

LECTURE 1

What is history?

- The record of past events that make up history, however, is incomplete
- Record what they think is significant
- Oral tradition = incomplete, misleading (because the stories people tell them)
- Artifacts = using writing for 5000 years +
- Medium it is written on (how long paper takes to be destroyed, stones)
- History is select (what is important to be remembered and how did we talk about it)

Shaped by Culture and Power

- What was important at that time
- Victory history

Forgotten

- Mistakes that were made
- Understand the past, if we want to understand where we are now

History as a Human Venture

- Collective struggles of people, how they struggle together to achieve goals
- Made by human beings = human agency, not puppets, might we can affect the world
- Taking chances (tired of this situation and want to change it)
- Might not succeed (democracy uprising isn't successful in all countries)
- No guarantees, no obvious ends to all of these particular struggles
- Human agency = there is a purpose to all this

What is Civilization?

- City based, larger communities who have the wealth/surplus in the ability in the individual to escape labour
- Human beings away from hunter-gatherer people to society where improvements in ability to grow food (agricultural revolution) – transformed how human lived
 - o Allowed development of surplus wealth, grow more than what you can eat
 - o Trade = people developed, that allows them to do that
- Not civilized = barbarians (outsiders, alien, not one of us)
- Political institutions form rules to organize people together to accomplish greater things
- Human culture only possible if there's enough wealth
- "single system of administration and law"
- Not permanent, rise and fall, it will come to an end some point
- "empire" = particular group of people dominating part of the world

What is Globalization?

- Example of the interconnectedness of civilizations and empires in the past and present
- Popular in 1990s, pushed by journalists
- Period of global financial market is more freer than in the past
- Globalization is inevitable, how did it get to that point?

Types of Globalization

- Historical
- Economic
 - o Commodity, labour, use of people
- Environmental
 - o Our activity has an impact to the environment
 - o Global warming
 - o Our activity affect people around the world
 - o Green house gases
 - o Disease
 - o Columbian exchange = Columbus discovered America
 - o Both plants and disease are going across Atlantic
- Technological
 - o People develop things
 - o Sailing ships
 - o Tech picked up by other people
 - o A mechanism for people to become further interconnected
- Cultural
 - o Develop cultures – express themselves and to understand the world
 - o Ideas, religion, art
- Political
 - o Human should organize a society in a particular way
 - o Develop ideas of how society should run
 - o Done by a single ruler, monarch (system of retainers who help to advise him)
 - o Chinese society = civilized organized society lasted the longest
 - o Liberalism/liberal democracy = getting popular and going from place to place
 - o There are ways to organize society (some are better, and they get picked up or get in conflict with each other)
 - o Revolution of 20th century

2nd Assignment

Paper/Newspaper

Paper Magazine

Internet Resources

2 Other Any Other Sources

LECTURE 2

Modern History/Prehistory

- Modern History = 1500th century
 - o Egypt, China
- Prehistory = 5 million years
 - o Apes, monkeys (our relatives)
 - o Developed into the latest form of **Homo sapien sapien** (single species)
- Most believed origins are devine (some creation happened many years ago – recorded in religious texts)
 - o Replaced in science (evolution – evolved from earlier forms)

- Transformed into what we are now (resulted from interaction of one another and environment)
- Separate us from mammals: use of tools

Periods in Global Human History

- Old stone age (Paleolithic)
- Neolithic
 - Agriculture as principle form of supporting themselves
- Ancient
 - Beginning of civilization to 500 BCE (rise of newer forms of civilization like Greece, Rome)
- Classical
- Medieval (Middle Ages)
- Modern

Early Human Development: **Hominids**

- We shared common ancestors of them (we are just relatives)
- Human = homosapiens came out of Africa and migrated (to Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia)
 - Prior to migration, hominids migrated too (which existed before human)

Lucy

- Early hominid discovery = aphaeresis (homophaebien)
- Found in Africa
- Part of Australopithecus line --- became us down the row
- Oldest common ancestors we have
- “first mother”
- Existed 4-5 million years ago
- Found in Ethiopia (skeleton)
- Walked upright, but had smaller right than modern

Homo Floresiensis (hobbits)

- Migrated to Indonesia well before human did
- This species is very small – they are named Hobbits by archagologists
- Less than half the size of human

Neanderthals

- Co-existed with homophabien
- Killed off by humans? Or reproduced (integrated) with humans and changed as both species
- They disappeared completely
- Ex: from Valley of Germany and fossils were found of this species
- Found throughout Europe and Middle East
- History of tendency of MIGRATION

Cro-Magnon

- Lived in Europe, earliest humans that lived in Europe

Geography and Ecology

- How do you survive from a particular environment?
 - Adapt to environmental challenges will be likely to survive and reproduce

- Those cant will die off
- 70000 years ago – we almost got wiped up (volcano eruption)
 - 6-10 years winter and almost killed all humans, but were still able to reproduce after
- Humans succeed = ability to control the environment
- Interactive and relationship with the nature

Race and Adaptation

- Simple adaptations to environment as opposed to inherently different (we are all able to do the same thing)
- Throughout modern history, race is divided to dominate people in one group to another

Race and Culture

- Culture = specific aspect of human interaction (religion, language, custom, tradition)
- One human race (homo sapiens) – no more branch
- Subdivisions “races” don’t physically exist
 - We reproduce with each other
 - Pure race = important to Nazis, incompatible with historical record
 - Races interact over time
 - race as quality difference isn’t scientifically acceptable

Migration

- FIRST ESSAY ASSIGNMENT
- General movement of 1 locality to other
 - Long distance with small/large groups
- Island of pacific = colonians (last place to be migrated)
- WHY DO WE MIGRATE?
 - Survival for food
 - Environment change (moments of warming, ice ages)

Why Migrate?

- Ice Age
 - Cuts off people’s ability to hunt and survive
- Impact of long ice age?
 - Physically changes the planet (creates lakes)
 - Ocean level falls (by 300 feet)
 - Areas of land become available – enough land to get across it
 - Ability to walk from the continental masses to another place
 - Japan developed 70000 years ago – temporary land bridge that allow people to cross there
 - Physical geography of earth motivated human migration (A BIG PART)
 - Opening up of the land bridges to lead people to go from places

Paleolithic Age (Old Stone Era)

- First 5 million years of hominid ancestors
- Fulfilling physical human needs to vibal needs
- Our ancestors began tool making – use found objects (stone) and later (metals) to cutting objects / useful devices for making their lives manageable
- Hunter-gatherer society = gathered nuts, vegetable/fruits, animals, fish
- 99% time we were hunter gatherer = small communities, lived off the land
 - Limits the size of population
 - Population of globe = less than 5-10 million people

- 1% time – agricultural societies
- Social relations are based on cooperation
 - Developed ability to cooperate into hunt and work together to increase efficiency
- Food of the land was shared, equal to the community
- There was some type of division
 - Female = gathering (close to the kids)
 - But no hard division between female/male that came from early of agricultural society
- Religion?
 - Religious thought/feelings predates history/written record
 - Concepts/beliefs of gods or spiritual beings, relations to those things regarded as holy/sacred
 - Developed non-verbal of communicating themselves in communications
 - Produce statues, cave paintings, monuments

Statues: Venus of Willendorf

- 25000 years old, found in Austria
- Fertility statue? Image of woman

Cave Paintings

- Found in Europe, N Africa
- 25000 years old, paintings of animals – represent oldest form of communication/media
- In Spain 13000-18000 years old
- Represent their world, give information to descendents (what type of animals/games)

The Neolithic Age (New Stone Era)

- Before emergence of large cities
- Domesticate animal
- Not just learning how to grow crops annually / having enough food to feed community
- Ability to use animals both for labour and for food
- Domesticate them, pen them in, use them in various ways
- Harvesting Crops
 - Found by using seeds from plants that they had cut down / use, and new ones would grow from those
 - Save seeds and grow them at certain time, able to get crops agains
 - Process of settling down = characteristics
- Domestication of animals
 - Dogs first domesticated (original species = wolves)
 - Domesticated dogs 15000 years ago, used dogs as animals to carry/move stuff
 - Sheep/goat domesticated 10000 years ago 8000 BC
 - Cattles 8000 years ago
 - Horses 6000 years ago
 - All major groups of domesticated animals came to use in 15000-6000 years ago
 - Keep them in pens (with barriers) – rise of Pastoralism (increase livestock)
- Technological developments
 - Tools to cultivation
 - Making sickles out of sharpened stones to cut grain (later used metal)
 - Pottery
 - Create containers made of clay, used for storing grains for next season
 - Food storage = reduce poverty
 - Once learned domestication and efficiency of farming, can increase population, health gets better, farm yield increases
 - Clothing

- Use of fur, hide animals
- Ornaments/housing
 - Used to live in caves, no permanent dwellings
 - Creating permanent structures
 - First sign of habitation began in this period

Neolithic Village

- From Scotland, home furnishing, shells
- Homes in animal bones, clay (made into blocks)
- Way of living changed
- Once create permanent communities, process to develop things associated with civilization (growth of city), ability to create enough surplus,

Social Relations

- Domestication of animals had a role in development of hierarchy
- Allowed competitions between households – resulted uneven distributions of wealth and fights who would inherit wealth among members of families
- More organized form of conflicts = war
 - Steal resources of diff places
- Emergence of hierarchy and social divisions
- Beginning of army = hire people to protect your resources
- Monarchy = king/queen ruling over society
 - Have a surplus, generate wealth
- Hierarchy = wealth/poverty within the same community (acquisition of enormous wealth)
 - Class division
- Patriarchy = male dominant
 - Feature in human society with agricultural revolution
 - Division of female/male – inequality of sexes
- Globalization from above
 - Global institution loaded over smaller/weaker countries
 - Powerful western companies taking wealth of countries who are poor
- Globalization from below
 - People from around the world are working together to solve world's problems (world's social forum)
 - Link up activists from diff parts of the world to solve issues
 - Ex: democracy uprising of Africa (talking to each other – not controlled by the elites)

Neolithic Symbolic Culture

- Northern Africa – Tassil-n-Ajjer (Algeria)
- 4000-6000 years ago
- Before writing/permanent records of human activity = we have pictures

Conclusions: The Importance of Prehistory

The Transition to Civilization

- Climate change
 - Drying of major marches
 - Fertile land close to water – increased productivity of agriculture
- Hydraulic Empires
 - Near water and able to manipulate them
 - Nile – good place for human to develop

- Floods at predictable way
 - Plant/organize next year agriculture around rhythms of rise/fall of water
- Build canal for irrigation
- Able to control water (to get to right place at right time)
- Power and greed for domination/glory leads to military conquest
 - Control of labour
 - Wars fought for resources
 - 1 side lost, absorbed by conquering empires

Characteristics of civilizations: Issues to Consider

- Mode of Production
 - Influential? Others picked up on it?
 - Condition of labour?
 - Worked for who?
 - Reward?
 - Technology to make labour efficient
 - Basic subsistence need
- Governance
 - Monarchy is prominent
 - Political power exercised by kings/queens/emperors
 - Wealthy individuals can pass on political influence/wealth to offspring
 - Hereditary monarchy
 - Divisions within society
 - Rulers differentiated? Functions?
 - Divisions of wealth
 - Priests? Landowners?
- Social Structure/Hierarchy
- Ideology
- Gender/Sex
 - Relationship between men and women
 - Division is more pronounced with division of society
 - Family structure = husband/father more control
- Symbolic Culture
 - Art
 - Media

LECTURE 3

- Presentation = short outline + bibliography (main points)
- Written essay = migration
 - Consequences of migration
 - Civilization = societies that we study from today on (1500CE)
 - Write in MLA style
 - Short essay 5-6 pages, research paper
- Mesopotamia = region, not a civilization
- Egypt = region and a civilization
- Greece
- The Hebrews

Mesopotamia

- City based civilization
- Modern day Iraq now
- Map (5000 years ago) = sedimentation over time, amount of area of cultivation increases
- Flourished because of geography (weather, climate)
- Large rivers (Nile) flooded, left rich deposits (alluvium – most fertile regions)
- “hydraulic” empires = organize themselves to use/control the water
- Store water and dig canals = control over their crops
- Result of these technological development = develop surpluses, organized religion, monumental structures
- Constant warfare between regions
- Became wealthy so become the target of the less rich civilization
- Warka (3100BCE) = existence of written tablets (oldest form of writing to human)
 - Taking record of the wealth of the society (amount of grain, how livestock are divided)
 - Used writing as sacred script, poetry, literature (used later)

Ur

- A city
- Subscript religion development
- Abraham = Hebrew Prophet, migrated from this place
- Huge influence of religion

Great Ziggurat of Ur

- Rose from flood planes
- 4000 years old, S of Iraq
- Early settlement in 5th millennium
- Centre of “Samaritan” empire
- Invented wagon wheel (transport), plough to make agriculture, cast objects in bronze/copper (metal working), first form of writing
- Arithmetic (add, subtract etc)
- Samaritans were first to write, then Akkad
- Developed first body of law
 - Writing the rules of society (transgression? Punishment)

Stele of Hammurabi

- Placed a large marble column on which the law is written on
- Law = regulate behaviour of people / society / community
- Basis of the idea that human behaviour can be regulated to protect - in the eyes of ruler – the common wealth / conflict
- Credited for first literature – written warfare conflicts
- Developed stepped pyramid

Empire of Akkad

- Conquer Samaria, not called Mesopotamia
- Samaria → Akkad → Babylon (1800 BC / 4000 years ago)
- Business law, personal, injury
- Set of laws are harsh in our eyes = life for life punishment
- Diff laws for diff classes (slaves / masters)

