

Growth of Greek City-States

Ancient Greece was a culture region, not a country. It was made up of independent city-states.

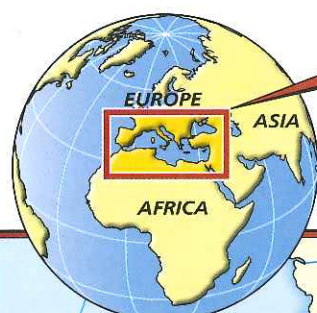
- Although Greek city-states shared the same language and religion, they had different forms of government.
- As city-states grew, they established colonies along the seacoasts. Conflicts over land led to wars with neighbors.
- Wars between the two most powerful city-states, Athens and Sparta, nearly destroyed Greece.

Who's in charge?

Before **democracy** developed, only people who were rich or royal could govern. Democracy let all adult male citizens, whether rich or poor, vote on decisions.

Government in Athens	
Before 682 B.C. Monarchy Kings rule Athens.	560-508 B.C. Tyranny Leadership is seized by force.
1000 B.C.	500 B.C. B.C.
	After 508 B.C. Democracy Citizens rule Athens.
	682-560 B.C. Aristocracy Wealthy families hold power.

A Athens was the first city-state to have a democracy. Monarchy, aristocracy, and tyranny remained common types of government in other city-states.



Area shown in map B



B The Greeks and the Phoenicians were trading partners and rivals. Compare this map with map C on page 15. Which areas did both Greeks and Phoenicians settle?

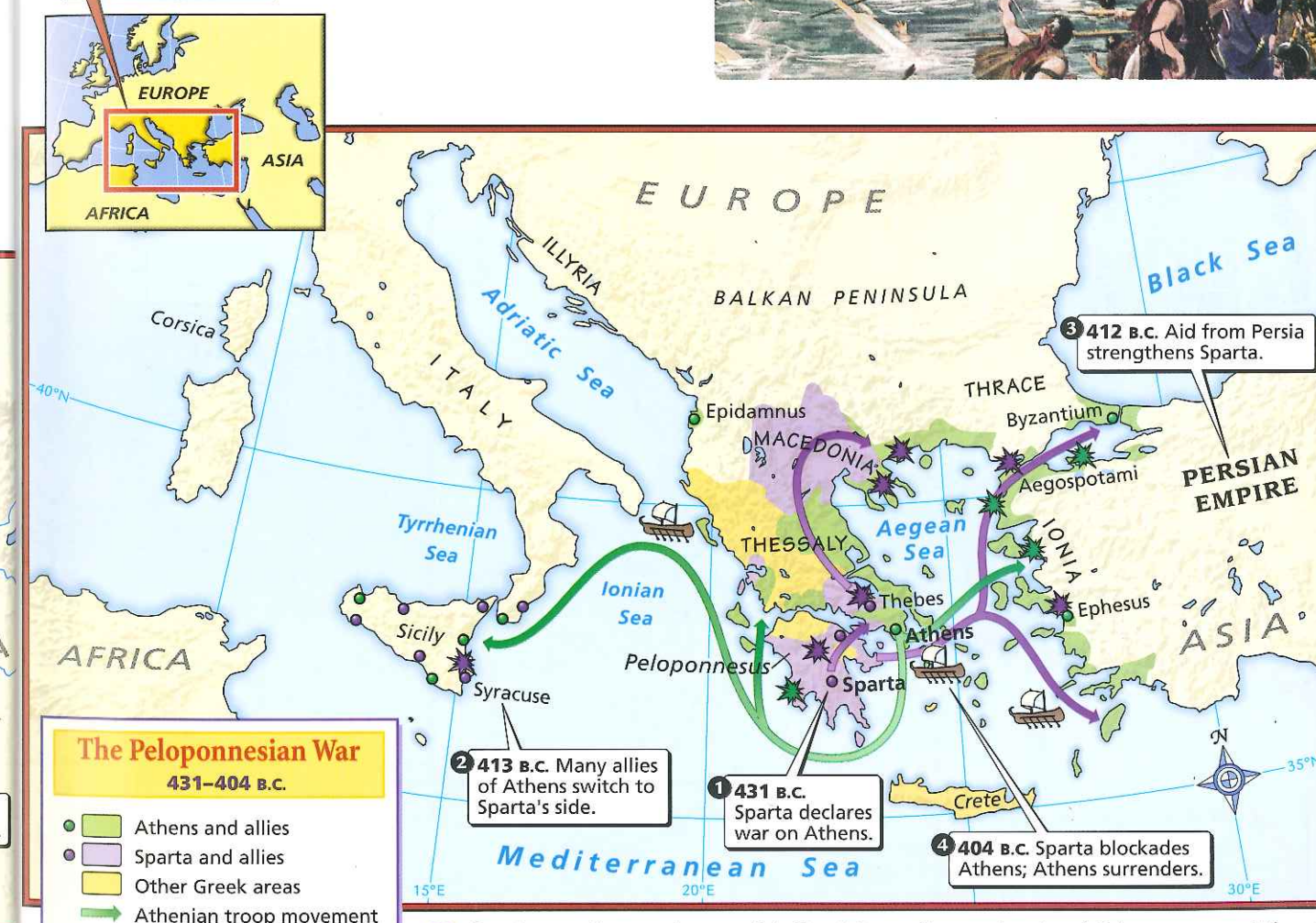
C In the 400s B.C., the expanding Persian Empire invaded Greece twice. Greek city-states, including Athens and Sparta, united to defeat the Persians.



What didn't the Persians expect?

The conquering Persians had built a vast empire in southwest Asia (see map C, page 33) before they headed west toward Greece. The Greek victories over the Persians surprised everyone, even the Greeks.

Area shown in map D



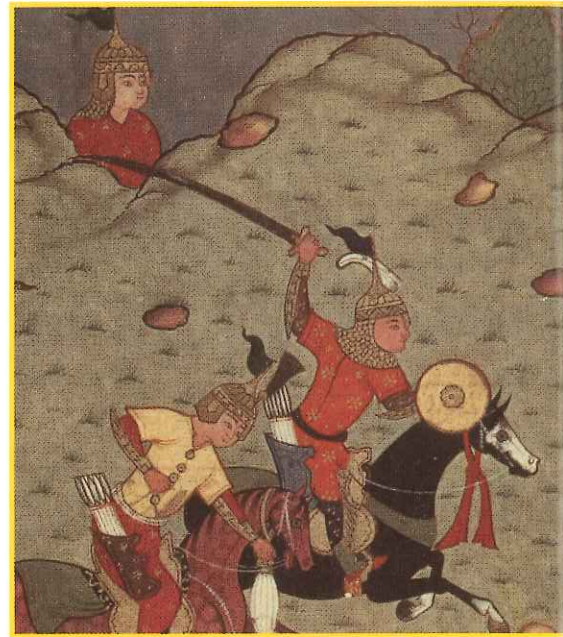
D Sparta was the most powerful city-state on the peninsula of Peloponnese. Athens controlled most of the city-states along the Aegean Sea. Prolonged warfare between Athens and Sparta permanently weakened the region.

