

Bell Ringer

1. What is History?
2. Draw a time line of Human History and on the timeline label:
 - a) The year you were born
 - b) 10,000 BCE
 - c) 1 CE
 - d) The current Year
 - e) 2,000 BCE



Bell Ringer 8-4

1. Why do people need laws?
2. **Why did ancient societies have a need for writing?**
3. **Name two reasons why people first started keeping records.**
4. List 2 changes to our way of life that first occurred during the Neolithic Era and tell me why these changes happened.
5. **List some (at least 3) of the different types of specialized workers we talked about during class.**



Bell Ringer 8-8

1. Using your vocabulary words create at least a 5 sentence paragraph using at least 6 words from the list.
2. **Give 4 advancements in technology during the Neolithic Era that we have talked about in class.**
3. **List 3 challenges faced by the early Mesopotamians and their solutions to these problems.**
4. Give two examples of a primary source and two examples of a secondary source.
5. **What effect did cultural diffusion have on early civilizations?**



Bell Ringer 8-9

If you were to travel back in time to 7,777 BC and you had to start an ancient civilization anywhere in the world where would it be? What defenses would your city have? What type of leader will you be? What types of technology will you have? Will you need a military? What type of religion will you have?

You must stick strictly to the timeline for this assignment.

When you are finished pick up a packet from the bookshelf.



Bell Ringer 8-10

- Using your vocabulary list create a 5 sentence paragraph (that makes sense) using at least one word per sentence.



Bell Ringer 8/14

- 1. What was the difference in the way that Egyptian kings were connected to their religion and the way the Mesopotamian kings were connected to theirs?**
- 2. What was the worlds first empire?**
- 3. Hammurabi's Code had what type of punishments?**



Early River Civilizations

1-1 Mesopotamia and Ancient
Egypt



Vocabulary

- **History-** a narrative of events, selectively recorded based upon the recorder's bias, interpretation and analysis
- **Generalization-** a broad statement of what the majority thinks
- **Fact-** something that can be proven
- **Historical Truth-** something that most historians agree about



- **Primary Source**- a first hand account (info from someone who was there)
- **Secondary Source**- interprets and analyzes primary source documents
- **Paleolithic Era**- Old Stone Age
- **Neolithic Era**- New Stone Age
- **Cultural Diffusion**- process by which a new idea or product spreads from one culture to another
- **Ziggurat**- Sumerian temple



- **City State**- a city and its surrounding lands functioning as an independent political unit
- **Dynasty**- a series of rulers from a single family
- **Empire**- a political unit in which a number of peoples or countries are controlled by a single ruler
- **Polytheism**- the belief in more than one god
- **Monotheism**- the belief in only one god



Comparison: Old Stone Age vs. New Stone Age

- Old Stone Age (Paleolithic)
 - Began: 2.5 million B.C.
 - Ended: 8,000 B.C.
 - Achievement(s): Made stone chopping tools



A birch-bark container



An axe



A dagger and its sheath

Comparison:

Old Stone Age vs. New Stone Age

More About the Paleolithic Age:

