

# 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, ect
- They would hunt and or fish depending on where they lived



Paleolithic Hunters



Paleolithic Gathers

# Paleolithic Age

- Developed new tools and technology to better hunt/forage and adapt to their region/climate
  - Stone/bone tools, storage/baskets, art/decoration, ect





# 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

# 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

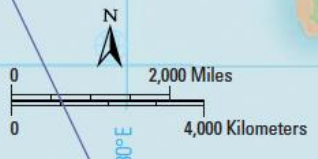
# Paleolithic Age

- 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

# Early Human Migration, 1,600,000–10,000 B.C.



- *Homo erectus* fossil site
- *Homo sapiens* fossil site
- *Homo erectus* migration route
- *Homo sapiens* migration route
- Extent of the last glacier, 18,000 B.C.
- Extent of land areas, 18,000 B.C.



# 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



# Paleolithic Age

- 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







Mediterranean  
Sea

EGYPT

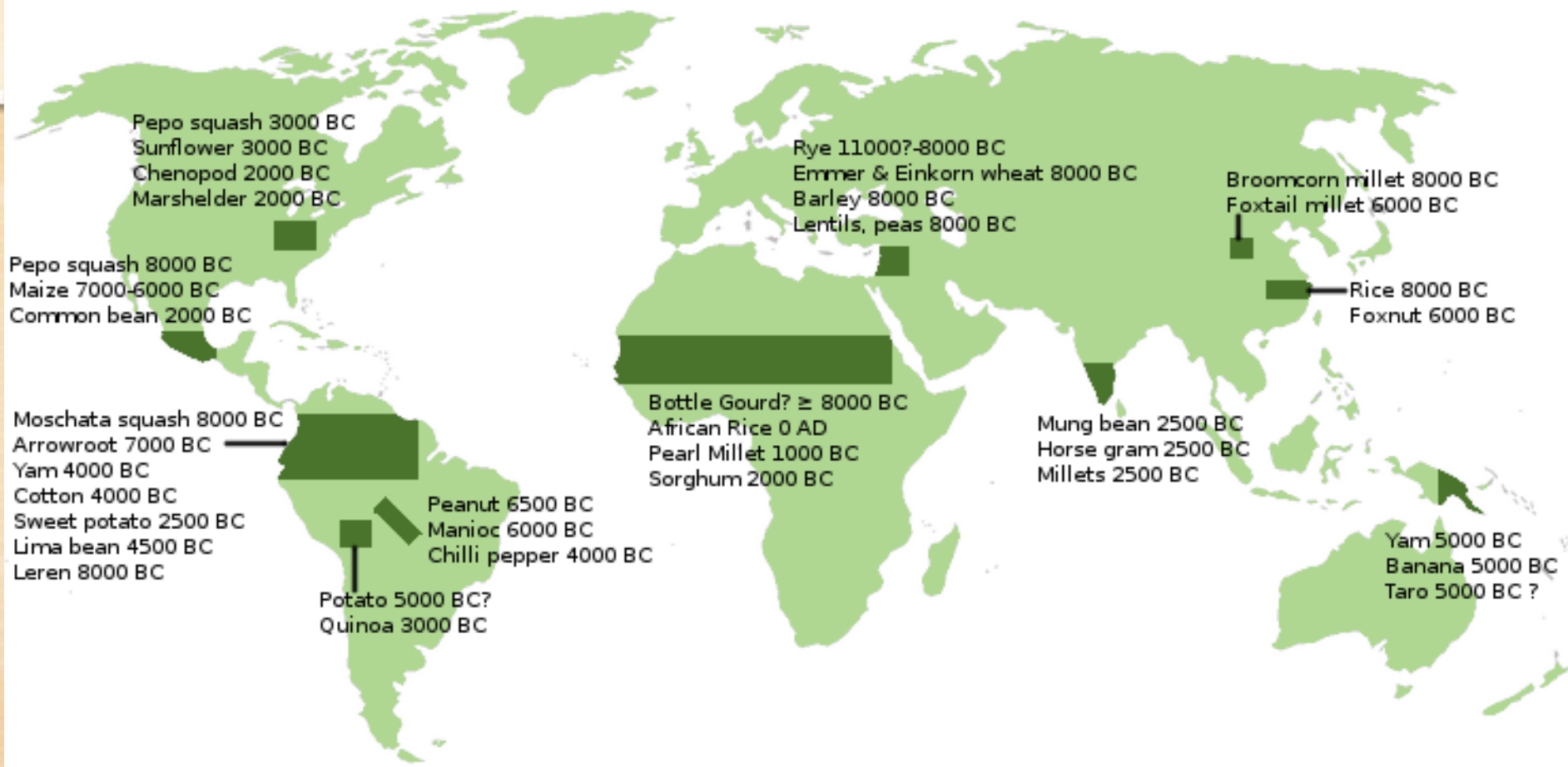
Nile River

MESOPOTAMIA

Tigris River  
Euphrates River

Persian Gulf

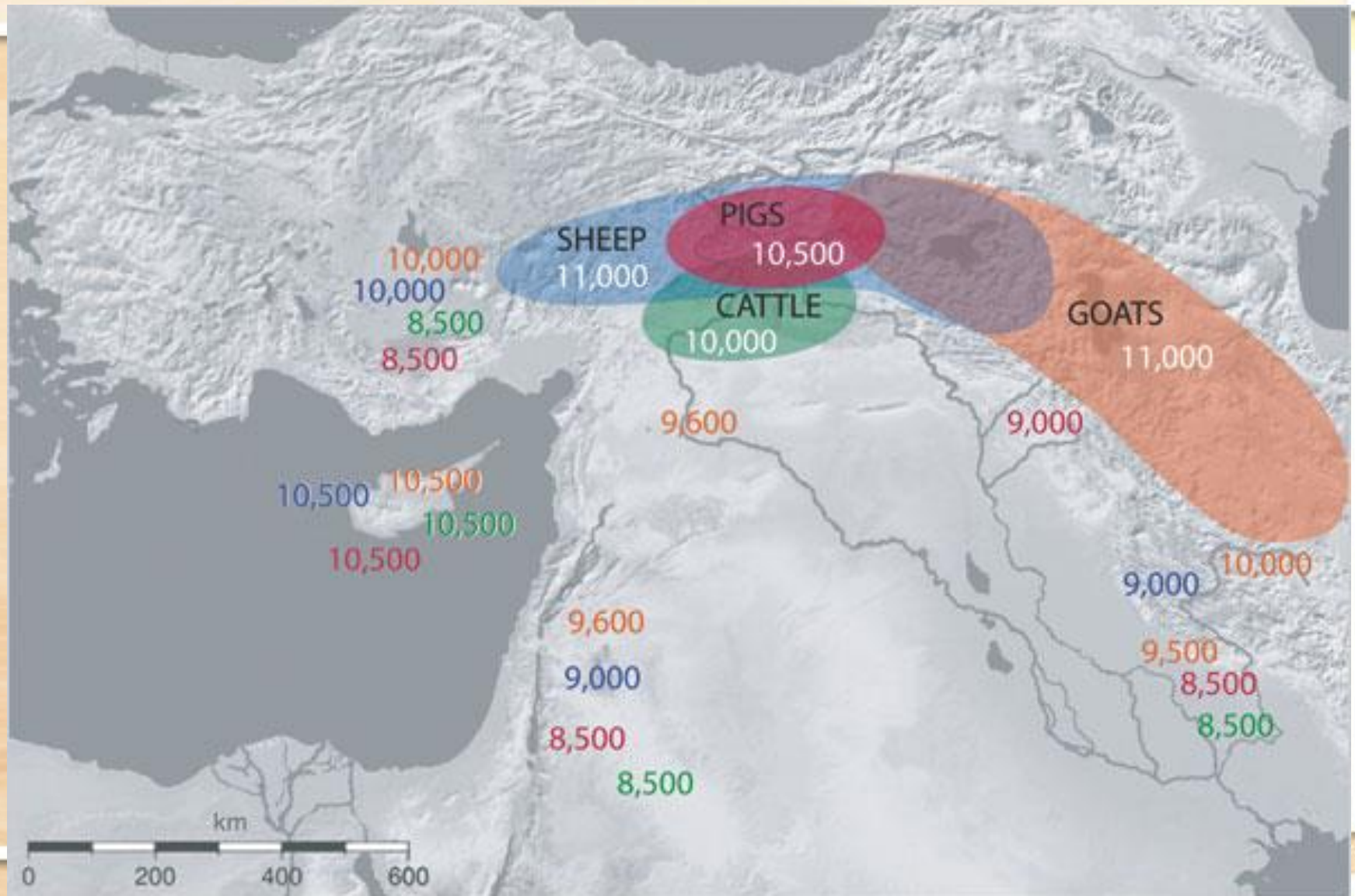
**THE FERTILE  
CRESCENT**



# 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

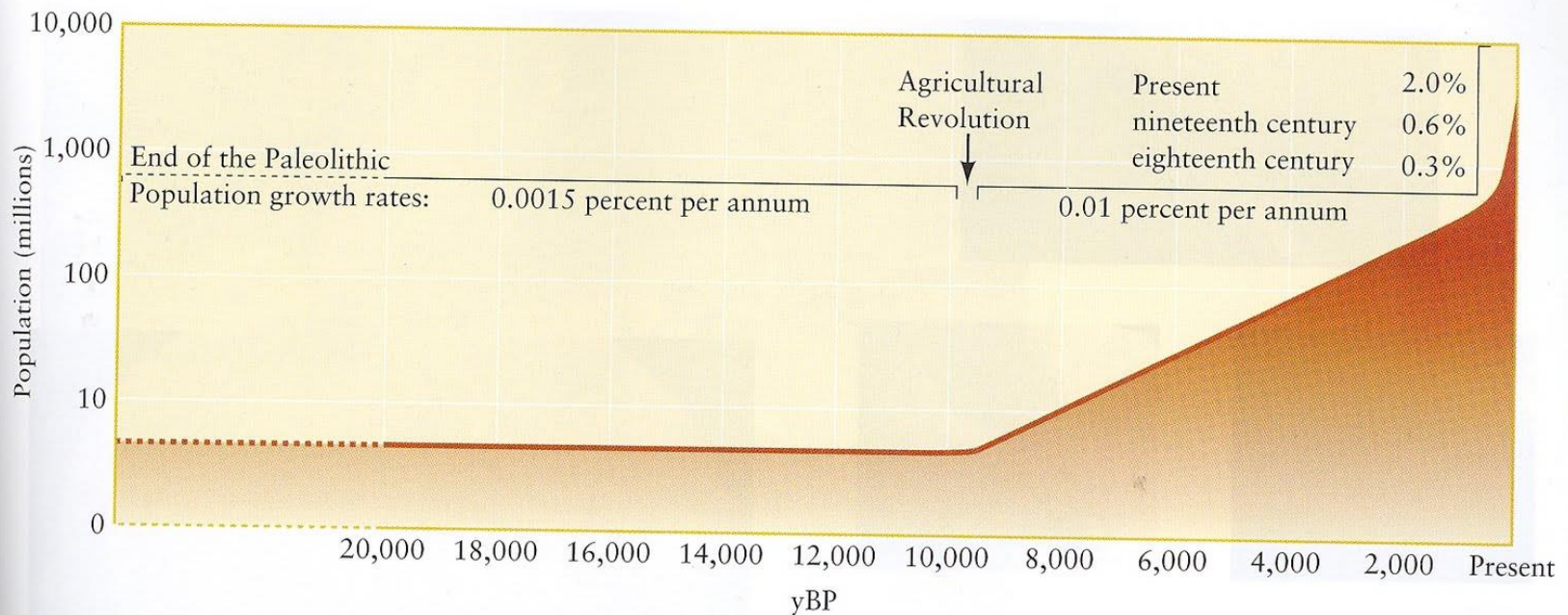
Meat

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 → 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!!!