The Conquests of Alexander the Great

Alexander the Great, king of ancient Macedonia, built an empire that stretched from Greece to India.

- Years of fighting had weakened the Greek city-states. Macedonia, a kingdom in northern Greece, conquered the entire region.
- Then Alexander turned to the east and conquered the Persian Empire.
- When Alexander died, his generals divided his empire into separate kingdoms.
- Alexander's conquests led to the mixing of Greek culture with the cultures of conquered lands.

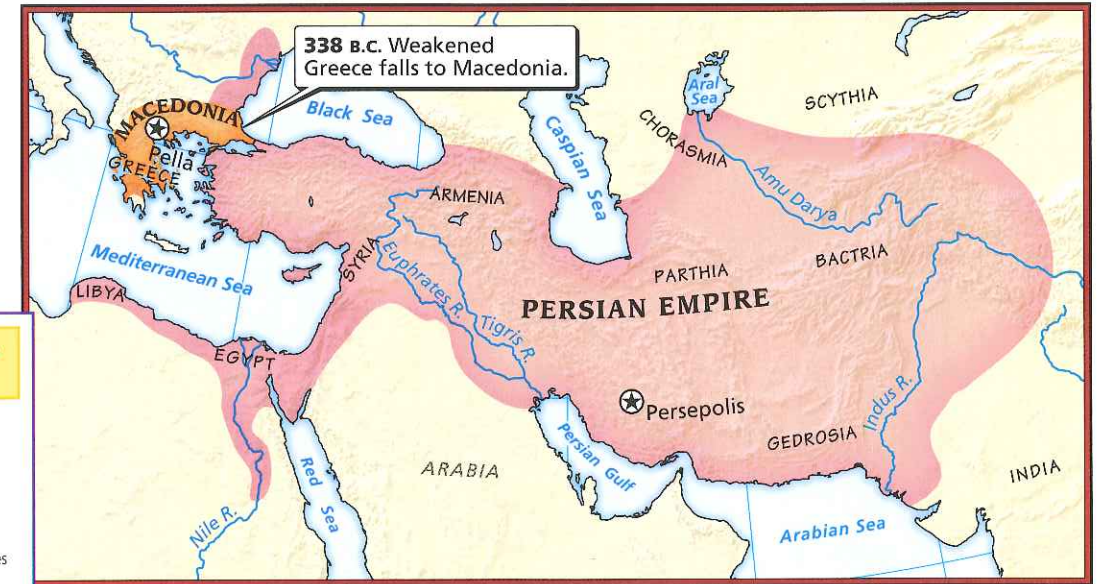
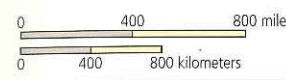
A Alexander encouraged cultural exchange between Greeks and Persians and adopted many Persian customs himself. This illustration shows Alexander as a great Persian hero.



C Before Alexander's invasion, the Persian Empire was the largest empire in the region. Compare this map with map D. How much of Alexander's empire had been ruled by the Persians?

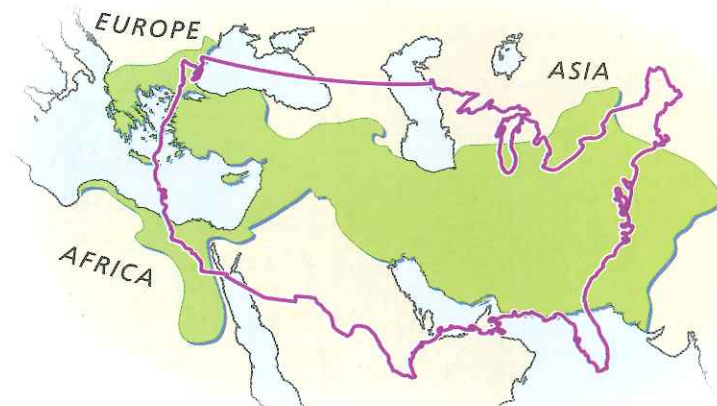
The Persian Empire 338 B.C.

- Persian Empire
- Macedonia
- ★ Capital
- SYRIA Culture group



D To build his empire, Alexander led his armies through scorching deserts and across steep mountains. In some areas, Alexander moved his troops along roads the Persians had built.

Area shown in maps C and D



How Big Was Alexander's Empire?

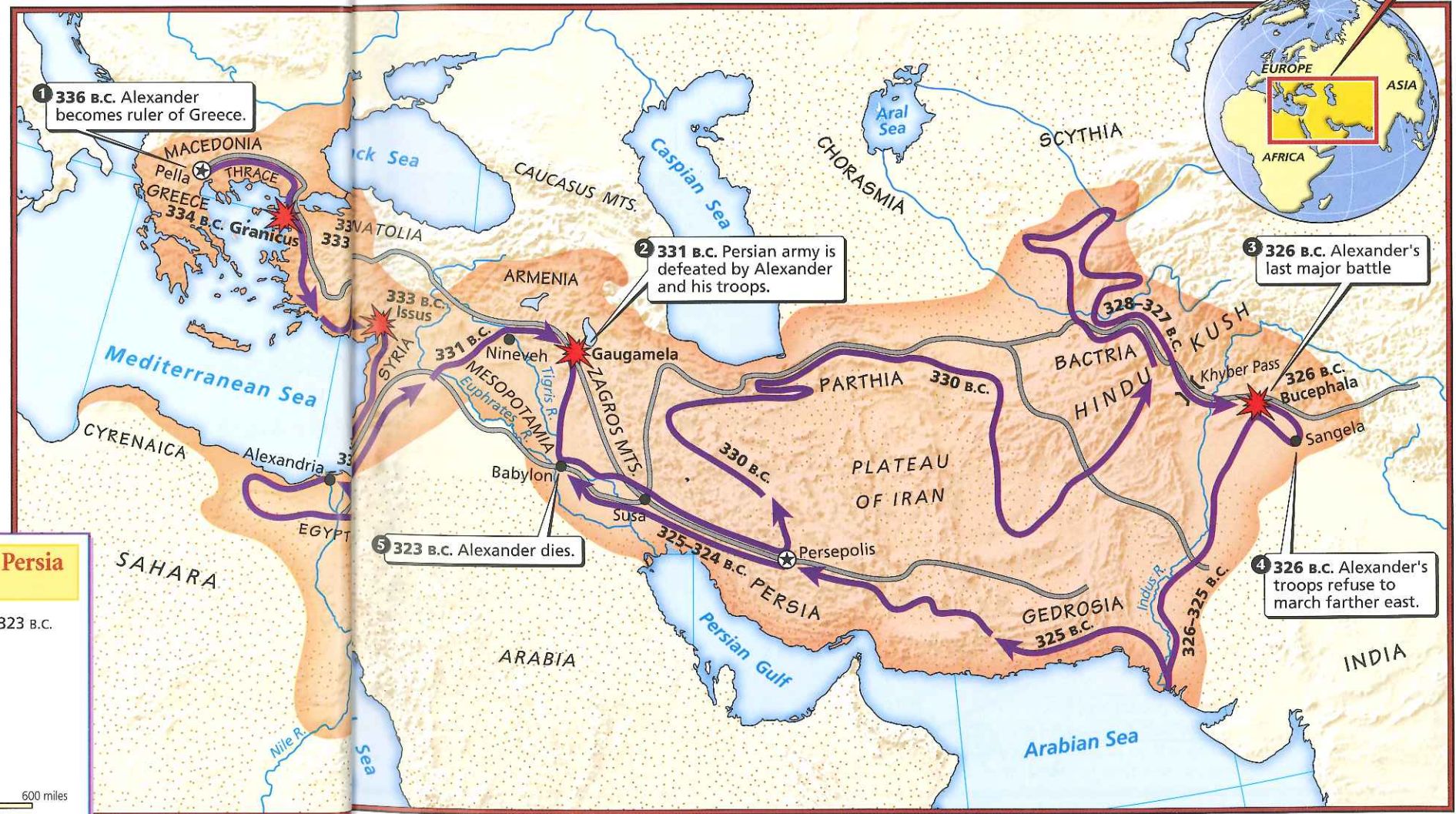
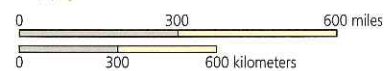
B Alexander's vast empire included land on Europe, Africa, and Asia.

