I. Early development of Greek society
   A. Minoan and Mycenaean Societies
      1. Minoan society arose on the island of Crete, late third millennium B.C.E.
         a. Between 2200 and 1450 B.C.E., was the center of Mediterranean commerce
         b. Received early influences from Phoenicia and Egypt
         c. Untranslated form of writing, Linear A, was used
         d. By 1100 B.C.E., Crete fell under foreign domination
      2. Mycenaean society: named after important city, Mycenae
         a. Indo-European immigrants settled in Greece, 2000 B.C.E.
         b. Adapted Minoan Linear A into their script, Linear B
         c. Stone fortresses in the Peloponnesus (southern Greece) protected agricultural settlements
         d. Overpowered Minoan society and expanded to Anatolia, Sicily, and Italy
      3. Chaos in the eastern Mediterranean after Trojan War (1200 B.C.E.)
   B. The world of the polis gradually emerged in Greece
      1. Sparta began to extend control during eighth and seventh centuries B.C.E.
         a. Reduced the neighboring peoples to the status of helots, or semi-free servants
         b. Maintained domination by a powerful military machine
      2. Spartan society
         a. Discouraged social distinction, observed austere lifestyle
         b. Distinction was drawn by prowess, discipline, and military talent
      3. Athens gradually broadened base of political participation
         a. Solon sought to negotiate order by democratic principles
         b. Citizenship was open to free adult males, not to foreigners, slaves, and women
      4. Athenian society
         a. Maritime trade brought about prosperity to Attica, the region of Athens
         b. Aristocratic landowners were primary beneficiaries
         c. Class tension became intensified in the sixth century B.C.E.
      5. Pericles (ca. 443-429 B.C.E.), most popular democratic leader of Athens

II. Greece and the larger world
   A. Greek colonization
      1. Greeks founded more than four hundred colonies
         a. Facilitated trade among Mediterranean lands and people
         b. Spread of Greek language and cultural traditions
         c. Stimulated development of surrounding areas
   B. Conflict with Persia and its results
      1. The Persian War (500-479 B.C.E.)
         a. Greek cities on Ionian coast revolted against Persia, 500 B.C.E.
         b. Battle of Marathon, 490 B.C.E., is decisive victory for Athens
         c. Xerxes tried again to seize Athens; his navy lost battle of Salamis (480 B.C.E.)
         d. Persian army retreated back to Anatolia (479 B.C.E.)
      2. The Delian League
         a. Military and financial alliance among Greek poleis against Persian threat
         b. When Persian threat subsided, poleis, other than Athens, no longer wanted to make contributions
      3. The Peloponnesian War (431-404 B.C.E.)
         a. Tensions led to two armed camps, under leadership of Athens and Sparta
         b. Unconditional surrender of Athens, 404 B.C.E.
   C. The Macedonians and the coming of empire
      1. The kingdom of Macedon, a frontier state north of peninsular Greece
      2. Philip of Macedon (reigned 359-336 B.C.E.) brought Greece under control
      3. Alexander of Macedon succeeds Philip at age twenty and begins conquests
         a. By 331 B.C.E., controlled Syria, Egypt, Mesopotamia
         b. Invaded Persian homeland and burned Persepolis, 331 B.C.E.
         c. Crossed Indus River by 327 B.C.E., army refused to go farther
         d. Died in 323 B.C.E. at age of thirty-three
   D. Hellenistic Empires: Alexander's realm was divided into Antigonid, Ptolemaic, Seleucid
      1. Antigonid empire: Greece and Macedon
a. Continuous tension between the Antigonid rulers and Greek cities
b. Economy of Athens and Corinth flourished again through trade

2. The Ptolemaic empire: Egypt—the wealthiest
   a. The rulers did not interfere in Egyptian society
   b. Alexandria, capital at mouth of the Nile
   c. Cultural center: the famous Alexandria Museum and Alexandria Library

3. The Seleucid empire: largest, from Bactria to Anatolia
   a. Greek and Macedonian colonists flocked to Greek cities of the former Persia
   b. Colonists created a Mediterranean-style urban society
   c. Bactria withdrew from Seleucids and established independent Greek kingdom