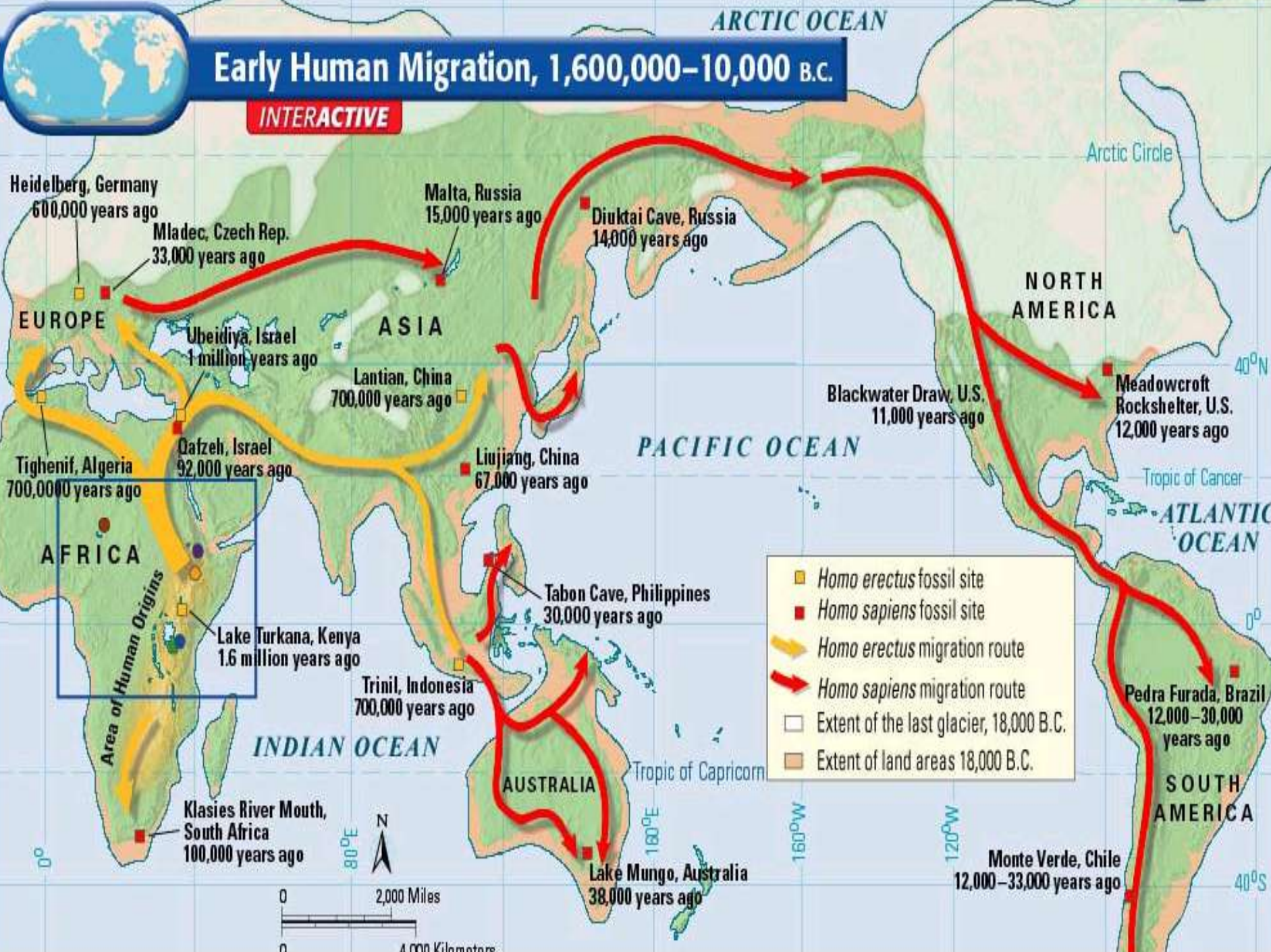
- People of Old Stone Age were nomads & hunter-gatherers (wandered from place to place)
- Used stone, bone, & wood to craft special tools to kill game, catch fish, & pry plants loose





Early Human Migration, 1,600,000–10,000 B.C.

INTERACTIVE



Comparison: Old Stone Age vs. New Stone Age

- New Stone Age (Neolithic)

- Began: 8,000 B.C.

- Ended: 3,000 B.C.

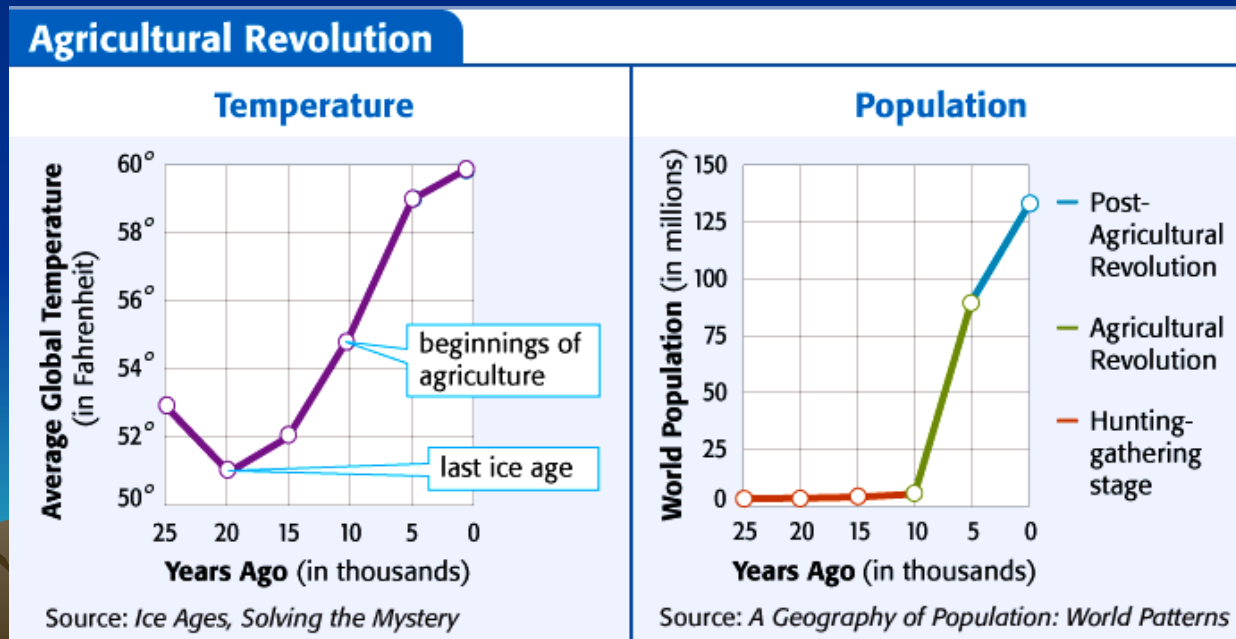
- Achievement(s): Polished stone tools, made pottery, grew crops, raised animals



