

World History I
Chapter 3

Section 1 Trading Peoples

- Neighbors between Egypt and Mesopotamia
 - Caravans mostly and trading ships, "Cultural Diffusion"
- Aramaeans
 - Central Syria 1200BC settled
 - Kings at Damascus
 - Smaller leaders constantly challenged them
- Controlled land trade between Egypt and Mesopotamia
- Spread language, Aramaic
 - By 800AD majority of Crescent people spoke it
 - It was related to Hebrew and Arabic
- Phoenicians
 - The land between Egypt and Syria was called Canaan
 - Semitic from Arabian Peninsula circa 3000B.C.
 - Lebanon, Israel, and Jordan
 - Settled northern Canaan
 - Also Philistines from E. Mediterranean S. Canaan
 - Romans called S. Canaan Palestine means "land of Philistines"
- Mostly ships from trade
 - Not much land for farming
 - Turned to sea for living
 - Harvested timber (Cedar/Lebanon) for ships
- 1200B.C. string cities and towns along coast
 - Ports grew into smaller City- States
 - The largest was Tyre also Byblos/Sidon/Berytus (Beirut)
 - Formed confederation
- Lydians- Asia Minor
 - Strategic location between Mediterranean and Black Sea
 - Merchants and Artisans for trade
 - Rich gold deposits
 - Bartering for transactions/goods for goods
 - Began settling prices with coin money (Leaders and trend setters)
 - Spread to other cultures: Greek and Persians

Section 2 Early Israelites

- Monotheistic in contrast to others around Canaan
 - Believed in one powerful god, called Yahweh
 - Commands were revealed by prophets (Holy Messengers)
- Began with Abraham, he was a herder and trader
 - 1900 B.C., he left Ur (Mesopotamia) and settled in Canaan
 - God commanded him to do so
 - Believed to have made covenant
 - God will make them a great nation
 - If they stay faithful

- Most people were nomads herding sheep and goats in Canaan
 - Others were farmers
- Abraham's grandson Jacob, also known as Israel, had 12 sons
 - Each led a tribe or family group (12 tribes of Egypt)
- Famine hit Canaan and Israelites and the people there migrated to Egypt
 - Lived peacefully for generations until enslaved
- 1200B.C. Moses, the prophet, led them out of a slavery into a exodus
 - Went into Sinai desert towards Canaan
 - God renews covenant
 - Rejection other Gods and obey laws (10 Commandments)
 - In return, God provides a safe trip
- Moses dies on the way
- Successor Joshua completed the journey
- Next 200 years they fought the Philistines and Canaanites for their land back
 - 12 Tribes lacked unity to quickly defeat others
 - Each tribal leader was known as a "Judge"
 - Military and Judicial leader
- David Monarchy
 - Due to war most tribes unite under one king
 - 1020B.C., King Saul was the first
 - He was popular at first, but waned because he was unable to defeat the Philistines
 - 1012B.C. (David and Goliath, the Philistine)
 - Ruled 40 years/ capital at Jerusalem
 - Central government and enlarged borders
 - Economic prosperity
 - His son Solomon became king in 961B.C.
 - New cities and large temple in Jerusalem
 - High taxes and harsh labor requirements
 - Dies in 922B.C.
- 10 Northern tribes break away and still call themselves Israel
- 2 Southern tribes call Judah and kept Jerusalem as their capital
- Exile and Return
 - Too weak for invaders
 - 722 B.C., the Assyrians of Mesopotamia conquered Israel
 - Scattered tribes and people throughout Assyrian Empire
 - 586 B.C. Chaldeans (Kal-dee-uhnz) of Mesopotamia conquered Judah
 - Destroyed temple and enslaved some residents
 - Shipped them to capital city of Babylon
 - While enslaved prophets arose
 - Kept religious culture alive
 - No temples, so started to meet on Sabbath in small groups
 - Rise of synagogues developed from gatherings

- The Return
 - 539B.C. Persians conquered Chaldeans (Kal-dee-uhnz)
 - Persian King Cyrus II allowed Jews to return to Judah and restore the Temple
 - Many Jews remained in Babylon and migrated to other areas
 - Communities of Jews outside homeland, known as Diaspora (Greek for "scattered")
- Torah
 - 400 B.C. Jewish holy writings organized
 - 1st 5 books of Bible (Old Testament)
 - Used as historical text because it tells their history.
 - Also contain writings of prophet

