



LONG BRANCH
HIGH SCHOOL
A.P. World History
Mr. Barratt; Room 107

Archaeologists believe this is where one of the world's first civilizations arose.

Mesopotamia (today's Iraq) – is known as the cradle of Civilization.

TODAY's OBJECTIVES:

Summarize how geography affected the cultural development in the Fertile Crescent.

Describe city-states and how other cultures learned from them.

Describe Sumerian religious beliefs, social structure, and technology.

Explain the influence of Sumer on later civilizations.

AGENDA: *A review of PARTIES thematic notes of Ch1-2*

DO NOW: How are nature and religion interchangeable when it came to the lives of the peoples of these early civilizations?

LECTURE & DISCUSSION over Homework CH 1

ASSIGNMENT for NEXT TIME:

ALL: Read The Epic of Gilgamesh & complete SOAPStone analysis

REMINDER: TEXTBOOKS/NOTES are REQUIRED in class EVERY DAY!

Chapter 1-2 Lecture Outline: *(See your PARTIES notes)*

4 early River Valley Civilizations

Sumerian Civilization - Tigris & Euphrates Rivers (Mesopotamia)

Egyptian Civilization - Nile River

Harappan Civilization - Indus River

Ancient China - Huang He (Yellow) River



Chapter 2 Lecture Outline:

“The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

Sumerian Civilization - Tigris & Euphrates Rivers (Mesopotamia)

City-States in Mesopotamia



Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

City-States in Mesopotamia

I. GEOGRAPHY

A. Mostly dry desert climate in SW Asia (Middle East)

1. Except in region between Tigris / Euphrates

Rivers flat plain known as **Mesopotamia** lies between the
two rivers

3. Because of this region’s shape and the richness of its soil,

it is called the **Fertile Crescent.**

- the rivers flood at least once a year,



SW Asia

(the Middle East)



Fertile
Crescent

Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

City-States in Mesopotamia

I. GEOGRAPHY

3. Because of this region’s shape and the richness of it’s soil,

it is called the **Fertile Crescent**.

- the rivers flood at least once a year,

Sumerians were the first to settle in this region, attracted by the rich soil.

B. Three Disadvantages / Environmental Challenges

1. Unpredictable flooding / dry summer months

2. No natural barriers for protection

- small villages lying in open plain were defenseless

3. Limited natural resources

- stone, wood, metal



City-States in Mesopotamia

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3. Limited natural resources (stone, wood, metal)

C. Solutions

1. Irrigation ditches

2. Built city walls with
mud bricks

3. Traded with people
around them
for the products
they lacked.

Sumerian innovations in achieving civilization
set example others would follow.

But to arrive at these solutions,
required organized government.

Let's now look at the type of government the Sumerians had.

Initiated Bronze
Age.

Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

City-States in Mesopotamia

II. The **City-State** Structure of Government

A. Although all the cities shared the same culture ...

each city had its own government / rulers, warriors,

it's own patron god, and functioned like an independent

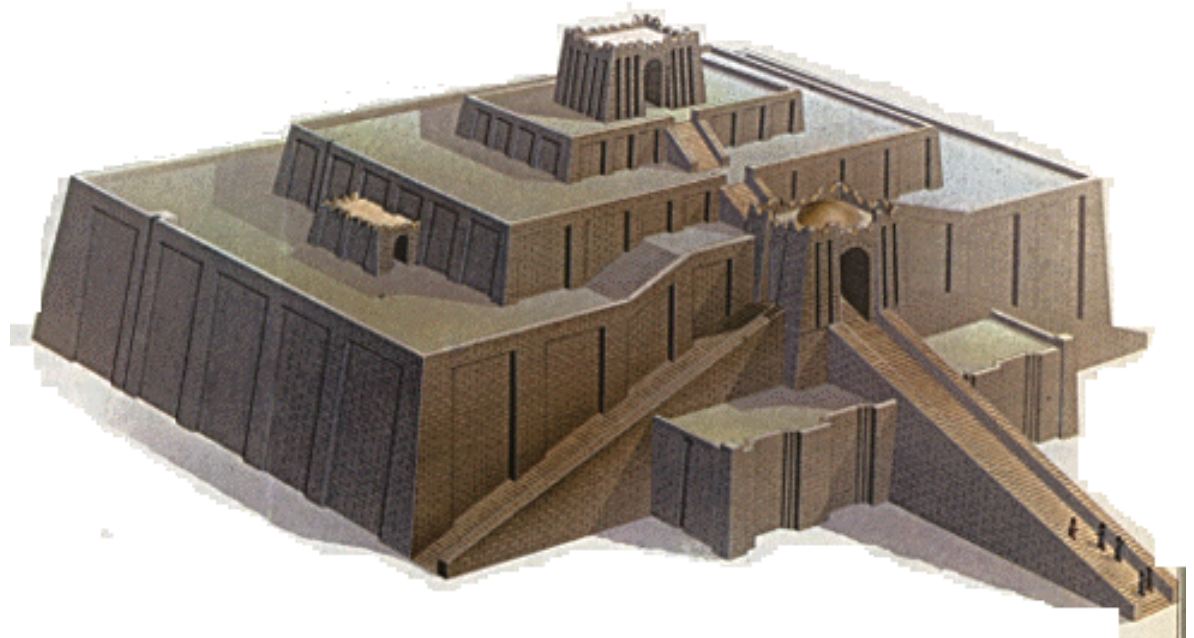
C. ~~includes~~ within the city walls and also the surrounding farm

And Examples include Sumerian cities of Ur, Uruk, Kish,

Each center of each city was the walled temple with a

ziggurat – a massive, tiered, pyramid-shaped structure.

Define
type of
government



Civilization Begins in Mesopotamia



The Ziggurat at Ur was first excavated by British archaeologist Woolley in 1923.
The Iraqi Directorate of Antiquities restored its lower stages in the 1980s.

Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

City-States in Mesopotamia

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Examples include Sumerian cities of Ur, Uruk, Kish,
At the center of each city was the walled temple with a
ziggurat – a massive, tiered, pyramid-shaped structure.
- F. Powerful priests held much political power in the
beginning.

Define
type of
government



Right: Standing nude
"priest-king,"
ca. 3300–3000 B.C.;
Uruk.

Left: Bas-relief
depicting priests
intervening between
worshippers and gods.



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Each center of each city was the walled temple with a
ziggurat – a massive, tiered, pyramid-shaped structure.

F. Powerful priests held much political power in the

beginning. Military commanders eventually became ruler / monarch

- then began passing rule to their own heirs,
creating a new structure of government called a
Dynasty – a series of rulers descending from a single family

Define
type of
government

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government



? Historians wonder...

Did the Sumerians develop this new type of government on their own,
or did they learn and adopt it only after contact with other peoples –
cultural diffusion?

Cultural diffusion is the spread of elements of one culture to another people, generally through trade.

Take the spread of writing. Similarities between the pictograms of Egyptian hieroglyphics, Sumerian cuneiform, and the Indus script are striking.

Can you give examples of cultural diffusion in your society today?



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creating a new structure of government called a

Dynasty – a series of rulers descending from a single family

line. Through their trade with neighboring peoples, the Sumerians
spread their new innovations. This is **cultural diffusion** – the
spread of one culture's ideas, products, traditions, beliefs etc.
to another people.

Let's now examine Sumerian beliefs and other elements of their culture.

Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

City-States in Mesopotamia

III. SUMERIAN CULTURE

A. RELIGION

1. Belief in many gods - polytheism

God of the clouds / air was **Enlil** – the most powerful god.

(Nearly 3,000 others – with human qualities.

The Sumerians viewed their gods as hostile and unpredictable – similar to the natural environment around them.)



Reflection Time:

How does what's happening to people at any given moment affect how they think about their God(s)?

Marduk, the Dragon god

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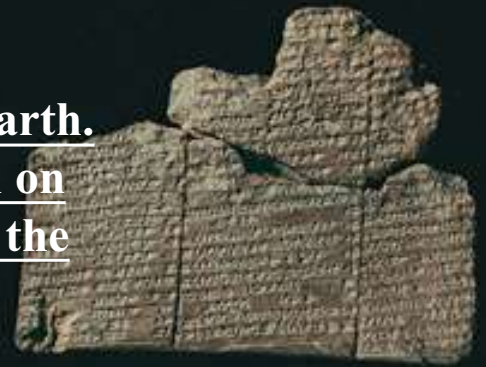
2. *Gilgamesh Epic*, one of the earliest works of literature.

Contains a “flood story” that predates the Hebrew Old Testament story
of Noah by at least 2,000 years.

DID YOU KNOW...

Like many ancient civilizations, the Sumerians also had “a flood story.” That’s not surprising given their challenging environment sitting between two unpredictable rivers...in their view, such a cataclysmic event did, indeed, destroy their “entire world.”

The Epic of Gilgamesh is, perhaps, the oldest written story on Earth. It comes to us from ancient Sumeria, and was originally written on 12 clay tablets in cuneiform script. It is about the adventures of the cruel King Gilgamesh of Uruk (ca. 2750 and 2500 BCE).



Tablet XI

In **tablet XI** we read about Per-napishtim, a man who built a boat and was saved from a great flood brought about by angry gods.

On p. 77 in your textbook you can compare Per-napishtim’s story to Noah’s story in the biblical book of Genesis as well as a “flood story” from India.

COOL WEBSITE to visit:



GILGAMESH

<http://gilgamesh.psnc.pl/>

Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

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III. SUMERIAN CULTURE

B. SOCIETY

Three social classes

a. Priests and royalty (kings)

b. Wealthy merchants

c. Ordinary workers

[Slaves] –were not free citizens and thus not included in class system

2. Women

Had more rights than in many later civilizations

(could own property, join lower ranks of priesthood)

But not allowed to attend schools

(could not read or write)



Left: Statue of Sumerian woman with hands clasped at chest, ca. 2600-2300 B.C. ***Right:*** Gypsum statue of man and woman at Inanna Temple at Nippur, circa 2600-2300 B.C.



Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

City-States in Mesopotamia

III. SUMERIAN CULTURE

C. SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

1. One of the first writing systems - Cuneiform



Cylinder seals and their ancient impressions on administrative documents and locking devices are our richest source for a range of meaningful subject matters.

A wealth of these have been discovered at Sumerian sites. *

Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

City-States in Mesopotamia

III. SUMERIAN CULTURE

C. SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

1. One of the first writing systems - Cuneiform

Invented wheel, the sail, the plow

First to use bronze.

Other Sumerian Achievements

(see textbook p. 31)

one of the earliest sketched maps

astronomy

a number system in base 60

from which stems our modern units of measuring time

and the 360 degrees of a circle.

Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

City-States in Mesopotamia

IV. First EMPIRE Builders

3,000 – 2,000 B.C.E. the City-States began to war with each other.

These internal struggles meant they were too weak to ward off an attack by an outside enemy.

B. Sargon of Akkad (ca. 2,350 B.C.E.)

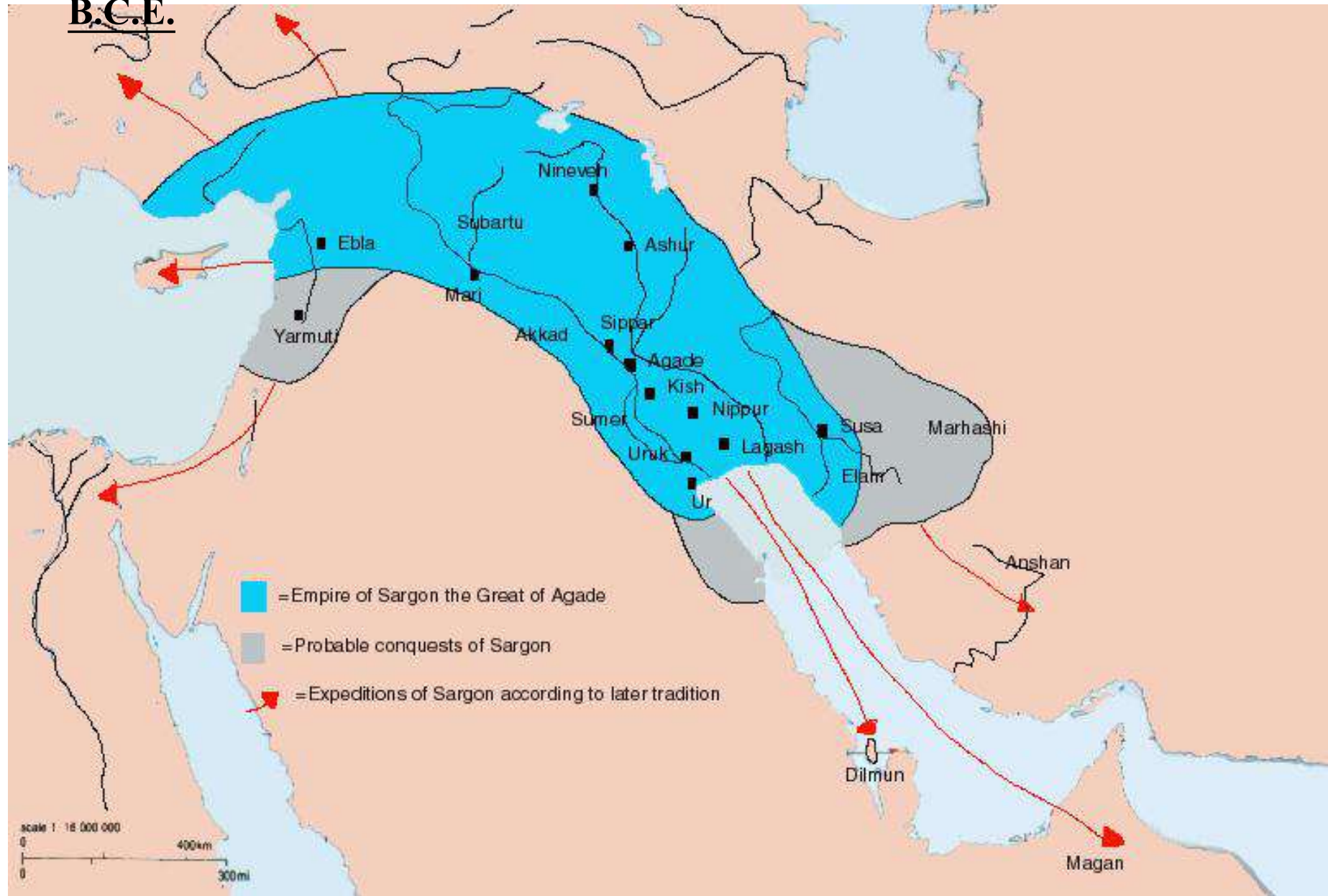
1. Took control of the region, creating world’s first **empire** when several peoples, nations, or previously independent states are placed under the control of one ruler.

Define
type of
government



2. The Akkadian Empire lasted about 200 years, 2350 – approx. 2150

B.C.E.



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City-States in Mesopotamia

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Define
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2. The Akkadian Empire lasted about 200 years

3. Spoke a Semitic language (related to Arabic and

Invasions,

internal fighting,

and a severe famine

all contributed to the end of the Akkadian

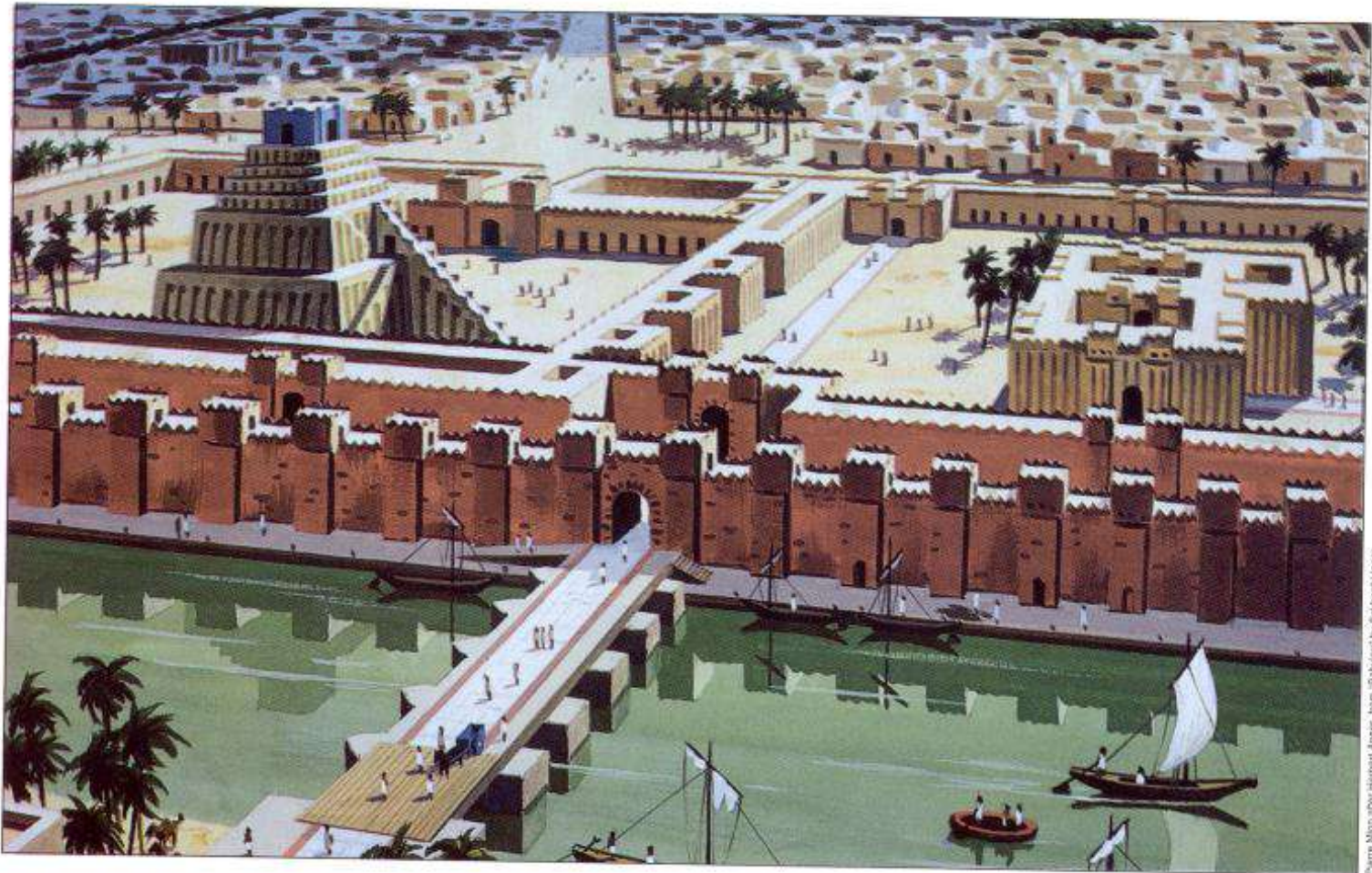
Empire.

Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

City-States in Mesopotamia

C. Babylonian Empire

1. Overtook Sumerians around 2,000 B.C.
2. Built capital, Babylon, on Euphrates river



Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

City-States in Mesopotamia

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2. Built captial, Babylon, on Euphrates river
3. Reign of Hammurabi [1792-1750 B.C.E.]



3. Reign of Hammurabi

a. Famous Code of Law

he wisely took all the laws of the region's city-states

and unified them into one code. This helped unify the region.

Engraved in stone, erected all over the empire.



And why do you think he believed it important to place the laws in prominent locations so the people could visibly see them?



A total of 282 laws are etched on this 7 ft. 5 in. tall black basalt pillar (stele). The top portion, shown here, depicts Hammurabi with Shamash, the sun god. Shamash is presenting to Hammurabi a staff and ring, which symbolize the power to administer the law. Although Hammurabi's Code is not the first code of laws (the first records date four centuries earlier), it is the best preserved legal document reflecting the social structure of Babylon during Hammurabi's rule.

This amazing find was discovered in 1901 and today is in the famous Louvre Museum in Paris, France.

3. Babylonian Reign of Hammurabi

a. Famous Code of Law

he wisely took all the laws of the region's city-
states

and unified them into one code. This helped unify
the region.

Engraved in stone, erected all over the empire.
Strict in nature

“the punishment fits the crime” / “eye for an
eye”

Such laws were adopted by neighbors – many
similar found in Hebrew scriptures (Old
This act set an important precedent – idea that the
Testament)
government was responsible for what occurred
in

A society:
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rule.

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Teacher's Notes:

1. Discuss (review) with the students what life was like for people when they were hunters and gatherers. Then, **discuss** changes that took place in society to bring early people into the Neolithic Age. **The five characteristics of civilization – including government & Laws**

2. To the Board Next, ask the **students** to brainstorm with you as you **come up with positive and negative aspects of people starting to live in villages, towns, and large communities**. Write these ideas on the board or on an overhead projector. A possible list may include the following:

Positive Aspects	Negative Aspects
protection from danger	army, taxes, slavery
greater supplies of food	waste disposal
opportunity for commerce	governing large groups of
citizens new job opportunities	

The list could go on and on. It may take a bit of leading, but eventually, the students will come up with the problems governing large groups of people. People have been killing, stealing, and maiming for quite a long time. How did the earliest civilizations handle these situations? Have we made any progress in four thousand years?

Hammurabi wasn't the first ruler to establish a code of laws. Earlier records date back four hundred years. Many of Hammurabi's laws, as it turns out, were exact copies of earlier Sumerian laws. His code, however, is the best preserved legal document giving us an idea of the life and social structure of the people during Hammurabi's reign.

It is now time for your students to determine if he was an enlightened, benevolent ruler, or a cruel, demanding tyrant.

CH 2 Sec. 1

Primary Source Document Analysis: “Hammurabi’s Code” (*see handout*)



Cute website

http://www.phillipmartin.info/hammurabi/hammurabi_situation_index.htm

Hammurabi, the king of righteousness,
On whom Shamash has conferred the Law,
am I.

When Marduk sent me to rule over men,
to give the protection of right to the land,
I did right and in righteousness brought about
the well-being of the oppressed.

Below are situations Hammurabi faced.

You and your partner decide what you think to be a fair way to deal with the problem.

Then together we'll view what Hammurabi actually declared.

We'll find out if Marduk, the supreme god, will be pleased with your decisions?



What should be done to the carpenter who builds a house that falls and kills the owner?

What should be done about a wife who ignores her duties and belittles her husband?

What should be done when a "sister of god" (or nun) enters the wine shop for a drink?

What should be done if a son is adopted and then the birth-parents want him back?

What happens if a man is unable to pay his debts?

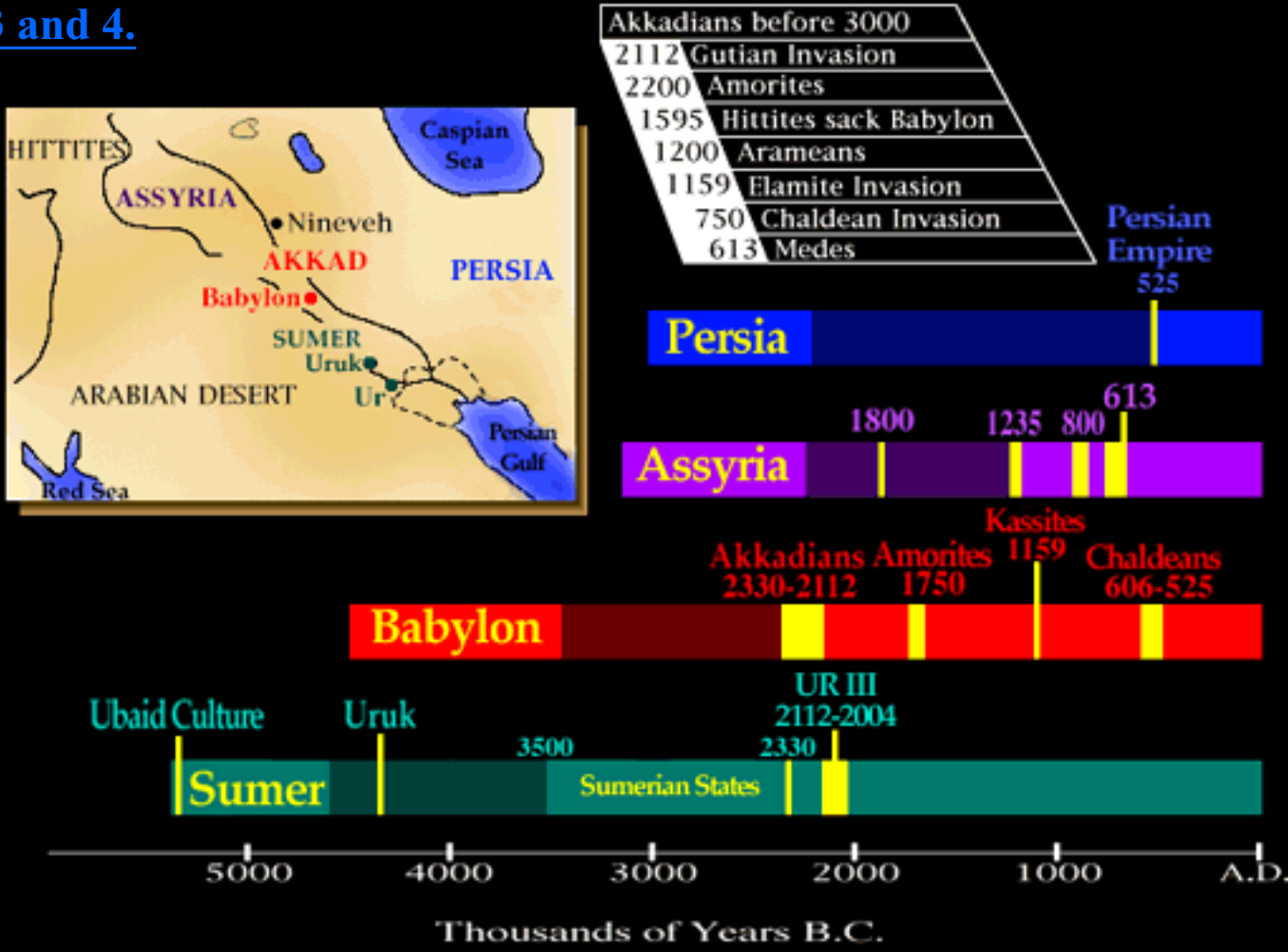
What should happen to a boy who slaps his father?

What happens to the wine seller who fails to arrest bad characters gathered at her shop?

How is the truth determined when one man brings an accusation against another?

Two centuries after Hammurabi's reign, the Babylonian Empire fell to nomadic raiders. New groups would rule over the Fertile Crescent in the future. However, the innovative ideas of the Sumerians and their descendants in the region would be adopted by the later peoples – including the Assyrians, the Persians, Phoenicians and the Hebrews (Jews). We'll discuss these folks in CH 3 and 4.

But right now... let's leave our discussion of these civilizations on the Tigris and Euphrates in Mesopotamia and move on to discuss our second Early River Valley Civilization – this one, on the Nile River.





AKINS HIGH SCHOOL



Pre-A.P. World History

Mr. Loessin; Room 167

Tutorials: T ~ F; 8:20 ~ 8:50

Read more about the Pyramids on p.

36.

TODAY's OBJECTIVES:

Summarize how geography affected the development of Egyptian culture.

Explain the importance of pharaohs, pyramids, and trade in the Old Kingdom period of Egypt.

Describe the ancient Egyptian religion, social structure, and technology.

Explain what occurred during the shift from the Old Kingdom to the New Kingdom in Egypt.

AGENDA: *Please begin your Warm-Up immediately!*

WARM-UP: *Glance over the following before your Opening QUIZ !*

The Map on p. 34; the Daily Life on p. 36; and Spotlight On on p. 38

LECTURE & DISCUSSION over Homework, CH 2, Section 2

REVIEW

ASSIGNMENT for NEXT TIME:

ALL: Read CH 2, Sections 3-4 "Indus Valley & Ancient China" pp. 42-51 in Textbook !

Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: *(See your Packet, p. 15)*

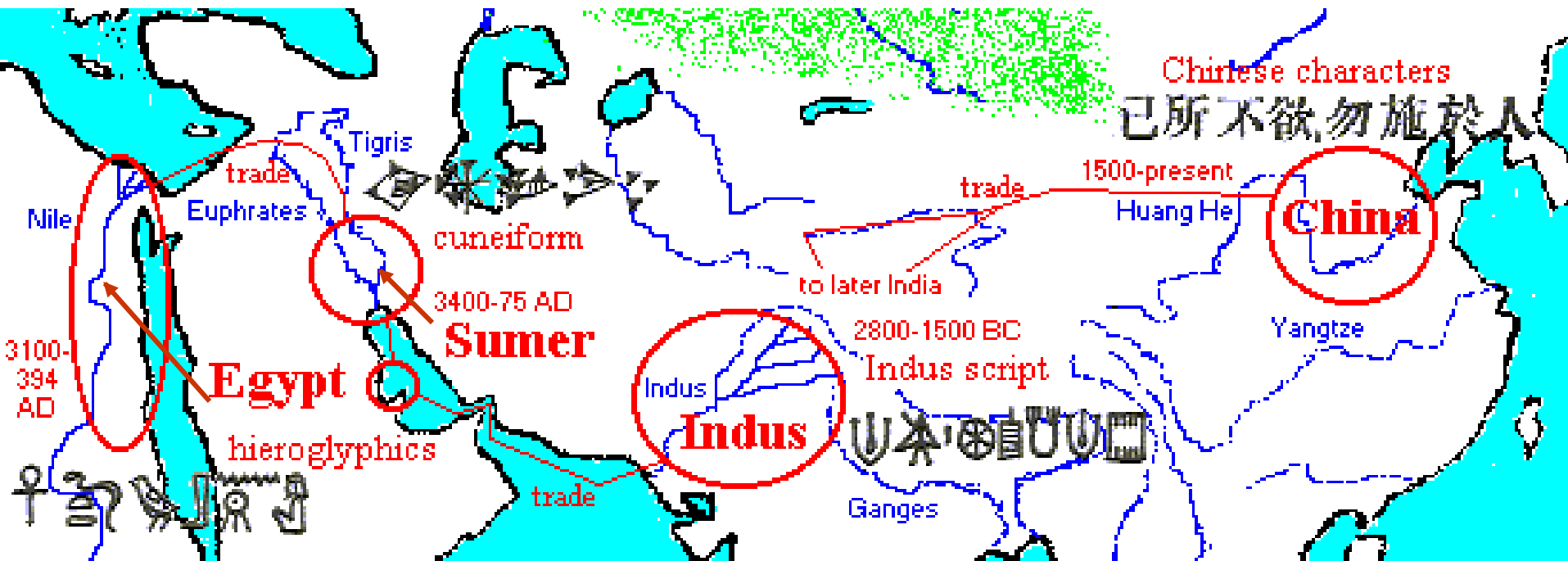
4 early River Valley Civilizations

Sumerian Civilization - Tigris & Euphrates Rivers (Mesopotamia)

Egyptian Civilization - Nile River

Harappan Civilization - Indus River

Ancient China - Huang He (Yellow) River

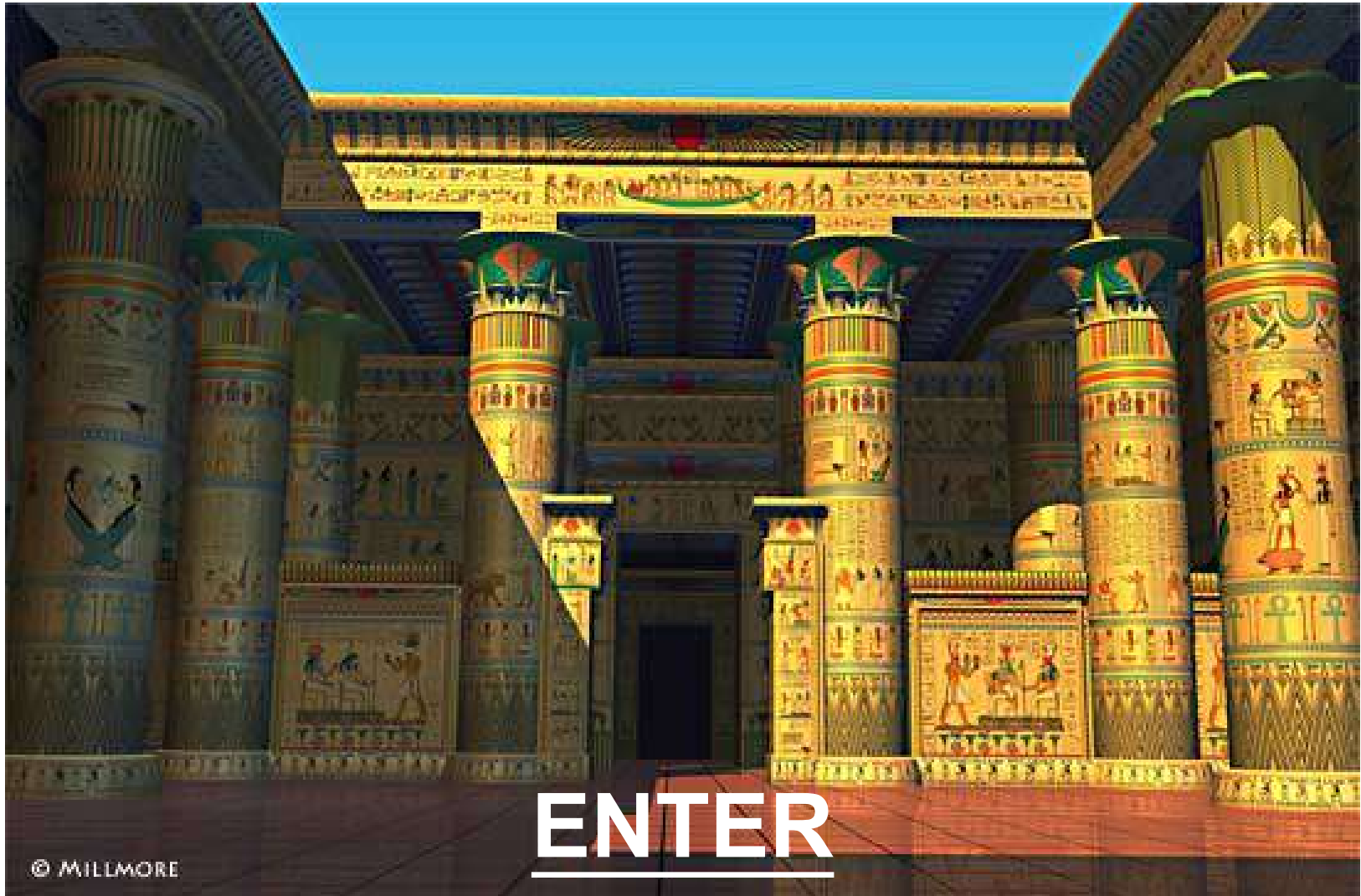


Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: *(See your Packet, p. 15)*

“The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

Sumerian Civilization - Tigris & Euphrates Rivers (Mesopotamia)

Egyptian Civilization - Nile River



Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations” *(See your Packet, p. 15b)*

I. GEOGRAPHY

Egypt on the Nile

A. The Nile

1. Egypt’s settlements arose along narrow strip of land made
2. ~~Yearly flooding~~ predictable
Regular cycle: flood, plant, harvest, flood, plant, harvest
3. ~~Invent~~ intricate network of irrigation ditches
4. Worshipped as a god – giver of life and benevolent

Compare and Contrast...