The Neolithic Revolution

Factors that led to Agricultural Revolution:

- Discovery that scattered seeds grew into crops
- Rising temperatures
- Rich supply of grain
- Food demands of small population boom



Impact of the Neolithic Revolution

- Farming = steady source of food



Impact of the Neolithic Revolution

Domestication of Animals

- Tamed & herded animals into human-made enclosures – constant source of food



Impact of the Neolithic Revolution

Slash-and-Burn Farming

- Farmers cleared land, burned debris
- Ash used to fertilize soil
- Planted crops on land they cleared



Neolithic Revolution

Village & Town Life Begins

- Economic Changes
 - Irrigation systems →
 - Food surpluses
 - Prosperous economy
 - New skills & crafts
 - Expanded trade between villages



Neolithic Revolution

Village & Town Life Begin

- Social Changes
 - Complex social relationships
 - Development of social classes
 - More organized religion



Neolithic Revolution

Cities Emerge & Grow

- Economic Changes
 - Expansion of trade over a wider area
 - Specialized workers
 - Varied crafts
 - Advanced technology



Neolithic Revolution

Cities Emerge & Grow

- Social Changes
 - Soaring populations
 - Emergence of gov't to maintain order
 - System of writing to keep records, taxes, & laws
 - Formal religious institutions



Civilizations Arise

The Five Marks of Civilization

Advanced Cities

- Center for trade for a large area
- Provided markets for local farmers, merchants, & traders
- Examples:
 - Ur, Babylon (Sumer)
 - Memphis, Thebes (Egypt)
 - Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro (Indus Valley)
 - Luoyang, Yangzhou (China)

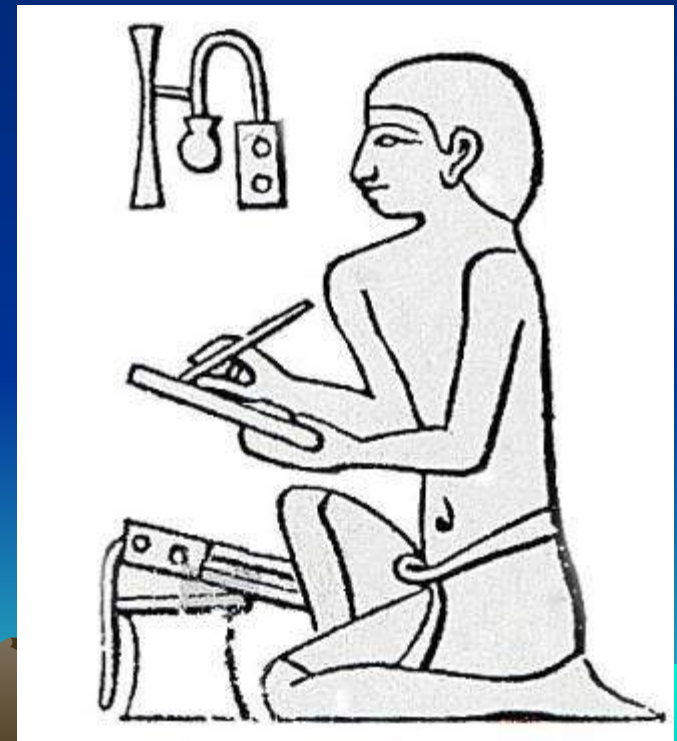


Civilizations Arise

The Five Marks of Civilization

- **Specialized Workers**

- Need grew as cities grew
- Began to become experts in a particular type of work
- Examples:
 - Gov't official
 - Scribe
 - Priest
 - Potter
 - Metalworker or other artisan