III. The fruits of trade: Greek economy and society
A. Trade and the integration of the Mediterranean Basin
   1. Trade and commerce flourished resulting in population growth and more colonies
      a. Production of olive oil and wine, in exchange for grain and other items
      b. Led to broader sense of Greek community
   2. Panhellenic festivals (like Olympic Games) became popular
B. Family and society
   1. Greek society in Homer's works
      a. Heroic warriors and outspoken wives in Homer's world
      b. Strong-willed human beings clashed constantly
   2. Patriarchal society was the norm
      a. Women could not own landed property but could operate small businesses
      b. Priestess was the only public position for women
      c. Spartan women enjoyed higher status than women of other poleis
   3. Sappho: Talented female poet wrote poems of attraction to women
      a. Instructed young women in music and literature at home
      b. Critics charged her with homosexual activity (not acceptable for women)
   4. Slavery: private chattel, property of their owners
      a. Worked as cultivators, domestic servants
      b. Educated or skilled slaves worked as craftsmen and business managers

IV. The cultural life of classical Greece
A. Rational thought and philosophy
   1. The formation of Greek cultural traditions: philosophy based on human reason
   2. Socrates (470-399 B.C.E.): "An unexamined life is not worth living"
      a. Encouraged reflection on questions of ethics and morality
      b. Was condemned to death on charge of corrupting Athenian youths
   3. Plato (430-347 B.C.E.): A zealous disciple of Socrates
      a. The theory of Forms or Ideas--world of ideal qualities
      b. This world is imperfect reflection of world of Forms
      c. His Republic expressed the ideal of philosophical kings
   4. Aristotle (384-322 B.C.E.): Plato's student, but distrusted theory of Forms
      a. Devised rules of logic to construct powerful arguments
      b. Philosophers should rely on senses to provide accurate information
   5. Legacy of Greek philosophy
      a. Intellectual authorities for European philosophers until seventeenth century
      b. Intellectual inspiration for Christian and Islamic theologians
B. Popular religion and Greek drama
   1. Greek deities: Zeus and scores of subordinate deities
   2. Various types of religious cults; Cult of Dionysus most popular
   3. Drama was performed at annual theatrical festivals
      a. Great tragedians explored the possibilities and limitations of human action
      b. Comic drama took delight in lampooning the public figures
C. Hellenistic philosophy and religion
   1. The Hellenistic philosophers: search for personal tranquility
      a. Epicureans: identified pleasure as the greatest good
      b. Skeptics: doubted certainty of knowledge, sought equanimity
      c. Stoics: taught individuals duty to aid others and lead virtuous lives
   2. Religions of salvation spread through trade routes
      a. Mystery religions promised eternal bliss for believers; like Cult of Osiris
      b. Speculation about a single, universal god emerged
I. From kingdom to republic
   A. The Etruscans and Rome
      1. Romulus and Remus: legendary twins rescued by a she-wolf; founded Rome in 753 B.C.E.
      2. The Etruscans dominated Italy eighth to fifth centuries B.C.E.
      3. The kingdom of Rome was on the Tiber River
   B. The Roman republic and its constitution
      1. Establishment of the republic
         a. Rome nobility deposed the last Etruscan king in 509 B.C.E.
         b. Republican constitution included two consuls: civil and military
         c. Consuls were elected by an assembly dominated by the patricians
         d. Senate advised the consuls and ratified major decisions
         e. Both Senate and consuls represented the interests of the patricians
      2. Conflicts between patricians and plebeians
         a. Patricians granted plebeians the tribunes
         b. Tribunes' power to intervene and veto decisions
         c. Plebeians' tribunes dominated Roman politics, early third century B.C.E.
   C. The expansion of the republic
      1. Rome consolidated its position in Italy, fifth and fourth centuries B.C.E.
      2. Conflict with Carthage (Punic Wars) and Hellenistic realms
      3. Rome became preeminent power in eastern and western Mediterranean

II. From republic to empire
   A. Imperial expansion and domestic problems
      1. The Gracchi brothers supported land redistribution; both were assassinated
      2. Military commanders recruited rural and urban poor--intensely loyal armies
         a. Gaius Marius: general who advocated land redistribution
         b. Conservative aristocratic class supported general Lucius Cornelius Sulla
      3. Civil war
   B. The foundation of empire
      1. Julius Caesar: very popular social reformer and conqueror (Gaul)
         a. Seized Rome in 49 B.C.E.
         b. Claimed the title "dictator for life," 46 B.C.E.
         c. Social reforms and centralized control
         d. Assassinated in 44 B.C.E.
      2. Octavion brought civil conflict to an end
         a. Senate bestowed title "Augustus", 27 B.C.E.
         b. Monarchy disguised as a republic
         c. Created a new standing army under his control
         d. The imperial institutions began to take root
   C. Continuing expansion and integration of the empire
      1. Roman expansion into Mediterranean basin, western Europe, down Nile to Kush
      2. Pax romana, Roman Peace, for two and a half centuries
      3. Well-engineered Roman roads; postal system
      4. Roman law--tradition: twelve tables (450 B.C.E.)