How do you show your culture?

Culture is what makes a group of people unique, or different from other groups. The religion we follow, the language we speak, even what we eat or drink, can all be part of our culture.

Alexander Conquers Persia 336-323 B.C.

- Alexander's Empire, 323 B.C.
- ➔ Route of conquest
- Persian road
- ★ Major battle
- ★ Capital
- PERGIA Culture region
- ☼ Desert area



From Roman Republic to Roman Empire

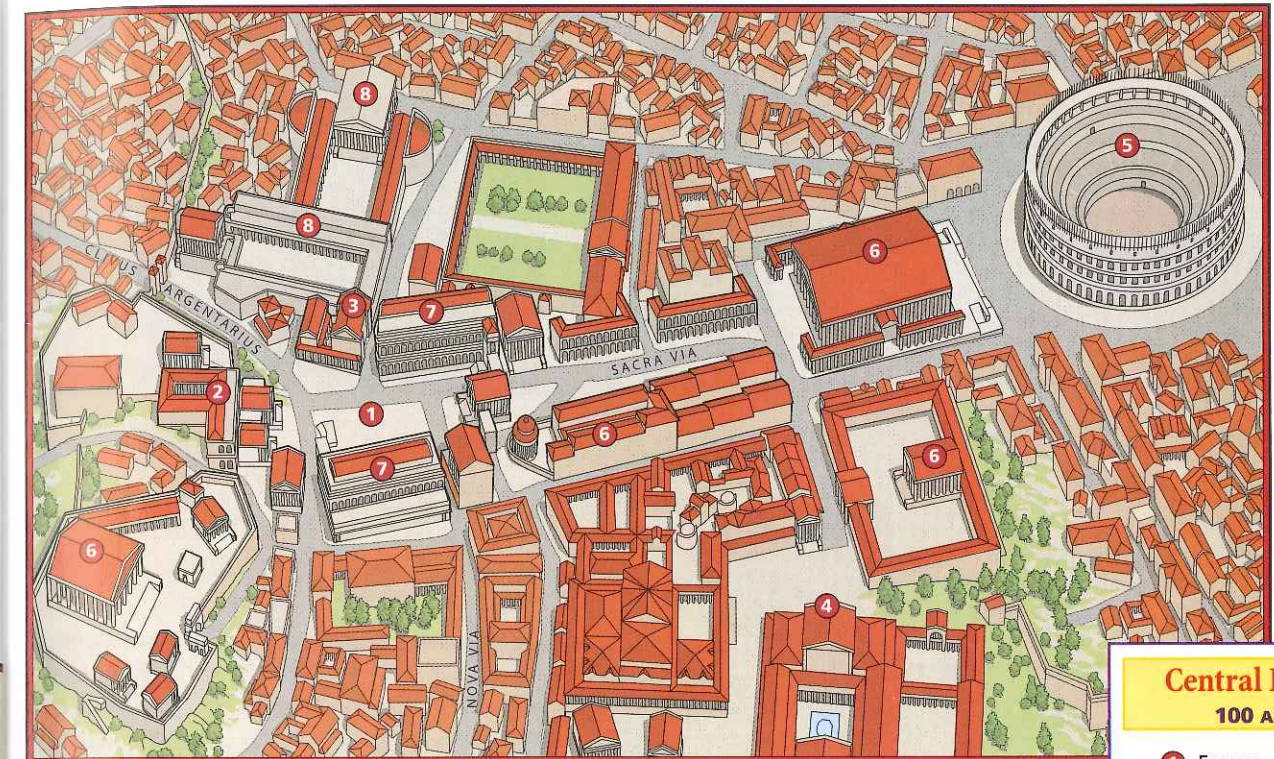
Rome was founded as a small city-state, then became a republic, and eventually grew into a powerful empire.

- Rome became a republic in 509 B.C. The Republic came to have a democratic government.
- The Roman Republic gained land through conquest. As the Republic grew, so did its army.
- Civil wars destroyed the Roman Republic. The Republic became an empire, led by a single ruler.
- The capital of the Republic and the Empire was the city of Rome.

How is our country like ancient Rome?

Beginning in 509 B.C., Rome was a **republic**. In a republic, people choose leaders to make decisions for them. The United States and most other modern countries are republics.

A The Republic first expanded beyond Italy during wars with its neighboring rival, Carthage. After Carthage was defeated, the Romans conquered former allies of Carthage.

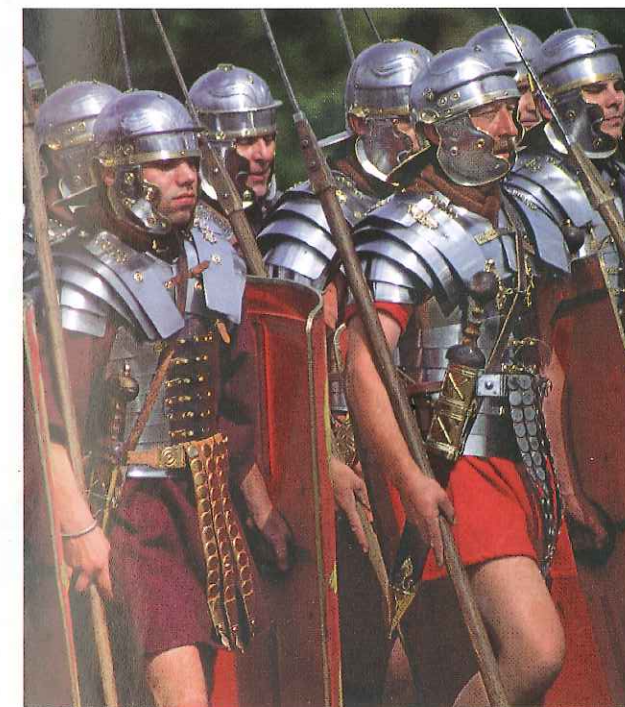


Central Rome 100 A.D.