Assyrian Empire

- Powerful violent aggressive state, took over Mesopotamia, all of Egypt
- Developed new military technology
 - Battery rams that break down stone walls
- Overthrown by alliance of other people (formed Babylonian society)
 - Had negative influence on Hebrews

The Hanging Gardens of Babylon

- Only had description of it in literature; just an artist conception
- No actual proof it existed, but there are written accounts of it
- Babylon overthrown by Persian empire
 - Cyrus the Great = lead armies, overran Babylonian empire
- Then overthrown by Greeks (Empire of Alexander)

Excavating Mesopotamia

Map of Old Kingdom Egypt

- River based civilization
- Nile civilization = follow the longest river in the world; useful in terms of providing alluvium
 - Rich nutrients that make agriculture productive
- Dynasty of Egypt = families that ruled over it
 - Pharaoh who ruled over this geographic area
- Annual flooding = fertile soil, danger to human settlement
- Dams, irrigation channels
- Niles from high land of Africa to Mediterranean (smooth, no waterfall)
- Prevailing wind existed; blow from the North
 - They could figure out how to make sail; but to sail back up needed more power
 - Allowed trade along with the river

Egypt

- Importance of Nile = trade
- Early Dynastic Period
- Old Kingdom Egypt
 - Fruitful period of architecture of religion
 - Where pyramids were built
- The Middle Kingdom
 - Rapid change of dynasty
- The New Kingdom

Egyptian Dynasties

- Not tested
- Long continuity of Egyptian civilization

The Great Pyramids at Giza

- 4500 years ago

Great Sphinx at Giza

- From Old Kingdom Dynasty
- Sphinx = lion body, human head (mythical creature)

- Symbol of royal family
- Numerous gods they worshipped (most gods recorded in Egypt)
- 20000+ gods along the Nile worshipped
- King as Pharaoh – divine
- Old kingdom is very hierarchical
 - There were peasants as slaves
- Women had some power; but not too much
- Wealth was passed in the mother side of the family
- Famine and drought = main factors that caused Old Kingdom collapsed

Tutankhamun

- Middle Kingdom
- Period of expanded trade into Mediterranean region (Syria, Mestopatima)
- Continued Pharaoh as ruler
- Hiksos: Outside dynasty took over, but overcame by Egypt again
 - Babble axes, advanced forts, bronze
- Kushites took over Hiksos and then Egypt took over again
- New Kingdom in the city of Thebes
 - Most powerful of Egyptian dynasties
 - Used bronze weapons to take military campaigns
- 1922 discovered treasure of artefacts (gold objects)
- 1st millennium (after 1000 years) = susceptible by outside invaders
 - Persians (took over in 6th century by Cyrus)
 - Greeks (under army of Alexander)
 - Romans (make Egypt a province)

Map of Ancient Greece

- Loose collection of city state, tied together by trades, but also isolated from each other
- Earliest Greek civilization = Minoan

Minoan Civilization

- Greeks of Crete
- Traded with E Mediterranean and Egypt
- Society we don't know much about
- Gaps in our knowledge of it
- Oldest Greek civilization
- First society to have written script (shortly after Samaritans)
- Materialistic society
- Arts and craft, pottery, jewellery, sculptures
- Collapsed overnight because of natural disaster (earthquake, volcanic eruption, foreigner invasion)
- Took over by warrior culture (Mycenaean)

Mycenaean Civilization

- Captured Troy (by Homer – Odyssey, Iliad)
- Famous King = King Agamemnon (attack city of Troy after capture of Helen)
- Oral tale told of this civilization and written down by Greek poet Homer hundred years later

Greece: The Archaic Age

- After the Dark Age
 - Destroyed the old system of monarchy
 - Allow newer form of government to enter in
 - Develop the politics of human history
 - Have government not based on single ruler
- Population exceeded food supply; had to trade
- Greeks expand outward and establishing colonies (ex: Italy, Sicily, Libya)
- New forms of philosophy, art and sculpture

Kouros and Kore

- Refined forms of later Greek sculpture

Greece: The Classical Age – Athenian Democracy

- City of Athens = democracy developed for the first time
 - Demokratia = rule of citizen
- Assembly = elects leader every year
 - Policy strategies
- Slaves/women are not allowed a voice
- Free citizens are allowed to participate
- Successful in producing citizen of army
- Peasants forced to fight for their ruler – made them not motivated
- Greeks won the war against Persian (much larger military)
 - Persian army was conscripted (forced to fight against their will aren't motivated)
 - Greeks limited democracy (requirement that all male citizens that participate in democracy system is ready for defence if ever threatened)
 - "citizen of army" = males who participated in democratic process
- Participated in Athletic events – "Olympic games" competition of city states

Video: The Greeks – Crucible of Civilization (1999)

- Clisthenian = ruler of Athens
 - Design a revolutionary government for this disorganized place
 - Have a "say" for the citizens
- System of government = democracy
 - Allow citizens to make decision based on colour of pebbles
 - Raising of taxes, building of roads, declaration of war
- 5th century BC = Persians were the most powerful (stretch from India to Turkey of the West)
- Athens was gaining power so it is a threat that Persians have to destroy
- Greeks emphasize freedom; Persians emphasize obedience (slavery)
- Athenians were outnumbered by Persians 2:1
- Asked help from the Sparta, but refused. Athens had to fight alone
- Athenian army won against Persians

Greece: The Classical Age – Athenian Democracy

Cultural Topography of City-State

- Market place/meeting place = Athenians participated their democratic deliberation

- Socrates = getting their citizens question
 - Idea of constantly thinking critically all aspect of life / society
 - Emphasized questioning and dialogue (Socratic method)
 - Teach Plato, Aristotle
- Greek = theatrical society
- Devoted a place to worship of the god

Gods in Classical Age

Dionysus Theatre

- Greek drama = influence Rome, English Shakespeare
- Began as a contest
- Athenian citizens would write stories based on their favourite legends / religious stories and they would perform them. An award would be given to the best play

Sculpture

- Human forms
- Political communications
- Statues are larger

Poseidon or Zeus – Bronze Statue

- More realistic statues

War and Military Technology

- Even if wind isn't cooperating, you can use sticks to propel it
- Have underwater ram to punch a whole
- Dominated the Mediterranean sea

Greece: The Hellenistic Age – Alexander The Great

- Took over all of Greece in 4th century BCE
- Used as base to conquer land like India, Afghanistan (adapt military technology Greeks developed)
- Export Greek culture to Western/Central Asia
- Multi-ethnic empire

Alexander The Great “Propagandist”

- Minting coins with his face on it
- Medium of exchange in the empire
- Economic and political aspect (conquer Rome cities)

The Hebrews – Origin and History

- Founder is Abraham, migrated from city of Ur to Israel
- Semantic speaking
- Torahs (old testaments) talked about Abraham
- Told by God to lead the city of Ur
- Made their way to the West (Canaan)
- Enslaved by Egypt and taken out by prophet Moses

- Talked about the single all powerful God
 - Influenced Christianity and Islam
- Religion and not geography forms Hebrew identity

Settlement in Canaan and Kingdom Building

- Moses lead the slaves to Canaan
- Most famous king = Solomon
- First temple under the rule of Solomon, but destroyed by Assyrians
- Becomes a province of Assyrian empire in 8th century BCE but didn't enslave Hebrews
- Babylonians overthrew them and enslaved Hebrews
- Destroyed rebuilt Solomon's temple in common era

Video: The Bible Unearthed

- Archaeological record: coincided biblical records?
- Finkelstein: never was an Egyptian captivity
- Jewish settlement in Canaan
- Test to validity of religion (Judaism and Christianity)
- Ur → Mesopotamia → Hadera → Egypt → Canaan
- 1800 BC = Middle Bronze Age
- Mari and Nuzi = more tablets to discover existence of Abraham

Key Terms (definitions on test)

- Alluvium
 - Physical factor required for development of river-based civilization
 - Rich nutrients/deposit of floods
 - Fertile regions that were prone to periodic of flood
- Polytheism
 - Religions predate written literature
 - Worship of many gods
 - Mesopotamia, Egypt, Greece – worshiped deity that control diff aspect of life
- Monotheism
 - Developed by Hebrews – profound influence on subsequent religious beliefs (Christianity, Islam)
- Democracy
 - Political organization unique to Ancient Athens
 - Did influence Roman political idea (Roman Republic) – not as free flowing democracy like Athens
 - Important in Modern period
- Hellenism
 - Idea of spread of Greek culture
 - Spread from base of area around Greece throughout the Mediterranean to release population pressure
 - Greek General Alexander spread much of Greece culture to West and Asia and Africa
- Migration
 - Living from place to place
 - Politics, technology

LECTURE 4

Video: The Story of India (Volume 1)

- Pakistan = used to be part of India, but now an independent country
- India's first city grew from a river (Indus)
- Harappa: 300-500BC
 - Height of civilization 900-1900BC with 200000 population
- Sailed to Persian Gulf to trade
- Indus city died, left urban, went back to the city

Ancient India

- India is the first area to be settled after the migration of Africa
- Human there for 7000 years (Neolithic revolution happened here)
- The Indus Valley Civilization
 - 2 of the greatest city = Harappa, Mohenjodaro
- The Aryan Age
 - Outside invaders took over the area
- The Age of the Rajas (in the classical periods)

Gateway at Harappa / Mohenjodaro

- Along Indus river
- Plants-city
- Right angled streets
- Cited out for defence
- Public pools/baths = central eating place for poor people
 - Had a religious function
- Mohenjodaro had the first sanitary system

The Indus Valley Civilization

Mode of Production

- Large area of land for cultivation
- Excess of grain in-stored
- Complex merchandise trade system
- Craft making
- Use of boats and carts, and wheels
- Cultivated wheat and barley
- Populated by Azans and traders

Cities

- Systematically planned ahead of time and then built (architecture)
- Wide spread of arts and crafts industry
 - Sculptures, potteries – traded along the river

Map

- A period of decline after 1500 BCE, why?

- Wide-spread drought lasted for years from rain (depended on for agriculture)
- City couldn't sustain themselves
- No direct connection of that language because no point to pass on for successor since city is gone

The Aryan Age

- Invaded from the North
- Along Ganges Valley, flows to the East (where Bangladesh is)
- Lush area, but needed to be clear
- Aryans established iron, used to clear jungle/vegetation to create arable land
- Migrated eastward along Ganges Valley and established agriculture
- Vedic age = form the basis of Hindu religion

The Original Caste System

- Rigid hierarchy of castes where people are assigned position of status based on their occupation
- 1st = kshatriyas (warrior)
- 2nd = Brahmins (priests)
 - Most important
- Born into a particular place and pursue one of the occupation, you will continue that occupation
- Castes add on with new forms of occupation/labour
- Very welcoming to newcomers
- Caste division = social class institutionalize, not racial

Hinduism

- Hymns passed down as scriptures
- Emerges as dominant religion – incorporating and putting into the practices
- Life is one, all others have soul
- Reincarnation = after life
- In sin = live as a worm crushed by sandals
- Central to consequence of human behaviour → Karma (western conceptual of sin)
- Rewarded in after life if behaviour on earth is nice

The Maurya Empire

- Along Gange river
- King Chandragupta = unifier of India
 - Defeated one of Alexander's general
 - Had further expansion to Greek
 - Military leader
- Alexander's empire fell, divided into 4 parts
- Unify economy with single currency
 - Time period in which unified unit of exchange
- Had self-control, conquered self senses, respect elders, use spies
- Golden age in India
- King Asoka
 - Converted to new religion Buddhism
 - A military leader
 - Horrified by violence in warfare
- 4 noble truths of Buddha
 - Life as we know it leads to suffering
 - Life is pain

- Reaches enlightenment is to follow what Buddha lays out
 - Speak well, choose life that doesn't harm others
 - Will lead you out of suffering
- A moral code designed to regulate human behaviour

Asoka's Pillars

- Communicate the idea of Buddhism
- Buddhism existed 400-500 years before he reigned in India
- High level of tolerance of religion in India at this period

Map

- Large empire

Ancient China: Dynasties

- Similar to river-based civilization
- The Mythic Xia
 - A myth, legend, very little known about
 - No written record at this time
 - First record appears 2000 years after
- The Shang
 - Written history began in China, have some account in details
 - Very sketchy, not know a lot of time
 - Kings were military leader
 - Very fragmented at this period in China
 - Polytheistic = believe in diff number of gods
 - Have diff ancestors worship
- The Zhou
 - Long lived, lasted 800 years with interruption in the middle
 - Closer to modern era
 - A break in the middle
 - Western Zhou
 - Eastern Zhou
 - Empire is a feudalistic state
 - More centralized form of political government
 - Powerful centralized state = key principle of dynasties
 - Large centralized empire decline over time, but hold on until they collapse
- The Qin
 - Short lived, but very influential
 - Founder = China's first emperor, most powerful
 - First to unify modern day China into 1 single empire
 - Ended decentralized feudal system
 - Controlled 36 district
 - Unified coinage
 - Standardized written Chinese language
 - Major building project
- Constant characteristic of Chinese history = unify area of China

Characteristics of Chinese Dynasties

- Centralized state led by emperor, supported by nobilities (become less important) replaced by bureaucracies who advise the emperor to carry out policies of state
- Large peasantry of agricultural workforce to produce surplus
- Artisans merchants – craft producing, trading civilization
- The Mandate of Heaven = how emperor gains support/trust of people
 - Emperor is semi-divine, provide to the needs of people
 - Uprising revolution = if state fails to fulfill to support the people, the emperor and empire loses power of heaven