Section 3 Empire Builders

- Hittites Believed to come from beyond the Black Sea
 - Conquered locals of Asia Minor
 - Set up several city-states on plateau called Anatolia
 - By 1650B.C. well-organized kingdom
 - Hattusas capital
 - 1st to arm military with iron weapons
 - Used light chariots 2 soldiers and a driver
 - Other countries used one soldier and driver
 - Field more troops faster
 - Easily conquered people
- Conquered Babylon 1595B.C.
- Empire extended to Asia Minor/Syria/Mesopotamia until 1595B.C.
- Borrowed culture from Mesopotamia and Egypt
- Introduced less harsh legal system than Hammurabi's
 - Emphasized payment for damages than physical
- Assyrians Northern Mesopotamia
 - 900B.C. strong enough to defend themselves
 - Started military campaigns to subdue Mesopotamia neighbors
 - Lethal fighting force
 - Foot soldiers/Charioteers/Cavalry
 - Iron weapons to battering rams
 - Cruel Conquers
 - burned cities/tortured and killed captives/relocated population/
 - high taxes
 - 650B.C. Assyrian Kings Empire Persian Gulf to Egypt and Asia Minor
 - Empire divided into provinces and headed by a governor
 - Central government collected taxes
 - For: army and building projects in capital Nineveh
 - Network of roads linking provinces
 - Messengers and merchants protected by soldiers
 - Empire began to fracture
 - Conquered people revolting continually
 - 612 B.C. Chaldeans (living in Babylon) allied with

- The alliance captured Nineveh and brought down Assyrian empire
- The Chaldeans
 - Dominated crescent soon after Assyrians
 - People sometimes called New Babylonians
 - Descended from people of Hammurabi's Babylon of 1700B.C.
 - Greatest height under Nebuchadnezzar 605-562B.C.
 - Extended empire to Syria and Canaan
 - Took Jerusalem and Phoenician city-state Tyre
 - forced people of Judah into exile in Babylon
 - Amassed great wealth and rebuilt Babylon into one of the greatest
 - Cities of ancient world
 - Had hanging gardens built for wife
 - 50ft wall around city
 - Made star observations and maps of planets and phases of moon
 - Laid foundation for science of astronomy
 - Nebuchadnezzar dies
 - Weak successors
 - Poor harvests
 - Heavy taxes and conquered peoples plundered
 - 539B.C. Persians under Cyrus II
 - Came from the mountains, northeast/took Babylon
 - Conquered rest of Chaldean Empire
 - Persians Originated from a group called Indo-Europeans
 - Warriors and cattle herders/searched for new grasslands
 - Along with another Indo-European, the Medes left central Asia 2000B.C.
 - Settled on plateau between Persian Gulf and Caspian Sea (Iran)
- Cyrus's Conquests
 - 540's B.C. developed a strong army
 - Conquered Medes/North Mesopotamia/Syria/Canaan/Phoenician cities
 - Also Kingdom of Lydia and Greek city-states in Asia Minor
 - 525B.C. his son Cambyses conquered Egypt
 - Empire spanned from Nile to Indus River (3000 miles) 250 million people
- Darius's Empire
 - Best organizer Darius I 522-486B.C.
 - Divided empire into provinces
 - Assigned satraps (Provincial governors) to rule
 - Military officials and tax inspectors assisted
 - Chosen by the king from among conquered peoples
 - Inspectors made unannounced tours and reported directly to king
 - "Eyes and ears of king"
 - Able to keep watch of local government
 - Contrast to Assyrians/Persians tolerant

- Conquered people retain; language/religion/law
- Won loyalty by respecting local customs
- Felt it easier to get loyalty with fairness
- Would take extreme military measures to quell rebellion
- Lommerced Roads
- Darius brought best artisans from conquered lands to build Persepolis/greatest city in Empire
- Persians did not trade (Indecent Occupation)
- Encouraged trade among other people in empire
- To help trade military, Darius had engineers expand and improve roads
 - Originally built by Assyrians
 - Royal messengers traveled road as well
 - Royal road most important road in empire
 - More than 1,500 mile from Persian to Asia Minor
 - Every 14 miles stations for H2O/food/fresh horses
 - Messengers travel 7 days not 3 months before road
- Disaster
 - Darius at war with Greeks for city-states of Asia Minor
 - Darius dies and son Xerxes lead campaign to take Greece
 - 480B.C. defeated badly and stopped Persian expansion to Europe
- Religion and Culture
 - Strict moral code/bravery and honest
 - Before 500B.C. polytheistic
 - 570B.C. Prophet Zoroaster (Zohr-uh-was-tuhr)
 - Preached world divided by struggle between good and evil
 - God Ahura Mazda was good and lesser deity Ahrimam evil
 - Humans caught in struggle and had to choose
 - Those with Ahura Mazda rewarded with eternal life
 - Choose Ahrimam and eternal darkness and misery
 - Judgment/Paradise/good and evil
 - Teachings in book called the Avesta
 - Persian rulers ruled by power of Ahura Mazda
 - Responsible to him alone
 - Linked to glorification of empire because monarchy sacred -institution
 - Gave rise to pomp and pageantry and shaped Western European
 - Believed his teachings influenced Judah/Christians/Israel/