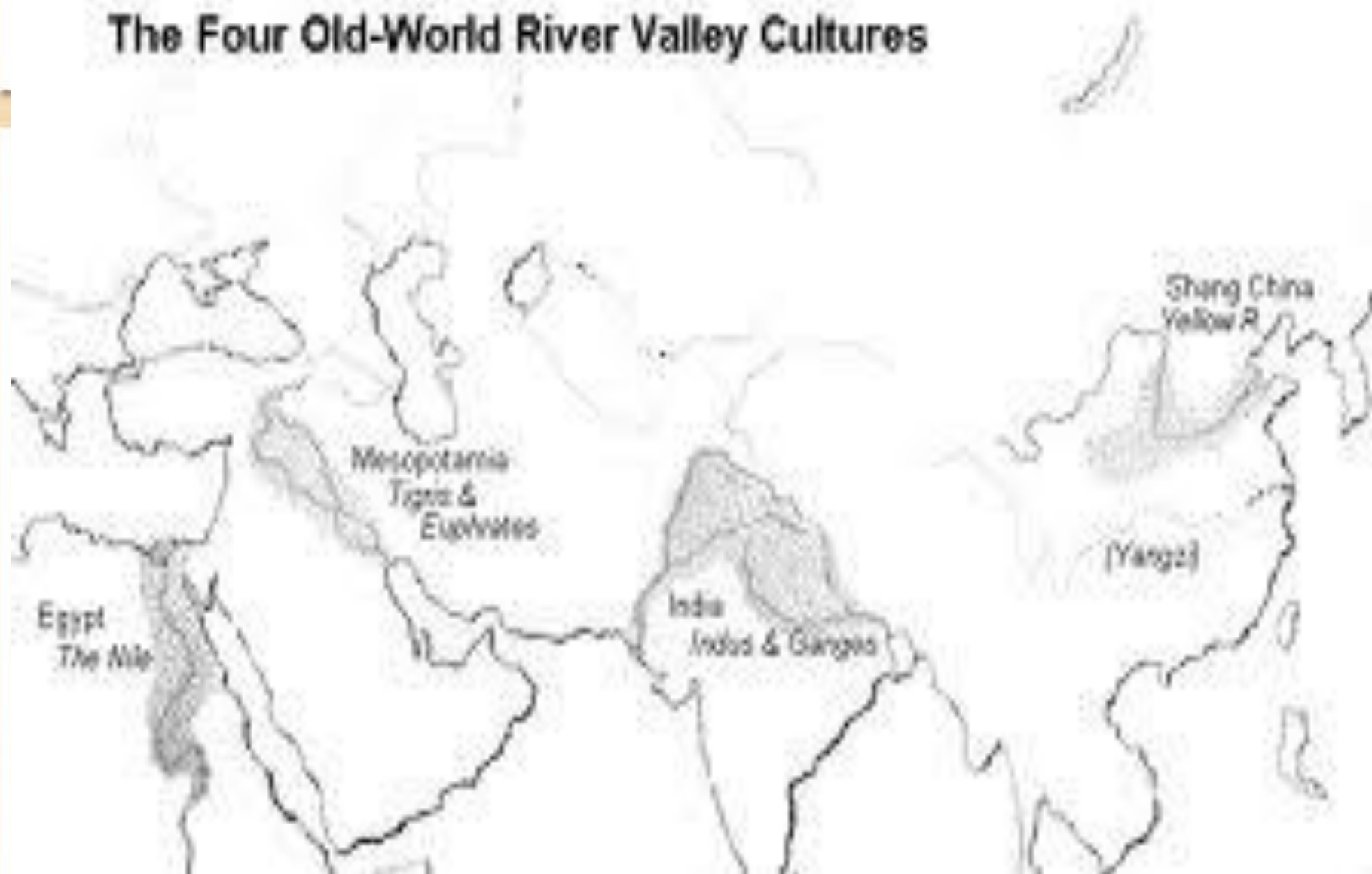
# Rise of States

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



# 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