Political Philosophies

- Classical age = competition between political/religious philosophies
- Legalism
 - Embraced by Qin dynasty
 - Rule of law
 - Based on merit
 - Everyone is equal below the law
 - Burning of books that aren't approved by the state
 - Very brutal
 - Human isn't very good and need to be controlled
- Confucianism
 - Moral guidelines to try to achieve social harmony
 - Opposed aristocratic merit
 - Supported filial piety – elder male/father as the most important person
 - Believe people were good, but needed encouragement to continue to be good
- Taoism
 - Religious/spiritual philosophy
 - Compassionate, humility

The Great Wall of China

- Avoid nomadic invaders, keep them out
- Constructed 2000 years period
- 9000km wide

Video: Engineering an Empire

- Qin started the Great Wall of China
- Linking of the walls from previous states, to defend from one another (especially the Northern frontier)
- 1 million of labourers
- Symbolic dividing line = locking the Chinese in and protecting from invaders
- Created his own tomb and buried there when he died

The Terracotta Army

- Buried with thousand of life-size clay statues
- Horses, chariots
- Example how he was so ambitious
- 8000 soldiers
- 20% population involved in building the Great Wall
- Raise tax burden really high, eventually over thrown

Nubia

- South of Egypt, region of Eastern Africa
- “Kush” kingdom = cultural exchange between 2 civilizations
- Area rich in mineral, traded with Egypt
- Nubian is highly valued as warriors
- Golds, ivory, cattle, leopard skin
- Kush takes over all of Egypt
- Famous city in Kush = Meroe

Pyramids at Meroe

- Famous pyramids, smaller in Egypt
- Influenced by Egypt
- 5000 BCE
- Ethiopian society concurred it after
- Fertile, green of Africa
- Many minerals
- Major iron centre production in Egypt world
- Had their own writing
 - No longer have the ability to understand it
 - Not translated into a language we know
- This civilization declined resulted of climate change
- Sahara took over it
- Egypt declined, Kush declined too, then took over by Ethiopians

Carthage

Video: Engineering an Empire Volume 2

- Hold 100 ships
- Plant whole land of settlers
- Heart of Carthage = HARBOUR -- naval and commercial
 - 70 feet wide entrance
 - Inside its gate, second gate for military
 - Circular port = 200+ boats
- Dry duct of present days
- No ships outside can observe the port inside

Carthage and the Phoenician Empire

- 2 competing naval (Rome and Carthage) – 2 come in conflict
- City of Carthage = modern day Lebanon
- Move and migrate
- Cathagian navigator traveled to England and Western coast of Africa
- Moved from Lebanon to Tunisia, why?

Dido and Aeneas

- Reason why moved to Tunisia
- Queen of Tyria (Dido) had to flee her homeland and came to settle at the city of Carthage
- Fell in love with Aeneas (offspring of goddess Aphrodite)
- Legends of this period (Greeks and the Romans)
- Carried love affair
- But leave her to go to Italy

- Colonial empire, set colonies along the coast of Southern Spain, Mediterranean
- Carthage Came into conflict with the Romans → as the Punic Wars

The Punic Wars (war of Carthage with Spain)

- First Punic War
 - Rome won
- Second Punic War
 - Hannibal = surprised the Romans
 - Elephants from Africa
 - Attacked Romans backyard
 - Enable to capture Rome, but Rome fought back, and reduced it to a single city state
- Third Punic War
 - Completely washed out Carthage
 - Spread salt on land so they wont be able to grow
 - Rome tried to regrow it after Carthage has been defeated
- Important part of Roman empire

Early Civilizations of the Americas

- 1600-1200 BC (1800-1400 years ago)
- Ocean level was low because of ice age
- Water trapped in icepack, possible they can cross the land bridge into Alaska
- Those people migrated southward along the coast where there was land not frozen, then to Southern part of Chile
- Human habitats found in northern/central America
- After ice age ended, sea over up, cant go back to Asia. Become cut off from the world
- Developed similar practices even though they were cut off from the rest of the humanity – hunter/gatherer (almost the same time as Asia, Africa, Europe)
 - Ideal climatic for both that they hunt/gather
 - Trial/error = keep growing with seeds, crops produced
 - Migrated = bring ideas around
- Mexico: The Olmecs
 - Symbolic Visual culture = found ways to express themselves through art s
 - City based
- Peru: Chavin Culture

Olmec

- Famous heads
- Thousands of pound
- Warrior in helmet
- Olmec civilization = along Gulf of Mexico
- Draining of swamps and clear farmland to make productive enriched agricultural terrain

Olmec Pyramid

- Political symbolic structures
- Top of the mounts = housing for elite groups of ruler/priests (control the society)
- Large population of farmers live in villages of thatches of huts
- Ore, jade found in this area
- Commodity found in Olmec, cannot be found in nature there (so they traded with neighbouring regions)

Olmec Sculpture

- Olmec disappeared in 400 BCE
- Form of expression = statues, visual communication is picked up by Meso-Americas

Map of Chavin Area

- In Peru
- 1200 BCE
- Old temple complex was found
- Civilization discovered after Spanish conquered Peru in 16th century
- Survived many ruins
- Separated from America for 10000 years, but have similar lifestyles as America

Chavin de Huanter

- Remains from 3000 years ago

LECTURE 5

Chapter 2 – Globalization in World History

- 4 major Eurasian civilizations
- Rome, Persia, India, China
- Powerful civilization developed connections between the entire land mass
- Height of Roman Empire, trade took place from Pacific ocean to Atlantic ocean
- Chinese didn't trade far outside their borders, as a form of protection from invasion
- Nomadic people traded with Chinese

Persia

- 1. Archaemenids
 - Taken over by Alexander the Great and his army
 - 3 most wellknown of Persian Emperors
- After fall of Achaemenid dynasty...

Persian Dynasties Continued

- 2. Seleucids (The Greek)
 - For 75 years
- 3. Parthians
 - For 500 years
- 4. Sassanids

The Persian Empire

- Founded by Cyrus
- Now the Middle East
- Large land base empire
- Made into northern Greece, but weren't successful in battle

- Cyrus created this huge empire by overthrowing the Medes who previously ruled this area, and conquest of Lydia
- Great treasure to capture
- Overthrew the Babylon. Jews captured were released as Cyrus's success and allowed to resettle
- Darius failed to conquer Greece, and made enemy, whom eventually fought against them
- Collected taxes for the emperor
- Provided soldiers for army
- Control maintained by military, by troops, and spying network

Video

- Darius the Great – conqueror of Egypt
- 515 BC, built massive stone highway, connect to India – “the royal road”
- Determined to build a gateway in Northern Africa
- Built canal of Mediterranean to Red River
- Connect Red River to Nile River
- City state of Greece
- Lined boats as bridge, 70000 people marched to Greece and attack them
- The canal that links to Red River and Mediterranean
 - To facilitate trade
 - Weren't maintained forever over time whenever empires fall because of sand from deserts

Persepolis: Apadana

- A meeting hall

Persepolis: Detail

- Darius tried to again to conquer Greece but was again unsuccessful
- Regular revolts

Zoroaster

- Influence of other religion
- Still practiced today in central asia and parts of india
- First monotheistic religion
- Zoroastrianism – the concept of good and evil
 - Huge influence on Christianity
 - Official religion of Achaemenid dynasty

The Seleucid

- Founded by soldier of Alexander
- After his death, the empire was divided in 4 parts
 - One got Egypt
- 250 BCE became small and weak, under the influence of other people
- Major accomplishment in this dynasty = Greek culture, influencing architecture and art

The Parthians

- Warrior of the Eastern Caspian Sea, took over Seleucid
- Fought several war with Romans for the Middle East
- Weren't able to push the Romans back
- Ultimately didn't challenge Rome any way after

The Sassanid Empire

- From border of Turkey
- Pressed in by one side of India, and one side of Rome
- Fought against the Roman again, but were weakened by the wars

Rome

- Similarities of Roman Architecture of Architecture of Washington
- 19th century buildings in Washington is influenced by development of classical period
- Roman republican empire lasted 2000 years

Video

- Civil war = feature of growth of city
- Free exchange of ideas
- Engineering imported from other cultures
- Tunnels, large walls
- Sewer system = 25000 years after its constructed (STILL WORKS)
 - Drain marsh lands from topland
- The Forum = ancient Rome downtown district
- 2 modes of transportation
 - Through the countryside on horseback, walking, or in cart, or by ship
- Roads didn't exist before Roman Empire
- Roads are dead straight, no curves
- Caesar → Augustus, Rome's first emperor
- Under Augustus, furthest empire with highways
- Rome's engineer = build bigger better strong
 - Water proof concrete
 - Can build underwater
 - Have piers in water (bridges)
- 1st century AD, Rome = superpower
- Expand outward and look inward, to improve quality of life
- In capital city, stream of fresh water from mountain spring miles away
- Aqueducts = constant stream of water
 - Live cleanly and comfortably in urban city
- Claudius who had the greatest influence on Rome's water supply
 - Considered as invalid and hidden from public eye (before he was the emperor)
 - Hard of hearing, had a limp
 - Seize power
 - 41 AD, most royal family were murdered
 - He was spared, after he was found behind the curtain
 - Conquered Britannia (Caesars failed to do to)
 - Built 2 aqueducts, increased amount of water flowing into Rome
 - Arch = permit spans, change spatial conception of Roman architecture
 - Built around wooden framework
 - Each aqueducts into 3 holding tanks
 - Emperors / public bath
 - Every home 1st 2nd century AD, had running water

Early Rome

- Greeks had colonies in this area

- Romulus kills his brother, consolidate power and became ruler of central Italy
- Rome is successful in growing because it welcomed immigrants
 - Learned so much from them
 - Became haven for refugees and those who are kicked out from another place

The Republic

- Monarchy overthrown, not ruled by monarch
- Not Athenian democratic
- Republic = government of the wealthy, leaders of clan, wealthy leaders of Rome as senators
- 2 consults in 1 year term to lead the society
- Democracy of the rich, much more representative than monarchy
- Rome becomes wealthier, pressured by the Plebeians (to have some voice)
 - Raised civil wars
- Conflicts between ruling class
- Julius Caesar became ruler, mobilized section of the poorer, and advocated their concern
- Representative government, but ruled by wealthy

Wars of the Republic

- Latin War
- 3 Samnite Wars
 - 3rd – 4th BCE
- Pyrrhic War
 - Win the war, but bankrupts your economy
 - Victory wasn't worth it
 - Won, but were unable to sustain their society
- Punic War
 - Rome fought their biggest rivalry
 - Destroyed Carthage and absorb their territory to expand Roman Empire
- Conquered most of southern Europe and north Africa and middle east of common era
- Made Rome rich from combat
- Wealth = sources of the constant fighting elite

The Roman Civil War

- Conflicts were motivated by classes (rich landowners and poorer farmers)
 - Used slaves, so drive farmers off the land (tension between them)
- Civil war ended by Julius Caesar and Octavian
- Rome instituted "welfare" system, all were maintained food
 - Subsistence requirement was met
 - Seizing grain
- Rome conquered Egypt was to seize their agriculture's holding
 - Export large amount of grain to feed the poor of Rome to keep civil unrest
- Class divides had huge bitterness, and ambitious of the mighty to scheme to take control

Julius Caesar

- Successful general, extended the Empire in his conquest of Gaul (France)
- Return to Rome by crossing the Rubicon
- Violated the understanding by bring his troops home
- Assassinated by his opponent
- Rome in civil war after his death

- His nephew Augustus wins the war

Augustus Caesar

- Seized power
- Period of relative peace within Roman Empire
- Pax Romana – Rome’s strength was able to keep this large empire together
 - Further growth and consolidation

The Extended Roman Empire

- Fortifications along the edges of empire
 - To keep barbarians out
 - Conquered half of Europe, constantly at war with barbarians of the north
 - Not just a line between themselves and others
 - An inclusive empire = all live inside the mark are all citizens of Rome (except for slaves)
 - Powerful effect of people’s ability to support the empire
 - “right to welfare”
- Massive infrastructures – roads, continent wide trade
- Provincial towns = copy of Rome, various kinds of building
- Use of concrete = inexpensive and easy to use to build

Decline of the Roman Empire

- Invasion
 - Invaded by barbarians
 - Always new people from central Asia attacked Rome
 - Ongoing warfare
- Medical Crisis
 - Had running water
 - Prone to disease, no cure
 - Life expectancy in city of Rome was very low (20 years)
 - Rome survived for such a long time, because people kept coming
- Loss the ability of periphery
 - Barbarian army gets better in battling
- Population decline
 - Demographic crisis
- Political turmoil
 - Augustus’s heir continued for generation
 - Eventually Julian family is overthrown by military dictatorship
 - No continuity of leadership
 - Death of emperor leads to internal conflict
- Overuse of land
- Excessive spending on war and military
- Some blamed Christianity
 - Became official religion of Roman empire in 4th century
 - Led to change in attitude
 - Rather than worrying civic responsibility/governance, people are more concerned with spiritual/religious concerns
- Excess lead in the water
- Collapsed of 476
- Roman empire divided into East and West in 4th century
 - West collapsed

- East continued
- Rome continued as a smaller form until 15th century

Roman Art and Culture

- Greeks influence Rome
- Roman Religion is almost a direct copy of the Greek
 - Zeus → Jupiter
 - Aphrodite → Venus

Pont du Gard

- Famous bridge in France
- 900 feet in span, 180 feet high
- An aqueduct

Colosseum

- In downtown Rome
- 2000 years
- Stadium, like size of Roger's centre

Parthenon

- Temple to Roman gods in 2nd century

Arch of Constantine

- Built for military victory
- Accomplished writing, poetry, philosophy
- Poet (Virgil) – write Ilneid