Civilizations Arise

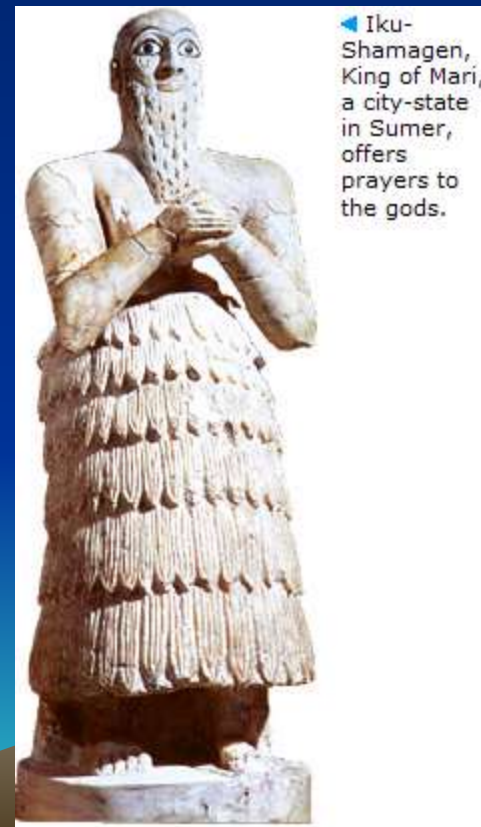
The Five Marks of Civilization

- Complex Institutions

- Growing cities required a system of gov't & established laws

- Examples:

- Gov't
- Religion
- Economy



Civilizations Arise

The Five Marks of Civilization

- Record Keeping

- As institutions became more complex, people needed to be able to keep track of taxes, grain storage, & passage of time

- Examples:

- Cuneiform (Sumerians)
- Hieroglyphics (Egyptians)



The wedge-shaped symbols of cuneiform are visible on this clay tablet.

Civilizations Arise

The Five Marks of Civilization

- Improved Technology

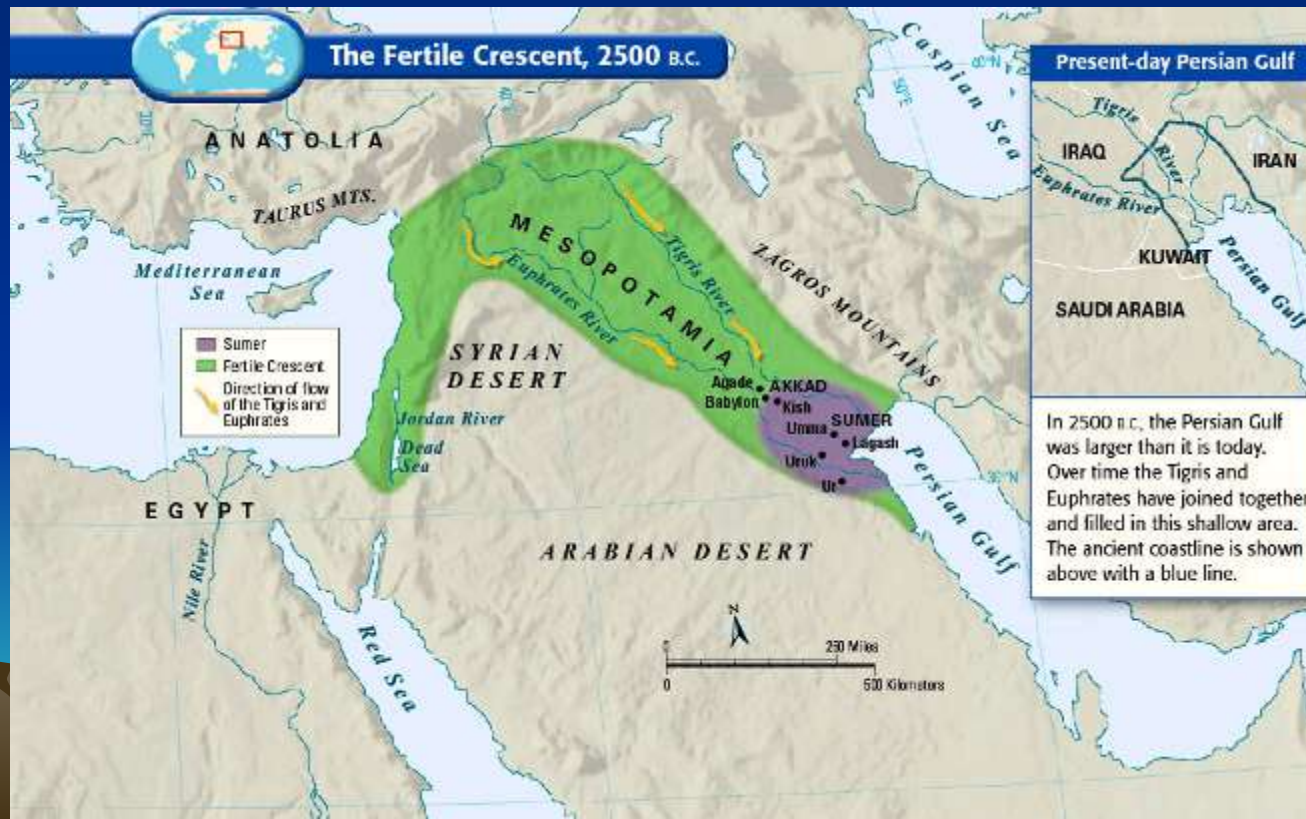
- New tools & equipment needed to make life easier for growing groups of people
- Occurred in both farming & work of artisans
- Examples:
 - Ox-drawn plows
 - Irrigation systems
 - Potter's wheel
 - Invention of bronze