Earlier we discussed the Sumerians and the effect their particular environment may have had on the way they viewed their gods.

Compare the Sumerian view to the Egyptian view and explain why the Egyptian view may have been so different.



WATCH
VIDEO
CLIP

Examine this quote:

“Egypt, the gift of the Nile.”

~ Herodotus, Greek historian (484-432 B.C.E.)



What do you infer from this quote, what did Herodotus mean by it?

Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

Egypt on the Nile

I. GEOGRAPHY

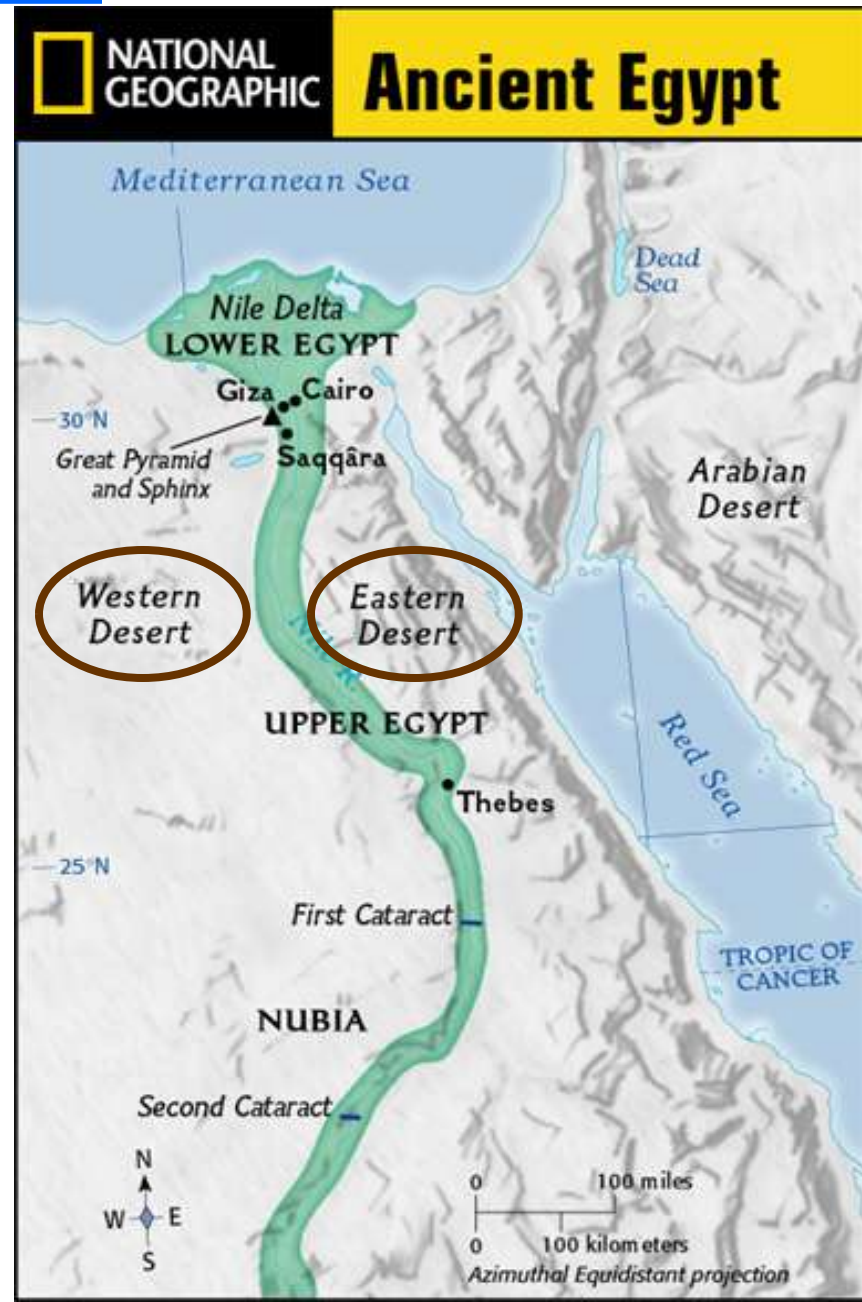
B. Upper and Lower Egypt

1. Most of Egypt’s history focused around
Lower Egypt,
around the Nile delta which flows into
the Mediterranean Sea.
2. Upper Egypt developed later upstream
3. Nile provided reliable transportation
to go north, drift with the current toward the sea
- to go south, sail catching the Mediterranean
breeze

C. Environment

1. Unlike Mesopotamia, the Nile was
predictable
Deserts on both sides of Nile
- provided natural protection against
invaders
- also reduced interaction with other
people

Egypt would develop mostly in isolation and
therefore, a culture that was quite unique.



Egypt on the Nile

II. UNITED EGYPT’S

GOVERNMENT

Nubia, no independent city-states in
Egypt, the king of Upper Egypt,

1. united the two regions – Upper and Lower – in 3,100 B.C.E.

2. Capital: Memphis

3. Creates first Egyptian **dynasty**

C. The **Pharaoh** [means, *royal house*] – the ruler of

Egypt

1. Were considered gods; served both political and religious

roles
type of government where the political rulers are thought to
be divinely-guided, or even divine themselves is a **theocracy**.

Define
type of
government



Before 3000 B.C., there was the white crown of Upper Egypt and the red crown of Lower Egypt. When Egypt was united, these two crowns were combined into the Double Crown of Upper and Lower Egypt.

Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

Egypt on the Nile

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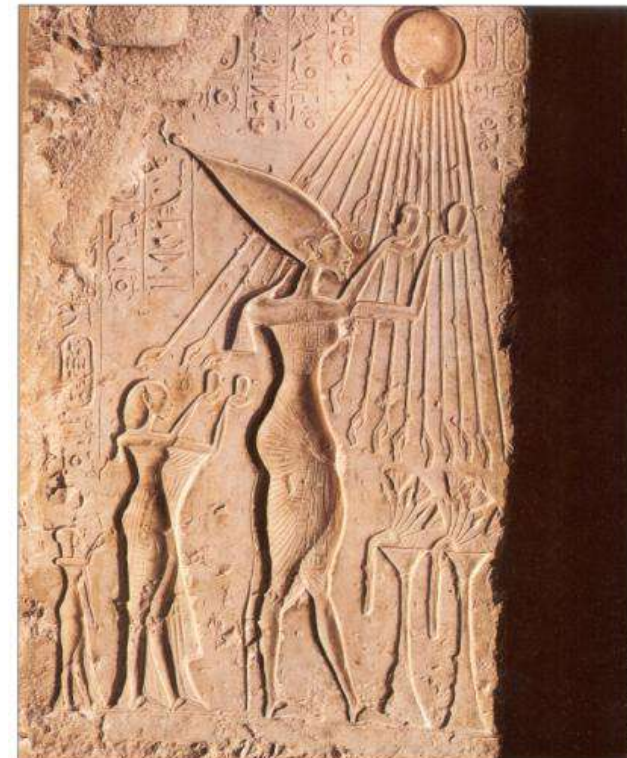
Define
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2. Believed each pharaoh ruled even after death, because

they all possessed the same eternal spirit = *ka*;

and being gods, they naturally bore full responsibility for Egypt’s well-being.

The pharaoh Akenaton and his wife-sister
Nefertiti worshipping the sun god, Ra.



Egypt on the Nile

II. UNITED EGYPT’S

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- 2. Believed each pharaoh ruled even after death, because they all possessed the same eternal spirit = *ka*; and being god, naturally bore full responsibility for Egypt’s well-being.
- 3. Therefore, Pharaoh’s tomb very important, because it was still a place of rule.

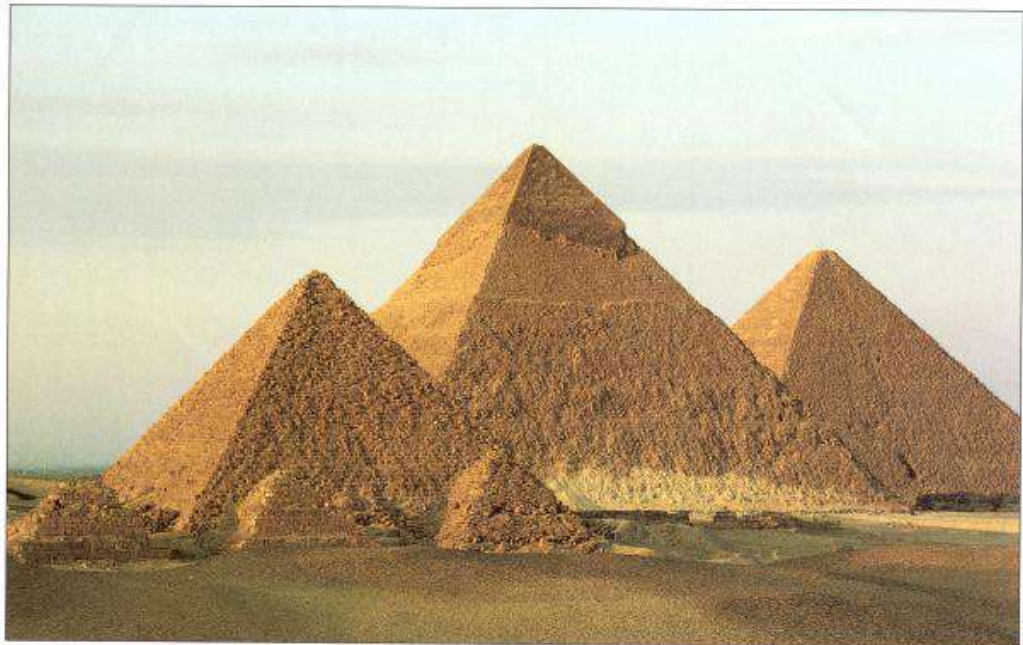
Built **massive tombs** called **pyramids**.

The pyramids were built mainly in the Old Kingdom Period.



What do we mean by...
the “Old Kingdom” period?

The Great Pyramids at Giza.



EARLY DYNASTIC PERIOD 2920-2575 BCE

Unification of Upper and Lower Egypt by **Menes**.

Foundation of the capital Memphis.

Early **Step Pyramid** is built at **Saqqara**.

OLD KINGDOM - 2660-2180 BCE

The **Great Pyramids** of Khufu (Cheops), Khafre (Chephren),

Pyramids of Sahure, Neferirkare, Raneferef, Neuserre are

MIDDLE KINGDOM 2180-1550 BCE

Fragmentation of centralized power.

Kings in Thebes establish control over all Egypt.

Chaos leads central administration in Lower Egypt to disintegrate as Asiatic people in the Nile Delta.

Upper Egypt dominated by kings in Thebes. (CH 2 Coverage)

NEW KINGDOM 1550-1070 BCE (CH 4 Coverage)

Theban king Ahmose expels the Hyksos and reunites Egypt.

Reigns of such kings as Amenhotep and Thutmose (Thutmose III)

Ramses II (1290- 1224 BC) divides power in Middle East with his sons.

Invasions of mysterious sea peoples wreck havoc throughout Egypt.

Future history....

Alexander the Great of Macedonia / Greece conquers and rules Egypt.

After the defeat of Cleopatra, the last Ptolemy ruler, the Roman Empire becomes the main production center of wheat, papyrus and textiles for the world.



- Old Kingdom (2686 to 2181 B.C.)
- Middle Kingdom (1991 to 1786 B.C.)
- New Kingdom (1570 to 1070 B.C.)

Pyramids of Giza are built at **Giza**.

Hyksos,

capital city.
of Egypt.

332 – 30 BC

as the main

394 AD

T. Loessin; Akins H.S.

Egypt on the Nile

II. UNITED EGYPT’S

GOVERNMENT

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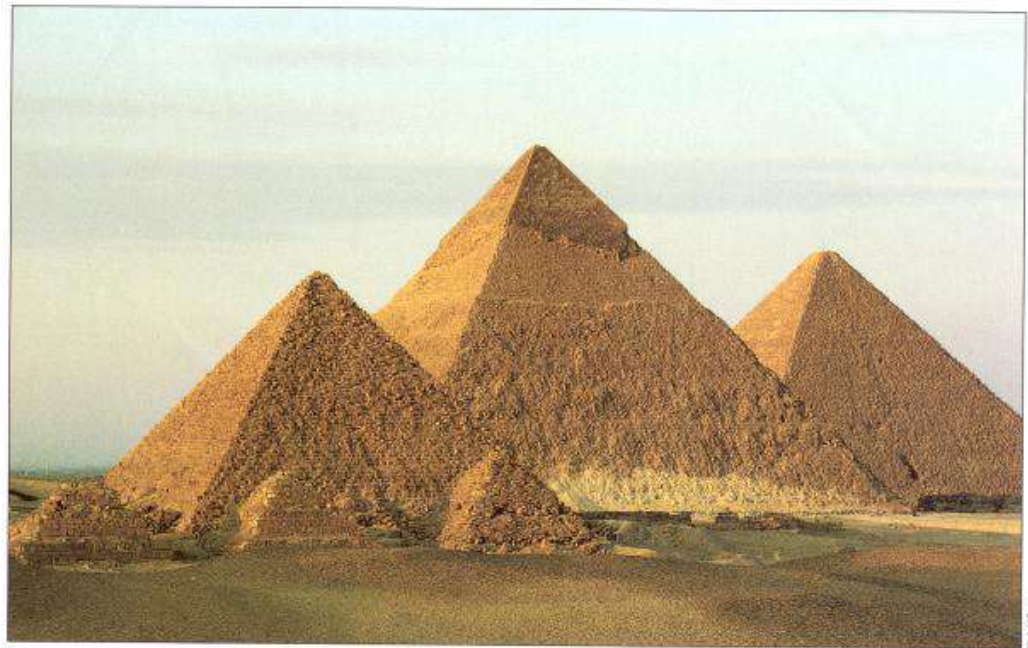
Built massive tombs called pyramids.
The pyramids were built mainly in the Old Kingdom Period.

?

What do you know?

What are some leading theories about how the enormous pyramids were constructed by the Egyptians over 4,000 years ago?

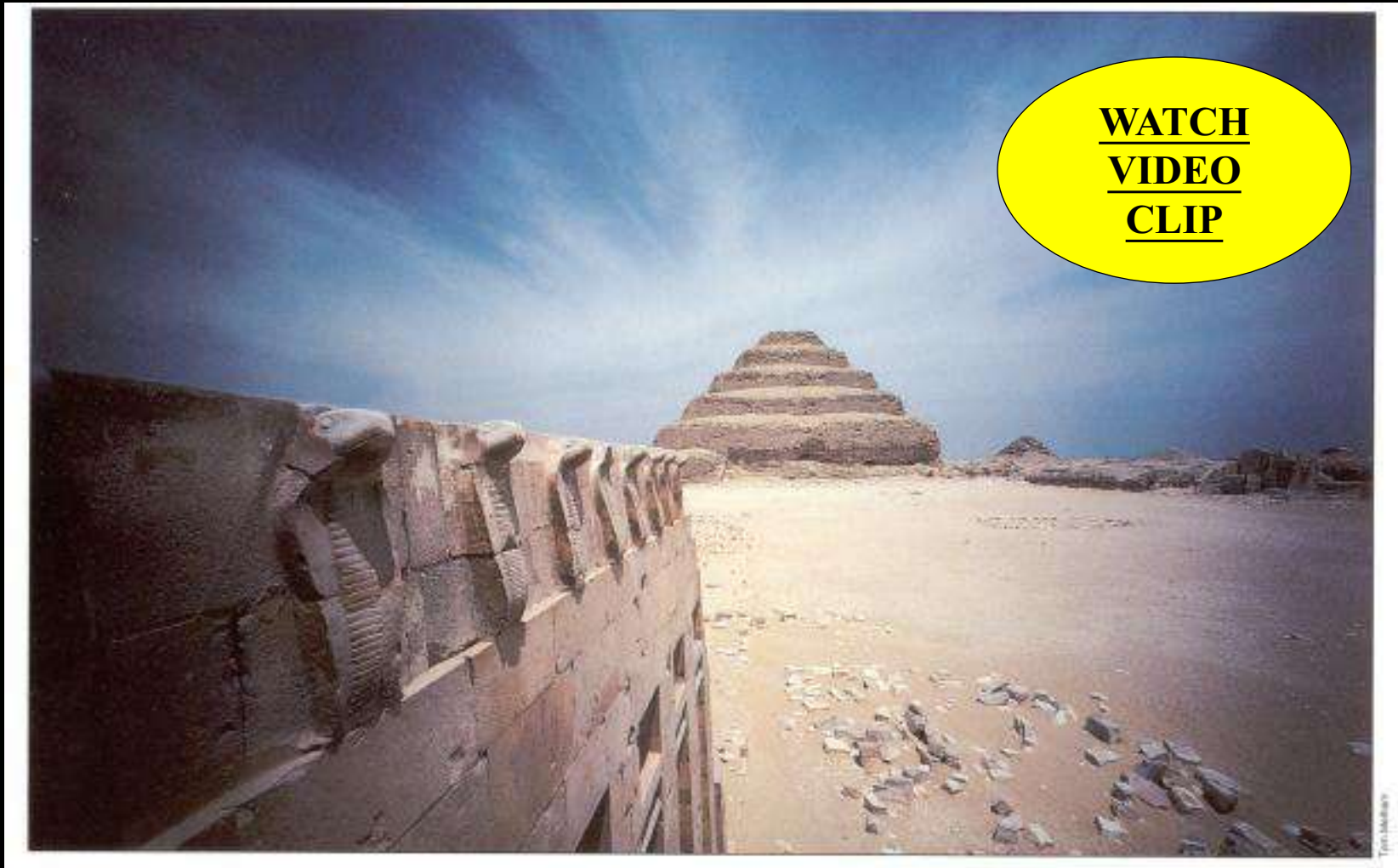
The Great Pyramids at Giza.



