Chapter 3

People and Ideas on the Move

3500 B.C. – 259 B.C.
2000 B.C. Hittites migrate to Anatolia.

1500 B.C. Aryans invade India.

1100 B.C. Phoenicians begin to dominate Mediterranean trade.

814 B.C. Carthage founded as a Phoenician trade center.
Indo-European Migrations
Indo-Europeans Migrate

- The Indo-European Language Family
  - The ancestors of many of the modern languages of Europe, Southwest Asia, and South Asia, including English, Spanish, Persian, and Hindi
• An Unexplained Migration
  – The human or animal population had grown too large to feed
  – Nomads tried to escape from invaders, or disease
Hittites Blend Empire and Technology

• 2000 B.C., the Hittites, occupied Anatolia – Anatolia a peninsula rich in timber, agriculture and important mineral deposits

• The Hittite empire would occupied Babylon and fight Egypt for control of northern Syria
Hittites Adopt and Adapt
- The Hittites blend own tradition with others
  - They used the Akkadian language of the Babylonians for international use
  - They borrowed ideas on literature, art, politics, and law from the Mesopotamian peoples
  - The Hittites changes it to their own needs like their own legal code, based on Hammurabi’s Code but more forgiving
Chariots and Iron Bring Victory

- The Hittite war chariot

- 1500 B.C., the Hittites smelt iron and use it for weapons

Knowledge of iron technology traveled by trade and conquests
Aryan Invaders Transform India

• 1500 B.C., the Aryans, crossed into the Indus River Valley of India

• The Aryans and the Vedas
  – The Vedas are four collections of prayers
  – The Rig Veda - 1028 hymns devoted to Aryan gods
• A Caste System Develops
  – The Aryans
    • The Aryans had no writing system and counted their wealth in cows
    • The Aryans offered sacrifices to nature gods, such as Indra, and Agni
The Dasas

- Town dwellers who lived in communities protected by walls
- The Dasas worshiped life-giving principles, such as the “Great God” Shiva
Aryans are divided into three social classes

- 1. Priests called “Brahmins”
- 2. Warriors

- 3. Peasants
– 4. Shundras - non-Aryan laborers or craftsmen

– 5. Untouchables
• Aryan Kingdoms Arise
  – 1000 B.C. - territorial kingdoms arise
  – Magadha begins to expand in the sixth century B.C.
  • 200 B.C. Magadha expanded south to occupy almost all of the Indian subcontinent
The Mahabharata
Roots of Hinduism and Buddhism
Hinduism Develops Over Centuries

• Origins and Beliefs
  – Religion - a way of liberating the soul from the illusions, disappointments, and mistakes of everyday existence
  – Hindu teacher interpret and explain the hidden meaning of the Vedic hymns
• The Upanishads
  – Written as dialogues between a student and a teacher
  – Moksha - a state of perfect understanding of all things
  – Atman - the individual soul of a living being
  – Brahman - the world soul that contains and unites all atmans
  – Reincarnation – the rebirth of the soul
- Karma - good or bad deeds
- Hinduisim Changes and Develops
  - Brahma - the world soul has the personalities of three gods
  - Brahma, the creator
– Vishnu, the protector
– Shiva, the destroyer
• Hinduism and Society
  – Karma and reincarnation strengthened the caste system
  • Only men of the top three varnas could hope to achieve moksha in their present life

  – The beliefs of Hinduism and its caste structure dominated every aspect of a person’s life
• New Religions Arise
  – Jainism – founded by Mahavira
    • Mahavira believed that everything in the universe has a soul and so should not be harmed
    • Followers of Jainism took occupations like working in trade and commerce
    • Jains preach tolerance of all religions
The Buddha Seeks Enlightenment

• Siddhartha’s Quest
  – Siddhartha decides to spend his life searching for religious truth and an end to suffering
Siddhartha wandered for six years seeking enlightenment

• He debated with other religious seekers
• He fasted, eating only six grains of rice a day
• He meditated under a large fig tree for 49 days
• He achieved an understanding of the cause of suffering in this world and became known as the Buddha, “the enlightened one”
• The Four Noble Truths
  – First Noble Truth - Everything in life is suffering and sorrow
  – Second Noble Truth - The cause of all suffering is people’s selfish desire for the temporary pleasures of this world
  – Third Noble Truth - The way to end all suffering is to end all desires
  – Fourth Noble Truth - The way to overcome such desires and attain enlightenment is to follow the Eightfold Path, which is called the Middle Way between desires and self-denial
The Eightfold Path
- Right Views, Right Resolve, Right Speech, Right Conduct, Right Livelihood, Right Effort, Right Mindfulness, and Right Concentration
- Nirvana - the release from selfishness and pain

