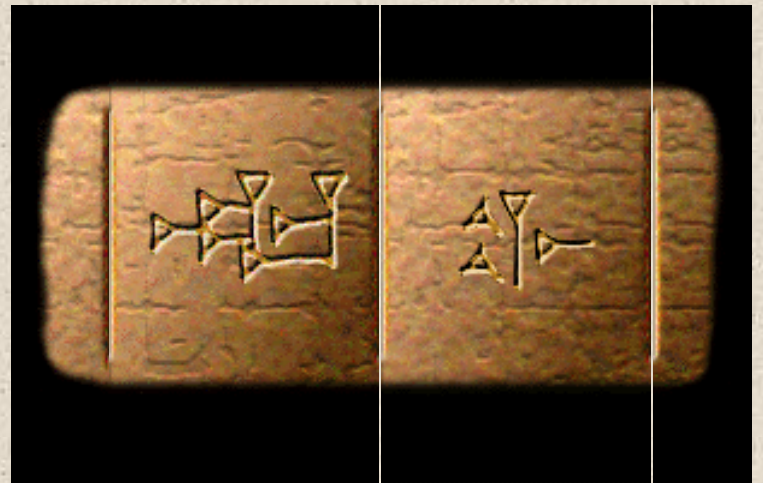


Early River Civilizations



LONG RANGE CAUSES

- End of the ice age
- Agricultural revolution
- Establishment of farming villages
- Development of new technology

IMMEDIATE CAUSES

- Fertile soil
- Transportation
- Food surplus
- Population increase

Development of Early Civilizations in River Valleys

IMMEDIATE EFFECTS

- Governments
- Complex religions
- Appearance of specialized occupations and new social classes
- Development of keeping records and written language

LONG RANGE EFFECTS

- Trade between civilizations
- Exchange of products and ideas
- Use of coined money



Geography

The Fertile Crescent – A plain with rich topsoil carried down the Tigris and Euphrates River valleys with the spring floods.

Bordered by the Zagros Mountains to the East, and the Syrian and Arabian Deserts to the West.

Located in what is now partly Syria and Iraq

The Sumerians

3,500 – 2,000 BC

Problems	Solutions
1- Unpredictable Flooding, followed by hot dry seasons	1- Irrigation
2- Open plain with no natural barriers for protection	2- Made walls of mud bricks, with tools obtained through trade
3- Limited natural resources	3- Traded excess food for raw materials that they lacked

The Sumerians

3,500 – 2,000 BC

Religion – Polytheistic, they believed in many gods.

Government – Theocratic “city-states”

Theocracy – Early governments controlled by priests



The “Ziggurat” of Sumerian Society

The Sumerians

3,500 – 2,000 BC

Achievements-

- One of the 1st groups to form a civilization (5 key characteristics)
- Developed Dynasty principle for transference of power.
- Used surplus food to barter for needed items.
- Developed effective city-state form of government.
- Built Ziggurats to enhance the worship of their polytheistic gods.
- Technological Advances:
 - Invented the wheel, the sail, and the plow.
 - First to use bronze
 - Developed Cuneiform language preserved on clay tablets
 - Use of mud bricks & mortar in building
 - Architecture advances- arches, columns, ramps, etc.

Babylon (2000-1550 B.C.)

Nomadic Warriors known as Amorites invaded Mesopotamia and made Babylon their capital.

Hammurabi (1792-1750 B.C.) developed a uniform code of laws, which were named for him. Hammurabi's Code lists 282 specific laws that dealt with all aspects of life.

Hittites (2,000 - 1190 B.C.)

Indo-European in origin, settled in Anatolia (modern day Turkey).

Fierce Warriors, occupied Babylon and challenged the power of Egypt and eventually signed a pact for mutual defense.

Able to Adapt, borrowed heavily from previous civilizations, including art, language, politics, literature, and laws.

Technological Advances, superior chariots and iron weapons.

Assyrians

(850 – 600 B.C.)

Culture developed on the flat northern plains of Mesopotamia . . . An open area that was hard to defend. Their only defense was to create a strong army . . .

Sennacherib – “. . .sacked 89 cities and 820 villages . . .”