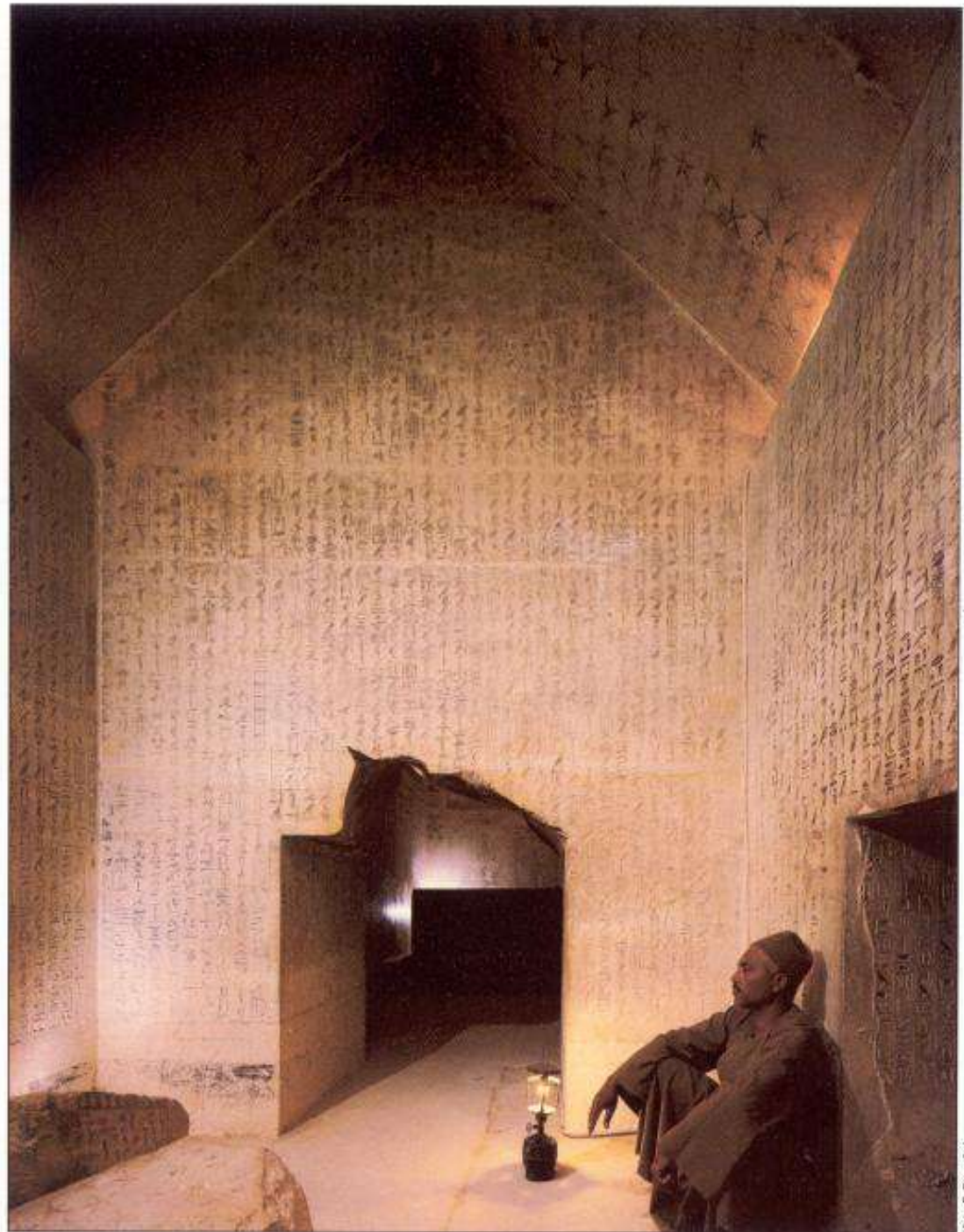
The pyramid at Saqqara is believed by archaeologists to be one of the earliest.



What is unusual about it? What clues does it offer to how the pyramids were built?

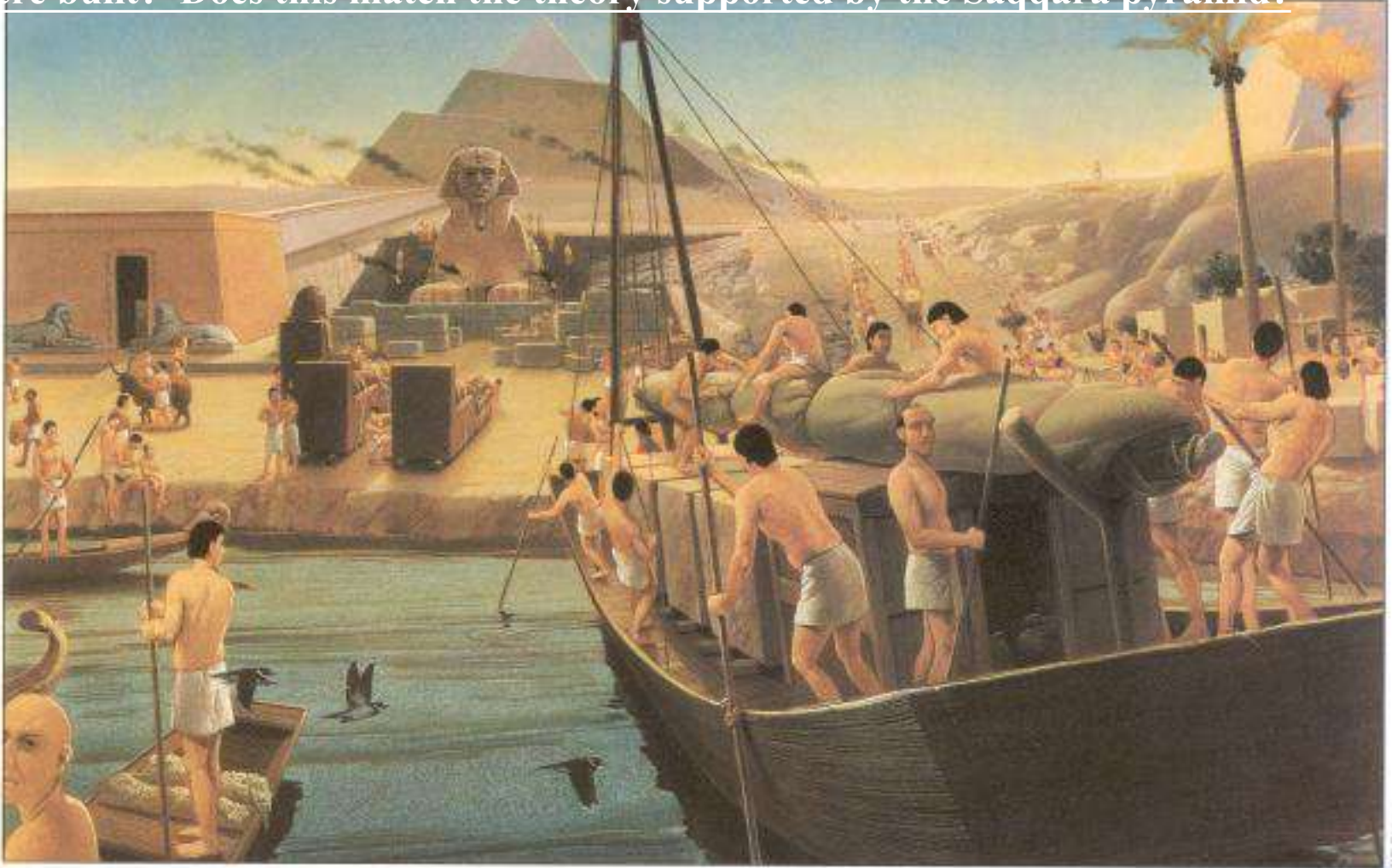


A modern-day Egyptian guide
uses his Coleman lantern to
illuminate the amazing
hieroglyphic text covering the
walls deep within the tunnels
below the Saqqara pyramid.

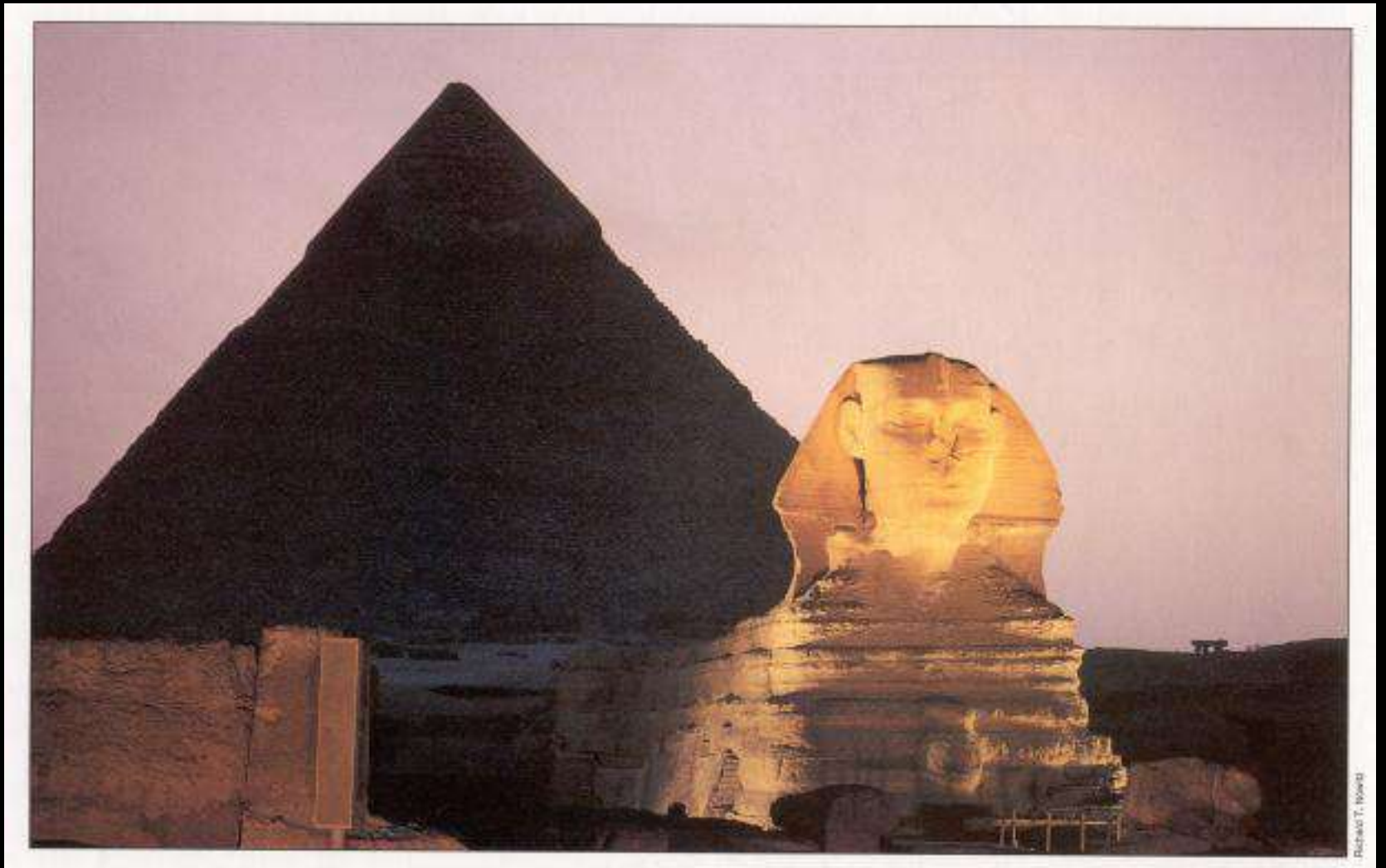


What details do you notice and what can you infer about how this artist thinks the pyramids

were built? Does this match the theory supported by the Saqqara pyramid?

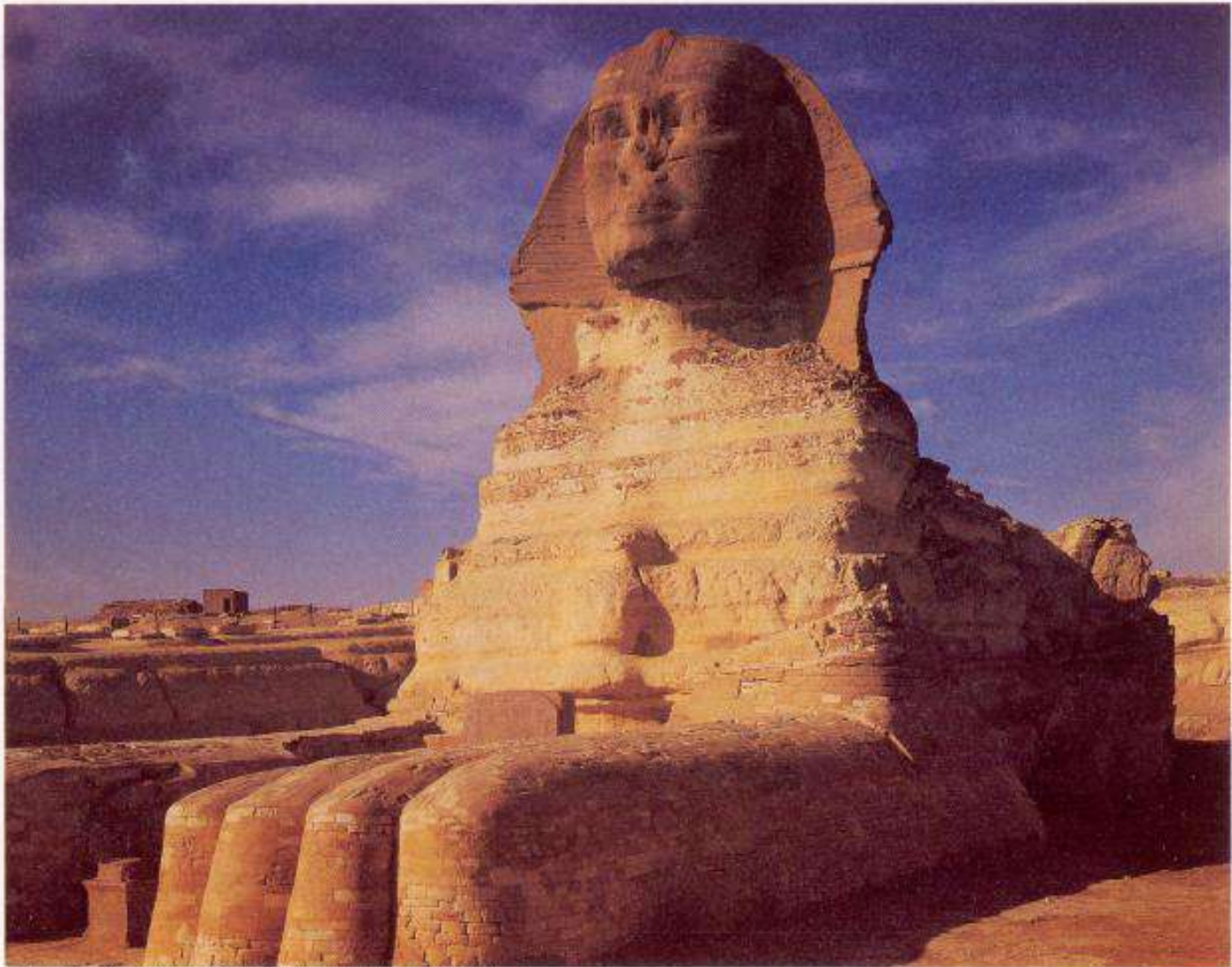


An artist's conception of the building of the great Khufu pyramid at Giza, Sphinx in foreground.



The Sphinx and Pyramid of Khafre at Giza.