Christianity

- Small Jewish sect
- Constantine takes power, legalized Christian religion
- Under Theodosius, he makes it the official state religion of Rome and outlaws the old polytheistic religion
- Rome declines a period of time, but it doesn't disappear because it is replaced by a new Christian civilization
 - Starts small, but grow over time
 - Had powerful influence in European history
- Western Roman empire disappeared in 5th century
- But centred in Christianity civilization after, becomes a powerful institution force

Summing Up

- 2 Euroasian empires – Romans, Persians
- Similarities...
- Large land-based empires
- Endured 1000 years
- Developed complex administrative structures
- Moved from polytheism to monotheism

LECTURE 6

India During the Classical Period

- Empire called Kush (diff from the one in Africa) – in central Asia (now N of Afghanistan)
 - Invaded parts of India during this time period
- Alexander took his army to parts of India (contact of Greek army with India)
- Kushians adopted Buddhism from India
- In South, earliest settlers continued to flourish
- Indians found raw material – iron, copper, precious stones, cotton, silk, pearls
- Hand craftsmen pass on their skills to their offspring
 - Mechanism to pass on knowledge = India prosper
- Regulate the quality of goods in prices
 - Making competitions are safe within boundaries
- Buddhist and Jane are religious foundations
- Made India colourful with religious banners in festivals

India

- The Gupta Dynasty
 - Founded by Chandra Gupta
 - Found in Eastern part of India
 - Through conquest, India grew longer
 - His son Samudra
 - Chandra Gupta II continued the rich of India

The Gupta Empire

- Foreign conquest brought downfall, from central Asia

Brahma

- Religion flourished, Hinduism at its golden age
- 3 most powerful babies → central to Hindu tradition (Trimurti, Vishnu, Shiva)
- Other religions = Buddhism and Jane
- Limiting gods that are worshipped at this time
- Trimurti = functions of creation, maintenance, destruction
- Vishnu (Preserver) = took human incarnation, the master of the past, present and future, one who supports, sustains and governs the Universe and originates and develops all elements within. Vishnu governs the aspect of preservation and sustenance of the universe
- Shiva The warrior = brought things to an end (growth – rebirth structure) authority over death, rebirth and immortalit

Buddhism

- Buddhist community in diff fashions = whether the Buddha was a sacred holy person or was he just a good teacher, turned the figure as a saint or a god or a secular/teacher
- 1. People are manifestation of the divine
 - Religion founded on teaching
- Not the main religion, but had influence in art
- Famous standing Buddha (474 common era)
 - Carved from fine gray sand stone

- Clinging rope
- Body is slight, shoulders are wide
- Shape as oval = refine elegant
- Downcast eyes = gentle

Cave Painting

- 475 CE
- Worn out cave painting
- Still highly regarded today

Gupta Learning

- Literature flourished this period
- Science was being developed
- Math was revolutionized with Arabic numeral
 - Concept of 0
 - Decimal system
 - Value of Pi – to measure circle
 - Algebra
 - Nalanda University

Video: 7 Wonders of India

- India = principle centre of learning
- Nalanda University = Religious centre → Buddhist University

Travel/Migration

- Many monks escaped from the Turkish invasion, escaped to Tibet from Nalanda University
- Navel exploration and trade

Video: The Story of India

- in time of Roman Empire
 - produce of wheat, grass, lava of beetle change India
- Spice Routes and Silk Road
- 1st century BC, Roman Empire dotted the ports of the Red Sea
- In July/August, SW wind, come out of Red Sea and go to India
- Romans wanted spices from India
 - Pepper, ginger

Han China

- Sections of great wall built from Ching Dynasty on the left
- Development in the South (northern Vietnam)
- Large empire/territory

Han Dynasty

- 2 periods (Eastern Han and Western Han)
- Old capital of Ch'ang-An was destroyed by invading army
- New capital was formed
- Tendency of centralization continued under the Han Dynasty

- Han ruled over peace and prosperity (relative quiet, steady growth – like Roman Empire experienced with Augustus)
- Government's job = raise taxes, direct commerce traffic
- Han Gaozu died after, but continued by his wife Empress Lu
- Han Wudi extended great wall of China
 - Hostage taking
 - Expand to Northern Korea, Vietnam
 - The widest growth of Han Dynasty
- Centralization of government continued under Wu
 - Stabilized agricultural prices
 - Expanded taxes of trade, state monopoly (iron, salt, liquor)
- Western Han comes to an end as a result of peasant unrest, political problems
- Wang Mang seized power and established power
 - Handing land to small farmers, which he then taxed
 - Uprising from below, try to remove the power from the wealthy landowner and hand it over to poorer people
 - His policies were not liked by upper class
 - His power was at the same time of flooding, results to starving
 - Peasants unrest
 - Murdered by rebels
- Han's family seized power again
- Trading route = "silk road"
 - Continued after Han Dynasty
- Contact with island in Japan (huge importance of history in Japan)
- INFLUENTIAL MIGRATION = Chinese defeated nomadic people of the north in 2nd part of Han dynasty. These people migrate Westward and end up in Europe
- Events in China had an effect to events in Europe in short period of time because of migration
- Han Dynasty = profound importance in Chinese History
 - Their practices in government undertook would later pass on to later dynasty
 - Infrastructure (canals), administrative
- Han's Dynasty falls apart because...
 - Extended fighting of Han's family
 - Who gets to take over after?
 - Struggles of different section of family
 - Reversed policy of Wang Mang
 - Alienated their connection with peasants
 - Led to rebellion
- Empire divided to 3 parts, by 3 warlords

Significant Contribution of Han China

- Centralization = mobility is the method for power to pass on
- Based on merit = brightest young people are sent to university, taught state craft
- People are trained in a university environment
 - Produce civil servants
 - Bureaucracy = 30000 servants
 - Make sure people were fed, roads are working, military
- Population = 60M at its peak in Han's dynasty
- Foreign trade grew with Europe
- Confucius principle = learning, reference for the past, scholarship
- 2 of China's greatest historian lived in this period
- Written historical literature happened during this period

- Rich development of art/architecture
 - Made of wood, so most of them are gone or destroyed

Video: China

- Series of watch towers that guarded trades of central Asia
- Peasant unrest brought Han Dynasty down
- For 3 centuries, there were wars
- In 6th century, Northern People Sui declared war and conquered it
- Yang Di took over Sui
- Previous emperors focused to fortified China
- Yang Di strengthened China inward
- Link China with a grand canal (hydraulic highway)
 - 1 million man – digging
 - 10,000 die of starvation, fatigue
- 6 years to build the great canal
 - Stretched 12000 mile
 - Made inter-region trade easier
- Like Nile in Egypt, integrated North and South
 - Strengthened and unified the empire
 - Opportunity for poets to travel, painters to wander
 - Engine of cultural development
- Emperor underestimated the power of his people (peasants)
- People rebelled – peasant uprising throughout the country
- Yang Di killed by his general

Trade Routes

- 1st inter-continental highway on land and sea
- Cultures influencing of each other

Key Terms

- Buddhism
 - Comes from India in 12th century
 - Influence else from migration
 - Learning centres (Nalanda University) = scholars of Asia to travel there to study not just religion. But philosophy, science, math
- Mandate of Heaven
 - Ability of Chinese rulers to maintain popular support
 - When they lose that support, they lose that mandate
- The Silk Road/Spice Route
 - The ways in which traders ship commodities to diff parts of landmass

LECTURE 7

Key Themes of Our Course

- Agriculture and trade

- Salt, wheat, oil
- Religion = important force winding societies together
- Migration = religion is its important impact
- Development of cities = a yardstick of a civilization of commerce/interaction between people
- Centre of civilization = where people meet and information are transferred
- Transportation revolutions, as a way people increase their speed and things become more accessible to them
- Societies shared characteristics = expansion of agriculture, developing complex societies, development of more sophisticated government, cultural achievements, intercultural contacts
- **BANTU-MIGRATION** ** as a development of Africa

Egypt: Gateway to Africa

- Crossroad to pull these 3 continents together
- Both a centre and a frontier of Africa power (particularly the east – Ethiopia)
- Ptolemaic Empire = Greek ruled over Egypt, until Romans took over

The Ptolemaic Rule of Egypt

- Every subsequent king is also called Ptolemy

Alexandria

- Great library in the period before modern world
- Half a million books
- People who came through it were asked to give up their books, and exchange for unoffered ones
- Became a research hub, people came to this library to study to look at these documents/books and learn that material and go back to the Rome community to spread it
- Scientific method was developed for the first time
- Wealthy = trade from other regions, grew massively, 2nd most populated city in the world after Rome
- Channel for supplying grain supply
- Where people fled to
 - Immigration
 - Cultural context
 - Greek, Egyptian, Jewish
- Important hub for philosopher and scientists
- Founder of geometry
- RESEARCH INSTITUTE came from Alexandria library

Alexandria's Lighthouse

- Fell down 500-600 years ago, as a consequence of earthquake

Alexandrian Merchandise

- A port city

The Roman Rule of Egypt

- Taken over by Rome, for next few hundreds year
- Became the major place of grain train shipment

Axum and the Axumites

- Lived in Kush, South of Egypt

- Fertile region at that time (warm weather) – more than 1 group a year
- Innovations = damming and irrigation, to bring water to this area of Saharan desert

Axum Trade

- Hub of export and import

Axum Religion

- Polytheistic = the pagan gods
- King of Axum converted to Christianity
 - First in Africa to adopt Christianity
 - Contact of the Greeks and Axumites to allow Christianity to flourish
 - Greeks which was a Roman Empire, who influenced the Axumites
- Islam rose in 7th century – Christianity survived, but very isolated
 - Much of Africa (northern/eastern) adopted Islam as a religion

The Periplus of the Erythraean Sea

- 1st century of CE
- Record of different ports
- Axum = central place and connects all the trade routes
 - Indian Ocean
- Connected through naval travel
- Arabic, Jewish, Indian in Axum
- Axum = first African civilization to establish its own coin

Axum Obelisks

Trade Routes

- Africa, Asia and Europe tied together from seabased travel route

Sub-Saharan Peoples

- Linguistic group of sub-saharan = bantu people (in western Africa)
- Agriculture society
- Had iron
- Bantu people started in Western Africa, travelled East, then South, settled there
 - 500 diff languages in Africa find their root in Bantu
- Developed a particular way to do agriculture, which spread all over of Africa

Nok Sculpture

- Nok = Nigeria (modern day)

Sub-Saharan Peoples

- People were successful because they adopted to geographies (they were very flexible)
- Western Africa: adapt climate that were changed as Bantu people moved
- Iron mining, gold mining
- Sophisticated of metal
- Rather than building large cities, they built villages (organized in CLAN or KIN groups)
 - Political institution

Technologies of Sub-Saharan Peoples

- Agricultural skills
- Copper mining
- Salt and gold
 - Salt = preservation of food
 - Gold mining

Transportation Revolution

- Camels (from Asia) – domestication of this animal spread from East of Asia, through Asia, border of Africa, and spread in Africa
- Travel through Sub-Saharan desert (obstacle)
 - Allowed contact to develop Sub-Saharan Africa and Northern Africa (during the CE – the time of Christ)

Video: Bantu Trading Network

- 5000 years ago, Bantu people spread (their language, agriculture skills, culture)
 - Expanding to tropical region of Africa
- Developed unique tropical agricultural techniques
- Indigenous germs killing against the European settlers (ex: small pots)
- Africa combat against Malaria = stay away from wet highland where mosquitoes are

The Americas

- 4 regions
- SW
- NE
- Mayan civilization
- Moche

THE SW: Mogollon and Hohokam Peoples

- Mogollon people moved north
- Corn, bean, squash
- Interesting form of housing (pit housing)
- In Mogollon, there are deserts
 - Dig below ground level, so the ground under them wont freeze
- Below the frost line, more habitable in the cold

Hohokam Peoples

- 0 CE – 40 CE
- Migrated North from Mexico
- Canals = resource of water in desert area
- Sophisticated manufacture – clay potters

Adena and Hopewell

- Ohio valley
- Populated by agriculturalists, occasionally hunting and fishing
- Engaged extensive trade along the rivers that drained into the Mississippi river
- Trading network far beyond the Ohio valley
- Raw materials

- Traded with Gulf Coast (Louisiana) and Lake Ontario
- Adena: believed to have settled this area in 1000 BCE
- “peoples of the east woodland”
- Hopewell: a system of exchange (not what the people are called)
 - 200 BCE – 600 CE
 - Spread of trade throughout most of United States (Lake Ontario and Mississippi)

Adena Burial Mound

- Earthworks mounds = burial, historical marker, gathering places
- Miami mound, found in Ohio
- Mississippi River floods, makes sense to build above the height of flood for people to flee

Mexico and South America

- Neolithic Revolution = basis of building civilization in Americas

Teotihuacan

- City in central Mexico
- Lasted 900 years
- 100000 people at its peak
- Planned city, by priest administrators
- Great religious centre
- Warrior culture, expressed in mural paintings
- Center of industry, jewellers, potters
- Wall painting, sculpture, architecture
- Polytheistic = worship many gods (those later adapted by Mayan civilization)

Wagner Murals

- Symbolic visual culture
- One of their gods in mural paintings

Pyramid of the Sun

- Human construction
- Around it was temples, palaces

Fall of Teotihuacan

- Internal stress, social inequalities (650 CE, before rise of Mayan civilization)
- Bureaucratic inflexibility
- Increase of famine and disease
- City falls apart, by fire, revolution

Ancient Mayan Civilization

- Flourished 300-900 CE
- S Mexico, and Central America
- Large civilization = 2M people
- A number of small kingdom that shared a joint language and culture
 - Headed by rulers Ajas
 - Beneath kings were priests, nobles, artisans, peasants, farmers, serfs, slaveries

- Built temples and pyramids, influenced by previous societies
- Developed writing, known for calendar
- Ability to map the star
- Centralized system of agriculture
- Warrior training

Mayan Civilization

Mayan Cities and Government

Mayan Religion

- Had more gods than the Greeks
- Gods devoted to various aspect of human life

Mayan Writing

- Logo-syllabic writing (symbol words)
- Written language of pre-Columbia America
- Communicated this writing in painted ceramics, books, carved in stones
- Ancient knowledge destroyed by Spanish colonizer

Fall of Mayan Civilization

- Over population
- Large ruling class = drain in resources
- Suffer in prolonged drought

Video: Engineering an Empire (Kan Bahlam)

- 8th century: Maya century expanded
- Tall pyramids, palaces
- Environmental catastrophe = fall of Maya
- Maya moved North → to Yucatan Peninsula (MIGRATION)
 - Built causeway systems

Moche Civilization

- Now: North Western Peru along the Pacific Ocean

Moche Artwork

- Statues, jewellery

Moche Architecture

- Build large pyramids
- Temple of the Sun
- Temple of the Moon
- Artifacts left from Moche culture

Fall of Moche

- From climate change
- Cause floods, erosions, and destroyed its irrigation system

Summing Up

- Common characteristics of Africa and America
 - Relied on agriculture techniques – irrigation
 - Relied on trade, commodity, idea
 - Adapted to their environment: desert, mountains
 - Fell internal/external factors = war, natural disasters, natural resources

Key Terms

- Scientific Method
 - Important of library and research for spread of knowledge
 - Famous library of Alexandria
- Camel Revolution
 - Brought to Africa, to facilitate trade from N Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa
 - Happened at the time of beginning of CE
- Bantu Migrations
 - Agriculture from Northern Africa to Southern Africa over long period of time
- Hopewell Exchange System
 - Native communities of N America, trade of commodities from Great Lake to Gulf of Mexico

LECTURE 8

What is Christianity?

