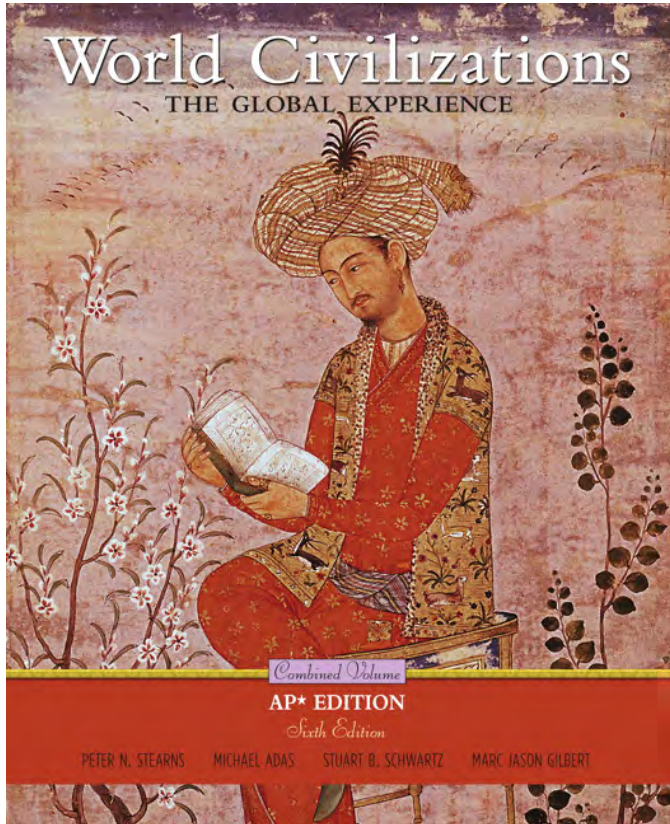


World Civilizations

The Global Experience

AP* Sixth Edition



Chapter 4

Classical Civilizations in the Mediterranean and Middle East

Classical Civilizations in the Mediterranean and Middle East

- I. The Persian Empire: A New Perspective in the Middle East
- II. Patterns of Greek and Roman History
- III. Greek and Roman Political Institutions
- IV. Religion and Culture
- V. Economy and Society in the Mediterranean
- VI. Toward the Fall of Rome

Classical Civilizations in the Mediterranean and Middle East

1200 B.C.E.	600 B.C.E.	400 B.C.E.	200 B.C.E.	1 C.E.	200 C.E.
1122–770 Former or western Zhou kingdom 770–403 Later or eastern Zhou kingdom	551–c. 233 Period of the “hundred philosophers” (including Confucius, Laozi, Mencius, Xunzi, the Legalists) 403–222 Warring States period	c. 400–320 Era of Xunzi 221–207 Qin dynasty 221 Shi Huangdi proclaimed first emperor of China 221 Great Wall completed 202–195 Reign of Liu Bang (Gaozu emperor)	200 B.C.E.–9 C.E. Former Han dynasty; development of the horse collar, stern-post rudder, and watermill 141–87 Reign of Han Wudi	23–220 Later Han dynasty; invention of paper and the compass 9–23 Interregnum of Wang Mang	2nd century Development of porcelain

The Persian Empire: A New Perspective in the Middle East

Cyrus the Great, 550 B.C.E.

- Persian Empire
- Political Styles
 - Tolerance for other cultures
 - Authoritarianism
 - Infrastructure, especially roads
 - Bureaucracy

The Persian Empire in Its Main Stages



The Persian Empire: A New Perspective in the Middle East

Zoroastrianism

- Zoroaster (c. 630-550 B.C.E.)
- Individual salvation
- Monotheism
- *Magi*, priests
- Great influence

The Persian Empire: A New Perspective in the Middle East

Later Persian Empire

- Dominated Middle East
 - Conquests into Africa and Indian subcontinent
- Conquered by Alexander the Great

Patterns of Greek and Roman History

Stages in Greek Development

- City-States, 800-600 B.C.E.
 - Common culture
 - Some periods of unity, cooperation
- Domination of Sparta and Athens, 500-449 B.C.E.
 - High point of Greek culture
- Fifth Century B.C.E.
 - Pericles, dominates Athenian politics
 - Peloponnesian Wars (431-404 B.C.E.)

Greece and Greek Colonies, c. 431 B.C.E.



Patterns of Greek and Roman History

The Hellenistic Period

- Philip II of Macedon
 - Defeats Greeks, 338 B.C.E
- Alexander the Great
 - Extends empire
- Period of merging of cultures

Patterns of Greek and Roman History

Rome

- Roman Republic from 509 B.C.E.
 - Military emphasis
 - Punic Wars, against Carthage (264-146 B.C.E.)
- Empire
 - Julius Caesar victory over rivals, 45 B.C.E.
 - Augustus Caesar, rules from 27 B.C.E.
 - Empire strong to about 180 C.E.
 - Renewed vigor under Diocletian, Constantine

Alexander's Empire and the Hellenistic World, c. 323 B.C.E.



Greek and Roman Political Institutions

Greece – The Polis

- Athens - direct democracy – the assembly
 - Lottery for positions
 - Citizen body a minority of the population
- Most city states were oligarchies
 - Aristocratic assemblies
 - Sparta

Greek and Roman Political Institutions

Rome

- Balance
- Senate – dominated by aristocrats
- Consuls
- Dictator

Greek and Roman Political Institutions

Political Theory in Ancient Greece and Rome

- Duties of citizens, political ethics, oratory
- Participation stressed
- Comparison of the merits of different forms
- Romans developed law code
 - Twelve Tables, by 450 B.C.E.
 - Law comes to take the place of fathers
 - Spread of code to empire, and citizenship

Greek and Roman Political Institutions

Roles of Government

- Public works
 - Help to unite empire
- Maintaining law courts, police power
- Official religion

Religion and Culture

Religious Values

- Religion largely concerned with the here and now
- Mystery religions offered a more spiritual approach
- Division between elite and popular belief

Religion and Culture

Philosophy

- Provided a system of ethical behavior
- Aristotle, Cicero
 - Stressed balance
- Stoics stress inner life

Religion and Culture

Science and Philosophy

- Socrates – encouraged questioning
- Speculation on the physical world
 - Theories about the universe, the nature of matter
- Mathematics, especially geometry
- Hellenistic period
 - More empirical work in physics
 - Euclid, Galen

Religion and Culture

The Arts

- Drama: comedy and tragedy
 - Balance between virtue and emotions
 - Sophocles *Oedipus the King*
- Epics, the *Iliad*, *Odyssey*
- Architecture
- Roman engineering

Economy and Society in the Mediterranean

Agriculture and Trade

- Constant trend to market farming
 - Led to trade
 - Grain from Egypt
- Merchants
 - Officially, legally respected
 - Not socially esteemed

Economy and Society in the Mediterranean

Slavery

- From conquest
- Becomes a motive for expansion
- Technological innovation in farming lacking
 - Unfavorable trade balance with eastern Asia

Economy and Society in the Mediterranean

Family

- Patriarchal
- Women have economic role
 - Some women active in commerce
 - Women could own property

A Complex Legacy

What Survived?

- Enduring ideas
- No polities
- Direct and indirect
 - Consciously imitated, revived
 - Mingled with Middle Eastern legacy

Global Connections: Persia, Greece, Rome, and the World

- Persia
 - Maintained contact between East and West
- Greece
 - Traders, expansionist
 - Alexander the Great
 - New contacts between Mediterranean, Persia, India
- Rome
 - Variety of contacts