutions that were capable of organizing human activities over long distances, and they created new groups of military and political elites to manage their affairs. As these empires expanded their boundaries, they also faced the need to develop policies and procedures to govern their relations with ethnically and culturally diverse populations: sometimes to integrate them within an imperial society and sometimes to exclude them. In some cases, these empires became victims of their own successes. By expanding boundaries too far, they created political, cultural and administrative difficulties that they could not manage. They also experienced environmental, social and economic problems when they over-exploited their lands and subjects and permitted excessive wealth to concentrate in the hands of privileged classes.	
2.2.I How did the <u>number & size</u> of Classical empires compare to the Ancient Era? 2.2.I.A What were the most influential of the Classical Era empires?	The number and size of imperial societies grew dramatically by imposing political unity on areas where there had previously been competing states. NOTE: Students should know the <u>location and names</u> of the key states and empires below. • SW Asia: Persian Empires. (Achaemenid, Parthian, and Sassanid) • East Asia: Qin and Han dynasties • South Asia: Maurya and Gupta Empires • Mediterranean region: Phoenician and Greek colonization, Hellenistic and Roman Empires • Mesoamerica: Teotihuacan, Maya city states • Andean South America: Moche	

Period #2: Organization and Reorganization of Human Societies, c. 600 B.C.E. - 600 C.E.
Key Concepts - Study Guide

2.2.II What <u>techniques</u> did Classical empires create <u>to administer</u> their territories?	Empires and states developed new techniques of imperial administration based, in part, on the success of earlier political forms.	• Classical Empires: Han, Rome, Greece / Alexander
2.2.II.A What <u>new political methods</u> were created in order to rule the larger empires in the Classical Era?	In order to organize their subjects the rulers created administrative institutions including centralized governments, elaborate legal systems, and bureaucracies. (China, Persia, Rome, South Asia)	
2.2.II.B How did imperial governments let their population know that the government was "in charge?"	Imperial governments projected military power over larger areas using a variety of techniques including: diplomacy; developing supply lines; building fortifications, defensive walls, and roads; and drawing new groups of military officers and soldiers from the local populations or conquered peoples.	
2.2.II.C What role did <u>trade</u> play in creating and maintaining empires?	Much of the success of empires rested on their promotion of trade and economic integration by building and maintaining roads and issuing currencies. Imperial societies displayed unique social and economic dimensions. Much of the success of empires rested on their promotion of trade and economic integration by building and maintaining roads and issuing currencies.	

Period #2: Organization and Reorganization of Human Societies, c. 600 B.C.E. - 600 C.E.
Key Concepts - Study Guide

2.2.III What unique <u>social and economic characteristics</u> existed in empires?	The social structures of all empires displayed hierarchies that included cultivators, laborers, slaves, artisans, merchants, elites and caste groups.	
2.2.III.A What <u>function</u> did imperial <u>cities perform</u>?	Cities served as centers of trade, public performance of religious rituals, and political administration for states and empires. (Persepolis, Chang'an, Pataliputra, Athens, Carthage, Rome, Alexandria, Constantinople, Teotihuacan)	
2.2.III.B What <u>social classes & occupations</u> were common in empires?	Imperial societies relied on a range of labor systems to maintain the production of food and provide rewards for the loyalty of the elites including corvée, slavery, rents and tributes, peasant communities and family and household production.	
2.2.III.C What <u>labor systems</u> provided the workers for Classical Empires?	Imperial societies relied on a range of methods to maintain the production of food and provide rewards for the loyalty of the elites including <u>corvée</u>, <u>slavery</u>, rents and <u>tributes</u>, peasant communities and family and household production.	
2.2.III.D Describe the <u>gender and family structures</u> of Classical Era empires.	Patriarchy continued to shape gender and family relations in all imperial societies of this period.	

| 2.2.IV What <u>caused</u> Classical <u>Empires</u> <u>to decline, collapse, or transform</u> into something else?

2.2.IV.A What were the <u>environmental and social weaknesses</u> of Classical Empires?

2.2.IV.B What <u>external weaknesses</u> contributed to the end of Classical Empires? | The Roman, Han, Mauryan, and Gupta empires created political, cultural, and administrative difficulties that they could not manage, which eventually led to their decline, collapse and transformation into successor empires or states.

Through excessive mobilization of resources, imperial governments caused environmental damage. (• deforestation • desertification • soil erosion or silted rivers) and generated social tensions and economic difficulties by concentrating too much wealth in the hands of elites.

External problems resulted from security issues along their frontiers, including the threat of invasions
• between Northern China and Xiongnu
• Gupta and the White Huns
• among Romans, Parthians, Sasanids, Kushan

<u>Frontier</u> security issues, including the <u>threat of invasions</u> (• between Han China and Xiongnu   • Gupta and the White Huns   • between Romans and their northern and eastern neighbors) eventually led to the decline, collapse and transformation of Classical Empires into successor empires or states. | |

Key Concept 2.3 Emergence of Trans-regional Networks of Communication and Exchange	**Answer** Concepts & Relevant Factual Examples in <u>Underline</u>	**"Factoids"**

2.3. How did Classical era trade networks compare to Ancient era networks? What forces contributed to the changes between the two eras? What was commonly traded along these trade networks?	Large-scale empires increased the volume of long-distance trade dramatically. Much of this trade resulted from the demand for raw materials and luxury goods. Many land and water routes linked most Eastern Hemisphere regions, while American networks developed later. NOTE: Students should know how the climate and location of the routes, the typical trade goods, and the ethnicity of people involved shaped the distinctive features of the following trade routes. • Eurasian Silk Roads • Trans-Saharan caravan routes • Indian Ocean sea lanes • EITHER Mediterranean sea lanes OR American trade routes The larger size of post-classical empires encouraged demand for "foreign" goods, as well as new technologies and the desire to spread universal religions.	

2.3.I How did trade & communication networks develop by 600 CE?
 	
2.3.II What technologies enabled long-distance overland and maritime trade?
 	
2.3.III Besides the physical goods, what intangibles also traveled along trade networks?
 	
  2.3.III.A What crops spread along Classical Era trade networks?
 	
  2.3.III.B What effects did diseases have on Classical empires?
 	
  2.3.III.C How did religions spread along trade networks, and how did the trade networks affect the religions?
	Examples of trade/exchange include:
	    • people • technology • relig/cultural beliefs • food crops • domesticated animals • diseases
	
	• yokes • saddles • stirrups, all of which together permitted the use of domesticated pack animals. (horses, oxen, llamas or camels) Maritime technologies: • lateen sail • dhow ships • advanced knowledge of monsoon winds
	
	• changes in farming/irrigation techniques. (e.g. the qanat system) • religious/cultural beliefs • food crops • domesticated animals • diseases
	
	Rice and cotton from S Asia ➔ Middle East
	Sugar & citrus from SE Asia ➔ S Asia ➔ Middle East ➔ N Africa	

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Key Concepts - Study Guide