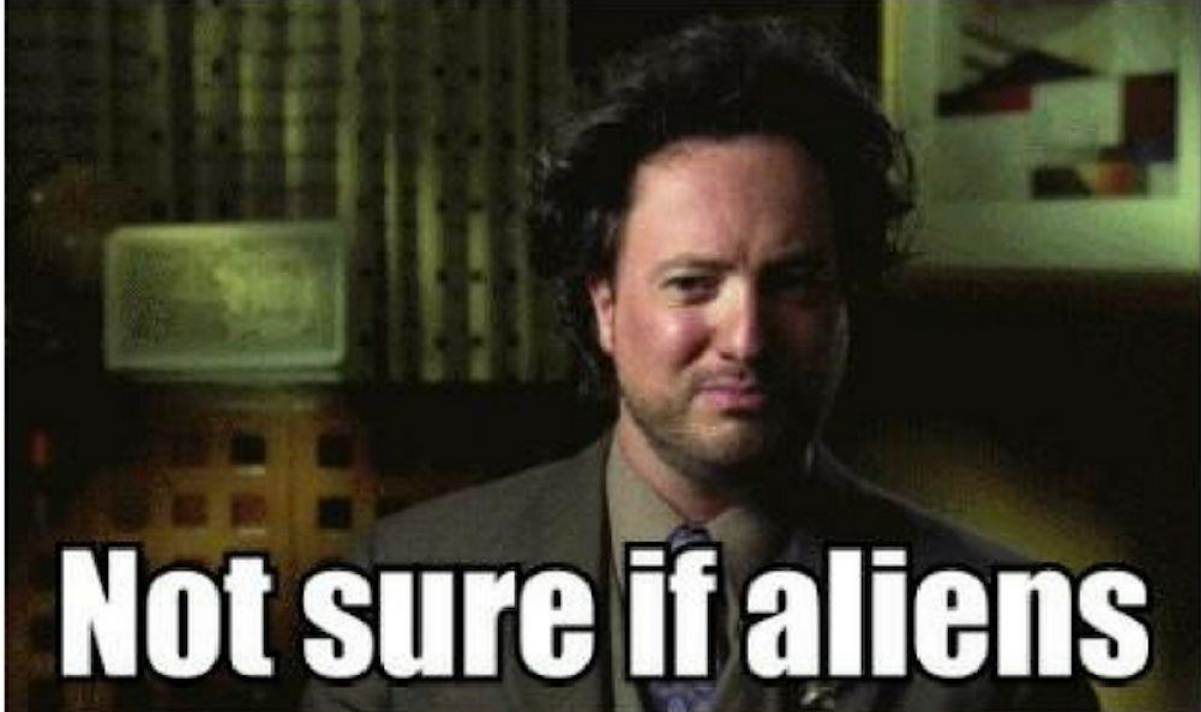
- Leaders of state justified rule via:
  - Creation/support of Art/  
Monumental Architecture