Take a panoramic view of the Sphinx at
<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/lostempires/obelisk/explore/sphinx.html>



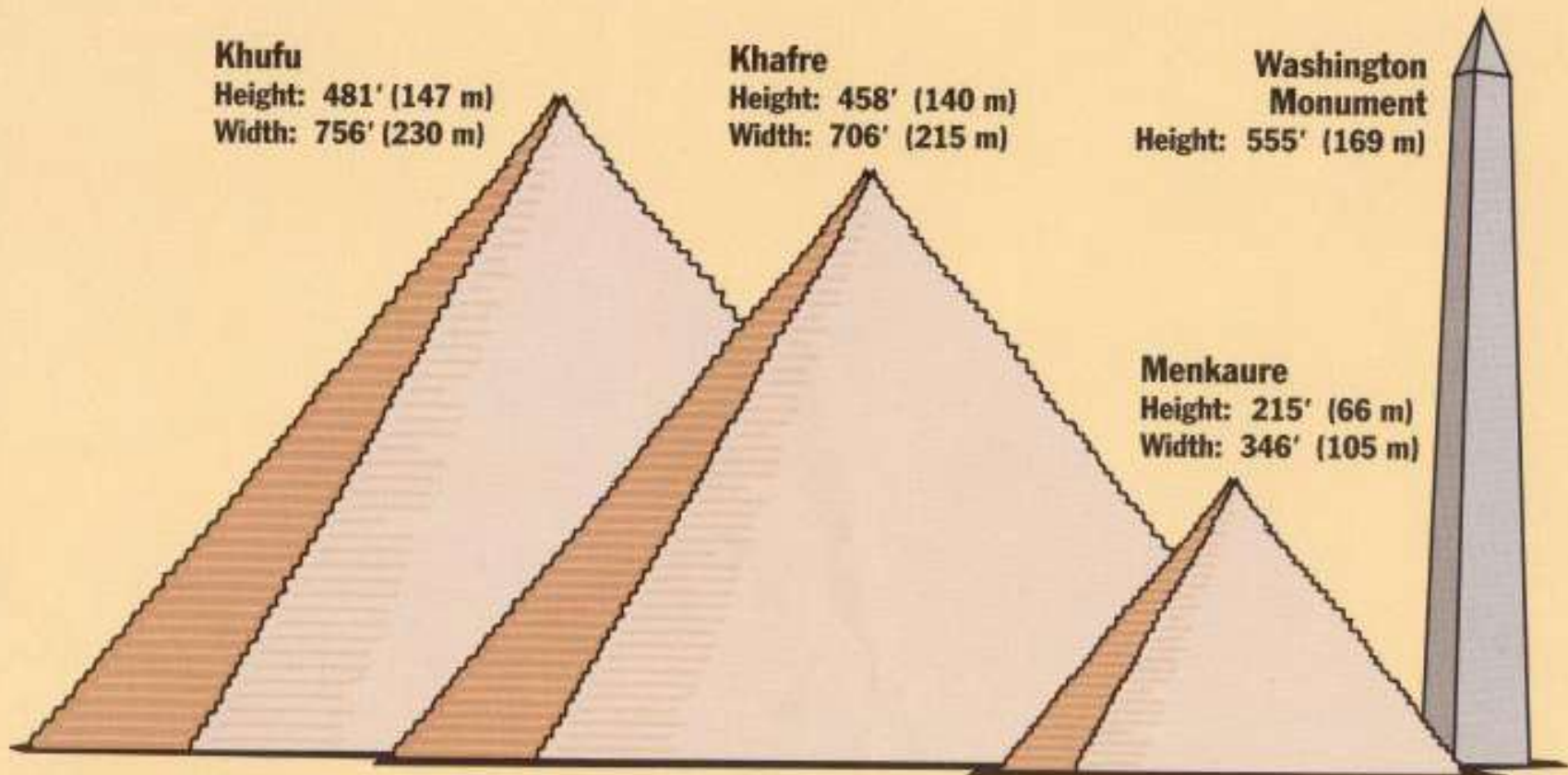
The Sphinx, Giza, Egypt (1973). Eliot Porter. Ektachrome transparency. Copyright © 1990
Amon Carter Museum, Fort Worth, Texas. Request of Eliot Porter (P1990.70.14010.1).

Egyptian Civilization: "The Gift of the Nile"

1 Which is the tallest pyramid?

2 Which is taller, Khufu or the Washington Monument?

3 What is the length of a side of the Menkaure pyramid at its base?



Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

Egypt on the Nile

III. EGYPTIAN CULTURE

A. RELIGION

1. Polytheistic

a. Over 2,000

Ra, the sun god; Horus, sky god; Isis, mother goddess “giver of life” associated with Nile



Above: The pantheon of Egyptian gods*

Example of Religious Syncretism

Right: The depiction of the seated mother holding the suckling child Horus was a common painted image throughout Egypt and is reminiscent of the iconography of Mary and Jesus. Also, Horus, being the child of Osiris and Isis – the god of the living and the dead - would grow up to defeat the evil Seth and cast him into darkness. Seth eternally strives for revenge, battling Horus at every turn. When Horus wins, Maat (justice) is upheld and the world is at peace. Horus then protects us in this life. Given all that...can you see how the early Christians had an easy time marketing their new Roman religion to the Egyptians, particularly after convincing them that Mary, mother of Jesus, was an incarnation of Isis!



Egypt on the Nile

III. EGYPTIAN CULTURE

A. RELIGION

1. Polytheistic

a. Over 2,000

Ra, Sun god; Horus, sky god; Isis, goddess of fertility (associated with Nile – mother “giver of life”)
b. Belief in afterlife!



The Funerary Scene

This scene depicts what occurs after a person has died, according to the ancient Egyptians.
The Egyptians had an elaborate and complex belief in the afterlife.

Egypt on the Nile

III. EGYPTIAN

CULTURE
A. RELIGION

1. Polytheistic

a. Over 2,000

Ra, Sun god; Horus, sky god; Isis, goddess of fertility (associated with Nile – mother “giver of life”)

b. Belief in afterlife! The dead were judged by Osiris, god of the dead.



Osiris would weigh each person’s heart on a scale against the weight of a feather.

If the heart tipped the scale, heavy with sin, the Devourer of Souls would pounce on the heart.

If not, the soul would live forever in the Other World.

Egypt on the Nile

III. EGYPTIAN CULTURE

A. RELIGION

1. Polytheistic

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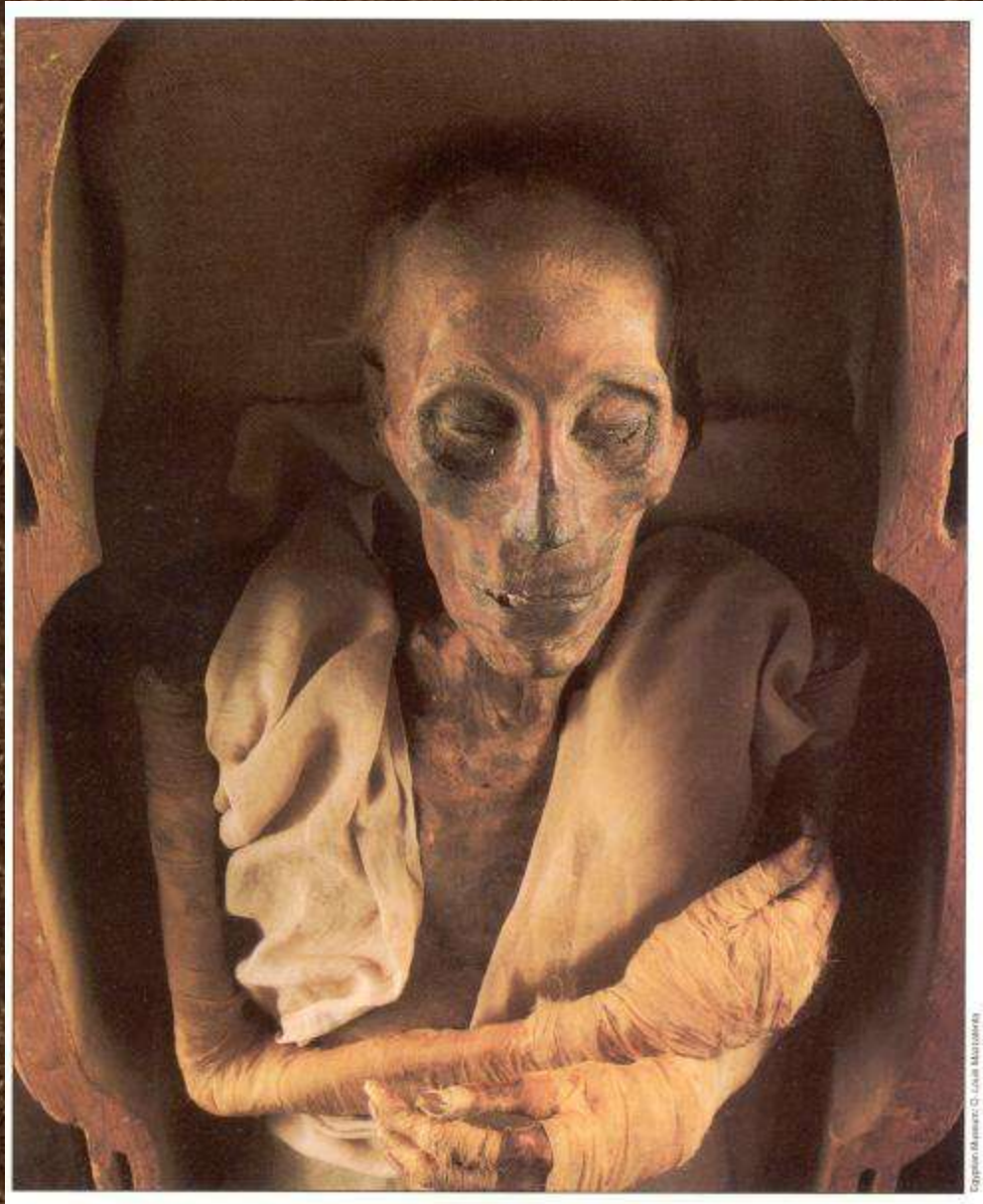
Desiring to make it to the Other World safely, Egyptians of all classes made special preparations for their burials, including
mummification – embalming and preserving the corpse to prevent it from decaying.
(See text, p. 40 “Something In Common”)



Above: Canopic jars for the body’s various organs.

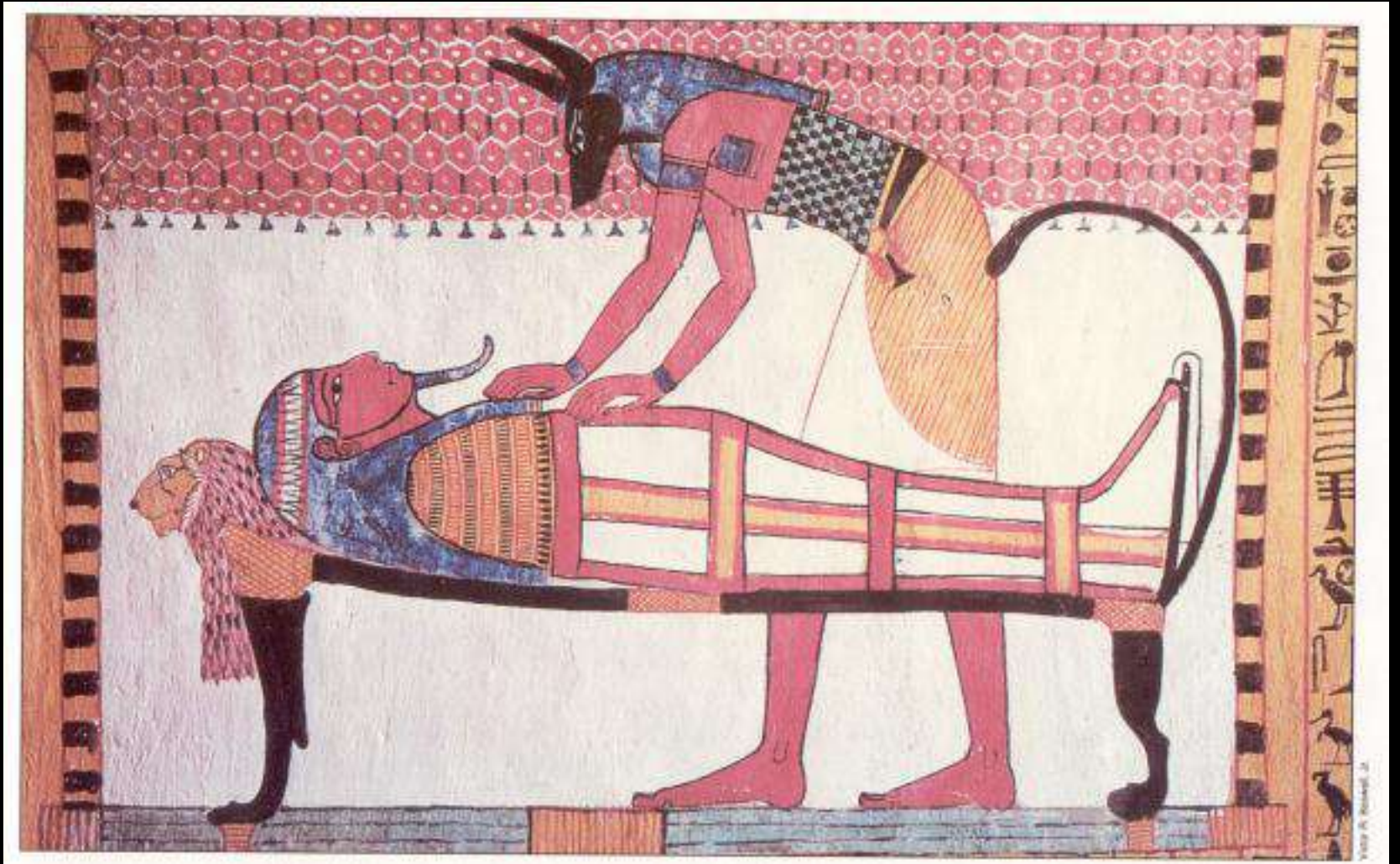
Right: Coffin of a Middle Kingdom government official.





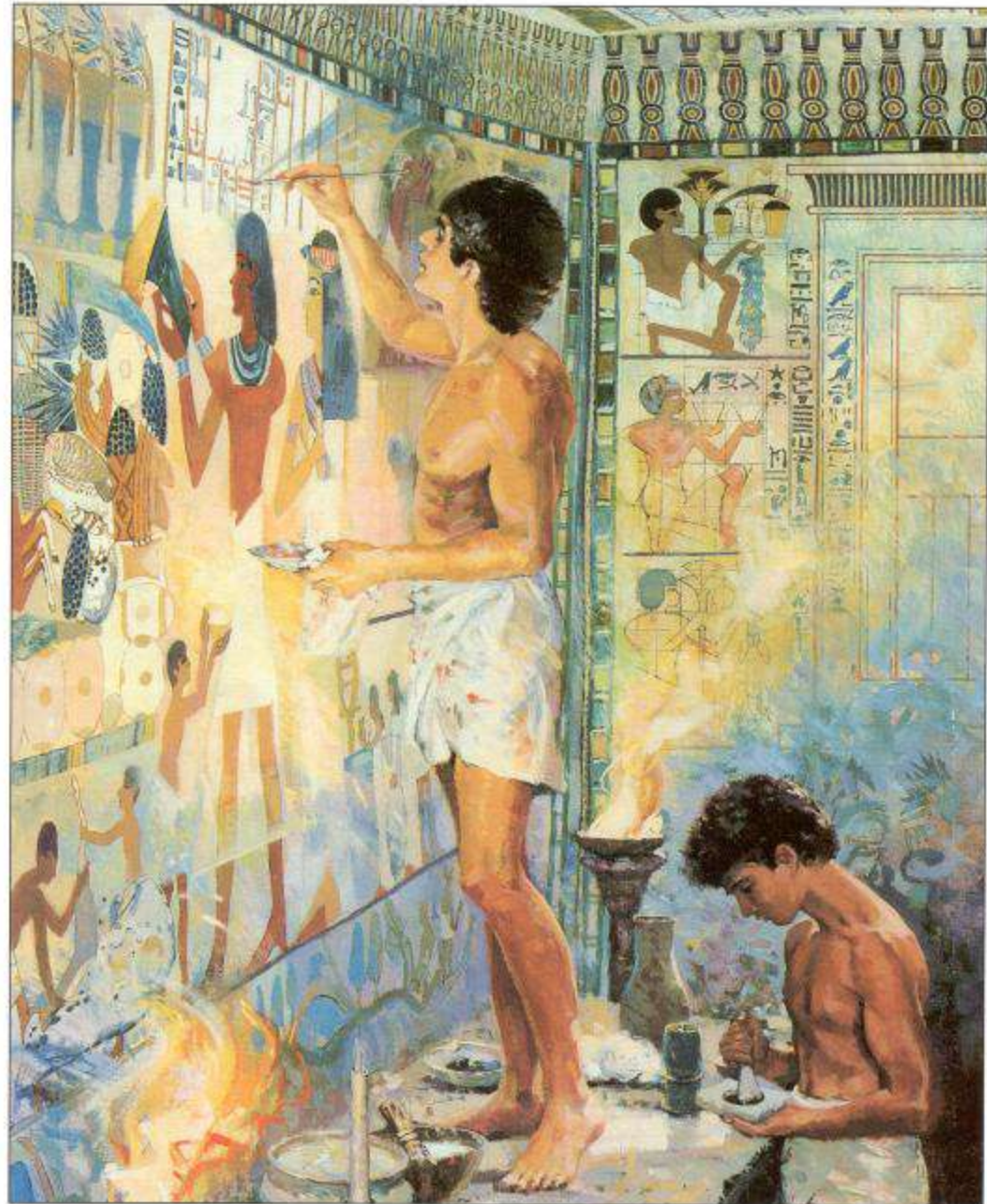
**WATCH
VIDEO
CLIP**

**The mummy of Ramses II (1304 -1237 BC) still preserved today, 3,200 years later,
at the Cairo Museum.**



Annubis, god of embalming

Young males educated as scribes
paint the walls of a tomb in
preparation for a burial.