Geographic Features

Mesopotamia – The Fertile Crescent

- Curved shape of land including lands facing Mediterranean Sea & plain between Tigris & Euphrates Rivers



Geographic Features

Mesopotamia – The Fertile Crescent

- Flooded yearly (unpredictable) leaving behind a thick mud called silt
- Farmers planted crops in rich soil
- Resulted in plentiful harvests → allowed villages to grow



Geographic Features

Environmental Challenges for Sumerians

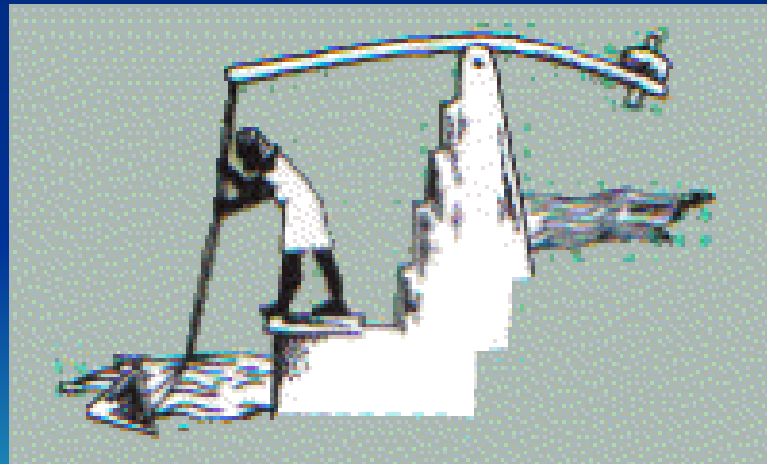
- Challenge:
 - Unpredictable flooding with a period of little to no rain. Land sometimes became almost a desert.



Geographic Features

Environmental Challenges for Sumerians

- Solution:
 - Dug irrigation ditches that carried river water to their fields
 - Led to production of surplus crops



Geographic Features

Environmental Challenges for Sumerians

- Challenge:
 - No natural barriers for protection
(defenseless)



Geographic Features

Environmental Challenges for Sumerians

- Solution:
 - Built city walls with mud bricks



Geographic Features

Environmental Challenges for Sumerians

- Challenge:
 - Limited natural resources
 - Building materials scarce



Geographic Features

Environmental Challenges for Sumerians

- Solution:
 - Traded their grain, cloth, & crafted tools with people of mtns & deserts
 - In exchange, they received raw materials like stone, wood, & metal



