AP World History

The Development of Civilization,
(8000 B.C.E. to 600 C.E.)

Classical Civilizations

Study Guide

The Roman Coliseum at Night

Chapters 2 – 5
UNIT SUMMARY

The major development during the classical period was the formation of large regional civilizations in China, India, the Mediterranean, and the Middle East. These areas had by far the largest concentration of population. Furthermore, the influence these civilizations extended into surrounding regions outside their direct control. Much of the development of each civilization was separate and the establishment of distinctive cultural and institutional patterns was a key legacy of this period. One of the triggers for the clear transition into the classical period was the introduction of iron tools and weapons. With this development each classical civilization developed its own social structure, religion, political system, system of science, and style of art. While the introduction of iron in the classical period, the period itself did not witness sweeping technological developments. Patriarchal culture prevailed with a new emphasis on the respect for the achievement of old age.

INTRODUCTION

1. World History dating methods can be confusing at first. Notice the time period at the top of the page. At first glance, it seems the time period only covers 500 years. On 2nd glance it seems like the dates are getting smaller (1000 to 500) whereas our dates increase over time (ex. 2009-2011). To make matters more confusing, APWH uses BCE and CE (Before Common Era and Common Era) while in the West most people use BC and AD (Before Christ and Anno Domini – Latin for “in the Year of Our Lord” as Christians believe Jesus Christ is alive in Heaven today, ex. 2010 AD). BC/AD is a common dating method in the West and around the world but it refers directly to one religion – Christianity. Most historians have moved to BCE/CE to get away from referring to a single religion but it means THE SAME THING
   a. BCE = BC
   b. CE = AD
   c. How much time does the Classical Period cover?

2. In this section it states that the classical civilizations were larger than the river valley civilizations. What technological development led to this?

3. Besides new trade links, give two specific examples of new developments that helped unite territories into empires.

4. How was the classical period similar to the river valley civilization period?
Chapter 2
Classical Civilization: China

Map Work
- Using the map on page 36, draw the boundaries of the Zhou, Qin, and Han Empires and label each accordingly.
- Label:
  - Draw in the Great Wall and label.
  - Label the Huanghe River (a.k.a. Yellow River)
  - Label the Yangtze River
  - Label Korea
  - Label Mongolia

1. Identify the contributions of the Zhou to China’s politics and culture.

2. How did Shi Huangdi centralize and maintain political power?

3. Identify the innovations that occurred under the Qin dynasty.

4. Describe the growth of the bureaucracy under the Han.
5. Why were most bureaucrats from the upper classes?

6. Describe the dynastic cycle.

7. Describe the teachings and institutions of
   A) Confucianism

   B) Legalism

   C) Daoism

8. Describe the intellectual, artistic, and technological advancements of classical China.

9. Identify and describe the three social groups of classical China.

10. Describe the influence of merchants and commerce on China.

11. Describe gender relations in classical China.

12. Give examples of China’s isolation.

**IN DEPTH: WOMEN IN PATRIARCHAL SOCIETIES (P. 50-51)**

13. How did punishments for men differ from women in patriarchal societies?

14. Today strict Muslim women in parts of the Middle East wear a type of veil called a burqa. Where did this practice begin and why?

15. How did land and property tie into the need to control women’s sexual behavior?

16. Why might a woman join a religious organization and serve as a nun, for example? (Answer should involve MORE than just a religious calling.)

17. If a family had to choose between killing a baby boy or girl due to not being able to feed both, who would be killed and why?
Chapter 3
Classical Civilization: India

Map Work

- Using the maps on page 62 & 63, draw the boundaries of the Mauryan and Gupta Empires and label each accordingly.

- Label:
  - Indus River
  - Ganges River
  - Sri Lanka (a.k.a. “Celon” in the past)
  - Himalaya Mts
1. How did geography and environment influence Indian civilization?

2. Describe the Maurayan political institutions.

3. What is the significance of Ashoka?

4. Why is the Gupta period often called a “golden age” of Indian history?

5. Explain the beliefs of Hinduism.

6. Explain the beliefs of Buddhism.

7. Describe gender relations in classical India.

8. Describe classical Indian intellectual achievements.

9. How did India influence South East Asia and China?

10. How were China and India similar?
VISUALIZING THE PAST: THE PATTERN OF TRADE IN THE ANCIENT EURASIAN WORLD

11. What Chinese products were in demand by the elite of Rome?

12. Using the map, identify the most common product shipped from any port in India.

13. What products were shipped from East Africa?

14. What is the first product you see listed as shipping from the islands of Southeast Asia?

15. What product do you see shipping from Japan?

16. How many “zones” is the map divided into?

17. What do you think it means when the map says “Arab Zone” or “Indian Zone”?

NOTE: All of the above products and their origins are important for the course. Get familiar with them. They’ll pop up later.
Chapter 4
Classical Civilization in the Mediterranean: Greece and Rome