- 1 Forum
- 2 Hall of Records
- 3 Senate
- 4 Imperial Palace
- 5 Colosseum
- 6 temple
- 7 court
- 8 meeting hall

Smaller buildings are shops and houses.

B The Forum, an open area reserved for public gatherings, was the original center of Rome. Later, Roman emperors expanded the city center by building temples, government offices, and entertainment centers.



C By 270 B.C. the Roman Republic had the largest army in the Mediterranean region. Roman soldiers were the most highly trained in the ancient world.

From Republic to Empire

Roman REPUBLIC	Roman EMPIRE
Who leads?	
Elected officials	Emperor
How long do they rule?	
One year	For life, although many were assassinated
How do new leaders take power?	
Appointed by Senate	By inheritance or by force

D The Republic ended when powerful generals seized control of the government. After about 20 years of civil war, a new government was established. The Roman Empire had begun.

Height of the Roman Empire

After the change from republic to empire, Roman territory continued to expand. At its height, the Roman Empire ruled the entire Mediterranean region.

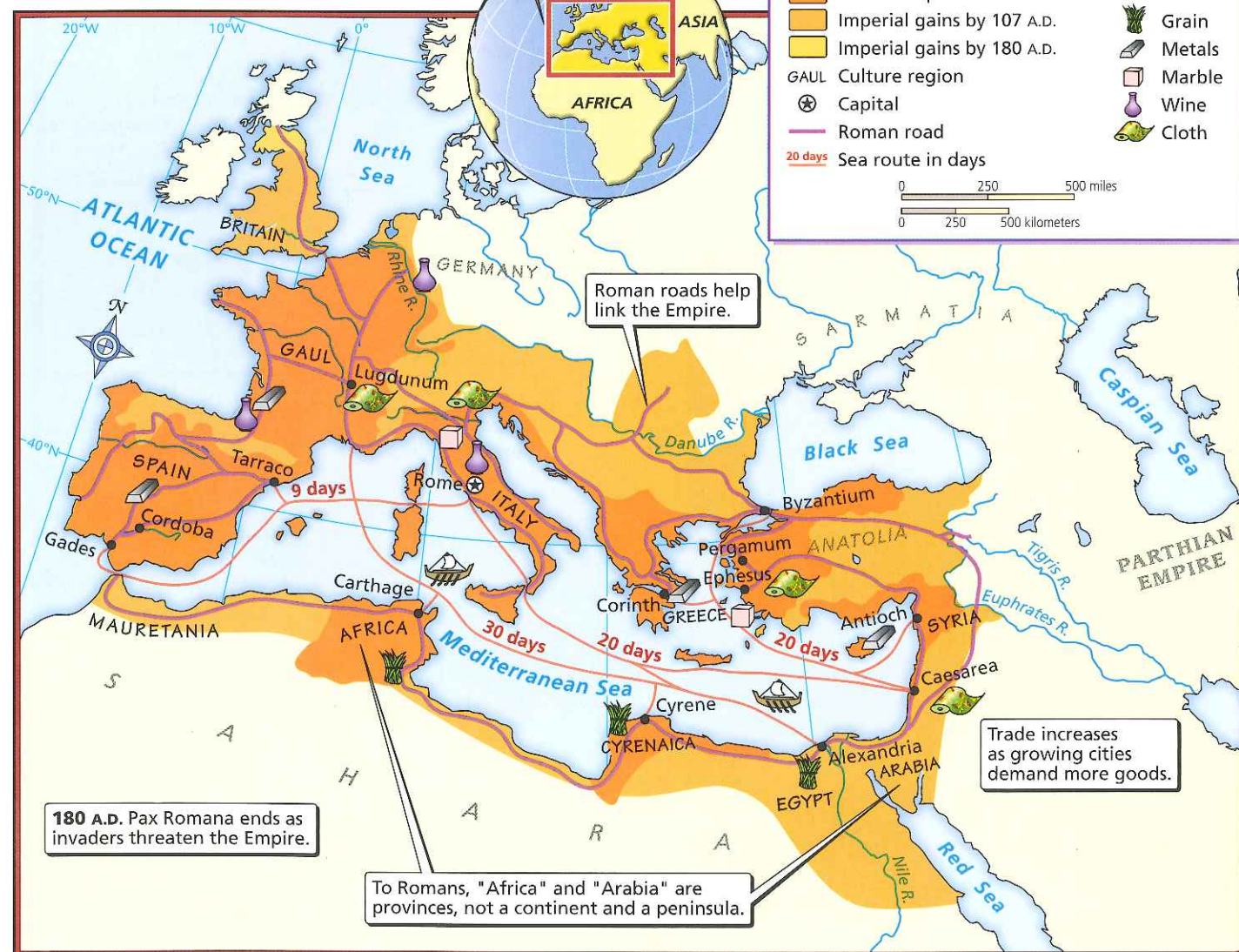
- Strong Roman rulers brought peace and wealth to the region during a period called "Pax Romana."
- Roman roads and sea routes connected the Empire. Long-distance trade thrived.
- The Roman Empire included many different cultures. Trade and a common language helped unite the Empire.



A Roman coins were used throughout the Empire, making trade easier. Coins also announced an emperor's achievements, similar to newspaper headlines.

B The Roman Empire was rich with important resources, such as grain and metal. As the Empire grew, the variety of trade goods increased.