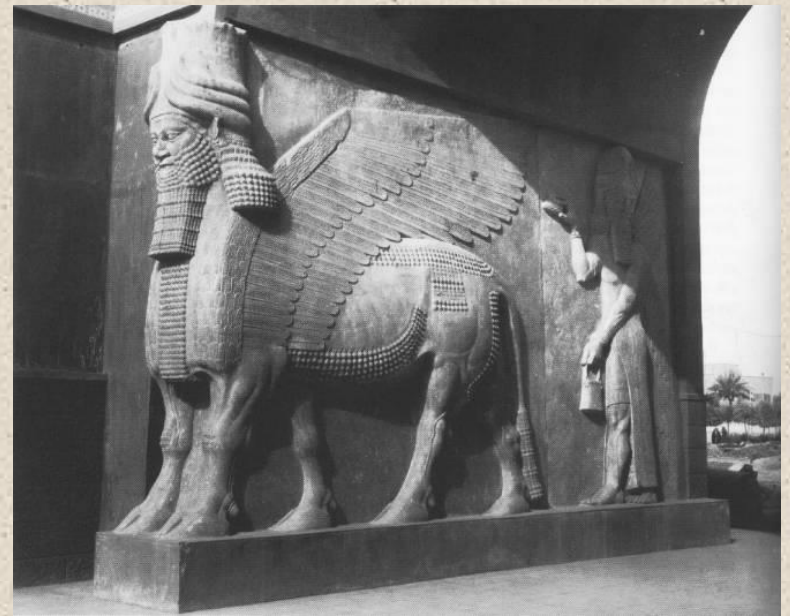


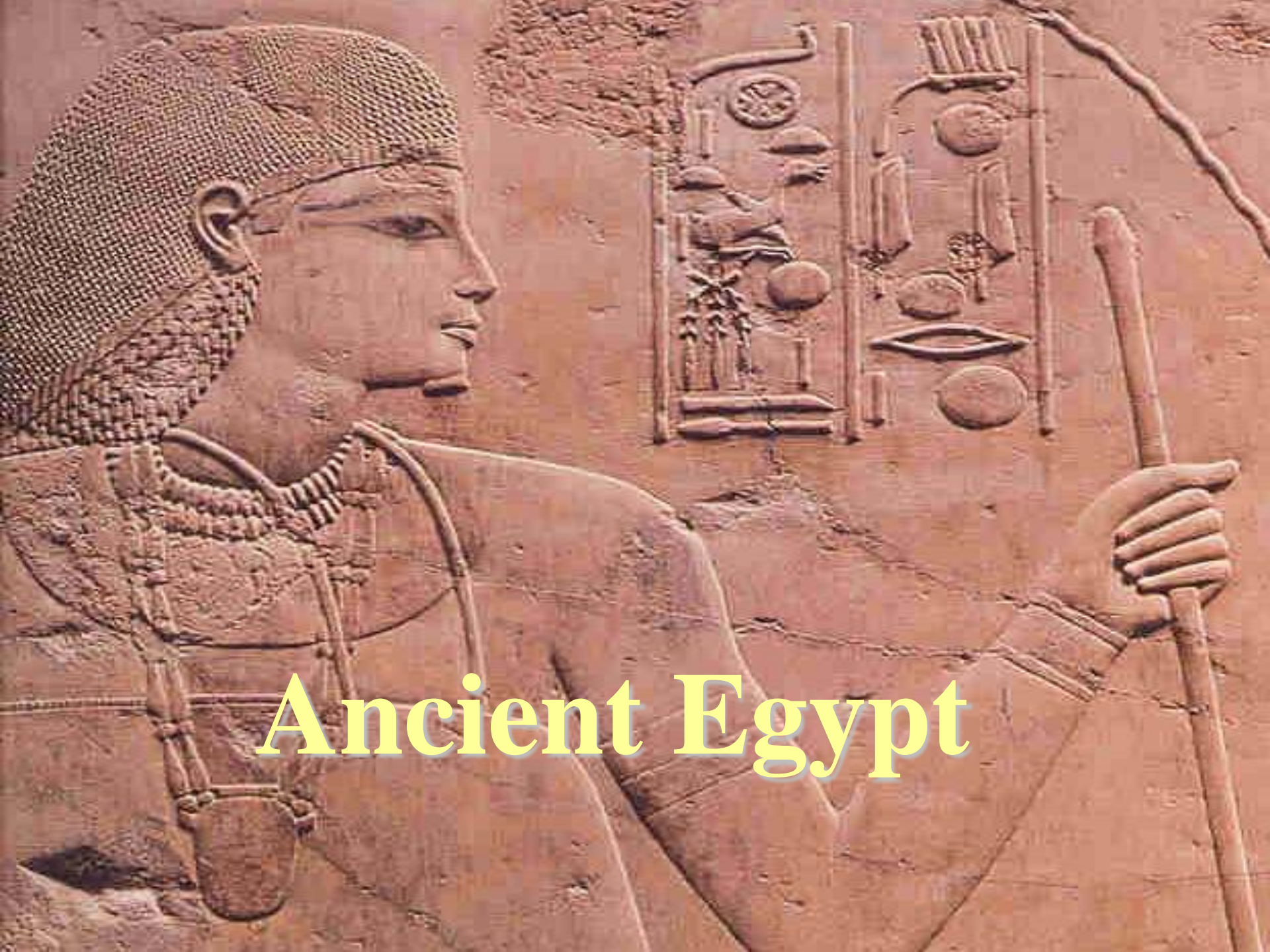
Assyrians

(850 – 600 B.C.)