Egyptian coffins





BURIAL MASKS

Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

Egypt on the Nile

III. EGYPTIAN CULTURAL & SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Royal Family

Upper class

Landowners (*become familiar with other terms for this class – i.e., aristocracy or nobility*)

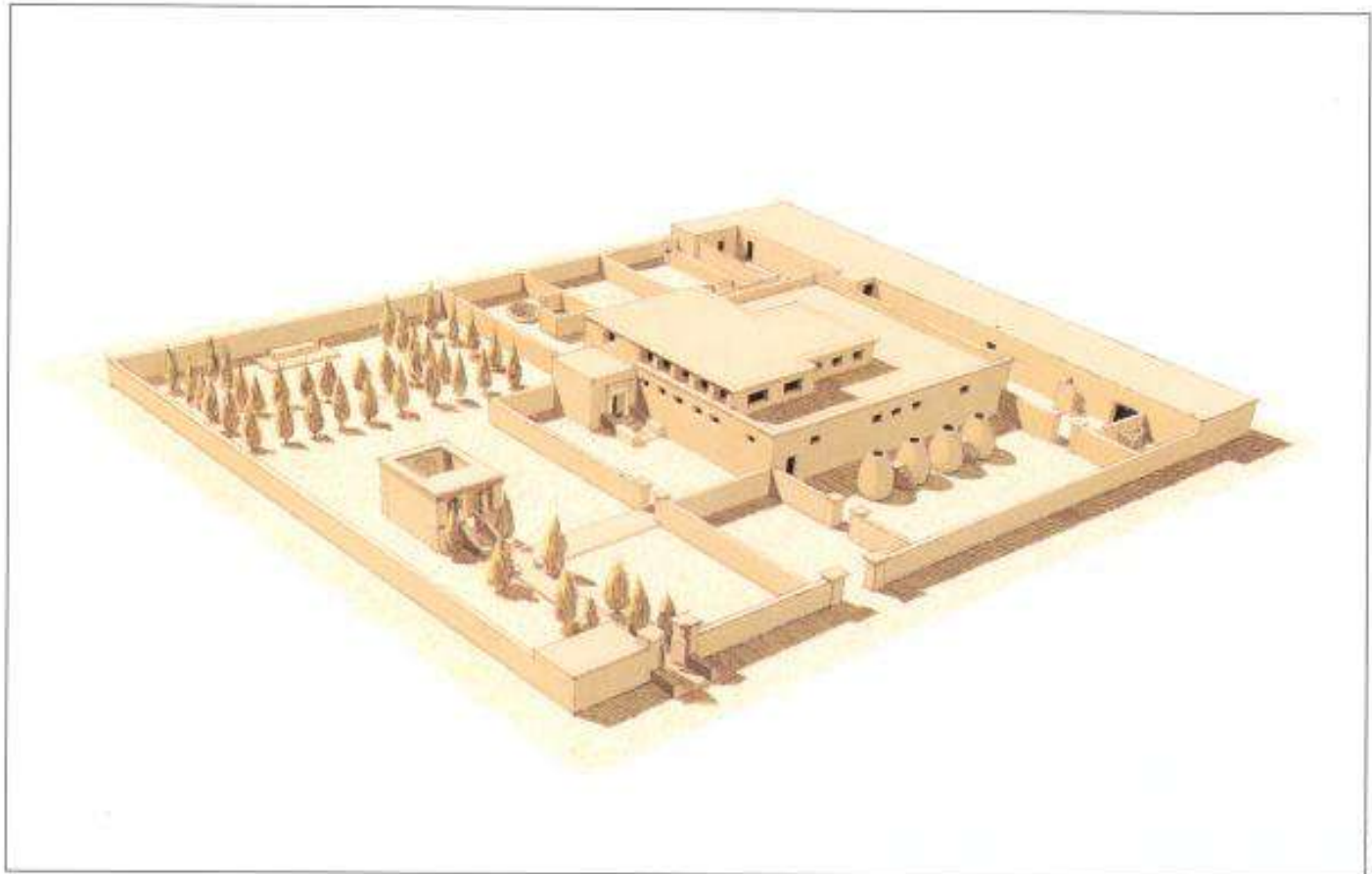
Priests

Army commanders

Government officials

Wealthy man’s house
at Amarna.

lady.



Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

Egypt on the Nile

III. EGYPTIAN
CULTURAL & SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Royal Family

Upper class

Landowners (also known as aristocracy or nobility)

Priests

Army commanders

Government officials

Middle Class

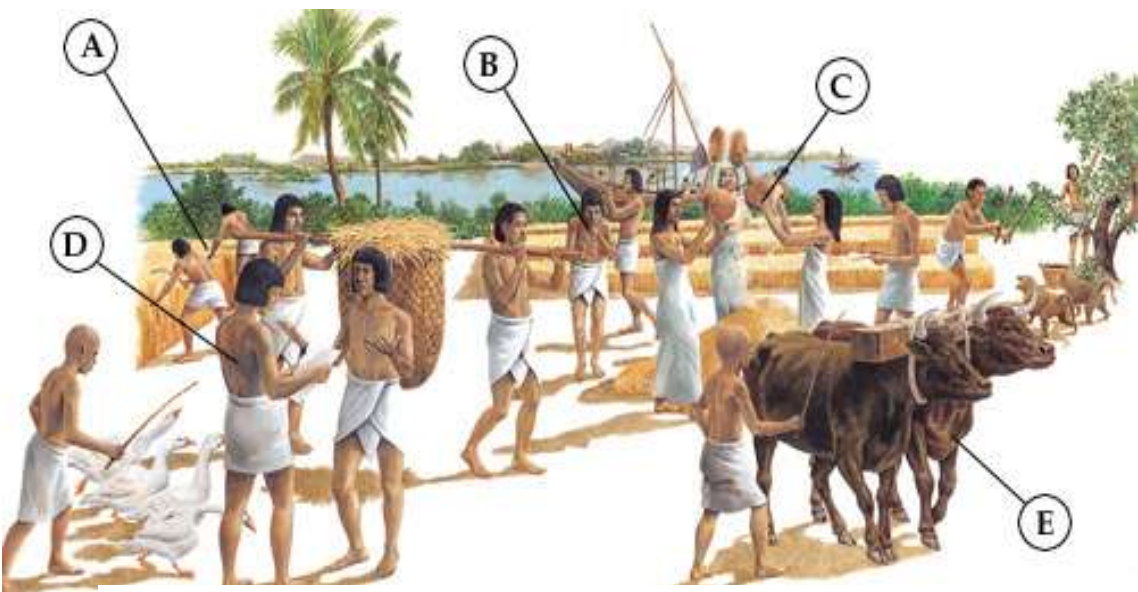
(merchants / artisans)

Lower class

(peasant farmers, unskilled laborers)

Socially Mobile classes

Not “locked in”,
lower and middle classes
could rise up through
marriage or through merit
(success).



A. Harvesting grain; B. Musicians play for the workers in the fields; C. Women winnowing the grain; D. Scribes tally the farmer’s taxes; E. The farmer’s son tending the livestock / cattle.

Egypt on the Nile

III. EGYPTIAN
CULTURE SOCIETY STRUCTURE

Royal Family

Upper class

Landowners (also known as aristocracy or nobility)

Priests

Army commanders

Government officials

Middle Class

(merchants / artisans)

Lower class

(peasant farmers, unskilled

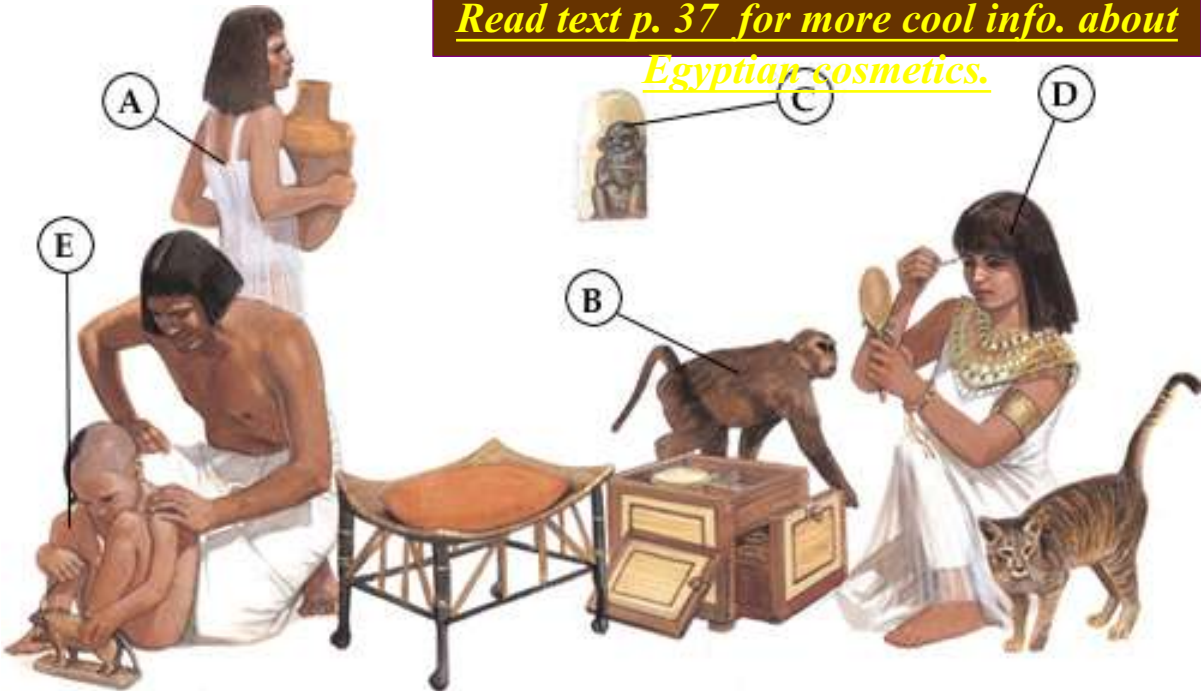
2. **Women** had many of the
same rights as men,
could own property,
could seek divorce.

Later we’ll discover
a couple of women
who actually ruled Egypt!

Did you know...
Men and women
wore makeup in Egypt.

The dark-lined eyes that look out at us
from the artwork of ancient Egypt was
the height of fashion and was called
kohl – powdered minerals mixed with
water and applied with a small stick.
Both genders also wore lipstick –
crushed red ocher (iron oxide) mixed
with oil.
Read text p. 37 for more cool info. about

Egyptian cosmetics.



Egypt on the Nile

IV. EGYPTIAN WRITING

A. Pictographs developed into **hieroglyphics**

B. Written on Papyrus, unfurled reed from the Nile, dried into strips

C. Deciphering hieroglyphics

The Rosetta Stone, discovered in 1799 A.D.

Why was the knowledge of reading hieroglyphics LOST in the first place?

In the first century A.D. when Christianity arrived in Egypt,
it was common for the Christian movement to remove / destroy
the religious images, writings, and priesthood of the former religion in the region.
During this chaotic time of transition, the literate priests and scribes were mostly
killed off and the knowledge of hieroglyphics was lost for almost 1,500 years.

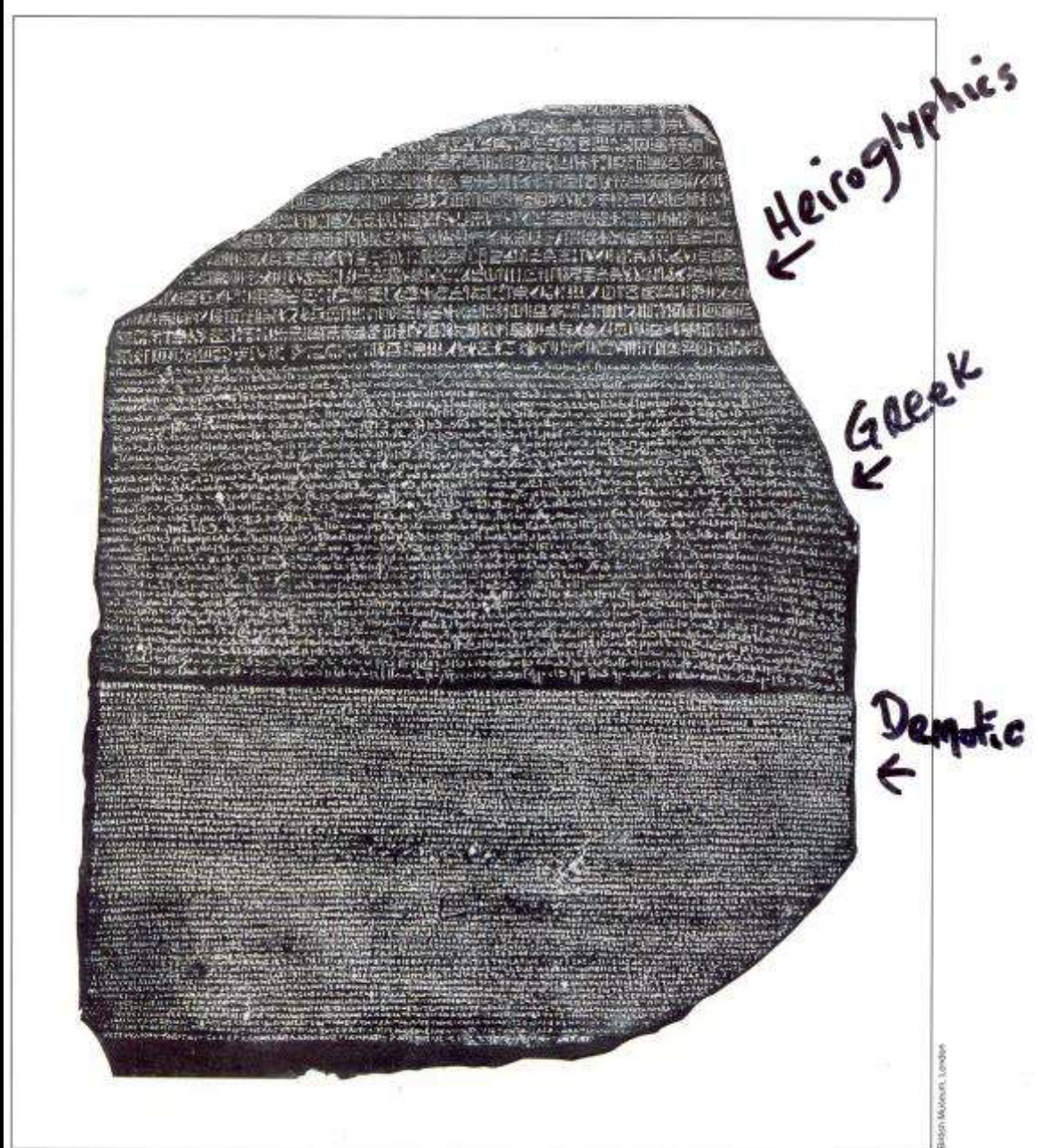


Read now in your textbook, p. 38 how it was that we once again “broke the code” and
learned to read the mysterious language of the great Egyptian civilization.

The Rosetta Stone, discovered in 1799 A.D.



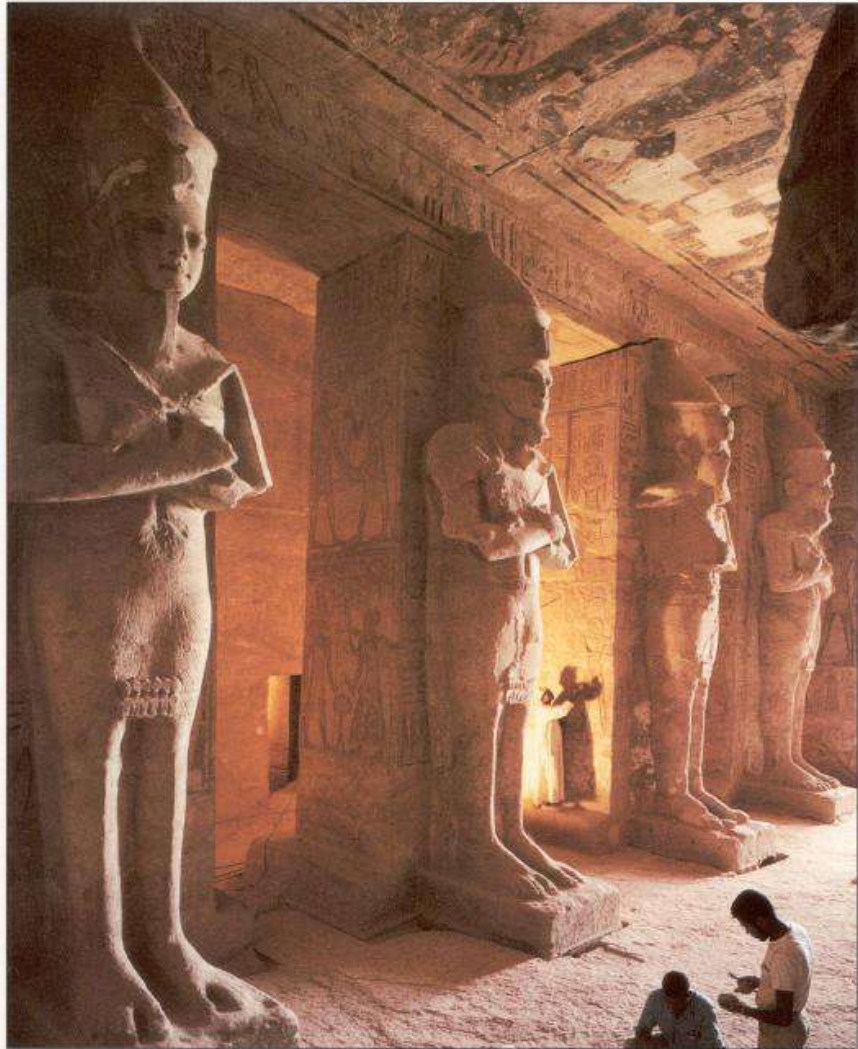
The Rosetta Stone can be viewed by tourists today in the British Museum.



Egypt on the Nile

V. SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

A. Geometry, numeric system on base 10 (decimal), engineers and architects, first to use stone columns



B. Calendar

C. Amazing advancements in medicine

Egypt on the Nile

VI. INVASIONS

A. Old Kingdom begins to decline, ca. 2180 B.C.E.

After about a century of fragmented and weak rulers,

Middle Kingdom period rises [2080-1640 B.C.E.]

- Center of power is now in Thebes in Upper Egypt
rather than Lower Egypt's old Memphis capital

- This is a prosperous period.