Area shown in maps B, C and E

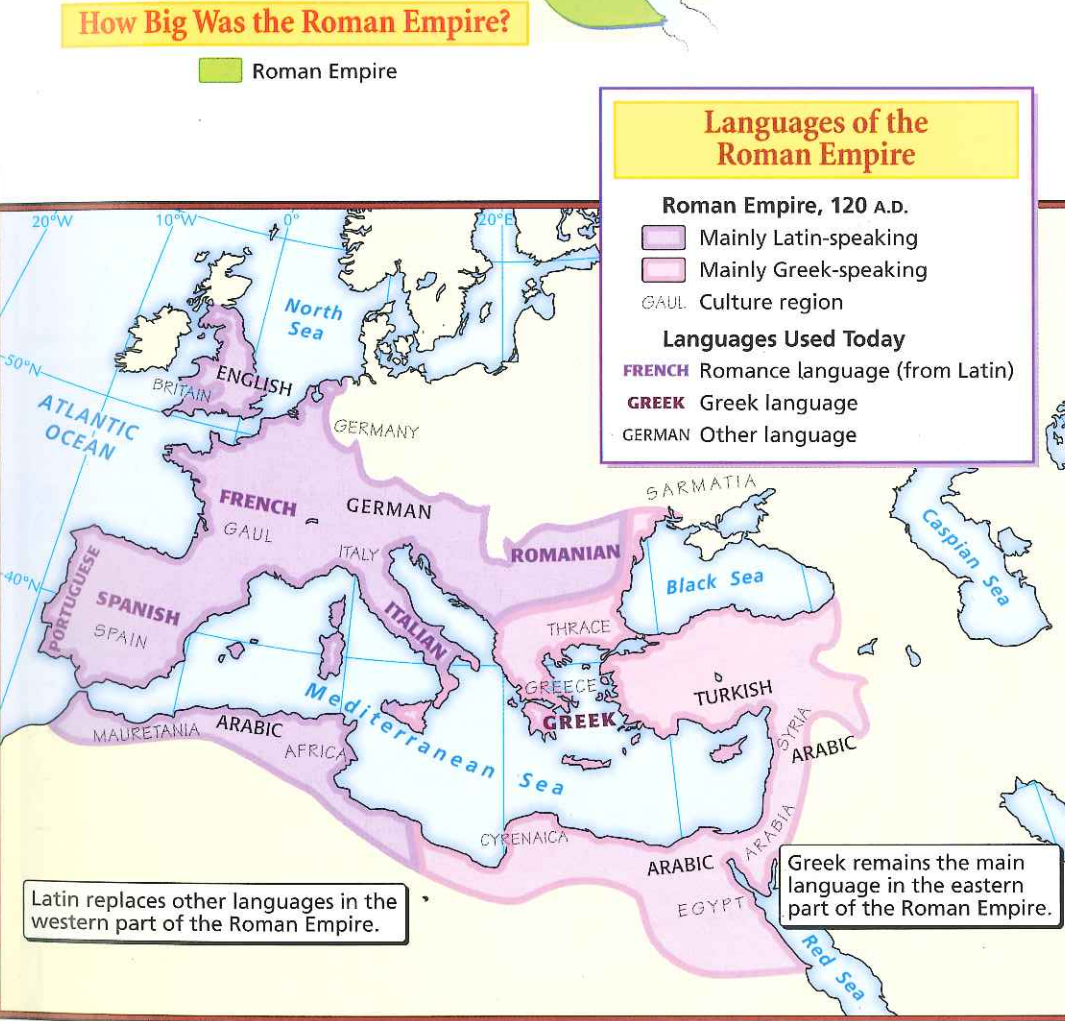


Roman roads help link the Empire.

Trade increases as growing cities demand more goods.

180 A.D. Pax Romana ends as invaders threaten the Empire.

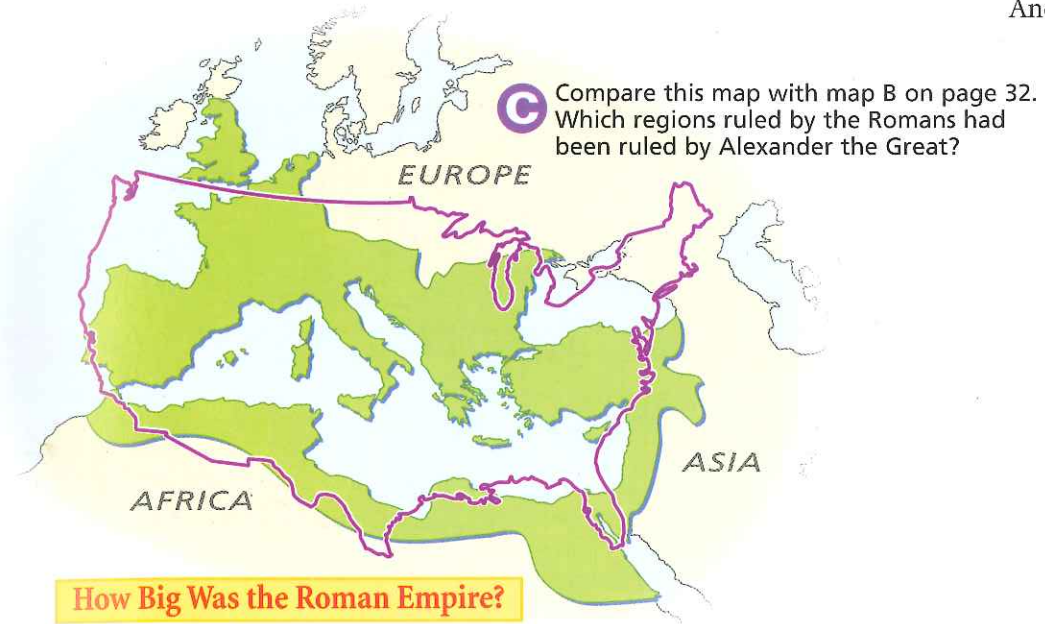
To Romans, "Africa" and "Arabia" are provinces, not a continent and a peninsula.



Latin Origins of Modern Languages

LATIN	MODERN ROMANCE LANGUAGES					MODERN ENGLISH
	Portuguese	Spanish	French	Italian	Romanian	
tres	tres	tres	trois	tre	trei	three
nota	nota	nota	note	notazione	nota	note
ferum	ferro	hierro	fer	ferro	fier	iron

F Latin is no longer spoken, but modern Romance languages are based on Latin. English is not a Romance language. Many of its words have Latin roots, but many others do not.



D In 27 B.C. Augustus became emperor. His reign brought peace to the Empire after years of civil war.

E Latin was the official language of the Roman Empire. Languages that developed from Latin are known as Romance languages. What other language was widely spoken in the Roman Empire?

Judaism and Christianity in the Roman Empire

Followers of Judaism and Christianity settled in many regions of the Roman Empire. Both religions spread far beyond where they first developed.

- Both Judaism and Christianity began in the Middle East.
- Jews migrated from their homeland to settle in other parts of the Roman Empire.
- Christianity, a new religion, began to spread throughout the Empire. It attracted many followers, called Christians.

Jews and Christians Under Roman Rule

63 B.C. Rome conquers Jewish kingdom of Judea.	135 After revolts, Jews forbidden to live in Jerusalem.	392 Christianity becomes the official religion of Rome.
100 B.C. < A.D.	100	200
300	400	
About 4 B.C. Jesus, the central figure of Christianity, is born.	45-62 Paul spreads Christianity among non-Jews.	303-312 Persecution of Christians intensifies.

A Roman leaders persecuted both Jews and Christians, but Jewish and Christian communities continued to spread. Eventually Christianity became the main religion in the Roman Empire.

B Many Jews fled the harsh Roman rule of their homeland, Judea, to settle in other regions. The movement of Jews from their homeland is known as the Jewish Diaspora.

Jewish Migration During the Roman Empire
63 B.C.-300 A.D.

