Interactive Notebook Setup

- 8/8/2019
- Empires and Early Trade Networks
- This will be two pages
Rise of States

Characteristics of Empires
Silk Road Trade

Indian Ocean Trade
Paleolithic Age

- The Paleolithic Age = 2,500,000 B.C.E to 10,000 B.C.E

- The name comes from the Greek word for “old stone”
  - Due to the prominent use of stone tools
Paleolithic Age

- They would gather things such as nuts, berries, grains, greens, etc.

- They would hunt and or fish depending on where they lived.
Paleolithic Gathers
Paleolithic Age

- Developed new tools and technology to better hunter/forage and adapt to their region/climate
  - Stone/bone tools, storage/baskets, art/decoration, etc
Paleolithic Age

- Most important technology of the Paleolithic Age was **FIRE**

- Fire provided a huge number of benefits for people:
  - Easier digestion of food
  - Protection from predators
  - Warmth to adapt to colder climates
  - Story telling
Paleolithic Age

- Finding food through hunting and foraging is not extremely reliable.

- Because hunting and forage was so unreliable nomadic humans groups were always relatively small.

- They would be around 20-30 individuals.
Paleolithic Age

- These early humans were nomads

- These humans moved based on vegetation/seasonal climates & animal migration

- Cause of SLOW migration from Africa to Eurasia, Australia, and America
  - Called PEOPLING OF THE EARTH
Paleolithic Age

- Peoples, ideas, and technology were exchanged as groups interacted with one another
Paleolithic Age

- Hunting and foraging shows us the first example of women and men being responsible for distinctly different tasks.

- Men were more often responsible for the hunting of larger animals.
Paleolithic Age

- Women were more likely to stay close to camps
- Mostly due to the fact that women gave birth and raised children
- Women also foraged for food, trapped small animals, and protected the camp
Even though women and men were responsible for different tasks there is no evidence that either men or women were superior to one another.

This is because the contributions of women were viewed as equally important to those of men.
Paleolithic Art

- One of the most prominent examples of Paleolithic art comes in the form of cave paintings.
Paleolithic Art
Paleolithic Art
The Neolithic Revolution

- Beginning around 12,000 years ago (10,000 B.C.E.) humans began to produce food of their own.

- This is referred to as either the Agricultural Revolution or the Neolithic Revolution.
The Neolithic Age

- With the birth of agriculture came the beginning of the Neolithic Age.
- It is hard to attribute specific dates to the Neolithic Age, because farming developed at different times in different parts of the world.
- The Neolithic Age begins around 10,000 B.C.E in most parts of the world.
The Neolithic Revolution

- Agriculture emerged first in the lands of the eastern Mediterranean
  - Called the Fertile Crescent
- The Levant was the first region to develop agriculture

- Evidence suggests that the first plant to be domesticated was the fig, as far back as 9,400 BCE
The Levant
The Neolithic Revolution

- Though the fig was the first plant domesticated, the domestication of grain, rice, maize, potatoes, were the most important.

- As plants were domesticated so too were animals.
  - Humans began to breed animals and use animals for many different purposes.

- Dogs were the first animal to be domesticated.

- After dogs came the pig, the cow, the sheep, and goat.
Domestication of Animals
The Neolithic Revolution

- Pastoralism developed around the same time as agriculture in Afro-Eurasia

- Pastoral groups increased the development and exchange of technology, animals, and seeds/crops
Domesticated Animals

- Uses for animals included:
  - Hunting
  - Meat
  - Pelts
  - Working
  - Milk and Cheese
Population Growth

**FIGURE 12.9 World Population Size**
This graph shows the trend in population size on a global scale. Until 10,000 yBP and the advent of agriculture, population remained constant, numbering less than 10,000,000 people. After the agricultural revolution, however, population skyrocketed.
Examples:
- Mesopotamia
- Egypt
- Indus River Valley
- Shang Dynasty of China
Rise of States

- Reliable food source $\rightarrow$ food surplus

- Food surplus = HUGE growth in population

- Get used to this concept we are going to see it ALL THE TIME

- FOOD SURPLUS = POPULATION GROWTH every darn time!!!
Rise of States

Earliest civilizations were in river valleys

1) Nile River in northeastern Africa
2) Tigris & Euphrates rivers in Middle East
3) Indus River in India
4) Huang He in China
The Four Old-World River Valley Cultures

- Egypt: The Nile
- Mesopotamia: Tigris & Euphrates
- India: Indus & Ganges
- Shang China: Yellow R.
Rise of States

- States unified people to clear land and build irrigation systems for crops (dug ditches & canals)
  - Let farmers grow more food because they didn’t have to wait for rain

- Food surpluses = better technology and loyalty to states
Rise of States

- Leaders of state justified rule via:
  - Military Successes and protection
Rise of States

- Leaders of state justified rule via:
  - Religion/Divine Connections
Rise of States

- Leaders of state justified rule via:
  - Creation/support of Art/Monumental Architecture
IF ANCIENT ALIENS DIDN'T EXIST...

THEN HOW DID THEY BUILD EVERYTHING?
Not sure if aliens

LOL, JK

it WAS aliens
Rise of States

- Access to resources = Greater success of states
  - Caused population growth
  - Gave more people for military conquest
- Lead to competition/warfare between states over access to resources
Characteristics of Empires

- An empire checklist:
  - Multi-Ethnic or Multi-Cultural
  - Some sort of unifying government
    - Usually, but not exclusively centralized
  - Large population and territory
  - Established by conquest or diplomacy
Characteristics of Empires

- **Reasons empires developed to:**
  - Secure their borders/territory
  - Often from rivals or nomadic groups on the edge of territory
  - Gain access and control of resources
  - Gain wealth from taxes/trade
Characteristics of Empires

- **EXAMPLES**
  - Roman Empire
  - Persians in Middle East/Central Asia
  - Maurya Empire & Gupta Empire in India
  - Qin Dynasty & Han Dynasty in China
  - Mayan Empire in Mesoamerica
  - Macedonian/Hellenistic Empire
Characteristics of Empires

- Empires are difficult to established and control, due to diversity of population

- New forms of government/administration were established in order to maintain control of these empires
The Empire of Alexander the Great
and his conquest course from Greece to India to Babylon (334-323 B.C.)
Classical Empire Characteristics

- Many empires relied on bureaucrats and provincial leaders to help run the government
Characteristics of Empires

- Bureaucrats were often given positions based on ability

- Bureaucrats help Empires to:
  - Collect Taxes
  - Enforce Laws
  - Build/maintain infrastructure
Characteristics of Empires

- Classical age empires developed major capital imperial cities

Roles of Imperial cities:
- Centers of trade
- Areas of religious worship/customs
  - Often location of major temples/churches
- Centers of political administration
  - Central government offices/areas of paying political tribute
Characteristics of Empires

- Empires spread:
  - **Religion**
    - Most notably Christianity and Buddhism
    - Sometimes by force
  - **Languages**
    - Latin, Sanskrit, Farsi/Persian, etc.
  - **Styles of Art and Architecture**
The Roman Empire in 117 AD, at its greatest extent
Characteristics of Empires

- Empires helped increase long distance trade:
  - Building Roads/Rest houses
    - Persian Royal Road, Roman Imperial Road
  - Military Support/Protection
    - Provided protection/security on trade routes
  - Issuing currencies
    - Made exchange of goods much easier
Effects of Development of Empires