**IF ANCIENT ALIENS  
DIDN'T EXIST...**

**THEN HOW DID THEY  
BUILD EVERYTHING?**

**H**  
TORY.C



**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

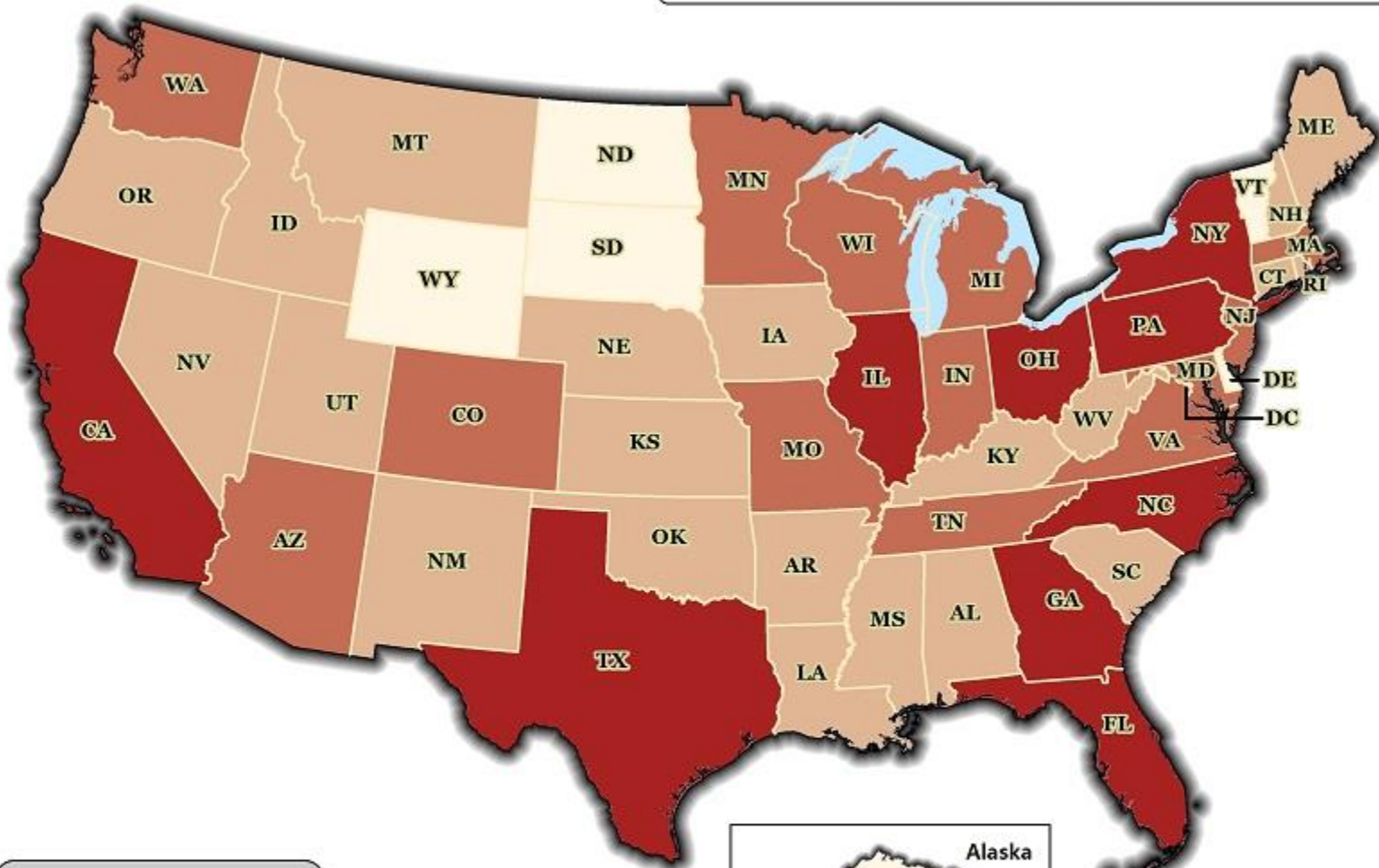
# Characteristics of Empires

- 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



# USA POPULATION ESTIMATE BY STATE

(As of July 1, 2016)