Map Work
• Using the maps on page 72 & 73, draw the outline of the Greek civilization’s boundaries in 431 BCE and
• Label the following: (NOTE: the orange, green, and purple areas are ALL Greek)
  o Sparta
  o Asia Minor
  o Peloponnesus
  o Athens
  o Mediterranean Sea
  o Ionia
  o Aegean Sea
  o Macedonia
  o Crete
1. How did geography influence Greek civilization?

2. What do the Greeks and Aryans have in common?

3. What Middle Eastern civilization inherited many of Mesopotamia’s achievements?

4. How were Sparta and Athens different?

5. What was the impact of Alexander the Great?

6. What was the most widely preferred political framework in the Classical Mediterranean?

7. How did Rome try to reconcile Greek political experience and aristocratic rule?

8. How were Greece and Rome’s political forms similar to India’s?

9. How were Greece and Rome’s political cultures and institutions distinctive from China’s?

10. Explain the religious ideas of classical Greece and Rome.

11. If Rome was generally tolerant of other religions, why were Christians singled out for persecution?

12. What was the final catastrophe that marked the end Rome? How is this similar to the end of Han China and Gupta India?

13. Explain the philosophical and artistic achievements of Greece and Rome.

14. Describe the social divisions, gender relationships, and inequalities in the Greco-Roman world.

15. How did Rome unify its vast empire and diverse peoples?
Map Work

- Using the maps on page 109 & 110, draw the outline of the Byzantine (a.k.a. Eastern Roman Empire) and Sassanid Empires then

- Label the following:
  - Kingdom of the Franks.
  - Kingdom of the Vandals.
  - Kingdom of the Ostrogoths
  - Kingdom of the Visigoths
  - Byzantine Empire.
  - Sassanid Empire

- The Olmec civilization is located at
- The Inca civilization is located at
- The Maya civilization is located at
- The Aztec civilization located at
1. Describe the connections between Egypt, Kush, Axum, and Ethiopia.

2. How did sub-Saharan Africa, north of the rainforest, transform during this period?

3. Describe the rise of civilization in the Americas.

4. Describe the reasons for the decline and fall of classical
   A) China
   B) India

2. What endured the fall of their classical civilizations?

3. Describe the reasons for the fall of the Roman civilization.

4. Describe the impact of Rome’s fall on
   A) Middle East
   B) North Africa
   C) Italy, Spain, and northern Europe

5. How did migrations threaten classic empires and civilizations?

6. Create a double bubble below and identify the common challenges that faced Rome and Han China during their decline as well as some of the unique aspects. (TIP: use questions 44 & 49 above)
7. How and why did Christianity and Buddhism spread during the late classical period?

8. How did Buddhism change during this period, especially as it entered China?

9. How did Christianity develop during this period?

10. Examine the two paintings of Buddha (top row) and two of Christ (bottom row) below. Annotate them by drawing arrows linking at least TWO common elements and writing what you believe the shared aspects are. What is the most obvious difference? (a difference that is key between Christianity and Buddhism – Buddhists don’t have anything like this. HINT: it's not the beard!!)
1. What famous overland route was first utilized by Central Asian nomads?

2. What civilization lay at the eastern end of the route above and which was at the western end?

3. What two religion spread along this and other overland routes?

4. Where was paper invented?

5. How did the secret of papermaking make its way to the Middle East and the West in later centuries?

6. What is the connection between the Great Wall of China and the Central Asian nomads?

7. What military technologies were developed in China first to deal with the nomads?

8. How is the Black Death connected to the nomads of Central Asia?
Identify
Who? What? Where? When?

1. Syncretism
2. Coptic Christianity
3. Mahayana Buddhism
4. Theravada Buddhism
5. Legalism
6. Zoroastrianism
7. Filial Piety
8. Mandarin
9. Jatis
10. Vedas
11. Stupas
12. Ashoka
13. Upanishads
14. Rajputs
15. Twelve Tables
16. Hellenistic
17. Direct Democracy
18. Republic
19. Patrician
20. Plebian
21. Silk Routes
22. Olmecs
23. Teotihuacan
24. Maya
25. Yellow Turbans
26. Huns
27. Parthians
28. Sassanids
29. Bodhistavas
30. Monasticism