- Came from Greek word “crystal” – anointed one
- Spread more quickly than Judaism
- Church was led by the pope
- Christians believed Peter is the first pope
- Pope = leader of Roman Catholic Church
- Monotheism
- Jesus is the messiah
 - Died for humanity, resurrected
- Prohibition against sins
- 7 deadly sins
 - Lust, gluttony, greed, sloth, envy, pride

The Barbarian Invasions – Early Middle Ages

- Western Europe in disarray / fragmentation
- The “Dark Ages”
- 500: geopolitical fragmentation from Germanic invasion
- Barbarians fought with each other
- Period 500-1000 = fragmentation and conflicts with numerous people
- Barbarians = not Greek, those other guys outside of our civilization
 - “outsiders”, less civilized
- Ruled the fall of Roman Empire

- Rural culture, not urban

Charles the Great: Charlemagne

- Roman Empire was very hierarchical
- Church had a huge influence in political affair
- Had many attempts to unify Europe
- Charles = first attempted to unify Europe
 - In 800 CE
 - The pope (huge influence over selection of monarchs of Europe in feudal period)
 - Got blessing from the pope

Feudalism – Middle Ages

- Different people in different parts of societies have obligations
- Military service and land tenure = ruling classes
- 1) knightly ruler
 - Recognition and support from the pope to establish the right to rule
- 2) warriors
- 3) peasants
 - Worked land
 - Wealth of land is produced by peasants
- 4) priests/religious figures
 - Received protection from knights
- Economic system = manor system
 - System of obligation are both economic and political

The Feudal Relationship

- Lord
- Vassal
- Land (fief)

The Manor System

- Medieval Manor
- Manor house in the middle (resident of leader/lord)
- Beside it has a local church (physical relationship between the 2)
- Lands divided in diff sections so you don't exhaust the land
- Problem of Manor System = barely produced wealth at a subsistence level
 - Village surrounded by arable land

Feudal Technological Advance

- Lance = fighting on horseback
- Stirrup = soldiers fighting on horseback wont fall off
- 3-field system = leave some field unplanted to let the land recovered
- Heavy wheeled plow = use of metal, use wheel to pull
- Cattle dung = good fertilizer
- Windmill (developed in Persia, makes its way to Europe)
 - Good way of milling
 - Mill where there's no water

The High Middle Ages – The Rebirth of Cities

- Helped increase to productivity of peasantry
- Long distance trade reappeared (ex: Chinese silk)
- Creation of new economic activity
- Artisans (create useful things from raw material) rise

Feudal Monarchs and Popes

- William the Conqueror
 - Last foreigner to conquer England
 - England taken over by the French
- Louis 9th
 - Saint Louis
 - Participant in the crusade

The Inquisition and Heresy

- Religion legitimized the power of rulers
- Persecute non-believers
- Heretics = non-believers or diff religion doctrine
- Inquisition = identify, convict, punish heretics
 - Long term imprisonment, burning

Architecture: Cathedrals

- Layout looks like a cross
- Glass windows = retrace stories, educating people when literacy was low
- Church used spoken words (sermons) and stories reproduced in stained glass windows
 - The poor man's bible = stained glass windows
 - See them in pictures

The Crusades and Christian Imperialism

- Crusades is not very well remembered during this period
 - Liberation of the holy land from Islamic rule
- Powerful recruiting way
- First Crusades = 1095 – captured Jerusalem

Transition and Decay

- Another European crisis
- 1) powerful church over the society becomes objected
 - People questioned the legitimacy of the church
- 2) long war between England and France
 - Over successions
 - Enormous resources are put in military effort and led to economic problems
- 3) climate change led to famine
 - Poor weather and harsh winters
 - Little ice age
- 4) churches' legitimacy is furthered doubted
 - Failed to protect the people from suffering of famine
 - Led to split of catholic church into Catholic and Protestant in 16th century

- Led to enormous struggle of economy (peasants revolt all over Europe)
- 5) The Black Death
 - Fleas of rats in ship – killed most people who came into contact with it
 - 30-60% of population died in Europe
 - Collapse of population
 - Not having enough peasants to farm the land
 - Merchant economy collapsed
 - Led to uprising 1277-1633 of peasants (tried to kill their bosses)
- Slow breakup of the feudal system
- Increasing gap of wealth between wealth and poor
- Raising taxation for war

The Byzantine or Eastern Roman Empire

- Divided into half (1 in Rome, 1 in Constantinople)
- Greek was the primary language of this civilization
- Reason why Christian spread to Ethiopia
- Justinian = codified roman law

East-West Schism

- Eastern Orthodox Christianity / Greek Christianity
- Has 2 leaders – pope in Rome, Patriarch of Constantinople (pope of eastern church)
- Reason for the split, led to permanent split of Christianity community into eastern/western

Video: Islam

- Mecca is a major trading centre, who traded with India and China
- Muhammad = the trusted one
 - Came up with the idea that the 4 leaders share the wealth of the state

The Islamic World

- Monotheistic – based on teaching of Muhammad
- Muslims = people who study Islam

The Qur'an

- Recitation
- Principle sourcebook of Islam

Five Pillars of Islamic Faith

- There's only 1 god = alla
- Giving of Alms = rich have obligation to less well off
- Fasting during Ramadan = daylight hours
- The requirement of all able-bodies make pilgrimage to Mecca, and have a Kaaba rituals

Muhammad the Prophet Politician

- Meditate and reflect in the cave, the Qurran was revealed to him
- Trip to Medina, known as Hijrah
- Went to Medina, gained more followers
- He is able to muster these resources and returned to Mecca in triumph
- Social justice element in his message

- Opportunity of rich to lessen their guilt
- Increase rights for women – inherent property, marry by consent

Jihad

- Inner struggle of individual Muslims to make themselves worthy of salvation
- Muhammad created a philosophy of improving yourself, and a force for community together
- First by conquering Mecca
- Destruction of idols and replacing with new one

The Caliph, Ulama, and Shari'a

The Islamic Conquests – Umayyad Caliphate

- First Caliph after the Schism is Umayyad
 - The ruler that globalized Islam
- Conquered people willingly converted to Islam
- Muslims weren't required for taxation
- Arabic were spoken in this area

Abbasid Caliphate

- Abu al-Abbas overthrow the previous Caliph
- Return of the Shar'ah
- Persians converted to Islam even though they're not the Arabic civilization
- Baghdad = capital city
- Institution created = Office of the Vizier
 - Persian influence on Islam
 - Ruling elite converted to Islam, became the Baghdad ruling class
 - City had a judge on Islam law applied to local level
- Lasted 200 years

Golden Age of Islamic Culture

- Artists, engineers etc. contributed to science, philosophy, technology (preserving the older forms, but expanding on it and inventing new things)
- New architectures are developed
- Mosques were created

Umayyad Mosque

- End of Umayyad period

Other Mosques

- Great Mosque of Samarra
- Al-Askari Mosque

Key Terms

- Barbarian
 - The idea of outsider
- Feudalism
- The Crusades

- The Inquisition
- Islam
- The Qur'an
- The 5 pillars of Islamic faith
- Shari'ah

LECTURE 9

India 540-1526

- King Harsha
 - After the Gupta Empire, there was no 1 civilization to unify all of India

King Harsha

- Ruled empire that encompassed most of Northern India
- Short lived empire, focused on lives of single individual
- Create centralized authority
- Fragmentation of political power at this time
- Kind of a feudal system, decentralized power
- Began as a Hindu, but became a Buddhist
- Implemented laws to reflect the spiritual aspect on new perspective in life
 - Forbid killing of animals
 - Built religious artifacts that Buddhists used
- Left no successor after he died

Rajputs

- Ruled over stateless in India
- Came to India as invaders, part of groups of Hun (central Asia of nomadic groups)
- Defended India from invasions up to Modern period

Chola Dynasty

- North = central power of India (ex: Dheli)
- Tamil speaking people started from South and expanded to North

Chola Temples

Chola Sculpture

- Siva and Shakti = blending male and female in 11th century CE
- Bronze sculptures

The Delhi Sultanate

- Delhi = capital of a large northern empire (first Muslim empire)
- Spread over periods of time
- Moving from the West
- Didn't assimilate fully to the religion of India, and became the religion and made it become Islam
- Made up of diff dynasties, but given general title of Delhi Sultanate

- Composed of 5 diff families that ruled the dynasty
- First successful attempt that Muslim ruled over India
- Had ambition to rule all over India, but unsuccessful in colonizing the south

Indian Society in Medieval Time

- Europe tear itself with religion
- India was fairly stable, tolerate of diff religion preferences
- Upper class had no problem of allowance of many diff religion at the time, but had communal conflicts of Muslims and Hindus
- Buddhism declined in this period (who created the religion)
- Indians migrated to Tibet, affecting their religion
- Women were not common yet
- Widows were rare
- Ladies in upper class were educated
- Indian architecture was diff from west

Southeast Asia

- Sterns Chapter 3: increased amount of travel in 2nd part of middle ages had affect in tendency of globalization
- Sea routes of SE Asia – 1200 period
- Indian ships and spreads its influence across SE Asia
- Exchanged textile, spices, timber, gold

Angkor Wat

- North of Cambodia
- Lasted from 9th to 15th century
- Hinduism, Buddhism (dominant one from 13th century)
- Largest pre-industrial centre, (larger than NY)

Video: Jewels in the Jungle

- Shrine of the woman = temple built 1000 years ago
- Temples were filled the statues of gods from India, not the gods of Angkor Wat
- Because the wind blows south from India to Angkor Wat, they had to wait until the wind blows north again
 - Spread their religion while they wait for the wind

China

- Number of phases similar to previous Chinese history = disarray, country becomes fragmented, reunification/consolidation, further disarray and rejoined
- After fall of Han Dynasty → Six Dynasties
- Tang Dynasty = attempt to reunify the country
- The Five Dynasties Period
- The Song Dynasty (divided into 2 periods)
 - Northern Song = capital KeiFeng was attacked
 - Southern Song = reconstituted in Southern China for 100 years, but overthrown by Mongols

Tang Dynasty

- Reunifies China and extend to Central Asia
- Tang comes into conflict from Arabic empire
- Beginning of Muslim in China

- Chang'an = capital
- Tang's emperor = Li Shim Min
 - Continued work of Han
 - Put 6 central ministries = revenue, defence, personal, religious
 - Divided 10 provinces
 - Extended Confucius principles
 - Created an educated meritocracy to run the empire
- Collapsed at beginning of 10th century
- Royal family was killed
- Song Dynasty reunified China again
 - Founded by successor military commander, using military power

Song Dynasty

- Northern Song
 - Establishes its capital KaiFang in yellow river valley
 - Retreated south from invasion from north
 - Established new capital in river valley
- Southern Song
- Mongol invasion continued
- Had a million man in army, couldn't beat the Mongols
- Song continued Han and Tang Dynasty, based on merit
- Population soared during Song period
- Agriculture spread into the south
- Connection of SE Asia and China from sea trades

Art/Religion in China

- Tang period, Buddhism is more influential in China
- Confucianism is principle still
- Science and technology flourished with development of compass, gun powder, grenades
- 500 years before European discovered printing press, Chinese already developed that can master produced written work
 - Used woodcut printing
- Math, medicine, poetry, philosophy, sculpture well respected

Northern Song Painting

- Tall landscape (7 feet – painting itself)
- Mountains and streams dominate people

Southern Song Painting

- Landscape picture, but prominent human figure
- Convention = written text (poem) in painting

The End of the Song Empire

- Invasion of Mongol led to the fall from North

Japan

- Human occupation and human habitation
- For 30,000 years, first to settle in Japan went on the land bed from Ice Age to Japan

- Earliest migration = 30 000 years ago
- Longest time, Japan was isolated
- In Han Dynasty, more interaction of China Korean and Japan (travel between diff people)
- People in Japan (now) are descendants of China 2000 years ago, brought Buddhism with them
- Migrants from China to Japan brought Buddhism, and rice cultivation
- Japan was very divided (unlike China)
 - Fragmented state for Medieval Period
- Created a peculiar feudal system
- Feudal lords went to China to learn about them
 - Tried centralized monarchy, but never effectively took hold
- 11th century, power of emperor was almost non-existent
- Japan is too far from everyone to be conquered
 - There was an attempt by China, but there was a storm, so failed
- Japanese created sophisticated poetry, painting, art

The Tale of Genji

- 11th century: world's 1st novel
- Written by Japanese noble woman

Landscape Painting

- Similar to Northern Song
- Dominated by landscape, more stylized, more abstract
- Sesshu Toyo always traveled to China and adapted their styles in art in 15th century

Architecture

- Buddhist temple built city of Kyoto with Chinese influences

LECTURE 10

So far in this course?