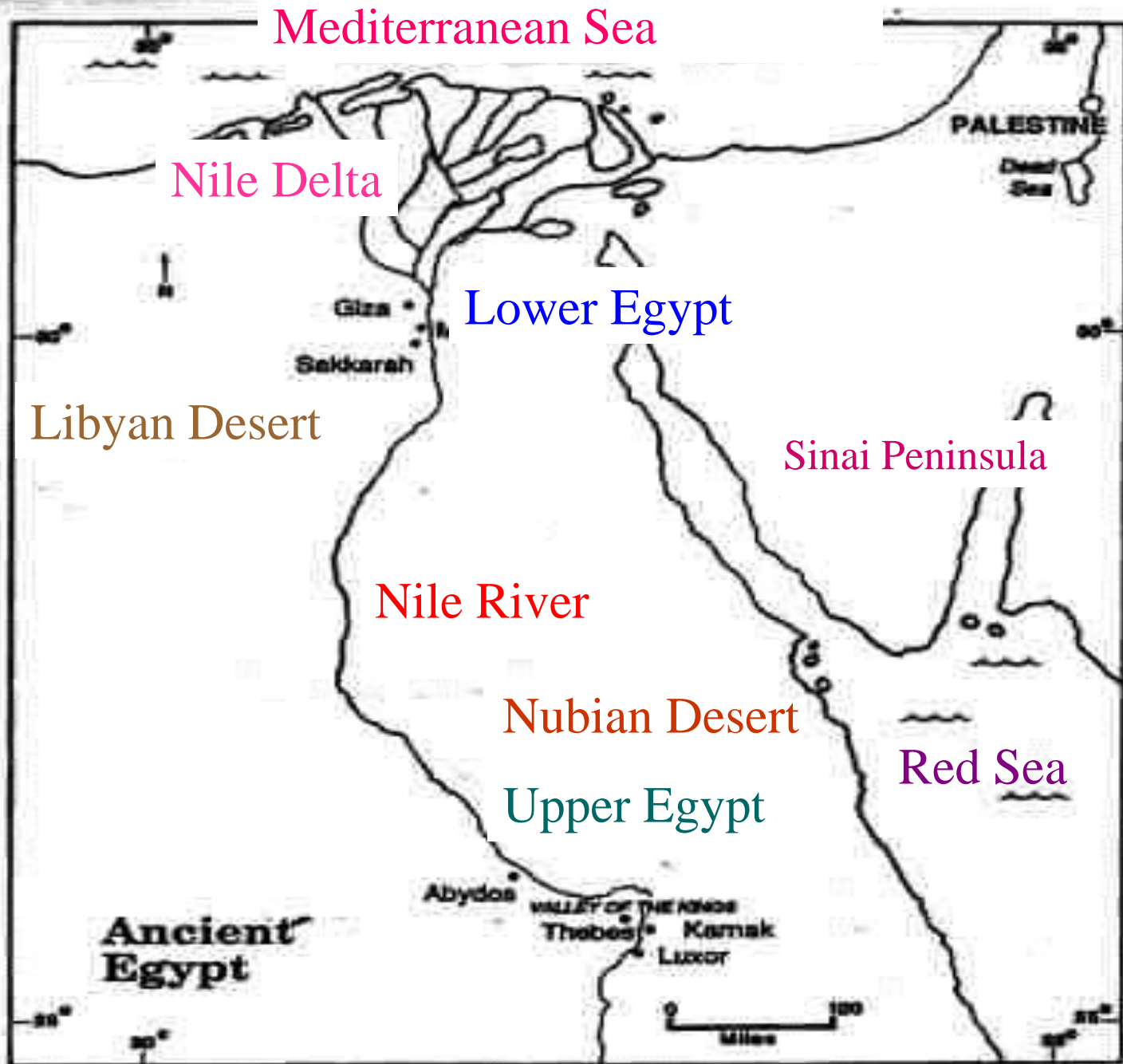
Achievements: Strong military, with advanced technology.
Use of ladders, iron tipped spears, armor, large shields.
Advanced Tactics- slaughtered opponents, sought to create terror in their enemies, use of “sappers” to undermine enemy fortifications.

