

Period 2: Organization and Reorganization of Human Societies

The pieces of your puzzle are below but they are out of order. Cut them out and paste them in the correct location on your blank chart.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cities provide the services of large populations • Religion: Axial Age theory (major shift in thinking) • Religion & geography influenced arts & literature • political & religious rule(rs) often merged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trans-regional trade networks (Silk Roads, Trans-Sahara, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean, American) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empires & Civs: Olmec, Egyptian, Zhou, Greece, Bantus, Maurya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wide range of work, corvée, slavery, rents, tributes, family-based • trade networks made diffusion quicker,
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture still the predominant occupation • Most people had little access to distant/luxury goods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rulers often claimed divinity / support • military threats from “outsiders” 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • world pop ~ 200 mill • environmental damage, (deforestation, desertification, erosion) • cities/capitals served as centers of religion, trade, & political activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # & size of states grew dramatically • administrative techniques (bureaucracies, legal systems, diplomacy) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social structures included farmers, unskilled laborers, slaves, artisans, merchants, elites & caste groups, soldiers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • difficulties of administering large empires → social tensions • inequality among social → envy, hostility •
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • patriarchy shaped gender & family relations in all empires 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social tensions created by inequality of wealth, military defeats, economic decline 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shamanism / animism • ancestor veneration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social hierarchies, political & religious elites • patriarchy in politics & religion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trade = regional/ interregional • specialized labor in urban areas • slaves do least desirable work • administration, • communication, control

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • empires grew beyond their ability to administer • technology of the day limited • imperial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • demand for raw materials & luxury goods • slavery (debt, political/religious opponents, war prisoners) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • imperial gov'ts → environmental damage (Han, Rome, Maurya, Gupta) • easier, cheaper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing, record keeping, literature • Religions: Vedic/Hinduism, Judaism, Zoroastrianism •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empires: Large, regional in size (Byzantium, Gupta, Han, Maya, Persia, Rome, Toltec) • established administrative bureaucracies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hebrew scriptures, Diaspora • Vedic relig / Hinduisms → scriptures • New religions/faiths • Literature & architecture developed cultural styles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cities served as cultural centers as well as religious and political • Each empire had its own religion(s) (e.g. Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, Hinduism, Judaism) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • world pop ~ 100 mill • reliable food supply • agricultural diversity • writing systems • early medicine
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • better medicine, architecture, metallurgy • road/transportation systems & routes • new technologies (stirrup, saddle, yokes) • domesticated pack animals (camels, horses, oxen) • longer migration & trade routes 			