

- 1  **World History I**  
 HIST 1210  
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- 2  **Defining the "Axial Age"**
  - About 500-1 BCE
  - Spanning several civilizations in East Asia, South Asia, Mediterranean
  - Famous thinkers
  - Enduring influence.
- 3  **Defining the "Axial Age"**
  - New ideas challenging, building on traditional beliefs
    - Religion
    - Politics
    - Philosophy
    - Mathematics, science, medicine.
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- 4  **Preconditions**
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  - Support for intellectual leaders
  - Cross-cultural exchange
  - Writing down of works
  - Small states: competition
  - Empires: spread of ideas.
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- 5  **Politics and Philosophy: Questions**
  - Place of humans in the world
  - Obligations of humans towards each other
  - Responsibilities of rulers and ruled
  - Nature of reality
  - Basis for knowledge
  - Reason vs emotion.
- 6  **Politics and Philosophy: China**
  - Daoism
  - Confucianism
  - Philosophical schools after Confucius
  - Legalism.
- 7  **Politics and Philosophy: Daoism**
  - Emphasis on natural world
  - Striving for self knowledge
  - Getting in touch with the "Dao" of the universe.
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- 8  **Politics and Philosophy: Confucius (Kung Fuzi)**
  - Order and harmony
  - Rule by gentlemen (shi)
  - Acceptance of ones place in society
  - Promotion through merit
  - For common good
  - Importance of tradition and ritual
  - Five relationships.

9  **Politics and Philosophy: Confucius (Kung Fuzi)**

- Five relationships
  - Father-son
  - Elder brother-younger brother
  - Husband-wife
  - Ruler-subject
  - Friend-friend

10  **Politics and Philosophy:  
After Confucius**

- Mencius (Meng Ko)
  - Humans are good by nature
  - Rule by consent of the governed
  - Right to overthrow unjust government.

11  **Politics and Philosophy:  
After Confucius**

- Xunzi
  - People begin neither good nor bad
  - Laziness pushes them towards bad
  - Strong government necessary.

12  **Politics and Philosophy: Legalism**

- Reaction against shi class
- Obedience more important than ethics
- Tyranny better than lawlessness
- State more important than individual.

13  **Politics and Philosophy: Legalism**

- Severe penalties for disobedience
- State resources: warfare, economic management, exaltation of leaders.
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14  **Politics and Philosophy: Buddhism**

- The Buddha = “The Enlightened One”
- Four Noble Truths
  - Misery exists
  - Misery comes from desire
  - Desire can be overcome
  - The Eightfold Path can overcome desire

15  **Politics and Philosophy: Greece**

16  **Politics and Philosophy: Greece**

- 1 • Socratics
  - Plato:
    - Knowledge from universals
    - Rule by philosopher kings.

17  **Politics and Philosophy: Greece**

- 2 • Socratics
  - Aristotle:
    - Observation
    - Syllogistic reasoning
    - Categories
    - Mixed rule (ruling elite limited by law).

18  **Science, Mathematics, and Medicine: Greece**

- Parmenides and Zeno of Elea
  - Paradox of movement (impossibility of dividing time, matter).

19  **Science, Mathematics, and Medicine: Greece**

- Eratosthenes
  - Measurement of earth
- Hippocrates
  - Ethical Code
- Archimedes
  - Lever.