Achievements: (Cont'd)
Culture- Mostly militaristic even the artwork





Ancient Egypt



Mediterranean Sea

Nile Delta

PALESTINE

Dead Sea

Lower Egypt

Giza

Sekkarah

Libyan Desert

Sinai Peninsula

Nile River

Nubian Desert

Red Sea

Upper Egypt

Ancient Egypt

Abydos

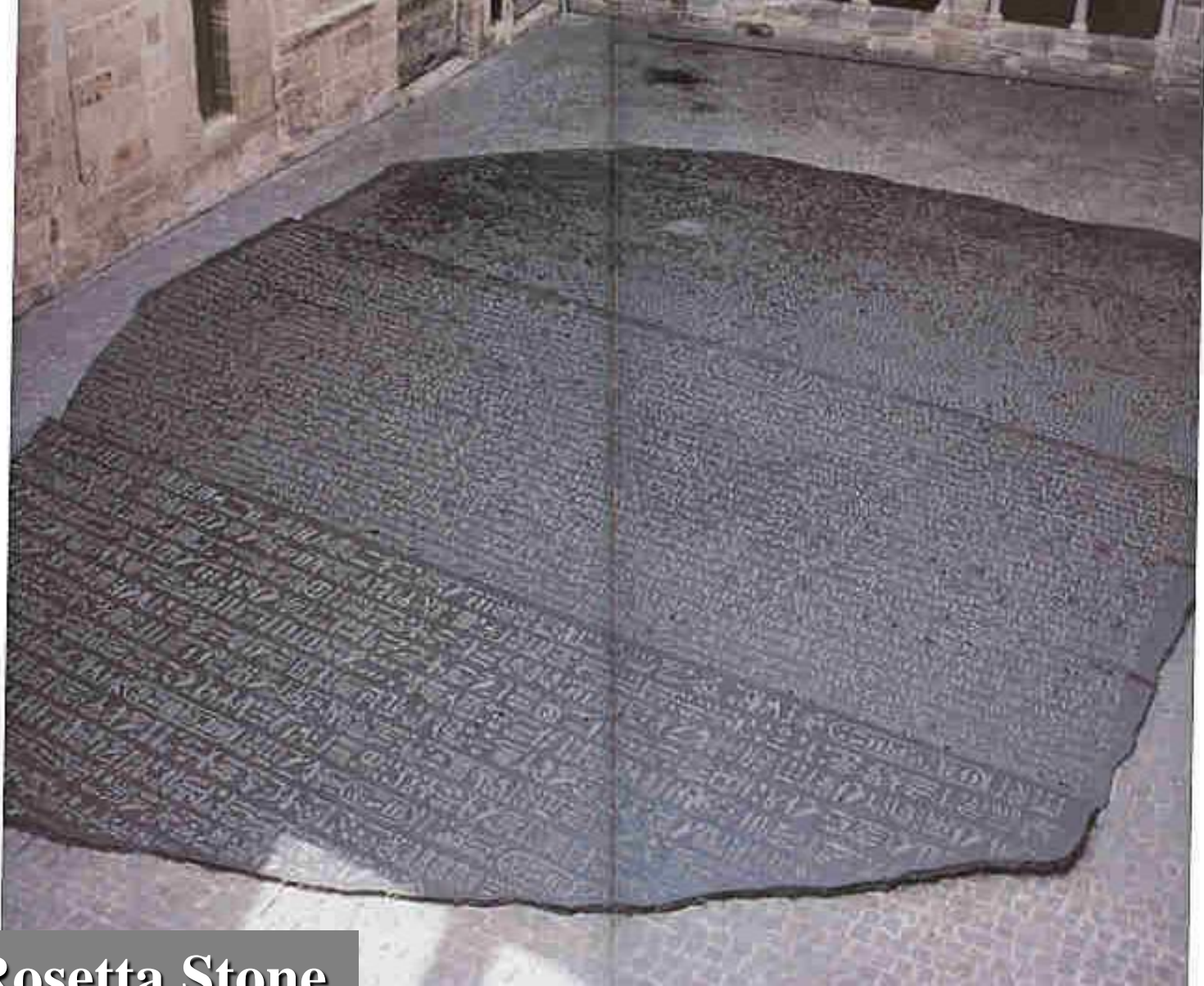
VALLEY OF THE KINGS

Thebes

Karnak

Luxor

0 100 Miles



The Rosetta Stone

The Rosetta Stone had the same message written in hieroglyphics, demotic, and Greek. This allows us to read hieroglyphics.

SOCIETY IN ANCIENT EGYPT



Pharaoh



Nobles and Priests



Scribes



Craftsmen and Merchants



Peasants



Slaves

Ancient Egypt is divided
into three kingdoms:

The Old Kingdom

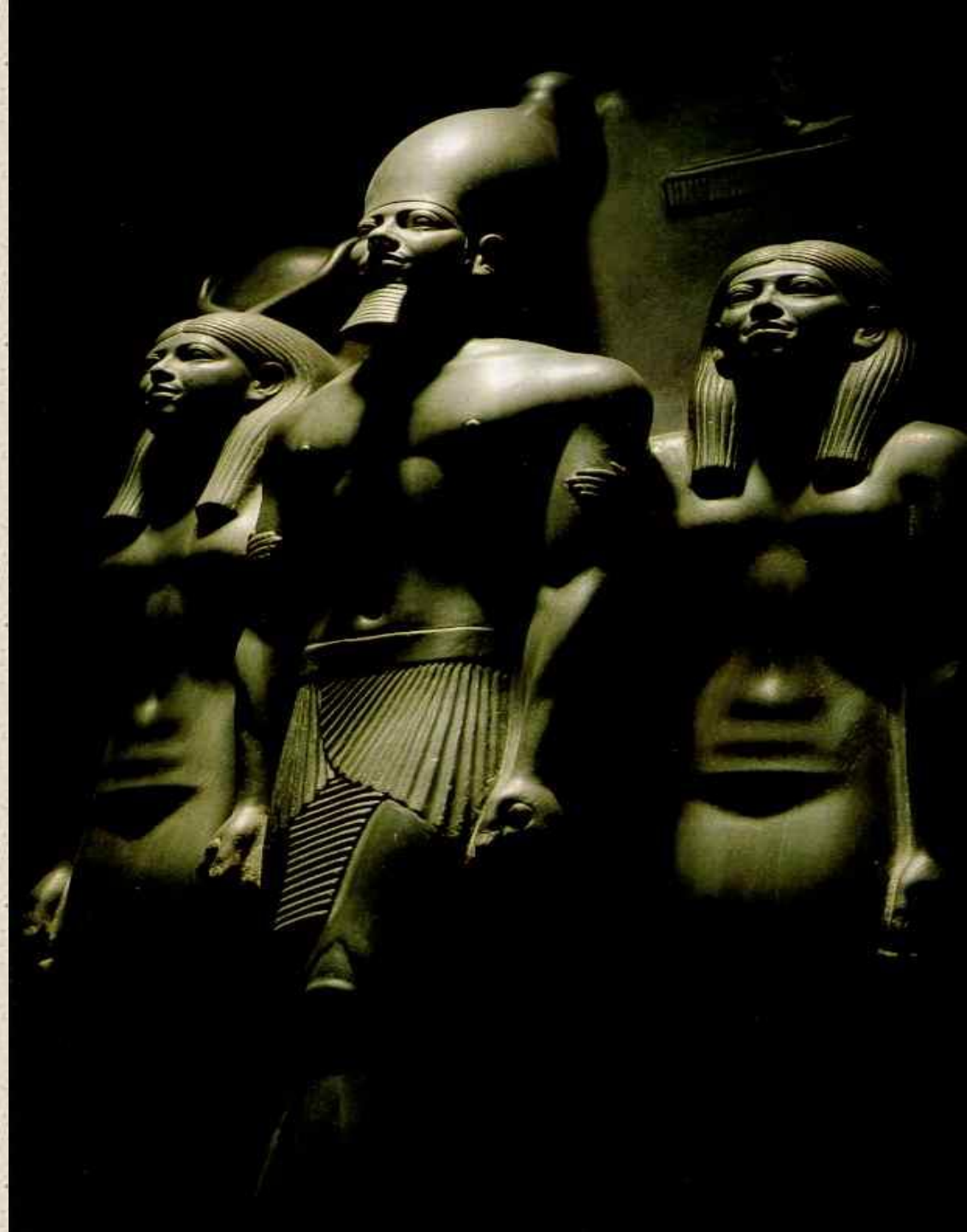
2700 BC - 2200 BC

The Middle Kingdom

2050 BC - 1800 BC

The New Kingdom

1550 BC - 1100 BC





The Great Pyramids at Giza

What was the purpose of the pyramids?

They were **tombs** of the Pharaohs.





The pyramid of Zoser, also known as the step pyramid. It is similar to ones build by the Mesopotamian societies.

The New Kingdom

Used chariots to become stronger.

Conquered Nubia, Palestine, and Syria.

Began to use captives as slaves.

Capital city: **Thebes**

Two famous rulers from this period:

King Tutankhamen (Tut)

Ramses II



King Tut's Mummy



King
Tut's
Death
Mask



If the Egyptians had many gods, what kind of religion did they have?

Sobek- crocodile headed god of the Nile.

Kheper- god of rising sun

Maat- Goddess of truth and justice



Polytheistic




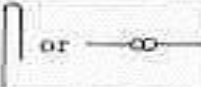
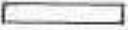




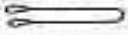














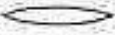

Osiris- god of the dead

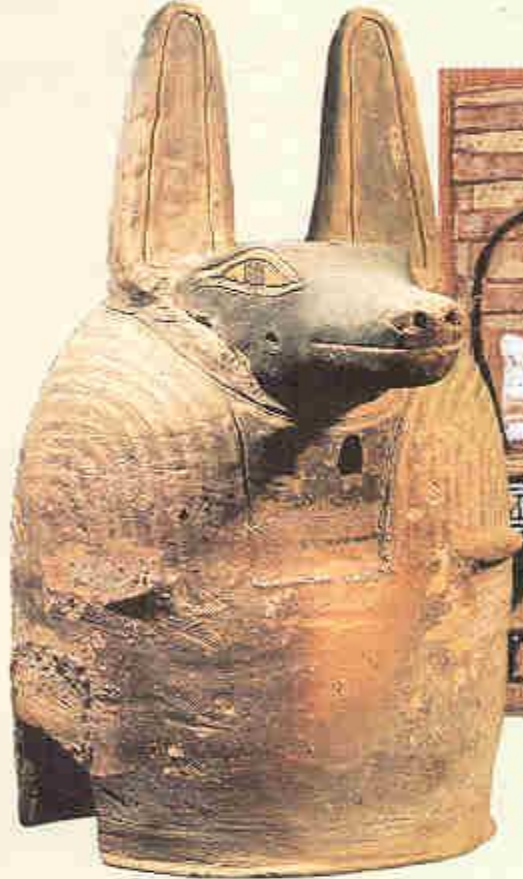
Isis- wife of Osiris, protector of children

Amon-Re- the sun god.

Egyptian writing is called hieroglyphics.