— State Boundary

**Population**

- 10,000,001-40,000,000
- 5,000,001-10,000,000
- 1,000,001-5,000,000
- 100,000-1,000,000

mapsofworld.com

0 62.5 125 250 375 500 Miles

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Alaska

0 100 200 300 Miles

Hawaii

0 25 50 100 200 Miles



# 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

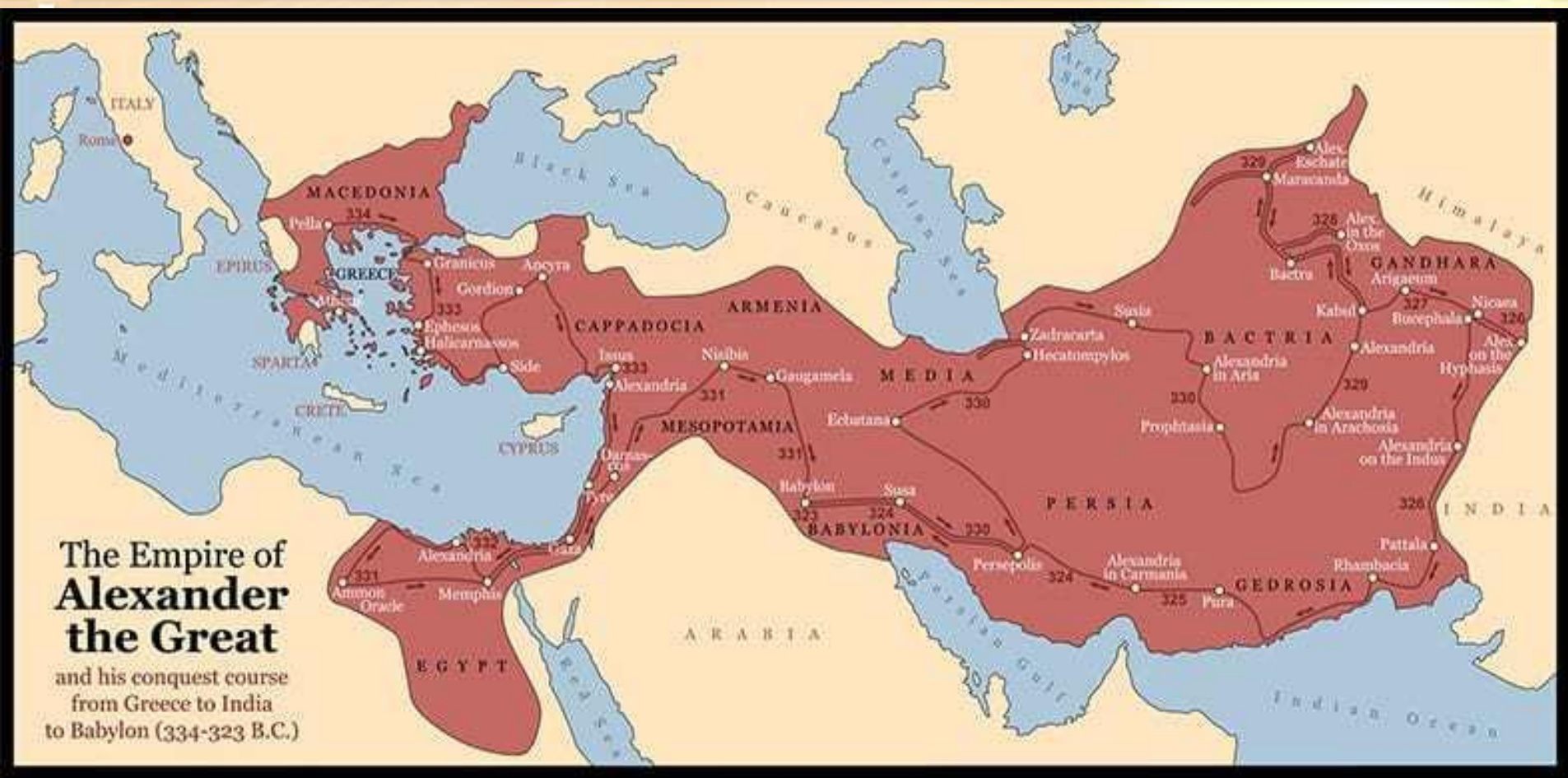