- Jewish revolt during 66-135 A.D.
- Jewish migration route
- City with Jewish community by 300 A.D.
- Area where Jews lived by 300 A.D.
- Roman Empire in 180 A.D.
- GAUL Culture region

1 63 B.C. Judea becomes part of the Roman Empire.

2 70 A.D. Judean War ends. Many Jews flee harsh Roman rule.

Jews migrate along trade routes.

Scale: 0 250 500 miles / 0 250 500 kilometers

Spread of Christianity During the Roman Empire
45-300 A.D.

- Paul's missionary journeys
- Trade route
- City with Christian community by 100 A.D.
- City with Christian community by 300 A.D.
- Area where Christians lived by 300 A.D.
- Roman Empire in 180 A.D.
- GAUL Culture region

1 45-62 A.D. Paul travels to spread Christianity.

2 100 A.D. Early Christianity is spreading in Greek-speaking cities.

3 300 A.D. Christianity has spread along trade routes to distant cities.

Scale: 0 250 500 miles / 0 250 500 kilometers

Area shown in maps B and C.

C Christianity first spread in the eastern Mediterranean region, helped by the travels of the early Christian leader Paul. Later Christian communities were established along important trade routes in other parts of the Roman Empire.

What Is Christianity?

Christianity is based on the teachings of Jesus, whom Christians believe is the son of God. Today Christianity, which began as a branch of Judaism, has more followers than any other religion in the world.



D Paul was a Jew who converted to Christianity. He traveled from city to city preaching Christian ideas and helped establish many early Christian communities.

Decline of the Roman Empire

Corrupt rulers and constant wars weakened the Roman Empire. By the end of the 400s, only the eastern half of the Empire had survived.

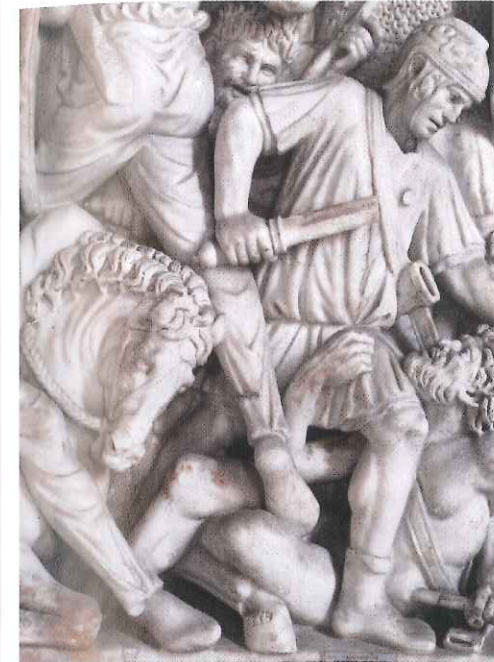
- Civil wars, disease, and famine created disorder throughout the Empire.
- At the same time, migrating barbarians from Europe and Asia invaded the Empire. They claimed land for their own kingdoms.
- In 395 Roman territory was divided into the Western Empire and the Eastern Empire.
- By 476 the western lands were no longer under Roman control. The Eastern Empire continued to thrive.



A Constantine, shown here being baptized, is known as the first Christian emperor. He was the last major emperor to rule the united Roman Empire.

What is a barbarian?

The word **barbarian** comes from a Greek insult to non-Greek speakers. To the Greeks, other languages were just "bar-bar," or nonsense. The Romans used the word to describe people who were uncivilized, which is how we use it today.

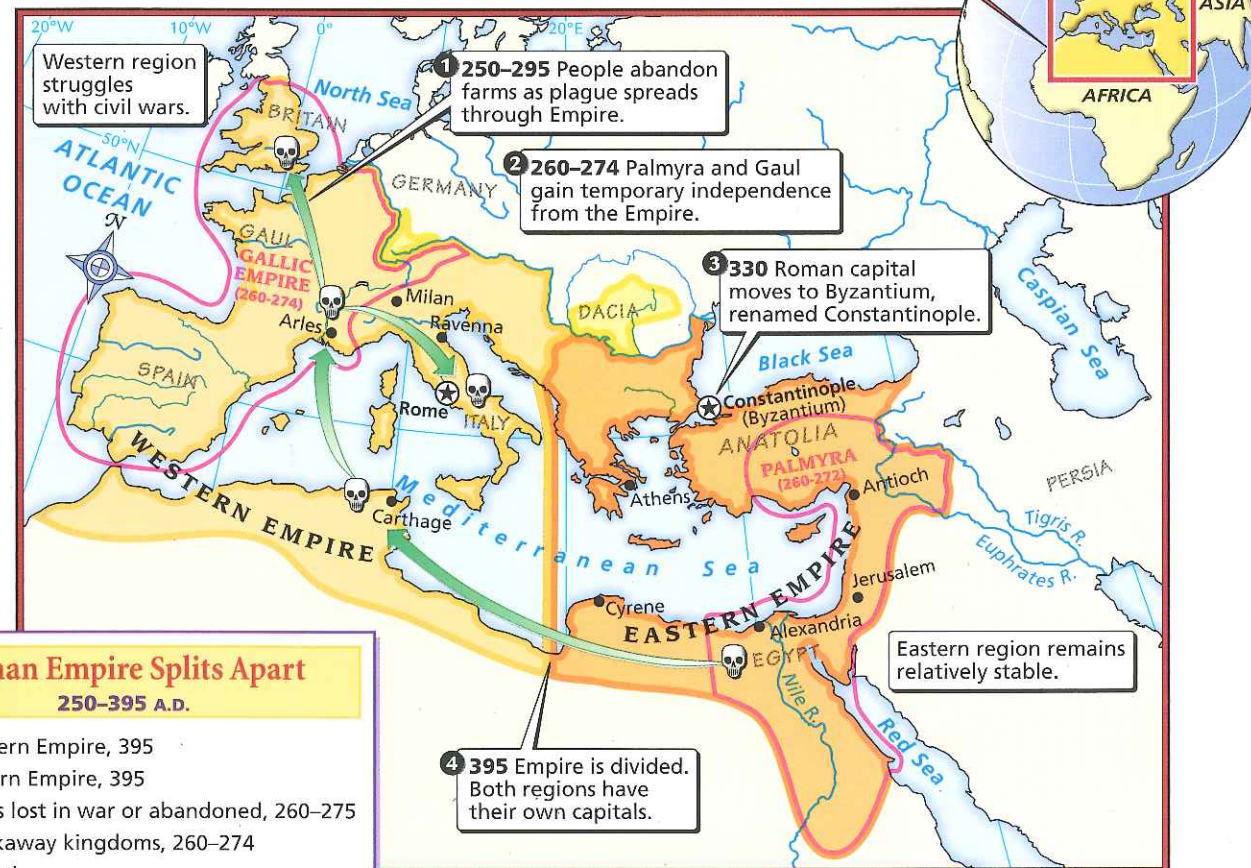


C The barbarian migrations were the greatest military challenge the Empire had ever faced. The Romans fought fiercely against the invaders.