- Ways people come together?
 - Mainly through trade and migration
 - Spread of land, resources
 - Warfare and conquests
 - Expansion
- Religion?
 - How to understand the world, and how we got here
- Technology/knowledge?
 - Early universities and research centre
 - Timbuktu = centre of several empire in middle ages of western Africa = CENTRE OF LEARNING
- Culture?
- Agricultural techniques?

Map

- Timbuktu as crossroad to trading routes

- Not unified as a continent but discrete empires that interacted through trade
- West Africa developed internal trade routes because there's poor natural harbour
- Horizontal belt with various climates

West Africa

- Ghana and Mali developed while Europe was in a feudal disaster
- King of Mali created centralized state

Ghana

- West of Timbuktu
- First western African Empire
- 8th-9th century, king of Ghana ruled over all land from rivers
- Powerful army
- Large pastoral and agricultural community
- Went south to get gold, agriculture and slave
- Central trading place = able to tax as a source of revenue

The Decline of Ghana

- Took over by the Arabs from the north
- Encompassed most of NW Africa
- 1076: ruled by Islamics from the North, but short lived
 - Consequence of this conquest of Ghana by empire from the north = traveling of Islam to this region

Mali

- Ghana declined because they were invaded, and replaced by Mali
- Lasted 1230-1600
- Its peak = larger than Europe

Mansa Musa

- Emperor of Mali
- Profound effect on history of the region
- Legendary figure, his pilgrimage took 2 years
- Travelled with 500 men, gave away gold everywhere he went
- Gold in Egypt fell because he flooded the market
- He brought with scholars from the places he travelled (Mecca)
- Many scholars came to Timbuktu to reinforce the idea of "CENTRE OF LEARNING" as well as trade
- Global culture diffusion with his travel and encouraging many scholars to come back with him
 - Scholars, architects to build, artists

General Points to Remember

- Land routes opened up as the use of camel includes
- Attempts to expand, but led to decline (high taxation from war)
- Diffusion of Islam during this period because of conquest
 - Didn't full penetrate in western Africa
 - Became religion of the ruling/wealth class
 - The workers/slaves practiced animism

Religion

- Animism = believed by rural Africa
- Based on = people are linked by spirits of ancestors to guide you
- Individual is part of the community as he/she is part of the nature
- Linking with the dead together
- Spirits of ancestors = guides you and advises your behaviour
- Dominant religious thinking in Africa before monotheistic religion

African Masks

- Made of strict tribes, identifies clans

Nubia and Ethiopia

- Nubia = south of Egypt (where Sudan is today)
- Nubia and Ethiopia = dominant civilization in this area in Middle Ages converted to Christianity
- 4th and 6th (Nubia) century
- Empire of North = Palestine empire
- Embraced by rulers of these civilizations
- Nubian King wore golden crown (look similar to robes of Roman Empire/Greek)
- No central royal court, but they move around so people are loyal to the king
- Ethiopia had a large army at this time to protect themselves
- 63% Ethiopian is Christians. Others are Muslims

Importance of Port Cities in World History

- In east coast of Africa = Zanj
 - Traveled by boats and set up coasts
- Cultural contacts
- East coast of Africa = central of trading life (gold, ivory)
- Commodities from India, China
- Exports/trades of slaves

The Zanj Rebellion

- Arab merchants brought slaves to use as labour
- Harsh working conditions led to slaves revolts
- Rebellion so large and popular that other people/classes in Arab societies joined it (many serfs, peasants, tribal arabs) – put down to slave rebellion
- Result of this challenge = institution of slavery declined
- Slaves transformed into serfs and peasants

Summary

- Trade and religion are key to understanding the widening of cultural zone throughout Africa

Some Notes on Society and Culture

- Not city states, continent as a whole wasn't urbanized, but strong central administrations
- Same time as West Africa expanding

Pueblo Culture: Anasazi Period

- Spanish word for town
- Flourished in 1000 CE
- Began as nomadic people but settled in agriculture
- Houses built into the cliffs
- 1000 years old, a bit worn out

Mississippi Cultures

- SE of United States
- Mound building people
- Pottery made of eggshells
- Little ages in 1300-1400 led to huge problems in Europe
- Global phenomenon = climate changes affected productivity of agriculture
 - GLOBAL CONSEQUENCES
- Mound building people built walled cities
- Largest settlement in Cahokia

Cahokia Mound

Video:

- Mounds from Great Lake to Gulf of Mexico
- Mound builders of Mississippi

Agriculture in Middle and South America

- Mesoamerican Culture = relied on maize, beans, chillies and squash

Kincaid Mound Site, Illinois

- Representation of mound cities look like
- Class = how high you are above the norm

Decline and/or Movement

- Both Pueblo and Mississippi migrated elsewhere because...
- Global and regional climate change – drought, topsoil erosion
- Over hunting
- Invasion from outside
- Disease
- Religion change

Toltecs

- A warrior culture
- Expanded trade networks in Mexico
- Cocoa = medium of exchange
- Toltecs went into decline in 1000
- Statues = depict soldiers

Video: Soul of Mexico

- Toltecs = Originated from Northwest of Mexico

-

The Chimu

- Modern Peru
- Empire founded 1300 by King of Chimu
- Capital = Chan Chan
- Emerges of Melche culture
- Agriculture base, vast irrigation practice, fishing
- Worshipped the moon
- Used raw material imported from other parts of empire and processed to finished goods
- Its peak, capital has 30,000 people

Summing Up

- Development of unique cultural tradition, affect neighbours

LECTURE 11

Test: 2 hours

- **PART I = Short answers / identifications (5x10 marks = 50 marks) 2 marks for each significant point**
 - Identify and give the significance of 5 of the following terms of people
 - Don't repeat material from 1 answer to the next
 - Each answer should identify 5 significant points about the term
 - Choice of 12, pick 5
 - Define who that person is, what their contribution is, or what the concept
 - Religion? Religious figure? King/queen? Name of a particular concept?
- Make a list of 40-50 terms – make 5 points about it
 - What did they do
 - How did they do it
 - When, where?
- Done in single spaced – exam booklet
- 45 minutes – 1 hour
- Stuff covered in class, review lecture notes/power point
- **PART II = Essay Question**
 - Answer the following question in essay format. Make sure that you analyze 2 civilizations in your essay. Please write in complete sentences and paragraph form, but if you run short of time, point form answers are acceptable (50 marks)

Civilization and the Impact of Contact. Most civilizations are expansive. Civilizations expand for a number of reasons (to search for resources, to control trade routes, to conquer others or defend against potential rivals, to spread religious ideologies, etc). As civilizations expand, they came into contact with foreign civilizations. What happens when 2 civilizations make contact? Is the outcome cultural domination (the destruction of a civilization by the more powerful one) or cultural hybridization (an inter-mixing of the 2 civilizations)? When 2 civilizations come into contact, what are the positive and negative effects (political, cultural, economic, and technological)? In your answer, be sure to address how the interaction between 2 civilizations might have shaped their development. (Up to 1500 CE)

- Conquests or trades?
- Interactions
- NOT physical human migration
- Cultural contacts
- Ex: Greece and Rome
- Ex: China and Japan
- Ex: Egypt and Kush
- Ex: Arabs and Persians

- Debate: globalization begins when trade routes link between civilizations or the peripheral

Eurasian Trade Routes

- Inter-region trade routes = Asia, E Africa, Europe
- Silk Road, Naval routes cover the major civilization in Asia, Europe and E/N Africa
- Mongol empire with aggressive army, was into promoting trade

African Trade Routes

- Linked by land route and by river route to the rest of Western Africa
- Extensive mining

West African Agriculture

- Different climate across different regions
- Some woodland, some desert → affect migration
- Tend to move where there is food and where there's a chance of migration
 - To Asia and to Europe
 - Vast area of grassland
- World is divided into inhabitable or habitable zones – leads to migration

The Bantu Migration

- 1. From north to south (along the west coast of Africa)
- 2. To east then south
- Took place over many centuries
- Spread all over sub-saharan Africa
- Spread of settled agriculture and iron working

The Settlement of the Pacific

- Initially a migration from Indonesia to Australia
- As a result of land riches that appeared in ice ages
- Became isolated after the water turned back
- Australia lacked in resources, weren't able to develop many things that other parts of the world can
- Massive expansion towards the Pacific (the Polynesians migration) – island hopping
 - With resources from island to island, building these large boats

Polynesia

- Last island settled by human (New Zealand) – until 1000 CE (land on the bottom left)

Polynesian Body Art – The Tattoo

- Long tradition of painting permanently to their body
- Religious and political statement

Rapa Nui (Easter Island)

- Last to be settled, furthest to the east on the map
- A name Europeans gave when they settled there
- Over-graced/used their resources and their civilization collapsed from hunger
- Left behind tall statues (70 feet high)

Video:

- Maroon Island: Worshipped birds who had freedom of the sky
- Never saw them come down from the sky, so they viewed them as sacred
- Carving of super natural birds
- Cut down forests to grow crops and shelters for growing population
- Once timbers were all used, couldn't build canoes anymore

- Faced starvation, warfare broke out against clans

Summary (so far)

- 3 areas of the world where people were linked with each other
- Africa-Eurasia – large land mass where human lived for a long period
- The Americas – isolated from the rest of humanity until modern era (except Vikings)
- Oceania – whole area of pacific (Australia, Polynesian island)
- Interlinked with each other in various ways, but not to each other
- Trade and religion create large zone of cultural and interaction (influence over inhabitants part of the world)

Part 4: The Mongol Empire

- Karakorum = largest physical land empire in history founded by Genghis Khan

The Nomadic Peoples of the Steppes

- Grassland from China through Mongolia, Central Asia, Russia, Ukraine, to the River
- Root of migration, move from one part to another
- Migration from east to west over centuries
- Domestication of horses = 1600 years ago (4000 BCE)
- Raised cattle, sheep, goats
 - As a source of transportation and food
- Need to keep moving so there's a constant supply of grass for their animals
- Nomadic were mobile
- Lived in tents

Nomadic Patterns of Migration

- People now live in Europe, were originally from central/eastern Asia over a long period of time
- Ability to attack and pillage existing settled civilization
 - China was constantly raided by northern nomadic people. Read why great wall was built

Genghis Khan

- Lord of all men
- The Khuriltai of 1206 = given the crown to be emperor
- Organized ambitious military strategy
- Undertook wars and conquests
- Within his lifetime, China, Korea, Middle East, came under Mongol rules

The Mongol Empire

- Their mobility provided advantages to them
- Extent of the Mongol Empire
- Military campaign 1236 = all the way to Poland
- After the death of Khan was divided into 4 parts
- Orange, green, blue, yellow (china)

Mongol Horseman (Artist's conception)

- Horseback warrior: wore armour made of leather (not metal like Europeans) very tough, but light
- Advantages = military like Greeks
 - Based on principle of merit

- Military was divided into diff units
- Each military unit one, soldiers would elect their leader
- Enormous of freedom of organization in terms of leaders being chosen
- Create 10000 of troops each
- Their speed and flexible tactics made them very difficult to be stopped
- Had complex costume because of the nature of their geography
- Mongolia is VERY cold in winter (-60)
 - Wore many layers of clothes but all very light weight
 - Wore silk (light, strong, difficult to pierce)
- Took over the old imperial system after Khan's death
- Unified by short period of time, empire divided into 4 parts
- Marco Polo (from Italy) travelled to China
 - Through connections and the writings people have done over time
 - Mongols would welcome strangers/merchants
 - Trade = success of initial Mongol Empire
 - A lot of technology by Chinese to be passed on to Europe through Mongols
- Mongols = excellent traders
- Religious policy was unusual
 - Very open to diff religions
 - Muslims and Christians subject to Mongol empire
 - Early Khans chose not to embrace any of them, but kept their mind open
 - Religions co-existed under Khan
 - Tibet's religion became their official religion after Khan's death

Europe

- Famine, plague, peasant rebellion, long war of England and France in Middle Ages
- Population fell in 14th century
- Catholic church split into 2

Europe (1500)

- Very fragmented politically
- Germany, Italy fragmented until late 19th century
- Small stateless, ruled by local nobles
- No strong centralization
- See rebirth of Europe, monarchs began to appear (attempt to move beyond the feudal system-created by France)
- Development of trades is crucial to understand the rebirth of Europe
- Improved mining abstracting
- Minting coin easier
- Business of trade easier
- Gold = became the equivalent dollar throughout Europe (accepted wherever you went)
- Led to private ownership
- Use of credit and money (capitalism – first revolutionized in Europe, then the rest of the world)
- Took place in Holland, England, France, Germany

European Cities (1650)

- Largest city = London, Paris

Trade Associations

- Groups of merchants joint together
- Trade network encompassed in most of Europe
- Center of all business activity
- Made distinctive palaces to extinguish their wealth