- Reincarnation
• The Religious Community
  – The Sangha
  • The religious community of Buddhist monks and nuns
  • “Three Jewels” – Sangha, Buddha and the dharma
• Buddhism and Society
  – Buddhist reject the caste system
  – Monks and nuns vow to live in poverty and spread the teaching of Buddha
- Monasteries
  - Nalanda becomes a university
• Buddhism in India
  – Buddhism gradually disappears in India
  • Hindus identified the Buddha as one of the ten incarnations of the god Vishnu
India is still an important place of pilgrimages for Buddhists

- Buddha's birthplace at Kapilavastu
- The fig tree near Gaya
- The site of his first sermon near Varanasi
• Trade and the Spread of Buddhism
  – Traders carried Buddhism beyond India

  – Buddhism follows the Silk Roads to China, than to Korea and Japan
Seafaring Traders Extend Boundaries
Minoans Trade Far and Wide

• Unearthing a Brilliant Civilization
  – Archaeologists excavate the Minoan culture
- King Minos and the Minotaur

- The excavation of Knossos
  - Minoan wall paintings
  - Human sacrifice
Minoan Culture’s Mysterious End

- The Minoan civilization ended about 1200 B.C.
- The civilization didn’t recover from the 1470 B.C. Earthquake
- Invaders from Greece take advantage of the weak
Phoenicians Spread Trade and Civilization

- 1100 B.C., the Phoenicians become powerful traders
– Phoenicians founded wealthy city-states around the Mediterranean
  • Byblos, Tyre, and Sidon

– Shipbuilders and seafarers
• Commercial Outposts Around the Mediterranean
  – Phoenician city-states
    • Sidon and Tyre - known for their production of purple dye
    • Berytus and Byblos - trading center for papyrus
  – Phoenician’s found Carthage
    • The Phoenicians traded goods from other lands
Phoenicia’s Great Legacy: The Alphabet

- Phoenicians developed a writing system
- The Phoenicians introduced this writing system to their trading partners
- The Greeks adopted the Phoenician alphabet and changed the form of some of the letters

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– Phoenician’s move to the west
  • The Phoenician homeland came under the control of the Babylonians, and later, of the Persian empire of King Cyrus I.
The Origins of Judaism
The Search for a Promised Land

• From Ur to Egypt
  – The Hebrew History contained in the first five books of the Hebrew Bible - the Torah
  – Abraham the “father” of the Hebrew people
  – Abraham was to move his people and their flocks to Canaan
• The God of Abraham
  – Yahweh, the one and only God
    • The Hebrews were monotheists
    • Yahweh had power over the Hebrews, and all people

– The Covenant
  • Yahweh protects the Hebrew people, but because Abraham had promised to obey him
“Let My People Go.”

– The Hebrews in Egypt
  • First, the Hebrews had a place of honor in the Egyptian kingdom
  • Later, they were forced into slavery

– The Exodus
  • Moses leads the Jews out of Egypt
• A New Covenant
  – The Ten Commandments
  • Moses receives the Ten Commandments on Mount Sinai
  • The commandments and the other teachings of Moses become the basis for the civil and religious laws of Judaism
• The Land and People of the Bible
  – The Hebrews wandered for 40 years in the Sinai Desert
  – After the death of Moses, they returned to Canaan
• The Hebrews Are Ruled by Judges
  – The Hebrews in Canaan
    • Organized into twelve tribes, living in separate territories and were self-governing
    • Judges unite the tribes and provide judicial and military leadership
      – Deborah, one of the most prominent judges
• Hebrew Law
  – The role of women and men in Hebrew society
    • Women could not officiate at religious ceremonies
    • Hebrew woman had to raise her children and provide moral leadership for them
  – The Ten Commandments as part of a code of laws
    • The code regulated social and religious behavior
    • The code was interpreted by religious teachers called prophets
    • Hebrews had a duty both to worship God and to live justly with one another
The Kingdom of Israel

• Saul and David Establish a Kingdom
  – From about 1020 to 922 B.C., the Hebrews united under three able kings: Saul, David, and Solomon
• The kingdom was called Israel
• Saul drives out the Philistines

• King David founded a dynasty
  – David unit’s the tribes
  – David establishes Jerusalem as the capital of Israel
• **Solomon Builds the Kingdom**
  – 962 B.C., Solomon becomes king
  • Solomon built a trading empire with Hiram, the king of the Phoenician city of Tyre
  • Solomon build a great temple, the permanent home for the Ark of the Covenant
• The Kingdom Divides
  – After Solomon’s death, the northern part of the kingdom revolted
  – By 922 B.C., the kingdom had divided into Israel in the north and Judah in the south
The Babylonian Captivity

• In 738 B.C., Israel and Judah have to pay tribute to Assyria

• In 722 B.C, the northern kingdom was conquered by the Assyrians

• In 586 B.C., the Babylonian empire under king Nebuchadnezzar destroys Judah
The Exile to Babylon

In 539 B.C., the Persian king Cyrus the Great conquered Babylon
- 40,000 exiles are allowed to return to Jerusalem to rebuild the Temple