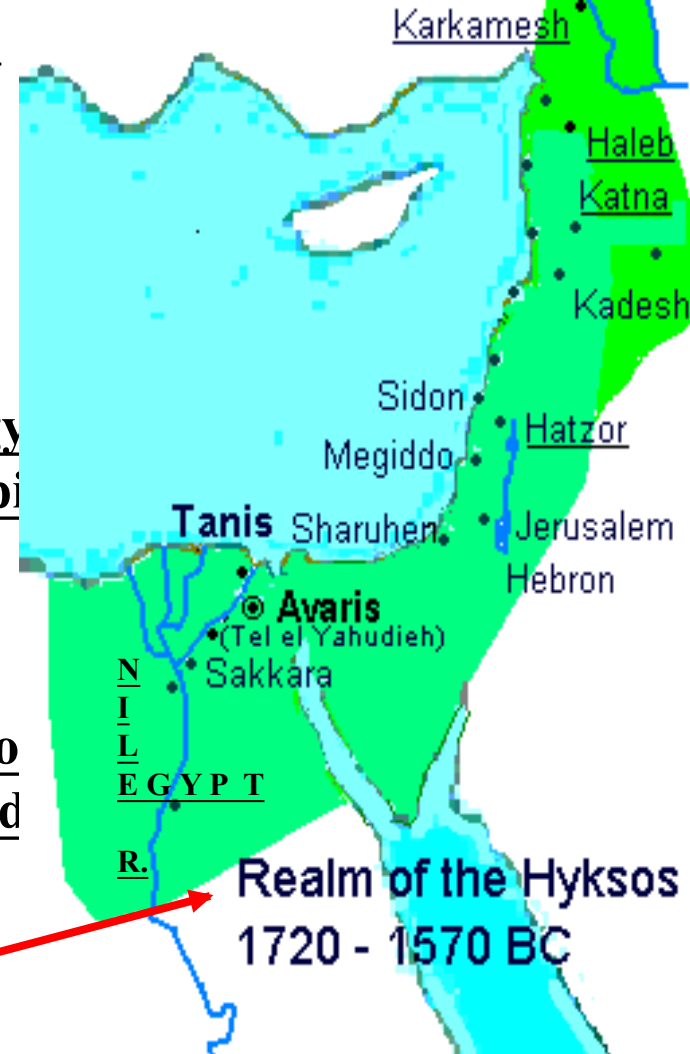
Massive building projects around Thebes.

Unfortunately the Egyptians took their years of
well-protected geographic isolation for granted
and made little real defensive preparations
should the unthinkable happen.

The unthinkable happened.

C. Invaded by the **Hyksos**, an Asiatic people, great chariot-riders
which they introduced in Egypt for the first time

These foreigners bring the Middle Kingdom period to an end
and will rule Egypt for 70 years.



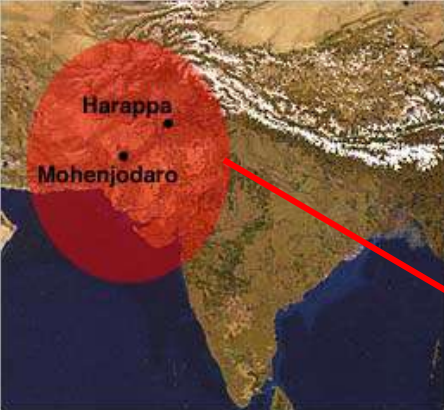


FOR TOMORROW:

Skim both Sections 3 and 4 in Chapter 2!

Complete pp. 23-26 in Packet!

TEST coming up Monday!



AKINS HIGH SCHOOL



Pre-A.P. World History

Mr. Loessin; Room 167

Tutorials: T ~ F; 8:20 ~ 8:50

The Indus Valley civilization is sometimes referred to as the Harappan civilization because of the first city (Harappa) discovered here in the 1920s.

TODAY'S OBJECTIVES:

Locate the Indus Valley culture and examine the impact of its geography.

List theories about the decline of the Indus Valley civilization.

Describe the social and religious structure of the Shang Dynasty.

Summarize the rise and fall of the Zhou Dynasty in China.

AGENDA: Turn only your Supplemental Article Questions in today!

Please pick up handout on front table!

* WARM-UP: Label the Four early River Civilizations *without looking at your notes!*

Then, turn to p. S15 in textbook and answer the four questions on back of handout.

LECTURE & DISCUSSION over Homework, CH 2, Section 3 and 4

REVIEW

ASSIGNMENT for NEXT TIME:

ALL: STUDY STUDY STUDY – Your first test over Chapters 1 and 2 is Monday !

* REMINDER: TEXTBOOKS are REQUIRED in class EVERY DAY!

4 early River Valley Civilizations

Sumerian Civilization - Tigris & Euphrates Rivers

(Mesopotamia)
Egyptian Civilization - Nile River

Harappan Civilization - Indus River

Ancient China - Huang He River

WARM-UP:

Can you label
the 4 early
River Valley
Civilizations on
your map



Chapter 2: *(See your Packet, p.)*

“The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

Sumerian Civilization - Tigris & Euphrates Rivers (Mesopotamia)

Egypt (Nile River)

Harappan Civilization - Indus River



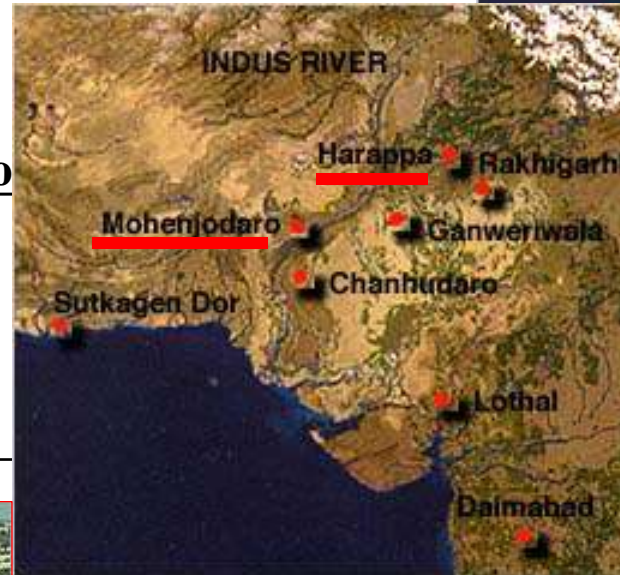
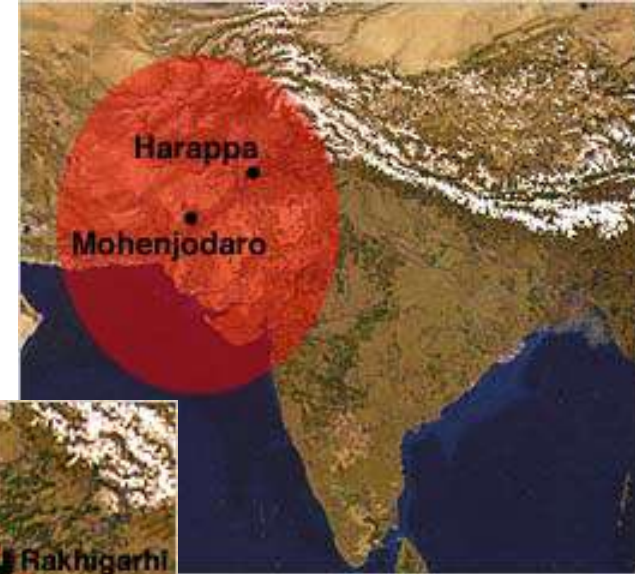
The ruins of Mohenjo-Daro; Indus Valley

The **Indus Valley civilization** flourished around 2,500 B.C. in the western part of South Asia, in what today is Pakistan and western India.

It is **often referred to as Harappan Civilization** after its first discovered city, Harappa.

The nearby city of MohenjoDaro is the largest and most familiar archaeological dig in this regio

The Indus Valley was home to **the largest of the four ancient urban civilizations** of Egypt, Mesopotamia, India and China.



covered

Left: The excavated ruins of Mohenjo-daro.

CH 2: Sec. 3 “Planned Cities on the Indus”

Homework packet p.

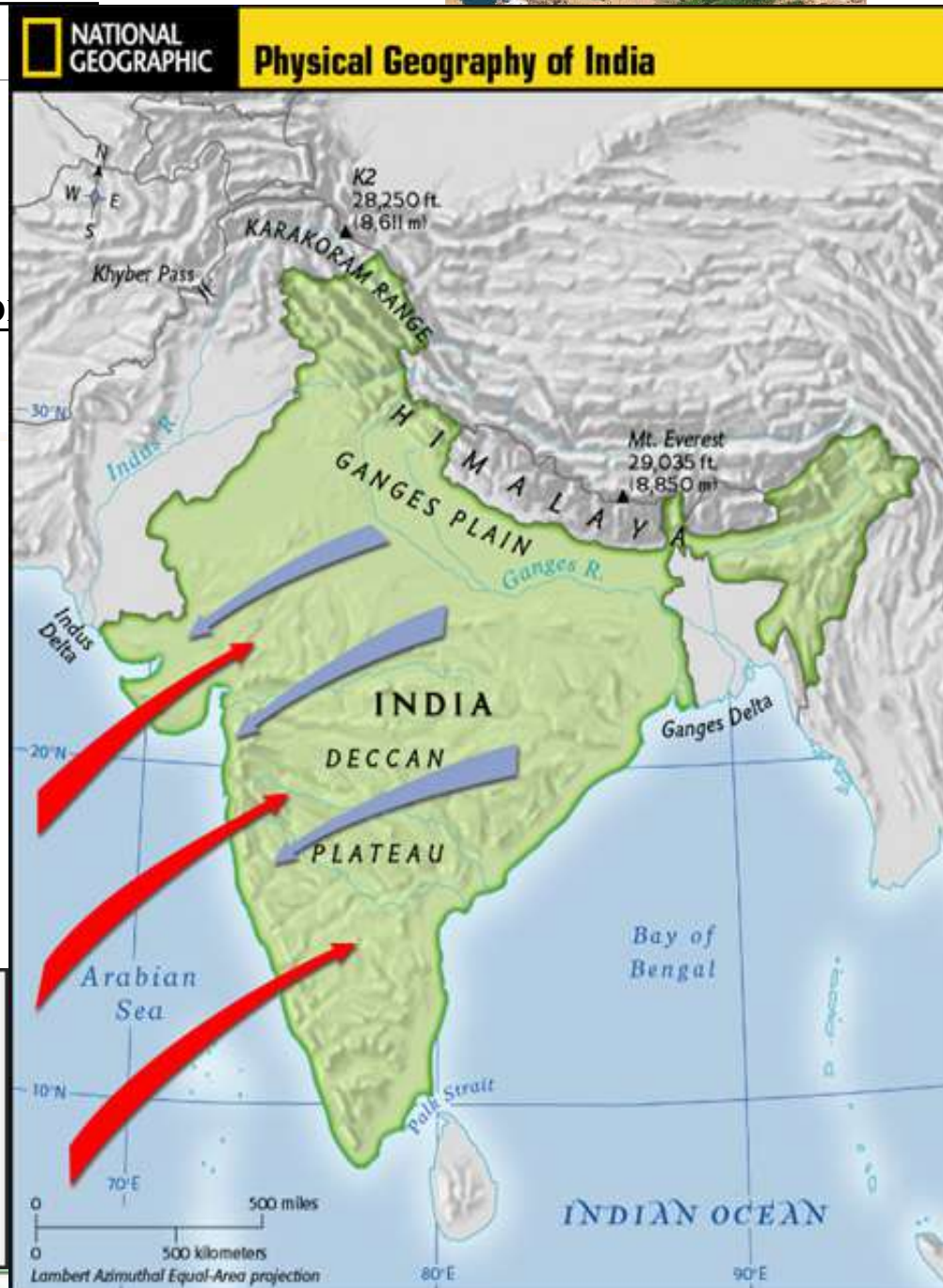
1. What challenges did the people along the Indus River face?

unpredictable rivers

(similar situation to Mesopotamia region)

strong winds / monsoons

-  Winter monsoon (dry winds)
-  Summer monsoon (wet winds)
-  Mountain Peak



CH 2: Sec. 3 “Planned Cities on the Indus”

Homework packet p.

2. Name conclusions that have been drawn about Indus River culture?

Began farming along Indus about 3,200 B.C.

Size of settled region larger than Egypt or Mesopotamia.

Careful city planners; laid out in grid with a defendable citadel.

Engineered sophisticated plumbing and sewage systems.

Peaceful people – few weapons found

Similarity in housing indicates little differences between social classes.

Religious objects and symbols clearly linked to Hinduism.

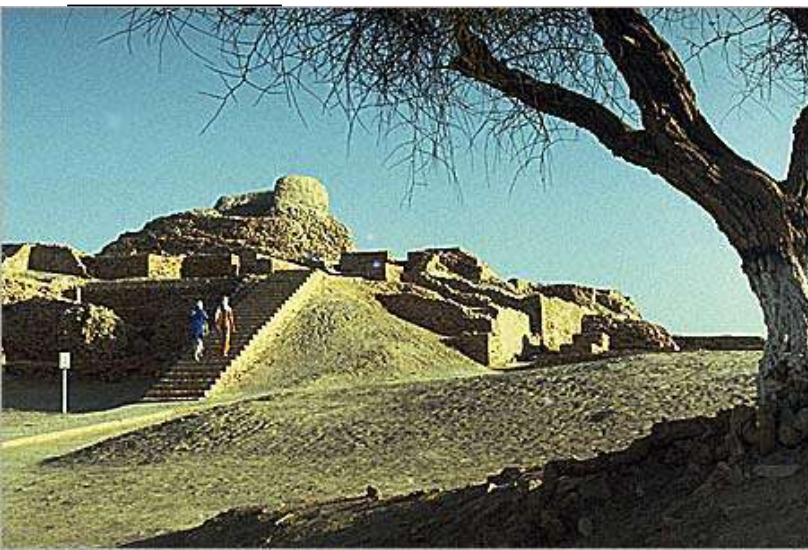
Did you know?

Hinduism is considered to be the world’s oldest religion.

Yet it’s origins have long been a mystery.



Above: Terracota household statues such as this female goddess are found frequently in the region. Is this religious icon an early Shiva? Does modern Hinduism have its origins in Harappan civilization?



Left: The excavated ruins of Mohenjodaro – one of several planned cities laid out on a grid system in the Indus region.

Right: The citadel at Mohenjodaro



What happened to the Harappan civilization on the Indus River?



Above: The Great Bath at Mohenjo-Daro.
Surrounding pics: various Harappan artifacts.

CH 2: Sec. 3 “Planned Cities on the Indus”

Homework packet p.

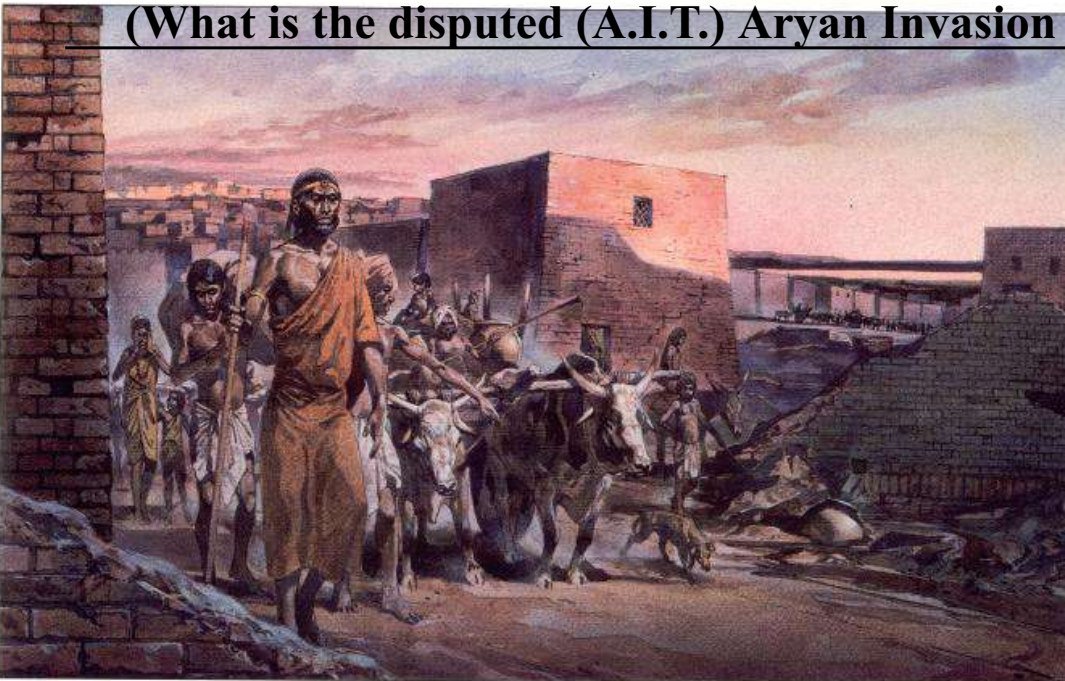
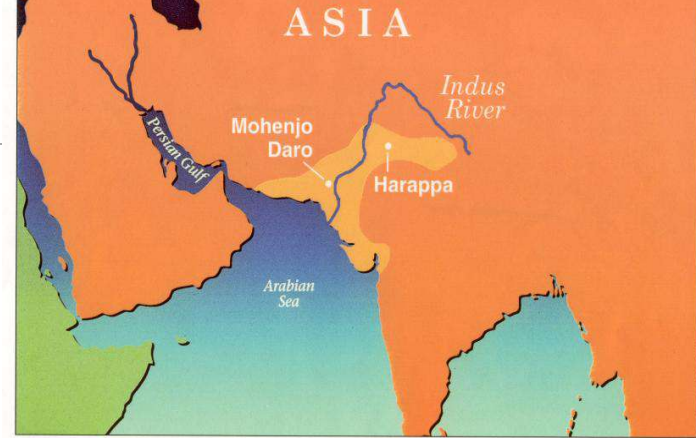
3. Name three theories about why the Indus Valley civilization ended around 1500 BCE?