Geographic Features

Ancient Egypt – Nile River

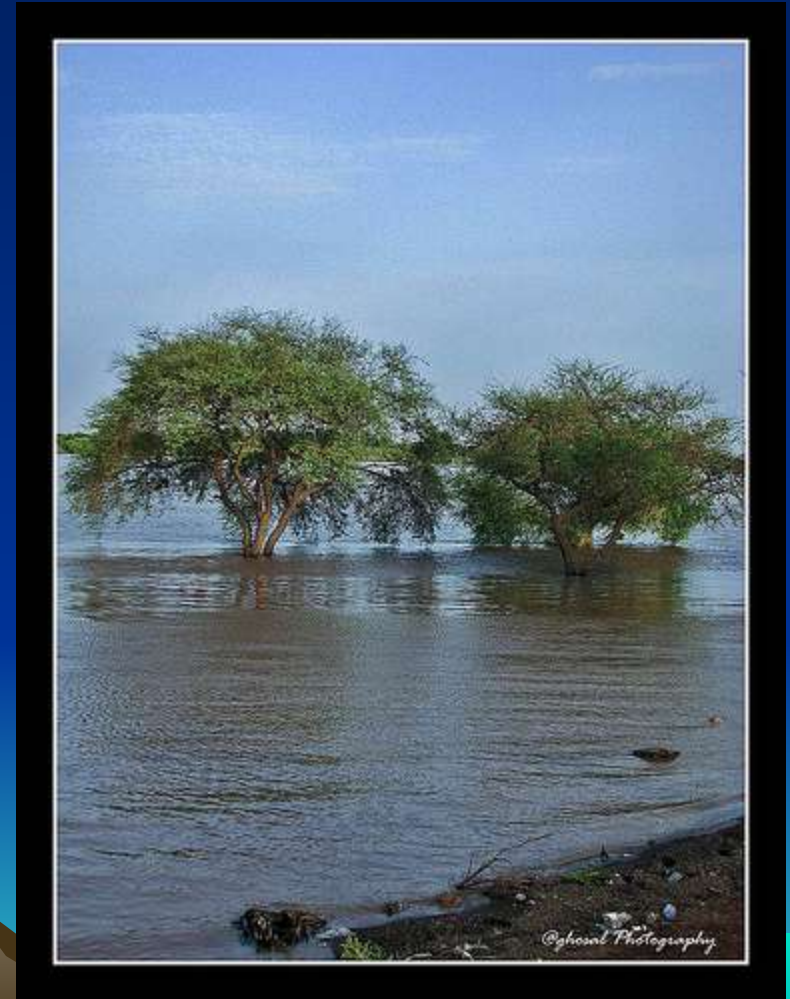
- Benefits:
 - Predictable yearly flooding → allowed farming settlements to grow
 - Worshiped the river as a god b/c of its abundance



Geographic Features

Ancient Egypt – Nile River

- Problems:
 - Low waters in Nile resulted in famine b/c of poor crops
 - Flooding = destroyed homes & crops



Geographic Features

Ancient Egypt – Deserts on Either Side of Nile River

- Benefits:
 - Shut out invaders
 - Spared Egypt constant warfare



Geographic Features

Ancient Egypt – Deserts on Either Side of Nile River

- Problems:
 - Acted as barriers between Egypt & other lands
 - Forced Egyptians to live on a very small portion of the land
 - Reduced interactions with other peoples (limited cultural diffusion)



Development of Mesopotamia Culture

- Art & Architecture
 - Literature – *The Epic of Gilgamesh*
 - Ziggurats
 - Arches
 - Columns
 - Ramps



Development of Mesopotamia Culture

- Science & Technology
 - Cuneiform
 - Irrigation
 - Bronze
 - Wheel
 - Sail
 - Plow



Development of Mesopotamia Religion

- **Polytheistic**
 - Belief in more than one god
- **Ziggurat (Sumerian temple)** was the center of city life
 - Priests conducted rituals & sacrifices to city gods
 - Served as storage for grains, fabrics, gems



Development of Mesopotamia

Politics

- Rulers
 - Military leaders that shared power with priests
 - Priests prayed to gods, controlled irrigation systems
 - Ruler controlled standing armies



Key Civilizations in Mesopotamia

- Sumerian City-States (4000-2300 B.C.)
 - Small, independent cities w/ surrounding villages & farms
 - Not unified, constantly at war w/ one another



Key Civilizations in Mesopotamia

- Akkadian Empire (2330-2100 B.C.)
 - Founded by Sargon
 - He conquered Sumerian city-states and unified them into the world's first empire



Key Civilizations in Mesopotamia

- Babylonian Empire (1800-1500 B.C.)
 - Most important king was Hammurabi
 - Hammurabi's Code
 - 282 laws that formed the basis of the Babylonian legal system
 - Different punishments for rich & poor
 - “Eye for an eye”





PRIMARY SOURCE

8. If a man has stolen an ox, a sheep, a pig, or a boat that belonged to a temple or palace, he shall repay thirty times its cost. If it belonged to a private citizen, he shall repay ten times. If the thief cannot pay, he shall be put to death.
142. If a woman hates her husband and says to him "You cannot be with me," the authorities in her district will investigate the case. If she has been chaste and without fault, even though her husband has neglected or belittled her, she will be held innocent and may return to her father's house.
143. If the woman is at fault, she shall be thrown into the river.
196. If a man put out the eye of another man, his eye shall be put out.
198. If he puts out the eye of freed man or break the bone of a free man, he shall pay one gold mina.
199. If he put out the eye of a man's slave, or break the bone of a man's slave, he shall pay one-half of its value