# Characteristics of Empires

## ■ 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, ect
  - Styles of Art and Architecture

# The Spread of Christianity



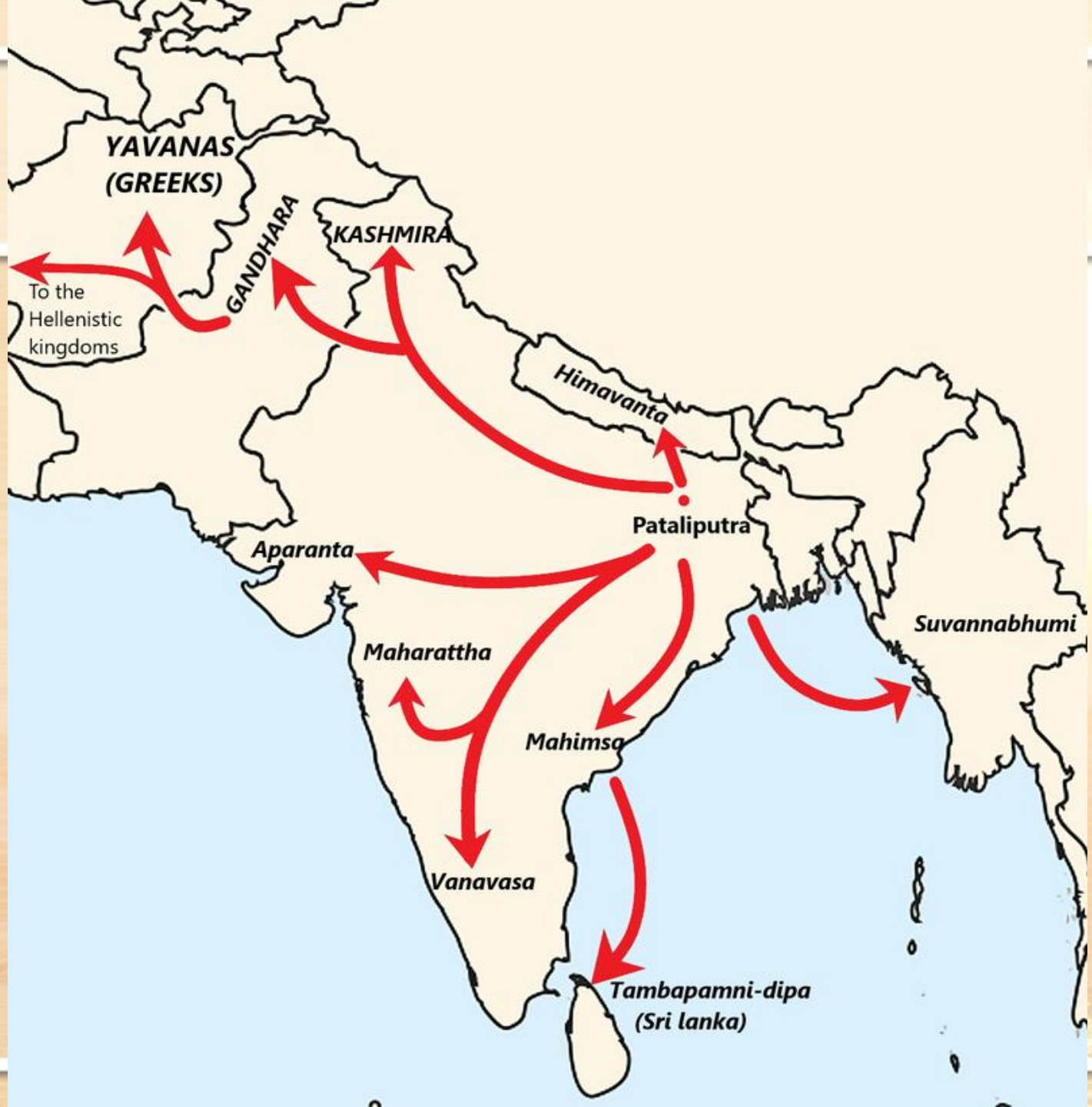
by the time of Irenaeus (185 AD)  
by the time of Constantine (325 AD)

The Spread of Christianity  
*in the Roman Empire*  
By the Second and Fourth Centuries

# 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