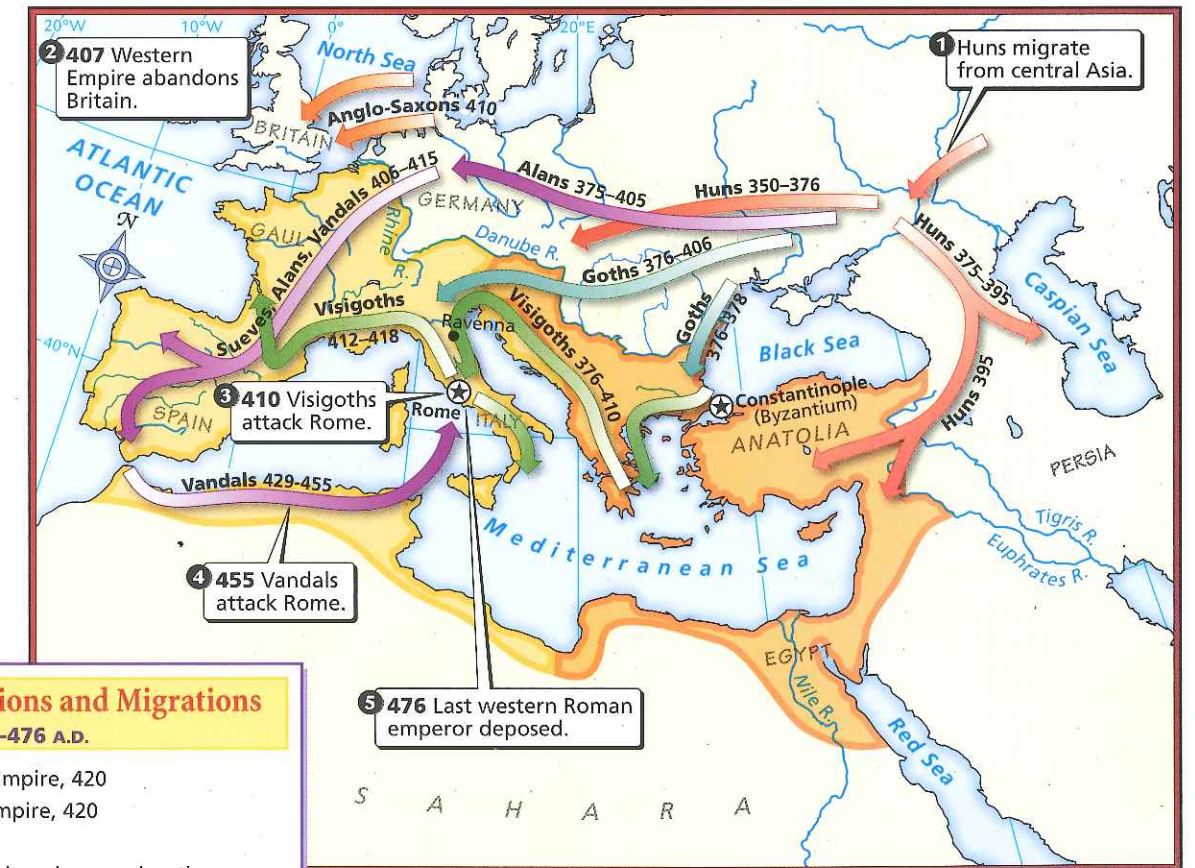


Rank	City (Modern Country)	Population
1	Constantinople (Turkey)	400,000
2	Ctesiphon (Iraq)	400,000
3	Luoyang (China)	200,000
4	Nanjing (China)	150,000
5	Antioch (Turkey)	150,000
6	Teotihuacan (Mexico)	125,000
7	Carthage (Tunisia)	100,000
8	Rome (Italy)	100,000
9	Alexandria (Egypt)	100,000
10	Changan (China)	100,000

D By 500 Constantinople had become one of the world's great cities.



B Because the Empire was too large to govern effectively, it was divided into western and eastern regions. Each region was led by its own emperor. The Empire was never reunited.



E By 476 invaders had conquered most of the Western Roman Empire. The Eastern Roman Empire was stronger and better organized. It continued to resist invaders long after the Western Empire collapsed.

UNIT 4 Empires and Cultures of Asia

395 to 1818

B.C. < > A.D.

500

1500

2000

395
Byzantine Empire separates from Western Roman Empire.

751
Chinese expansion into Islamic lands is halted.

800-1400
Khmer kingdoms flourish in Southeast Asia.

1054
Eastern and Western Christianity split into two separate churches.

1398
Mongol ruler Timur invades Delhi.

1453
Ottoman Turks conquer Byzantine Empire.

1803
Mughal Empire comes under British control.

1180-1603
Japan is engulfed by civil wars.

1279-1368
Mongols conquer and rule China.

1640
Japan expels European traders.

Cultures and Trade In and Around Asia

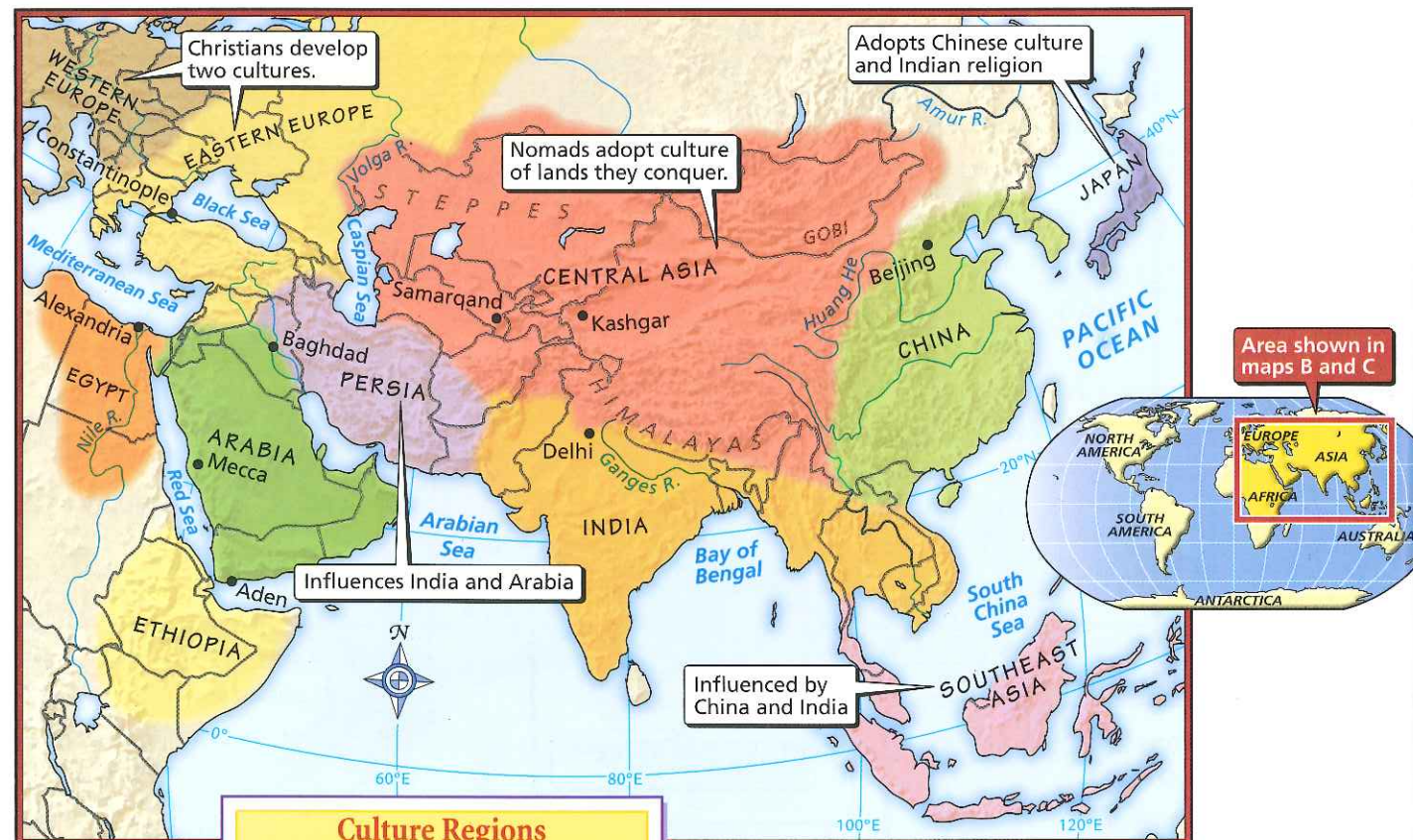
Between 400 A.D. and 1500, cultures of Asia, Africa, and Europe came into closer contact with one another.