III. Economy and society in the Roman Mediterranean
   A. Trade and urbanization
      1. Owners of latifundia focused on specialized production for export
      2. Mediterranean trade
         a. Sea lanes linked ports of the Mediterranean
         b. Roman navy kept the seas largely free of pirates
         c. The Mediterranean became a Roman lake
      3. The city of Rome
         a. Wealth of the city fueled its urban development
         b. Statues, pools, fountains, arches, temples, stadiums
c. First use of concrete as construction material
d. Rome attracted numerous immigrants
e. Attractions: baths, pools, gymnasia, circuses, stadiums, amphitheaters

B. Family and society in Roman times
1. The *pater familias*—oldest male of the family ruled
   a. Women wielded considerable influence within their families
   b. Many women supervised family business and wealthy estates
2. Wealth and social change
   a. Newly rich classes built palatial houses and threw lavish banquets
   b. Cultivators and urban masses lived at subsistence level
   c. Poor classes became a serious problem in Rome and other cities
   d. No urban policy developed, only "bread and circuses"
3. Slavery—one-third of the population
   a. Spartacus's uprising in 73 B.C.E.
   b. Urban slaves saw better conditions and possibility of manumission

IV. The cosmopolitan Mediterranean
A. Greek philosophy and religions of salvation
   1. Roman deities: gods, goddesses, and household gods
   2. Greek influence—Stoicism
      a. Appealed to Roman intellectuals
      b. Cicero (106–43 B.C.E.) persuasive orator and writer on Stoicism
   3. Religions of salvation gave sense of purpose and promised afterlife
      a. Roman roads served as highways for religious spread
      b. Mithraism was popular with Roman soldiers—men only
      c. Cult of Isis very popular
B. Judaism and early Christianity
   1. Monotheistic Jews considered state cults to be blasphemy
   2. The Essenes, sect of Judaism; Dead Sea Scrolls
   3. Jesus of Nazareth
      a. Charismatic Jewish teacher, taught devotion to God and love for human beings
      b. Attracted large crowds through his wisdom and miraculous powers
      c. The teaching "the kingdom of God is at hand" alarmed the Romans
      d. Crucifixion in early 30s C.E.
      e. Became "Christ," or "the anointed one"
   5. Paul of Tarsus was principle figure in spread of Christianity
   6. Rapid growth of early Christianity
      a. Strong appeal to lower classes, urban population, and women
      b. Became the most influential faith in the Mediterranean by the third century C.E.
I. In search of political and social order

A. Confucius (551-479 B.C.E.) and his school

1. Confucius
   a. Educator and political advisor
   b. Sayings were compiled in the Analects by his disciples

2. Confucian ideas
   a. Fundamentally moral and ethical in character
   b. Thoroughly practical: how to restore political and social order
   c. Concentrated on formation of junzi—"superior individuals"
   d. Edited and compiled the Zhou classics for his disciples to study

3. Key Confucian values
   a. Ren—a sense of humanity, kindness, benevolence
   b. Li—a sense of propriety, courtesy, respect, deference to elders
   c. Xiao—filial piety, familial obligation
   d. Cultivate personal morality and junzi for bringing order to China

4. Mencius (372-289 B.C.E.), spokesman for the Confucian school
   a. Believed in the goodness of human nature (ren)
   b. Advocated government by benevolence and humanity

5. Xunzi (298-238 B.C.E.) had a less positive view of human nature
   a. Believed that humans selfishly pursue own interests
   b. Preferred harsh social discipline to bring order to society
   c. Advocated moral education and good public behavior