The river may have changed course, natural disaster (caused by heavy monsoons)

The people may have overworked the land (overcutting trees, overgrazed, overfarmed land depleting nutrients)

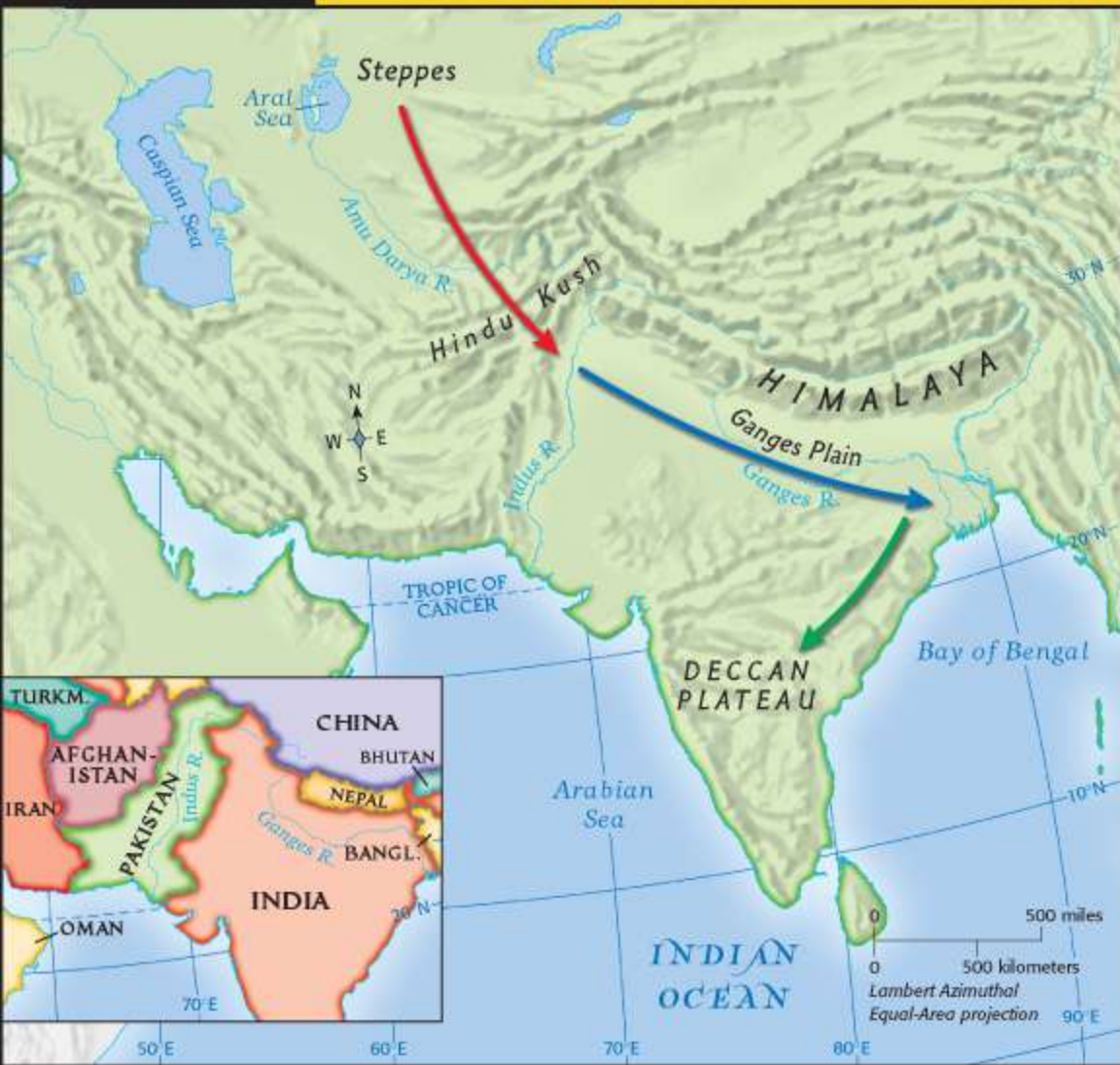
Invaders

(What is the disputed (A.I.T.) Aryan Invasion Theory?)



Harappans abandoning their city.

Aryan Migration, 2000–500 B.C.



Aryan migration:

- ← 2000–1500 B.C.
- ← 1500–1000 B.C.
- ← 1000–500 B.C.

4 early River Valley Civilizations

Sumerian Civilization - Tigris & Euphrates Rivers

(Mesopotamia)
Egyptian Civilization - Nile River

Harappan Civilization - Indus River

Ancient China - Huang He River



Chapter 2: (See your Packet, p.)

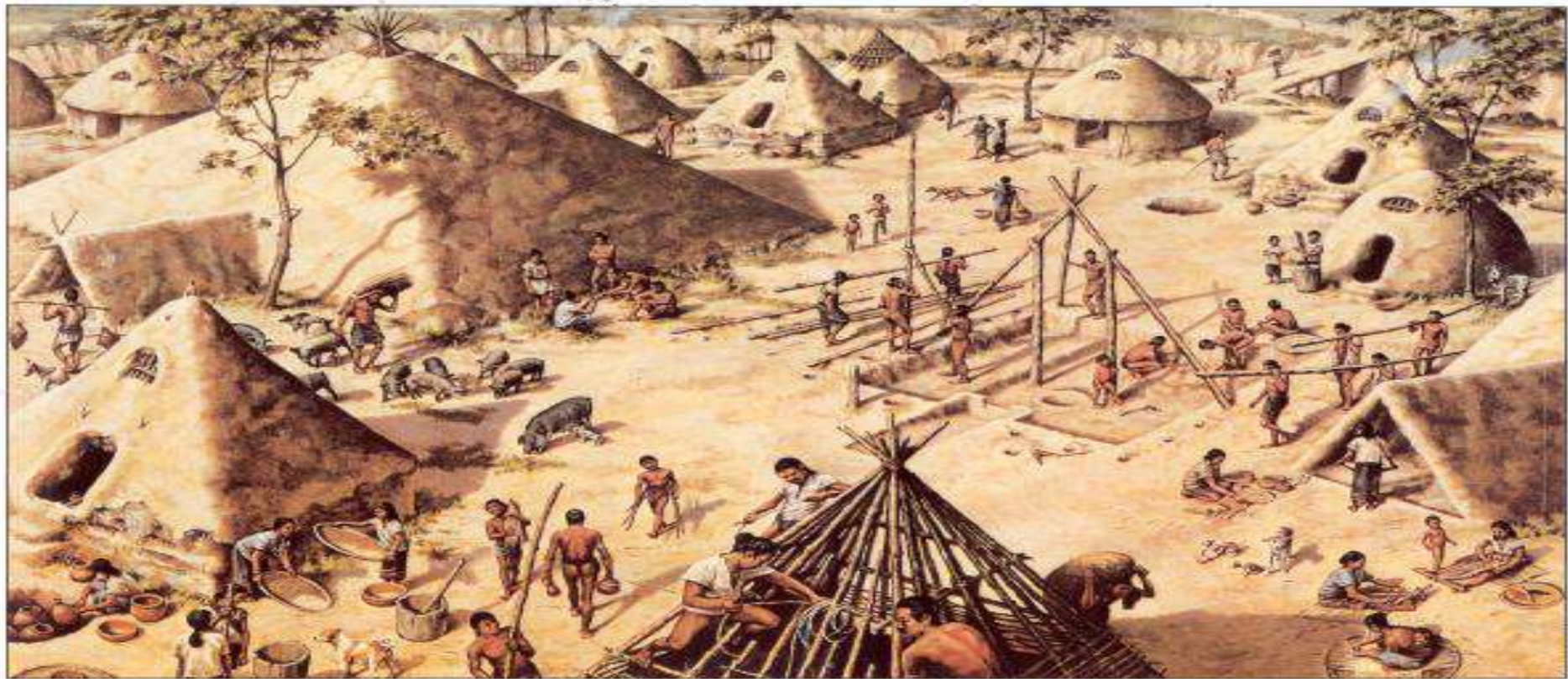
“The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

Mesopotamia [Sumer] (Tigris & Euphrates Rivers)

Egypt (Nile River)

Indus Valley (Indus River)

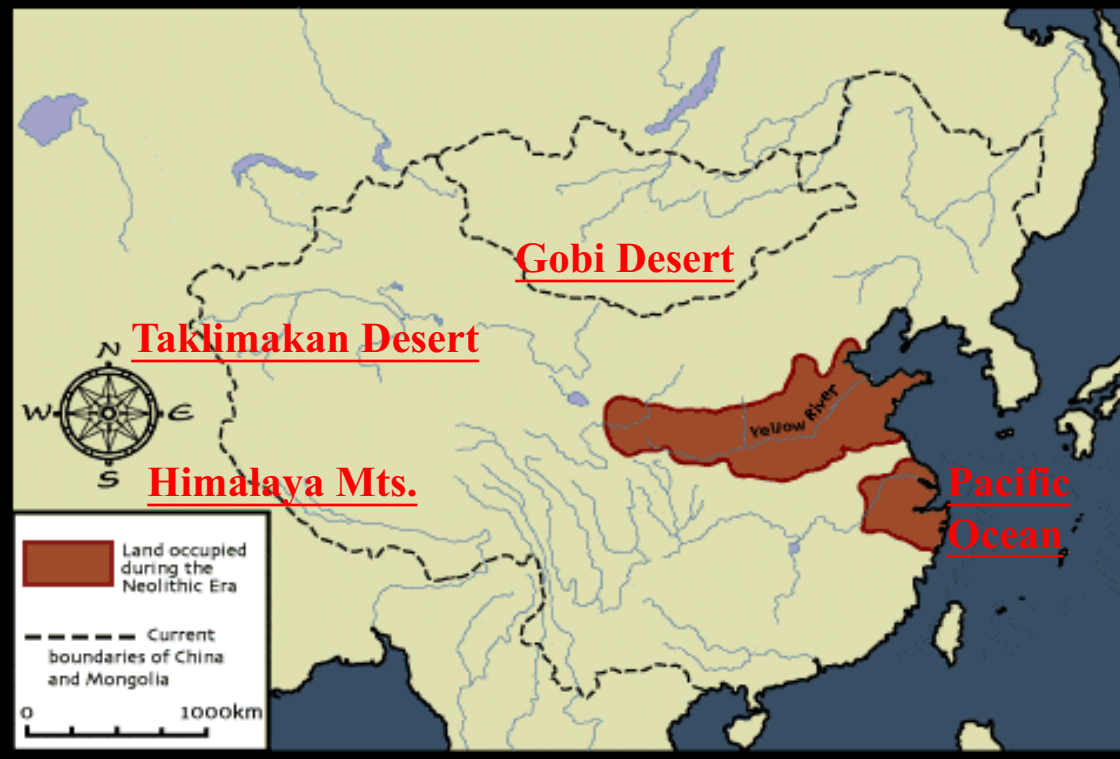
Ancient China (Huang He River)



An artist visualizes what the ancient Chinese village of Banpo
on the Huang He may have looked like over 4,000 years ago.

Neolithic Era (About 3500 - 1500 B.C.)

書法



CH 2: "River Dynasties in China" [Packet, p.]

1. Why did China develop apart from other cultures?

China's geography ocean, desert, high mountains, isolated China.

Isolated geographically, cut off from trade, there would be little opportunity for cultural diffusion in China's case. Developing in a vacuum, China's civilization would stand out as the most unique of our world's early civilizations.

和平

PEACE

愛

LOVE

忍

TOLERANCE

福

LUCK

永

ETERNITY



Neolithic ca. 12,000 - 2000 B.C.

Xia ca. 2100-1800 B.C.

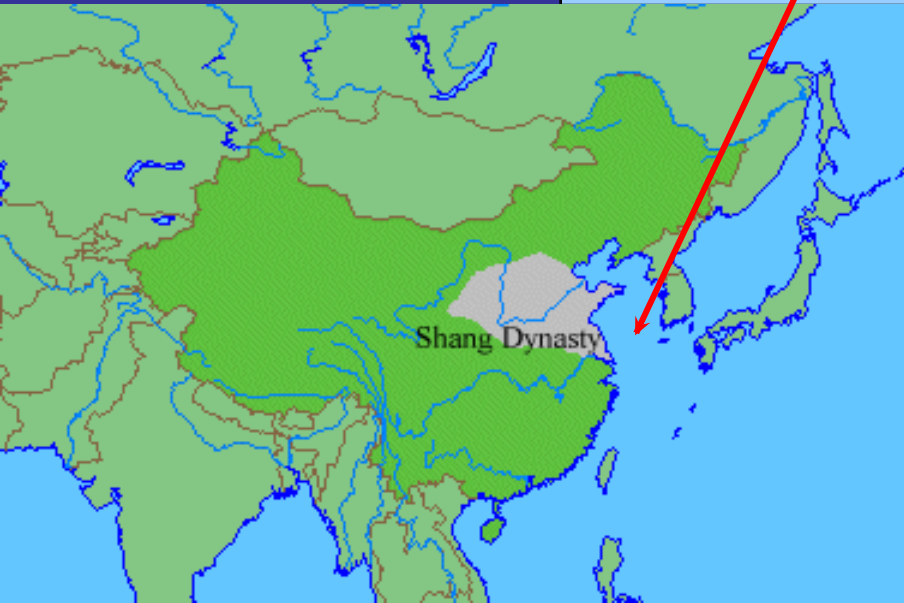
Shang 1700-1027 B.C.

Western Zhou 1027-771 B.C.

Eastern Zhou
770-221 B.C.

Warring States period
475-221 B.C.

Ancient
China



Ancient China

2. What were three features of Shang culture?

First written records

- calligraphy writing and paper making

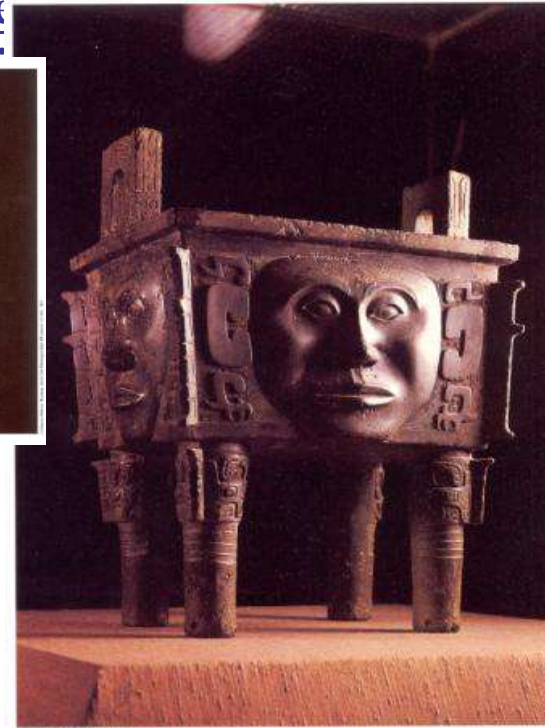
Sharp division between king's nobles and the

peasants

Wood used as building material

(not mud-dried bricks as in other regions)

Peasants used wood



Pics: Bronze work of the Shang period (1700-1027 B.C.).
A toilet, an ax, and a cooking cauldron.

PP Design of T. Loessin; Akins H.S.

CH 2: “River Dynasties in China” [Packet, p.

3.1 Name three important values of Shang culture.

From very early on, the idea of the “group” /
community more important than the idea of
“individual”/ or any single person.

Emphasis on family, respect of parents

Family emphasized in religion too –
ancestor worship.

Oracle bones used to consult the gods

Chinese writing unique to others.

Symbols stood for ideas, not sounds.

This allowed the many different groups who
spoke different languages to all understand
the same writing system.



Oracle bone





Ancient China

Neolithic ca. 12,000 - 2000 B.C.

Xia ca. 2100-1800 B.C.

Shang 1700-1027 B.C.

Western Zhou 1027-771 B.C.

Eastern Zhou
770-221 B.C.

Warring States period
475-221 B.C.



black lines represent
Great Walls built by
the Zhou

CH 2: “River Dynasties in China” [Packet, p. 1]

4. Name two important changes brought about by the Zhou.

While the Zhou did simply adopt much of old Shang culture, they also did introduce new things:

A new idea of royalty that claimed rulers got their authority from heaven. This was known as the **Mandate from Heaven**.

From this time on the Chinese would believe in **divine rule**.

This meant disasters could be blamed on the rulers and they would frequently be replaced.

This led to a pattern of rise and fall of dynasties in China known as the **dynastic cycle**.

The Zhou gave large regions of land and privileges to a select few nobles who then owed loyalty to the king in return. This type of political system the Zhou introduced is called **feudalism**.

Zhou introduced the first coined money; improved transportation with roads and canals; improved the efficiency of government with trained workers called civil servants; and introduced the first iron-making.



Above: Jade disk,
China's Zhou period.

Below: Bronze helmet and sword,
Zhou period.





**Ancient
China**

Neolithic ca. 12,000 - 2000 B.C.

Xia ca. 2100-1800 B.C.

Shang 1700-1027 B.C.

Western Zhou 1027-771 B.C.

Eastern Zhou
770-221 B.C.

Warring States period
475-221 B.C.



The first 300 years of Zhou rule were relatively peaceful and stable.

But that changed around 771 B.C.E. as nomadic tribes invaded from the north and as the noble families began to fight for power against one another.

The crossbow is introduced in China during this time of great conflict and chaos known as the **Period of Warring States**.

Chinese values collapsed during this period of arrogance, chaos, and defiance.

Will China be saved?

By who?

.....stay tuned.





CHAPTER 1-2 TEST is today.

Pick up your Test Answer Sheet on the front table
and your new CH 3-4 Packet.

You may use Pencil or Blue/Black Ink on the Test Answer Sheet.
Do NOT write on the Test document.

When you are finished with Test,

Place the Test Document in the TOP tray,
the Test Answer Sheet *with your name on it* in BOTTOM tray.
Return to your seat and begin your homework assignment
for tomorrow:

Read CH 3,
Sections 1 and 2
in the textbook.

Thanks,
have a great Monday!

學而不思則罔，
思而不學則殆。

孔子 論語 為政第二

To learn without thinking is
fruitless;
To think without learning is
dangerous.

Confucius - "Lun Yu" Chap. 2