CODE OF HAMMURABI, adapted from a translation by L. W. King



Key Civilizations in Mesopotamia

- Assyrian Empire (1100-612 B.C.)
 - Ruled w/ combination of organized gov't & terror
 - Built a library in the city of Nineveh with thousands of clay tablets on the subjects of literature, mathematics, & science
 - Shows appreciation of other cultures



Key Civilizations in Mesopotamia

- Chaldean Empire (612-539 B.C.)
 - Most famous king was Nebuchadnezzar II
 - Known for cruelty of their rule over people they defeated in battle (similar to Assyrians)
 - Rebuilt Babylon, built Hanging Gardens (one of the 7 Wonders of the Ancient World)



Key Civilizations in Mesopotamia

- Persian Empire (550-333 B.C.)
 - Founded by Cyrus (Persian General)
 - Allowed conquered people freedom, let Jews return to Jerusalem
 - Governed wisely
 - King Darius
 - Established organized, efficient gov't
 - Built a system of roads
 - Introduced standardized money
 - Divided empire into provinces

*****BOTH
RULERS
PRACTICED
TOLERANCE!**



Egyptian Religion & Politics

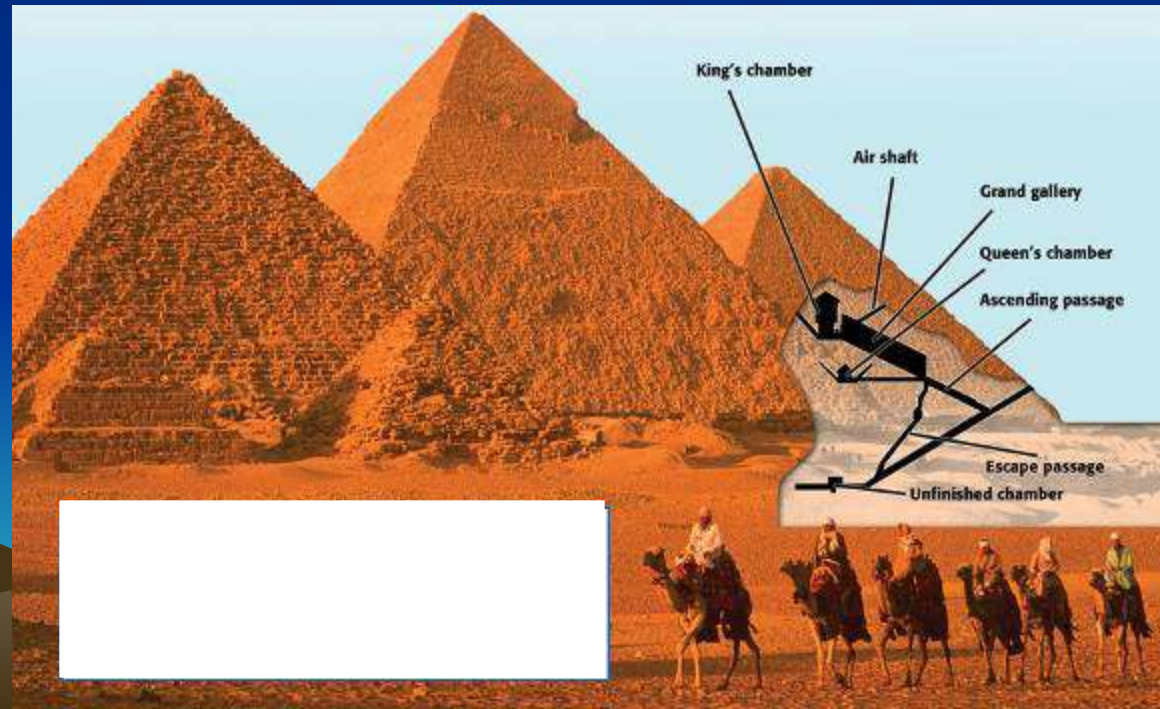
- Pharaohs (God-Kings)
 - Considered gods on Earth who ruled over gov't, religion, & the military
 - This is known as a theocracy
 - *Comparison: Mesopotamian kings were *representatives* of gods, but they themselves were not considered gods