- Land and sea trade routes helped link distant areas. Trade and travel increased.
- Conquering armies spread cultures from one region to another.
- The spread of religions such as Christianity, Islam, and Buddhism united large regions.

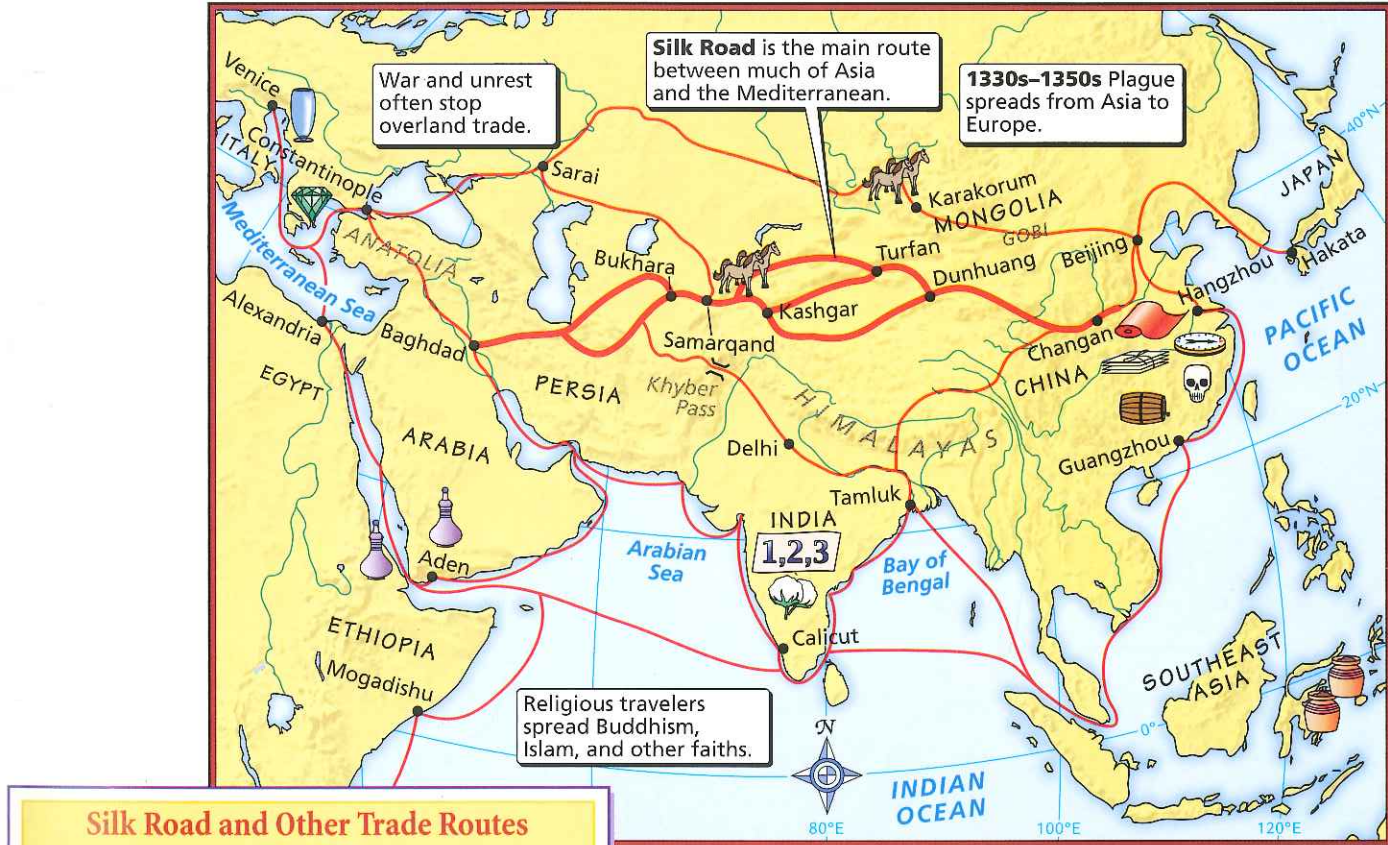
Religious Change

Region	500 A.D.	1500 A.D.
CENTRAL ASIA	local religions	Islam
ARABIA	local religions	Islam
PERSIA	Zoroastrianism	Islam
INDIA	Hinduism and Buddhism	Hinduism and Islam
CHINA	Confucianism and Taoism	Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism
JAPAN	Shinto	Shinto and Buddhism

A Outside influences often changed the main religion of a region. Which regions had become Islamic by 1500?



Culture Regions 400-1500
Map shows present-day boundaries in gray.



Silk Road and Other Trade Routes 400-1500

— Silk Road — Other trade route

Sources of Trade and Cultural Exchange

Frankincense	Cotton	Compass
Gems	Silk	Glassware
Spices	Horses	Gunpowder
Arabic numerals	Plague	Paper

0 1000 2000 miles
0 1000 2000 kilometers

C Ideas, goods, and even disease were carried along the trade routes of Asia. Many empires and kingdoms competed for control of the main route, called the Silk Road.



D Today silk is made in several countries, but for hundreds of years it could be gotten only from China. Silk was one of China's main exports.