B. Daoism featured prominent critics of Confucian activism

1. Preferred philosophical reflection and introspection, a life in harmony with nature
2. Laozi, founder of Daoism, allegedly wrote the Daodejing (Classic of the Way and of Virtue)
3. Zhuangzi (compendium of Daoist philosophy)
4. The Dao—the way of nature, the way of the cosmos
   a. Elusive concept: an eternal principle governing all the workings of the world
   b. Dao is passive and yielding, does nothing yet accomplishes everything
   c. Humans should tailor their behavior to the passive and yielding nature of the Dao
   d. Ambition and activism had only brought the world to chaos
   e. Doctrine of wuwei: disengagement from worldly affairs, simple life
   f. Advocated small, self-sufficient communities

5. Political implications: served as counterbalance to Confucian activism

C. Legalism

1. The doctrine of practical and efficient statecraft
   a. No concern with ethics and morality
   b. No concern with the principles governing nature
2. Shang Yang (ca. 390-338 B.C.E.), chief minister of Qin and Legalist writer
3. Han Feizi (ca. 280-233 B.C.E.) synthesized Legalist ideas in essays
4. Legalist doctrine
   a. The state's strength was in agriculture and military force
   b. Discouraged commerce, education, and the arts
   c. Harnessing self-interest of the people for the needs of the state
   d. Called for harsh penalties even for minor infractions
   e. Advocated collective responsibility before the law
   f. Not popular among Chinese, but practical; put end to Period of Warring States

II. The Unification of China

A. The Qin dynasty

1. Qin, Located in west China, adopted Legalist policies
   a. Encouraged agriculture, resulted in strong economy
   b. Organized a powerful army equipped with iron weapons
   c. Conquered other states and unified China in 221 B.C.E.

2. The first emperor was Qin Shihuangdi (221 B.C.E.)
   a. Established centralized imperial rule
   b. Project of connecting and extending the Great Wall
c. Buried 460 scholars alive because of their criticism against the Qin
d. Burned all books except some with utilitarian value

3. Policies of centralization
   a. Standardization of laws, currencies, weights, measures
   b. Standardization of scripts

4. Tomb of the First Emperor, who died 210 B.C.E.
   a. Tomb was underground palace with army of life-size terra-cotta figures
   b. Excavation of the tomb since 1974

5. The collapse of the Qin dynasty
   a. Massive public works generated tremendous ill will among the people
   b. Waves of rebels overwhelmed the Qin court in 207 B.C.E.
   c. Short-lived dynasty, but left deep marks in Chinese history

B. The early Han dynasty
   1. Liu Bang; persistent and methodical; by 206 B.C.E. restored order
   2. Early Han policies
      a. Sought a middle way between Zhou decentralization and Qin overcentralization
      b. Han Wudi, the Martial Emperor (reigned 141-87 B.C.E.), emphasized centralization and expansion
   3. Han centralization; adopted Legalist policies
      a. Built an enormous bureaucracy to rule the empire
      b. Continued to build roads and canals
      c. Levied taxes on agriculture, trade, and craft industries
      d. Imperial monopolies on production of iron and salt
      e. Established Confucian educational system for training bureaucrats
   4. Han imperial expansion
      a. Invaded and colonized northern Vietnam and Korea
      b. Han organized vast armies to invade Xiongnu territory (nomads from steppes)
      c. Han enjoyed uncontested hegemony in east and central Asia

III. From economic prosperity to social disorder
A. Productivity and prosperity during the Former Han
   1. Patriarchal social structure
      a. Women's subordination; Ban Zhao's Admonitions for Women
      b. Children obey and honor parents
   2. Vast majority of population were cultivators
   3. Iron metallurgy: farming tools, utensils, and weapons
   4. Silk textiles; sericulture spread all over China during the Han
   5. Paper production; replaced silk and bamboo as writing material
   6. Population growth: twenty million to sixty million from 220 B.C.E. to 9 C.E.

B. Economic and social difficulties
   1. Expeditions consumed the empire's surplus
      a. Raised taxes and confiscated land of some wealthy individuals
      b. Taxes and land confiscations discouraged investment in manufacture and trade
   2. Social tensions, caused by stratification between the poor and rich
   3. Problems of land distribution
   4. The reign of Wang Mang (9-23 C.E.)
      a. Land reforms by the "socialist emperor"
      b. Overthrown by revolts, 23 C.E.

C. The later Han dynasty (25-220 C.E.)
   1. Yellow Turban Uprising: revolt due to problems of land distribution
   2. Collapse of the Han
      a. Factions at court paralyzed the central government
      b. Han empire dissolved; China was divided into regional kingdoms