- Crossbow: tremendous power, range, and accuracy, with its ingenious trigger mechanism, enabled archers to easily kill lightly armored cavalrymen or charioteers at a distance.
- Confucianism (551 -479 BC): Confucius (Kong Fuzi) elaborated a set of principles for ethical living that has guided the Chinese population up to modern times.
  - Confucius born in the state of Lu at the time of Zhou power was crumbling
  - Teachings stemmed first and foremost from his belief that human beings behaved ethically, not in order to save their souls or to gain a place in heaven as philosophers and priests elsewhere believed, but because it was in their human makeu to do so.

SHORT ANSWER/ESSAY QUESTIONS:

What is the “String Revolution”? How does this thesis change historical periodization? What is the “Great Leap Sideways?” How does it arise and what, if any, are its lasting effects? (Angier, Ehrenberg)

- String Revolution: Paleolithic Period, Women mastered the revolutionary skill of weaving plant fibers into cloth, rope, nets, and baskets. Angier said that the mastery of the weaving ability was long mastered before than what others have though it have arise later in history.
- Angier’s finding might prompt us to reconsider stages of prehistory. String and textile weaving showed that the society was already very much advance. It the society was able to have skills to create nets and clothing, etc. This concludes that they have specialized labor, one weaving and others cooking, hunting.
- “Venus” figurines, the handsize statues of female bodies carved from 27,000 to 20,000 years ago, the researchers have found evidence that the women of the so-called upper Paleolithic era were far more accomplished, economically, powerful, and sartorially gifted than previously believed.
- Venus figures have clothing like carvings on their bodies and shawl/caps on their head.
- This changes historical periodization because scholars have thought string and weaving was discovered much later in history.
- “Great Leap Sideways”: Women given most of their roles to men, such as working in the fields. Women were needed in the homes to take care of the children. And because field jobs became easier with innovation, women weren’t needed anymore. It was significant because the roles have changed and women are still seen as housewives today. In the Neolithic period they were equal as men and responsible for technological advancements.

Consider the riverine Cultures. Historians use these to show the origins of civilizations. Using what we have studied and read about these cultures, what are the defining characteristics of civilization? What are its fundamental accomplishments? Why does analysis of artifacts matter in answering this question?
- Mesopotamia: (“place between two rivers”) Euphrates & Tigris River. The Rivers were unpredictable at flooding, thought it was a blessing for those who migrated to the rivers for a source of water. The rivers provided water for irrigation, and for transportation and