THE HIEROGLYPH	WHAT IT REPRESENTS	SCHOLARS WRITE IT	HOW TO PRONOUNCE IT
	twisted flax	h	h (hat)
	placenta (?)	kh	kh (Scotch "loch")
	animal's belly with teats	ch	ch (ch in German, "ich")
	folded cloth (a) or bolt of a door (b)	s	s (saw)
	pool	sh	sh (show)
	hill slope	k	k (key)
	basket with handle	k	k (basket)
	stand for a jar	g	g (go)
	leaf	t	t (tap)
	tethering rope	tj	tj (church)
	hand	d	d (dog)
	snake	dj	dj (adjust)

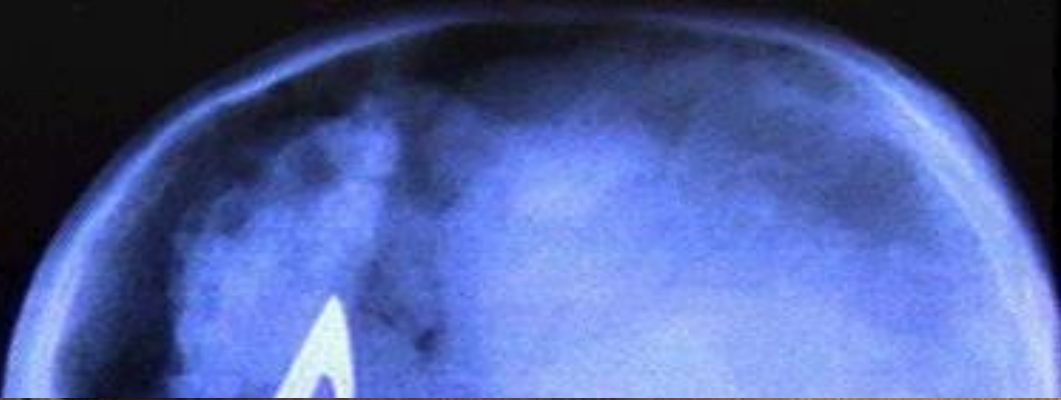
THE HIEROGLYPH	WHAT IT REPRESENTS	SCHOLARS WRITE IT	HOW TO PRONOUNCE IT
	vulture	f	a (father)
	reed leaf	i	i (filled)
	two reed leaves	y	ee (discovery)
	arm and hand	c	a (car) (broad a, as though gargling)
	quail chick	w	no (too), also w (wet)
	foot	b	b (boot)
	mat	p	p (pedestal)
	horned viper	f	f (feel)
	owl	m	m (moon)
	water	n	n (noon)
	mouth	r	r (right)
	courtyard	h	h (hat)



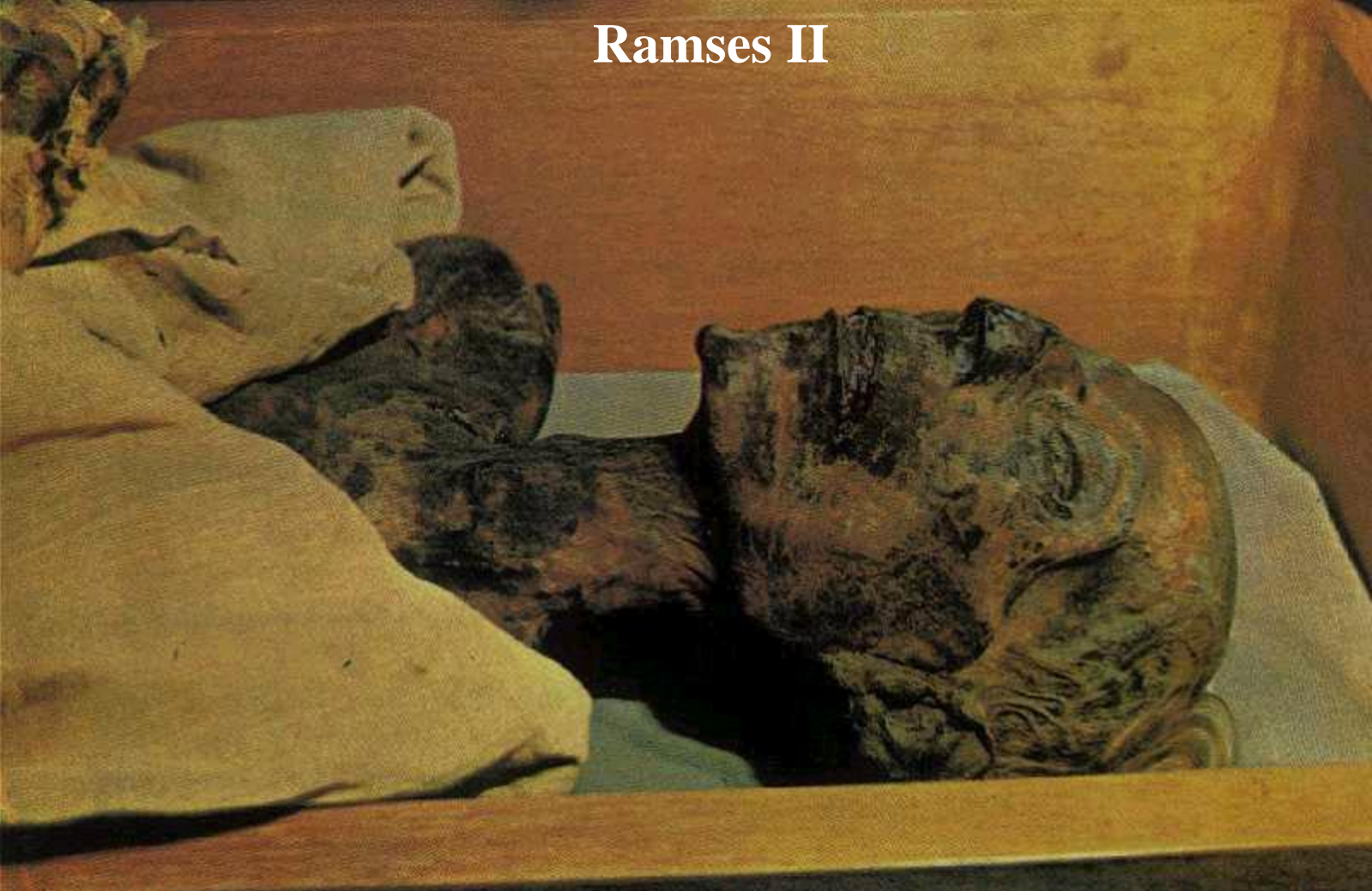
Terra-cotta masks of the jackal-headed god Anubis (above) were worn by the priests who supervised the embalming. The priests watched the process through two eyeholes located under the snout (left).

