

Ancient Empires

I. North Africa

A. Egypt

1. Battled Hyksos (1640-1570BC)
2. New Kingdom (1570-1075BC)
3. Hatshepsut (1472-1458 BC)
 - a. woman pharaoh
 - b. ruled for son
4. Thutmose III (1458-1425 BC)
 - a. Hatshepsut's stepson
 - b. Invaded Palestine, Syria, and Nubia
5. Battle Hittites and form truce
6. Power declines and Egypt invaded
 - a. Egyptian culture lives on

B. Kush

1. Egypt occupied (2000-1000 BC)
2. 751 BC controlled Egypt
3. 671 BC Assyrians conquer them
4. centered by Red Sea

- a. Meroe
 - b. More rainfall
 - c. More resources
5. decline 150 AD as Aksum rises

II. Fertile Crescent

A. Assyria

- 1. warlike
 - a. used ladders
 - b. iron tipped spears
 - c. savage to losers
 - d. used tunnels
- 2. expand empire (650 BC)
 - a. Babylonia
 - b. Syria
 - c. Southern Anatolia
 - d. Phoenicia
 - e. Palestine
 - f. Egypt

B. Babylonia

1. 612 BC Chaldeans destroy Nineveh (Assyria)
 - a. Nebuchadnezzar restored Babylonia
2. Built Hanging Gardens
3. Falls to Persians

C. Persian Empire

1. Cyrus founds empire (550BC)
 - a. military genius
 - b. honored local customs and religions
 - c. allowed Jews to return to their homeland
2. Darius seizes throne (521 BC)
 - a. began as body guard
 - b. extend empire to East (Afghanistan and India)
 - c. 2,500 miles from East to West
 - d. unable to conquer Greece
3. Satraps (governor) of province
4. Royal Road 1,677 miles long
5. Metal coins
6. Zoroaster begins religion
 - a. 2 spiritual forces fought for person's soul
 - b. good vs. evil

III. East Asian Empires

A. China

1. Dynasties began early
 - a. Shang (1532-1027 BC)
 - b. Zhou (1027-256 BC)
 - c. Qin (221-202 BC)
 - d. Han (202 BC –220 AD)
 - e. 30 dynasties rise and fall
 - f. Sui (589AD –618)
2. Dynastic Cycle
 - a. rise and fall of Dynasties
 - b. Mandate of Heaven
3. New Philosophies
 - a. Confucian (551-479 BC = Confucius)
 - i. 5 relationships
 - ii. filial piety (respect for elders)
 - iii. bureaucracy
 - iv. civil service exam
 - b. Daoism
 - i. Laozi (6th century BC)
 - ii. Find the way

- iii. Respect for nature
 - c. Legalism
 - i. Hanfeizi
 - ii. Rewards and punishments
 - iii. Strict government
 - d. Yin and Yang
 - i. natural rhythms
 - ii. yin = female
 - iii. yang = male
- 4. Qin Dynasty (Legalist)
 - a. Shi Huangdi = autocrat
 - b. Centralized gov't
 - c. Great Wall of China keep out invaders
- 5. Han Dynasty
 - a. bureaucracy
 - b. taxes
 - c. civil service exam
 - d. return to Confucian ideas
 - e. trade expands
 - f. Silk Road connects with rest of Asia
 - g. Liu Bang centralized gov't

h. Expand Great Wall

B. India

1. Mauryan Empire (305-232 BC)

- a. Chandragupta founds it
- b. North India
- c. Bureaucratic gov't
- d. Asoka brings it to height
 - i. promote Buddhism
 - ii. religious tolerance
 - iii. nonviolence

2. Gupta Empire (320AD-420)

- a. Northern India
- b. Chandra Gupta I
- c. Trade between Mediterranean and India
- d. Golden Age
 - i. astronomy
 - ii. mathematics (decimal system)
 - iii. medicine
- e. spread religion
 - i. Hinduism

- ii. Buddhism
- f. Silk Road Trade

IV. Empires of Europe

A. Greek City States

1. Geography
 - a. islands
 - b. rugged mountains
 - c. city-states develop
2. Sparta
 - a. military states
 - b. state over individual
 - c. physically fit
3. Athens
 - a. democratic gov't
 - i. direct democracy
 - b. fight between Greeks and Persians
 - i. united city state (Delian League)
 - ii. defeat Persians
 - iii. battle of Marathon
 - c. Pericles (461 –429 BC)

- i. glorify Athens
 - ii. golden age
 - iii. strengthen Athens
- 4. Peloponnesian War
 - a. Sparta vs. Athens
 - b. Sparta wins
- 5. Greek Achievements
 - a. Literature
 - i. Homer's epics Iliad and Odyssey
 - ii. myths
 - b. Drama
 - i. comedy
 - ii. tragedy
 - c. sculpture
 - i. ideal human form
 - ii. temples built
 - d. Philosophers
 - i. Socrates = "know thyself", Socratic method
 - ii. Plato = Republic perfect gov't, the Cave

iii. Aristotle = logic

B. Hellenistic Empire

1. Philip of Macedonia conquers Greece
2. Alexander the Great takes over
 - a. conquers large areas
 - i. Persia
 - ii. India
 - iii. Egypt
 - b. blends cultures
3. Hellenistic Culture
 - a. Greek
 - b. Indian
 - c. Egyptian
 - d. Persian
4. Achievements
 - a. Astronomy
 - i. sun = center (Aristarchus)
 - ii. earth = center (Ptolemy)
 - b. Math and Physics
 - i. geometry = Euclid
 - ii. Π Archimedes

iii. Pythagorean Theorem

c. Sculpture

i. realistic

C. Roman Republic and Empire

1. Republic (600 –44 BC)

a. democracy

b. classes

i. patricians = upper

ii. plebeians = lower

c. 12 Tables = written laws

d. Senate = Patrician house

e. Tribunes = plebian house

f. Counsuls = almost kings

g. War with Carthage

i. win over control of Mediterranean

2. Julius Caesar (100-44 BC)

a. absolute ruler

b. killed by friends in Senate

3. Empire and Important Rulers

a. Augustus (63 BC- 14 AD)

- i. Pax Romana
 - ii. agriculture and trade
 - iii. road system
 - iv. provinces
- b. Diocletian (245AD- 313)
 - i. divides empire into East and West
 - ii. easier to rule
- c. Constantine (285AD-337)
 - i. moves capital to East (Constantinople)
 - ii. Edict of Milan = toleration of Christianity
4. Empire expands from Great Britain through Middle East and North Africa
5. New Religion = Christianity
 - a. teachings of Jesus 30's AD
 - b. spread from Palestine to Europe
 - c. illegal until 313 AD
 - i. persecuted
 - ii. underground religion
 - d. organized by bishops
 - e. becomes official religion of Empire
6. Western Empire falls 476 AS

- a. falls into “Dark Ages”
- 7. Eastern Empire keeps Greek and Roman learning alive
- 8. Accomplishments
 - a. Law = 12 tables, innocent until proven guilty, equal before the law
 - b. Engineering = coliseum, arch, aqueducts, dome
 - c. Government = republic
 - d. Literature
 - i. Virgil = Aeneid
 - ii. Latin = language
 - iii. development of local languages = vernacular becomes Romance Languages (Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese)
 - iv.