Korenzo de' Medici

- Portrait of patraict

The Duomo

Science during the Renaissance

- Science development, many borrowed from other civilization
- Re-discovery of scientific works of ancient Greek
- New modern printing press developed by Chinese development
- Astronomy
- Telescope to look at stars – profound help of understanding the universe

Literature

- Boccaccio
 - Rabelais
 - Shakespeare
-

LECTURE 12

The History of Globalization (Protoglobalization c1500)

- P.57 of Stearns
- Major transformation = change in global geography (p.58) or change in *awareness* about human geography
- Caused by: “the new world” – the American continent
- The old world = Afro-Eurasian axis
- People who lived in Americas and Oceania were unaware of the Europeans, Africans, Asians and Arabs

Map of World 1531

- People’s sheer knowledge of how the world is connected

Map of World 1616

- Consciousness: people had no clue they were connected geographically

The Ottoman Turks

- Osmanli Turks (Ottoman) = cousins of the Mongols
- Muslims (emerged from Anatolia) – highland of modern day Turkey
- Began to move for 150 years
- Conquered Constantinople in 1453 (Roman Empire) → renamed it Istanbul
- Byzantine Empire became the Ottoman Empire
 - Cut Europeans off from the overland route to the East (to get silk/spices from the Asia)

The Silk Road

- Routes from Europe, across the land, into China and further down to the south to get silk and spices

Europe in 1500

- Ottoman Empire began expanding after took over Byzantine Empire

The Reconquista of Spain 1492

- Spain was unified under the Christian King and Queen
- Last of Muslim kingdom (controlling Spain) were kicked out, returned to North Africa

Ferdinand and Isabella

- King and the Queen

The East Indies of Indonesia

Christopher Columbus

- tried to convince others to sail West, go around, then you can get to East Indies
- educated; knew the world is round

Vasco da Gama

- sailed west, then south, swings around then go all the way to India
- sails back the same way

The Portuguese Empire

- trading station throughout Africa, India, Asia
- described as Crown capitalism / globalization
- Portuguese Monarchy controlled these trade stations
- 16th century = Portuguese never controlled more than 50% of spice trade
- Excluded from the Red Sea by Muslim merchants based on kinship and religion

Before Columbus

- Other non-Aboriginal people who travelled to Americas before Columbus (myths/stories):
 - Aliens from outer space
 - Egyptians
 - Polynesians
 - Israelites
 - Irish Monks
 - Vikings
 - European Fishermen
 - The Chinese

Admiral Zheng He of China

- Muslim, led 7 Chinese western maritime expeditions
- Sailed within the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea

Christopher Columbus

- Made 4 voyages of “uncover” between 1492-1505
- He never knew where he was until his dying day
- He thought he was in the Indies, so called the people there Indians (aka the Indigenous)
- Uncovery = he didn’t discover, it was always there (the New World existed and was populated before the coming of the Europeans)

Amerigo Vespucci

- First European to realize that a new continent had been uncovered
- Traveled to the new lands after Columbus and may have landed in Brazil
- Called th new territory “Amerigo’s land” – became slurred into “America”

Martin Waldseemuller’s World Map 1507

The Division of the Non-European World (Including America)

- 1493: Pope Alexander VI divided non-European world between Spain and Portugal
- Spanish expored most of islands of the Caribbean and conquered the Aztec Empire in Mexico (1519)

The Spanish Empire

- Spanish silver coins became the basis of trade between European countries and China
- 17th century: more Mexican pesos (currency) circulated in China than in Mexico because of their standard silver content
- Spain and China connected through trade in the Philippine Islands (30000 Chinese merchants meeting in Philippine Island)
- Spanish silver coin could be cut into Pieces of Eight (8 sections) – a Spanish Dollar
- Coin can be used in half (4 reales), quarters (2 reales) or a single (8 reales)

The Pacific Region (Oceania) – Asturalia and New Zealand

- Europeans didn’t know Pacific Ocean existed
- Until Spaniard Vasco Nunez de Balboa uncovered it in 15113
- Ferdinand Magellan’s expedition for Spain in 1519-1522 = first expedition to sail from the Atlantic Ocean into Pacific Ocean (the named it “peaceful sea” by Magellan)
 - From Spain, leaving Atlantic, hugging the coast of S America, across Pacific Ocean, then finally to Philippine
- Privateers (commissioned by royal governments and funded by a consortium of wealthy individuals in each country to raid the Spanish treasure ships and colonies)
- Pirates = kept the loot and shared it among themselves
- Privateers were given a letter of marquee and reprisal = gave them immunity from prosecution by the government of their homeland

The Other European Nations

- British didn’t establish their first permanent colony until 1608
- Not until 100 years later, that other nations began to sink roots into the New World
- They focused on privates

Francis Drake 1543-1596

- As a slaver (on ships from Africa to the Americas)
- 1570s: received commission from QEI as a privateer (hired to steal from the Spanish)
- Attacked Spanish ships and settlements in the Caribbean

- Knighted by QEI after

The Dutch

- 1648: won independence from Spain after 80 years of war
- 1600: first established successful non-Spanish colony on the island of St. Eustatius
- Beginning of penetration and colonization of the region by the other European nations

Impersonal Capitalism

- Development of national East and West Indies companies represented development of a new economic organization
- International joint-stock impersonal (bureaucratic) profit-oriented capitalist company, which was prepared to use armed force and didn't depend on kinship and regional ties for trading (Stearns p.70)

St. Kitts

- 1624 = French and British joined forces to defeat the Carib Indians who lived on St. Kitts (very tiny island)
- After they won, they fought each other for its possession
- 1783: taken over by British
- Fought for WHITE GOLD = sugar

Sugar

- Atlantic slave trade = the "triangular trade"
- Europeans went to the coast of Africa and asked for slaves
- Europeans packed their ships with slaves to West Indies (used to harvest sugar/tobacco)
- Went up to the states where they harvested tobacco (raw material processed in Europe, used to trade with Africans for slaves)
- Connect Europe, America and Africa
- Sugarcane originated in New Guinea (South Pacific) – where they just chewed for years
- Spread to Asia, India, and China - cultivated it and bred with other plants to form thin shoots
- Reached to Egypt → Spain
- 1493: Columbus introduced it into Caribbean, later spread across the Caribbean by Jews
- 1760: Britain gave France a choice between Canada and Caribbean island of Martinique
- France chose Martinique because its sugar was more important (can get more money, over a big piece of land)

An 18th-century Coffee House by William Hogarth

- where people drank their coffee

Rum

- very important
- main component = laced with water, given to the sailors in the British navy as part of their daily rations

Tea

- Chinese legend: 2737, 2nd Chinese emperor Shen Nung discovered tea
- As a "magic potion" – drink lots of tea, you have a long life
- First mention of tea in Europe = 1589

Tobacco

- Indigenous to the Americas (only grown in Americas)

- Oct 14, 1492 – Columbus offered dried tobacco as a gift from American Indians
- Plant grown all over Europe (thought it was a cure for all diseases)
- 17th century: cultivated in S part of British

Slavery

- For the first time in history, slaves were particularly of one race = Africans
- African slaves to Arabian peninsula and Americas
- The slave coast of Africa, went to Caribbean or Brazil, United States, Spanish Colonies
- 40% in Caribbean islands, 4% N America, 38% Brazil, 16% to Spanish America/Caribbean, 2% Asia

Oceania

- Spread of Asians to Oceania
- 1606: 1st landfall by European on Australian soil when Dutch East India Company ship explored the western coast of Australia
- 1788 British claimed New Zealand
- Australia got its name in 1844

Columbian Exchange

- Transfer of plants/food, animals and germs between Europeans and native Americans
- 2nd voyage: Columbus brought horses, cattle, sheep, dogs, pigs, chickens, goats, plants (sugarcane), onions, banana tree, wheat
- Native Americans never seen horses
- Spanish introduced North American natives to horses, then adopted to travel and hunt buffalo
- Europeans brought advanced weapons – firearms, canons to create gunpowder empires

The Native Population

- Not indigenous to North or south America
- Came from Asia, at Ice Age of Bering Sea – crossed over the land to Alaska 18000 years ago

The Americans

- Divided into many tribes
- Fiercest tribe = Caribs

Arawaks/Tainos (Lucayans)

- Columbus landed in Bahamas in 1492, lived many Lucayans
- Developed political/social system
- Indians Killed them off by enslavement of the Spanish to find gold/silver, European disease against which they had no genetic immunity
 - Small pox, measles, diphtheria, chicken pox, typhoid fever, scarlet fever
 - Smallpox and measles were devastating
- Indians transmitted a new strain of syphilis that killed millions of Europeans (the “Montezuma’s Revenge”)
- Africans were immune to European disease because of previous contacts with Muslims from the Middle East
- The Muslims were immune to European disease because of their prior contact with Europeans

Virgin-Soil Epidemics

- Contagious diseases contacted through new interaction

Ecological Imperialism

- Columbian Exchange wasn't an exchanged
- Rather it was European ecological imperialism
- Wherever in the world European colonized outside of Europe, they replaced the natives and took over their land and also transplanted the ecosystems and ways of life of their homeland
- Ex: cut down the virgin forests to establish farms

Limitation and Inequalities

- Destroyed the culture of the Indigenous
- Introduced slavery
- Took over their land
- Slowness of transportation/communications

The Great Divergence

- Manufacturing in China and India 1750
- Due to American colonies
 - Source of gold/silver
 - Source of new food
 - Outlet for surplus population
 - Greater markets → greater production/productivity → mechanization → industrialization
- Enabled growth of capitalism
 - First windfall = precious metal

The Industrial Revolution

- Cotton spinning mechanized
- Steam engines → applied to textile production
- Advancement in iron making to build the machines
- Too much of gold/silver = inflation (greater expense)
- Abundance of silver in China caused collapse of Ming Dynasty in 1644
- Mid-1840s: found new product to sell the Chinese = Opium
- Mid-19th: British fought 2 wars to force Chinese government to legalize opium
- China is suffering because the West is suffering

World Wars Over Trade

- 17th and 18th century: series of world wars by Europeans
- 80 years war between Netherlands and Spain for Dutch independence 1568-48
- 9 years war between France

7 Years War

- UK, Prussia, Portugal and allies
- France, Spain, Austria, Russia, Sweden, and allies
- Over who can control the trades
- Winner = UK

American Revolution

- Fallot spread to the Caribbean after France Spain Holland declared support for the American rebels
- Goal = weaken British, so they abandon Caribbean

Seeds of Change

- Birth of globalization = new wave during 1850s
- Discovery to Americas to 1st phase to 2nd phase of globalization
- 1) new consumerism (printing press) – read and advertise
- 2) expansion of European manufacturing capacity, impersonal capitalism, trade routes
- 3) new attitudes towards the world → renaissance (world is a globe), scientific revolution (questioning), enlightenment (idea of common humanity and idea of progress)

Marie Jean Antoine Nicholas de Caritat

- Idea of progress
- Things get better, here on earth in our lifetime
- Most revolutionalized idea in human history
- As a result of 1st wave of globalization

LECTURE 13

Essay

- Name a topic in globalization (animal rights, children slavery)
- 5 documents – articles in magazine (printed and handed in), book (cited)
- 1 magazine, 1 internet site, 1 paper newspaper
- Dig under the surface; give your views – what you think about it, why? Give evidence!

Second Wave of Globalization (Preglobaliation) – 1850

- Early era of globalization began around 1850
- 2 types of revolutions
 - Political – The French Revolution
 - Economic – The Industrial Revolution
 - Now – The Post Industrial World
- 4 types of revolutions
 - French Revolution
 - Introduces the rights of men and citizens
 - Democracy for males
 - All male human beings are equal
 - Industrial Revolution
 - Social Revolution
 - Rise of middle class (bourgeoisie – people who live in the urban center)
 - Cultural Revolution
 - Led by styles from French Revolution
 - Styles by women and men in fashion
 - Long stockings, jackets, trousers, culottes

Influence of French Revolution

- Independence and freedom
- Haiti from France
 - Haiti is among the poorest country, 1825: asked to pay back for their loss of colony
 - In the Caribbean, next to Dominican Republic
- Latin America from Spain

- Brazil owned by Portugal

Napoleon Bonaparte

- Emperor of France
- Took over the mistress

Bolivar & San Martin

- Cause of French Revolution

Toussaint & Dessaline

Industrial Revolution

- Using machinery to produce goods
- Especially in textile – cotton, wool, linen to produce clothes
- Steam engine in 1775 by James Watt – applied to textile machinery
 - Created automated
- Carding = take raw cotton to make threads out of it
- Took 100 years for industrialization to be entrenched in UK
- Politics were still controlled by agriculturally-based aristocrats
- Superior cotton textiles made by hand in India
 - British took over India, so they can destroy their cotton industry
- Industrialization was still not global
- “complex process of creative adaptation” – copy British industrialization into their own
 - Ex: US economy 1790s
 - Hamilton followed British’s manufacturing nation

LECTURE 14

Assignment #2

- 5 pages double spaced
- Paper newspaper article – bring a hardcopy as references/resources
- Paper is based on the 5 articles
- Topics: animal rights across the world, drug addiction, banking crisis

LECTURE 15

TEST INFO

- 10 items, asked to answer 5
- 3-4 questions for essay question
- Newspaper up to date: 1990s
- Choose any topic on globalization

- 1990 = end of cold war – globalization became world-wide
- Order #1 -- Nation States = 195 of them in the world
 - US is bound by world globalization
- Peace of Westphalia = created the nation state after 30 years war in Europe
 - All states were equal in theory, but some of them are more powerful in practice
 - Individual empires before Westphalia treaty
- Control them indirectly economically through debts after wars
- Order #2 – regional structures (EU, SEAN – Association of SE Asian Nations), Mercosur, Southern Common Market)
 - EU: 27 members
 - Mercosur: Venezuela Peru Bolivia Paraguay Brazil Chile Uruguay
 - SEAN: collectively counter-act the powers of the West
- Order #3 – UN, NATO
 - UN: Members can veto, instead of accept
 - NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization – military counterbalance of US to Soviet Union
- Order #4 – Transnational Corp/Multinational Corp
 - 95% of the world’s largest economies: Trans-multinational corporations (Walmart, Shell)
 - Corporations will be taxed less, idea to want to them be set up in Canada
- Order #5 –
 - Bretton Woods Meeting
 - International Monetary Fund, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT or alter the World Trade Organization), OECD
 - How to lower tariffs (tax on imports) to increase trades
 - As low as possible, produced country send to another country (low tax burden)
- The World Bank
 - Owned by 187 member countries – each invest a certain amount of money towards the pot
 - Loan money to nations based on criteria world bank demands
 - Canada adopted the neo-merchanistic policy
 - Measurable results determined by the world bank
- The BIC (Banking Information Center) is external of World Bank, not part of it
 - Right to understand what the world bank is doing
- IMF
 - Investigate the world bank and loans the money
 - Policy advice
 - Greater the economy, the more money invested in the IMF, the more voting power you have
- WTO
- Doha Development Round since 2001
 - Talks on major issues: agriculture, industrial tariffs
- OECD

Can Nation-States survive?