*"Oh flesh of king, do not decay, do not rot,
do not smell unpleasant!"*





Ramses II



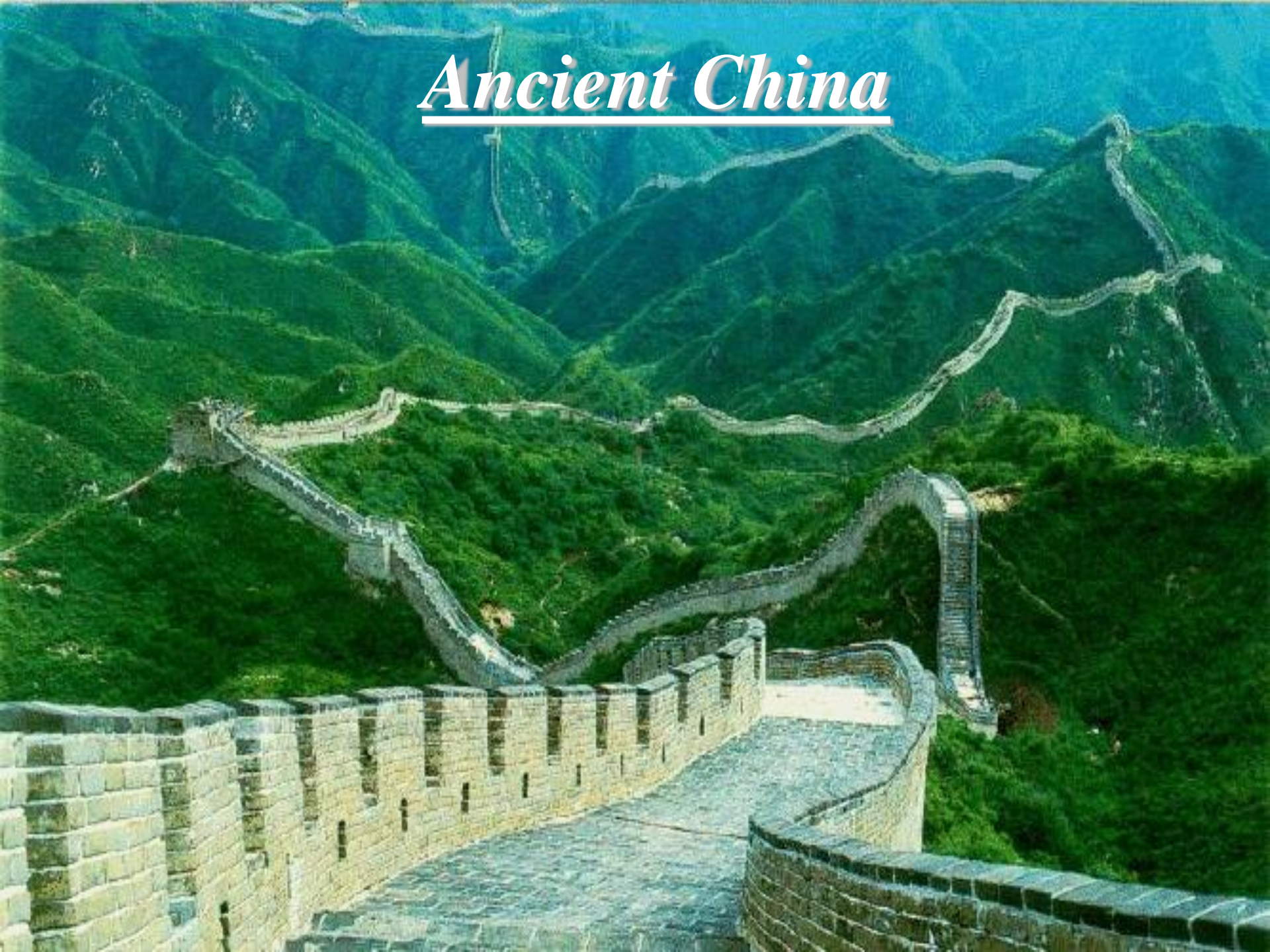


A MUMMY'S NEST

This nest of mummy cases was made for Henutmehit, a priestess in the Egyptian capital of Thebes around 1250 B.C. The fine gold decoration suggests that she was very important. Her mummy, which has not been found, would have been protected by the mummy cover. This has an upper and lower part, both made of cartonnage. The mummy was then laid into two wooden cases, with the inner case fitting inside the outer one. Both have eyes and eyebrows made of a black volcanic glass called obsidian.

Wood completely covered in gold

Ancient China



Geography

- Small plains surrounded by mountains and deserts
- Located between Yellow & Yangtze Rivers
- Great floods bringing fertile soil called “loess” called “China’s Sorrow”



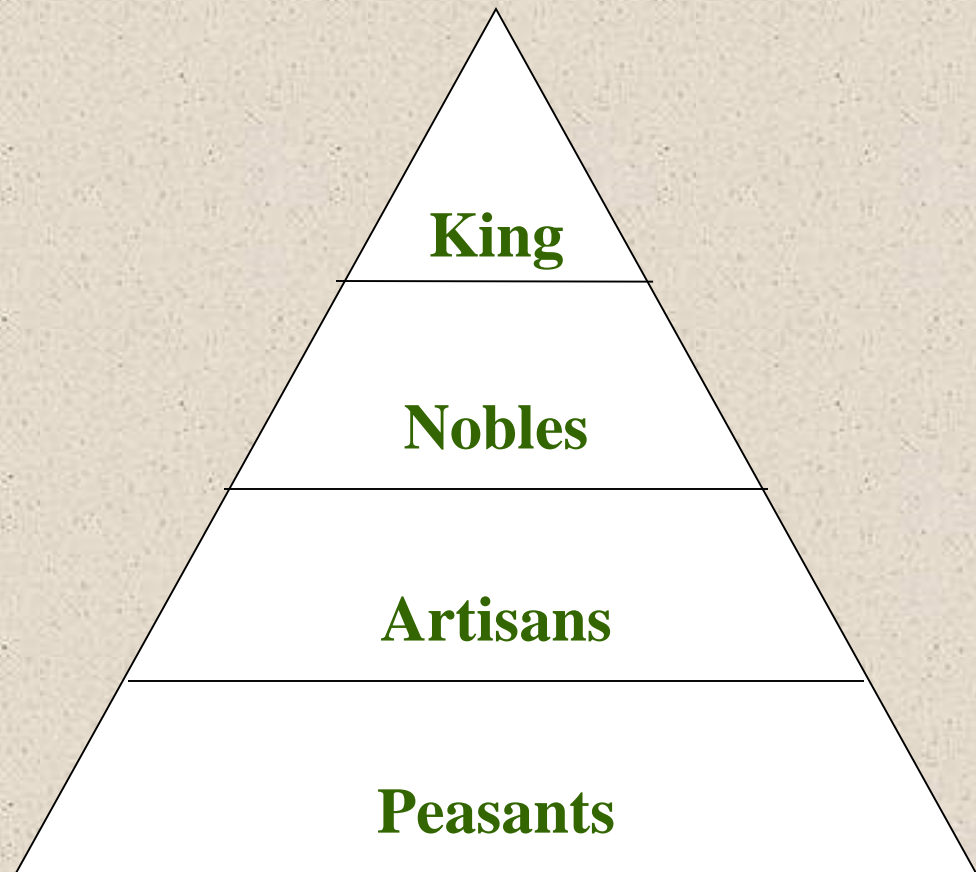
Government

- ✓ Dynasties
- ✓ First one formed in China before Sumerian civilization began

Religion

- ❑ Worshipped ancestors who communicated with the gods
- ❑ Used oracle bones (animal bones with messages scratched on them and then broken to release message)

Society



Zhou Dynasty 1027 – 256 BC

Background:

- Overthrew Shang
- Had a feudal system (king gave noble/warriors land in return for support in war)
- City/states became more dependant on king

Achievements:

- Believed in the “*Mandate of Heaven*” (if a ruler was just the gods would allow him to rule - if he was bad, the gods would cause his reign to end)
- Built roads
- Expanded trade
- Made iron tools & weapons
- Started building the Great Wall to keep out invaders

Zhou Dynasty *People*



Confucius

- Was a government official
- Stressed virtue, order and obedience (people serve the ruler, children serve their parents)
- Wrote the *Analects*

Lao Tzu

- Said a universal force (*Dao*) guides all things in life
- Stressed living in harmony with nature
- Wrote *The Way of Virtue*