- Nation-state will continue, but in a different form from the previous periods
- Government still have choices and some power
- Iceland (1st nation that had gone bankrupt without being affected by war)
- SARS/Russia – collapsed because of WWII
- Haiti – had to repay France 1875, whatever left was stolen by whoever ruled it

Greece

- Cut down 78B euros of austerity measures through parliament
- Debt crisis
- Increased income tax
- Pay back debt, by quitting EU and joining another nation with a devalued currency to pay back

Iceland

- Bankrupt in 2008
- Population of 311000, its collapse doesn't have a huge effect to the world economy

OECD Report

- Increasing educational attainment into hard sciences, not soft sciences

LECTURE 16

Essay

- 5-6 pages maximum
- Thesis (a question, point of view, guiding statement, argument) = guides the essay, research
- Prove in your essay is to defend an argument
- Body (evidence from the 5 articles)
 - Take different them or deal with it individually
 - Literary artists
 - Can use first person

Thomas Friedman – “The Globalization Process”

- “The World is Flat”
- “Hot, Flat, Crowded”

The World is Flat (Seminar @ Yale University)

- Interview young people of call centers in India (how they imitate Americans and their opinion of them)
- The economy playing field is being levelled = the world is flat (as an advancement)
- Japanese-speaking Chinese doing management work and book keeping for big corporations in Tokyo
- Flattening experience = mcdonald drive-thrus don't communicate with the people working inside, but connecting to the call centre (flash a picture and write down the order down, sending it back to the restaurant)
- 1880s-2000 =multinational went global in search for labour
- 2000-present = globalization 3.0, shrink world from small to tiny
 - Built around individuals and small groups
 - Not white western individuals
 - Individuals of all colour, who will be able to participate in the playing field
- 1st flattener = Nov 9th, 1989 – Fall of Berlin Wall = see world as a single flat plane
 - End of Cold War allowed people from other side to be freed up and joint for economic interaction
- 2nd flattener = Aug 9th 1995 – Netscape went public (internet browser)
 - Trigger the dot.com boom, over investment of \$1 trillion in fibre-optic cable in 10 years
 - Bring connectivity for people across nations
 - It could generate lots of money

- Dot.com bubble = collapse of Netscape
- 3rd flattener = work flow software
 - Allow work to flow from one port to another
 - Ability of machines to talk to other machines
 - Microsoft word, any software to run businesses/school
 - Applications linked and became compatible
 - Allowing people working together
- Genesis of moment of the flat work – people work with other people on more stuff than ever before
- Created a global platform for multiple forms of collaboration
- 1st collaboration = out sourcing
 - Moving companies with cheaper labour
 - Allowed companies to split service and manufacturing activities into components
 - Cost-effective way
 - Global expansion of fibre optic cables
- 2nd collaboration = Off-shoring
 - Moving companies to foreign country
 - Internal relocation of a company's manufacturing
- 3rd collaboration = Open-sourcing / Uploading
 - Geeks sitting at home working on programs/software that help connect people
 - Driven by people who hate Microsoft/scientists
 - Uploading and collaborating online projects
 - Open-source software, blogs, and Wikipedia
- 4th collaboration = supply chain
 - Compares the modern retail supply chain to a river
 - Built around Wal-Mart – streamline item sales, distribution, and shipping
- 5th collaboration = in-sourcing
 - UPS – take over internal logistics
 - Company's employees perform services beyond shipping
 - Broken Toshiba laptop, send it to UPS. Workers in UPS fixes it, not sent to Toshiba headquarters
 - Sales go up, profits go up, costs go down
- 6th collaboration = informing
 - Informing = providing information to people using search engines
 - Yahoo, google
 - Inform/collaborate data all by myself
- 10th flattener = steroids
 - Wireless voice over Internet and file sharing
 - Take all these 6 collaborations, totally mobile from all over the world
- 1st convergence = Horizontally collaborating one another (the 10 flatteners)
- 2nd convergence = Russia, China, India entered the playing field
- Political perfect storm = 9/11, dot.com bust
- “cheerleader of technology”

Critique

- Prime motive for development is by reducing labour cost
- Countries have to remove the obstacles (labour codes, standards, red tapes, pollution standard, corporate tax rates)
- “just-in-time” – during the Roaring 90s

Triple Convergence

- 3 components that acted on flatteners to create a new flatter global playing field

- Everybody was equal in terms of innovation
- Horizontalization = companies and people collaborate with other departments/companies directly to add value creation or innovation
- Won't have an elite of middle class in the future?

LECTURE 17

Test

- Same format as the first test
- First part = identifying terms (give in advance 20 terms, given 10 terms, define 5 terms)
- Second part = 4 questions, answer 1

Special Economic Zones

- Geographically limited area
- Separate entity within that area
- Those within the zone benefits it; those outside of the zone doesn't benefit from it
- Established in Jamaica (taken everything out of the shop, people working there never got paid)
- In the search for lower wages = rush to the bottom, descent of the bottom
- "Free Area of Colon" – a check point
- Producing shirts within the country, it is to be sold somewhere else, not within the country
 - Only relationship = labour
- EZ more found in developed country
 - Given special incentives by the host countries
 - Produce at the lowest possible
- Freeports = ex: Jamaica
- 80% cost of manufacture is labour, cut it down so that's where the profit comes in
- Providing jobs who live there in the zone
- Bangalore, India: We will invest if you meet our criteria
 - These arrangements are usually corrupt
- Indigenous people with the same qualification have a disadvantage in salary/job opportunity
- Race to the bottom = one who wins the bidding war, is the country that get the lowest wage and commission

Maquiladoras

- Mexican assembly plants
- Sweatshop = people work very long hours for very low wages, to produce a lot of products

Transnational Problems (identified with the US)

- During the cold war, coca cola and pepsi divided the world
- Globalization was limited to the west during the cold war. After the cold war, it went global

G8+5, and G20

- Major economic players at that time
- China buys American dollar (government bonds) in order to keep it high
 - Most of Chinese industrial manufactures are from US
-

LECTURE 18

Movie: Flow (2008)

- Boliva: 1/10 children under age of 5 die because of lack of clean water
- Water privatization
- Lack of political will
- It's people problem, not democracy/republican
- Nestle/Coca Cola are taking away water from developing countries, whose wells are running dry
 - o In return give them fertilizers
- Article 31: everyone has the right to clean and accessible water, adequate for health and well-being of individual and family
- Water is god-given, why do some people have to pay for it?
- If you don't need to pay for air, you shouldn't need to pay for water
- Blue Gold (2006)
- Here in US is happening too – faced by the exact forces (water shortages)
- Neo-liberal point of view = everything can be sold

LECTURE 19

One World, One Culture?

Steger's definition of culture

- Culture: symbolic structure, articulation, and dissemination of meaning with a special emphasis on language, music and images
- Academic high definition of culture
- Excludes politics/economics (because they represent the non-symbolic aspects of life)
- Not a holistic definition. Overly academic definition
- Culture isn't just refined, it is broad
 - o Includes ideas, ways of expression, symbolic aspects, but also practical down to earth factors
- Too refined and exclusive
 - o Should define it more broadly and more inclusively
- A way of life that a group adopted
- Steger: traditions = symbolic representations of the way in which a country thinks/values
- Should be beyond the refined narrow point of view
- Can't understand a nation by looking at one aspect, got to look at all of them and looking at the underlying assumptions
- Steger: Global culture = Americanization
 - o Culture is to be defined and understood as American ideals

Cultural Relativists

- Study a culture and how its defined
- Holistic way of looking at culture
- Society's way of life
- Cultural relativism
- Kipling: perceived other nations in his perspective

- Culture should not be defined by an observer's perspective
- Interpreting others' culture by the standard of your own society
- Through the lens of our own values, we will dismiss others' culture
- View it through their lens, then it takes on meaning
- Studying a culture should be done from the inside of that culture, rather than from the outside
- Ethnocentric = when you remain at your own culture space, rather than opening up and discovering others
- Think of culture in a broad term that encompasses more than just fine literature and art and ideas, but also things like politics, economics and ways of life

Tension between sameness and differences

- Glocalization = international company going into local and serving in their taste (a form of hybridity)
- Hyperglobalizers = globalization turns the world into 1 world culture
- Pessimist: it is a bad thing
- Nature is no value unless you make some money out of it
- Optimistic: globalized culture is good
 - Chauvinism (what's good for the USA is good for the world)
- Not a 1 way, it goes back and forth

The Role of Media

- Rupert Murdoch – impact on US politics via Fox TV New Channel

Globalization of Language

- Lingua franca = free flowing of language is English, especially in science and business

Rudyard Kipling

- Cheerleaders of creation and power of British Empire over the inferior races
- Psycholinguistics = speak about others in a negative disrespectful disparaging way

Imperialism

- Formal (Hard Imperialism – practiced by most European nations)
 - Direct control by administrating the colonies
 - Erode indigenous cultures without any regard for tribal differences
 - Result many ethnic wars in 1990s
- Indirect (soft imperialism – practiced by USA)
 - Indirect control of another country's politics
 - Without direct conquest
 - By investments, purchases, military intimidation

Global Village – Marshall McLuhan

- “the medium is the message” – the impact
- First use the term global village, when that term no one understood except him
- Predicted the WWW in the 60s
- The internet that is the message, because that's where we get our info
- The medium that is important, that changes us, rather than what is written or produced
- Movies = hot medium – engages 2 senses, vision and hearing
 - Experience is very intense
- TV = cool medium – engages more of our senses

- More distracted media, with breaks and commercial
- The process of the Internet that brought changes, not the content
 - Create a whole new awareness of understanding ever existed before

Rohinton Mistry – The Swimming Lesson

- Acculturation = hybrid, adjusting to a new culture after migrating to another country
 - Learning the culture, get involved, while maintaining your traditional one
 -

LECTURE 20

Middle Ages

- Silentium = silence
- Underlined = before 1400
- Latin was the language of science that time
- Arabic in latin form = lingua franca (free language) that scientists began to use in the Eastern parts of the world, and some of Western parts of the world
- Arabic scholars preserved the ancient Greek and Roman's literature, not the Westerns
- Trading in goods, and knowledge as well
- Preserving the knowledge of west in their realms
- Kamal = determine ship's position in relation to a known star
- Astrolabe = determine heights of mountains/human structure, and longitude and latitude at sea
- These devices are invented by Indians, translated by Arabics
 - Fundamental of exploration of the world
 - Eastern knowledge, transmitted to the west
- China: magnetic compass
 - Always find magnetic north
 - 1. Magnetic north
 - 2. True north
 - They are 20 degrees apart
- India transported the number 0, transmitted it to the West by the Arabs
- Renaissance = revolutionary, rebirth of knowledge / ancient Greeks or Romans
 - Knowledge forgotten came back
- Scientific Revolution = intro of scientific method to solve problems
 - By: Descartes – I think, therefore, I am
 - Thinking human beings, were homo sapiens (thinking men), distinguishes us from any other animals is because we think

Copernicus

- Knowledge is based on evidence, not opinion = beginning of scientific method
- Had no instruments, based his research on math
- Greatly influenced by Arabic scholars who studied the movement of stars/planets
- Interchange of Arabic and European scholars, exchanging the best knowledge at that time
- The way we think now began with Renaissance

Ibn al-Haytham

- Wrote about how we see, and the processes of vision

Education/Knowledge & Globalization

- Barriers of ignorance = didn't allow the interchange of knowledge

China: The "Open Door Policy"

- US were afraid that China would be carved up like Africa by the Europeans, then the USA will be left isolated
- "Open door policy" = origin of globalization for the American point of view
 - Equal playing field, free trade
- Chinese men trained in America, retrained that point of view when they returned back home

The Cold War

- Take the best, Americanized them, so these individuals will go against the communists
- America = globalizer of the world
- End of Cold War, globalized interconnectedness and exchanges of education
- Neo-liberalism came into vogue, these people who are leading the countries are familiar with these principles
 - Part of the process of Americanization throughout the world
 - These students "Americanized" go back home, become the leaders of their country

Problems in Canadian post-secondary education after recession

- People without jobs during recession get more education (certain kind of education – hard sciences)
- Apprenticeship go down
- Cause students budget to bloom, wont get jobs to pay for student loan
- Federal grants cut for post-secondary institutions

Solutions

- Reduce salary base
- Fund brains, not buildings
- Put money in research

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