Egyptian Religion & Politics

- Pyramids

- Egyptians believed kings had eternal spirits
- Built pyramids as tombs for pharaohs
(resting places from which their rulers could reign forever after death)



Egyptian Culture

- Social Classes

ROYAL FAMILY



Upper Class



Middle Class



Lower Class



Slaves



Egyptian Culture

- Achievements in Science & Technology

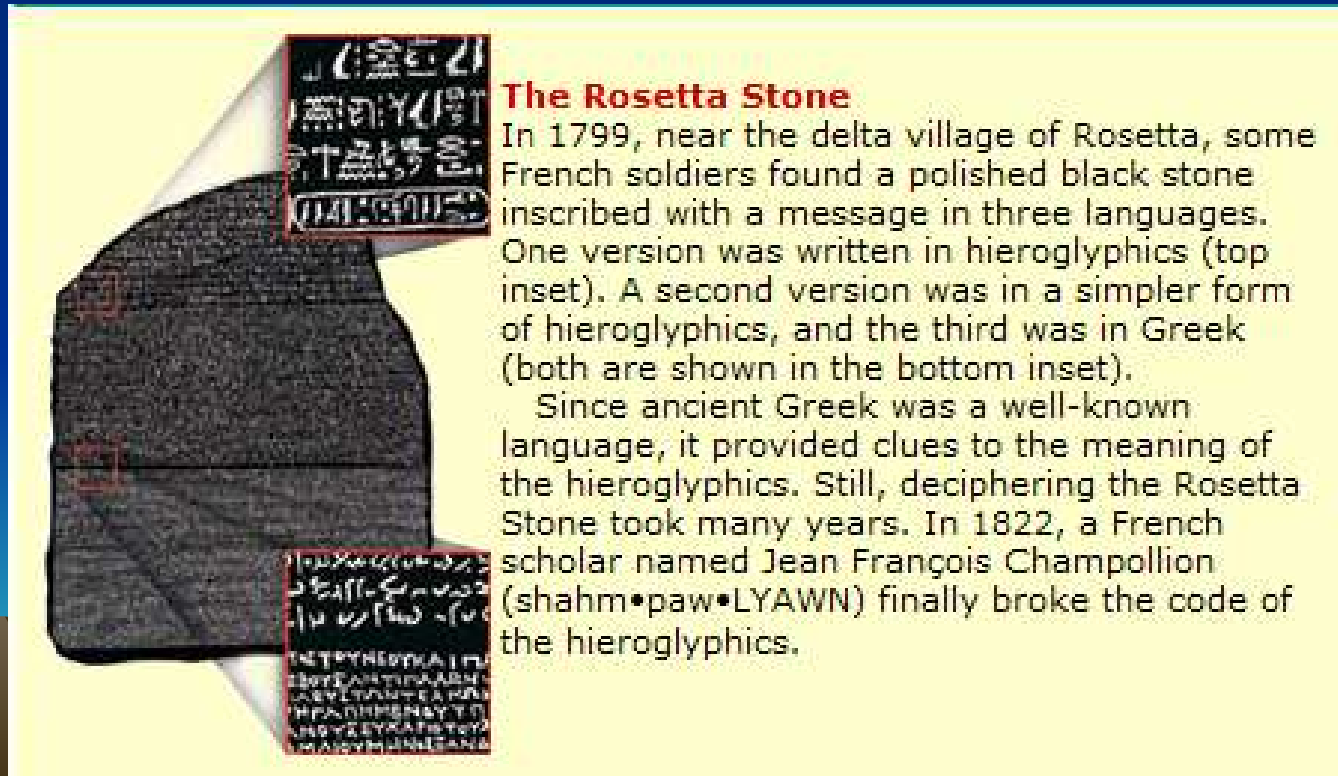
- Number system
- Form of geometry
- Columns in architecture
- Calendar
- Medical Procedures
- Mummification

- Process of embalming and drying out the corpse so that the soul could return to the body later



Egyptian Culture

- Writing System
 - Hieroglyphics
 - Like Sumerian cuneiform, it used pictures to represent ideas



Jerusalem

An early history

Mount Zion, Jerusalem





Monotheism



- Definition:
 - Belief in a single god
- Hebrews believed in one god b/c:
 - Believed Abraham had made a covenant with God, where Abraham and his descendants promised to obey God in return for God's protection

Origins of Judaism

- 2000 B.C.
 - God commands Abraham to take his people to Canaan.
 - All the early history of the Hebrews is written in the Torah – the first five books of the Old Testament in the Christian Bible



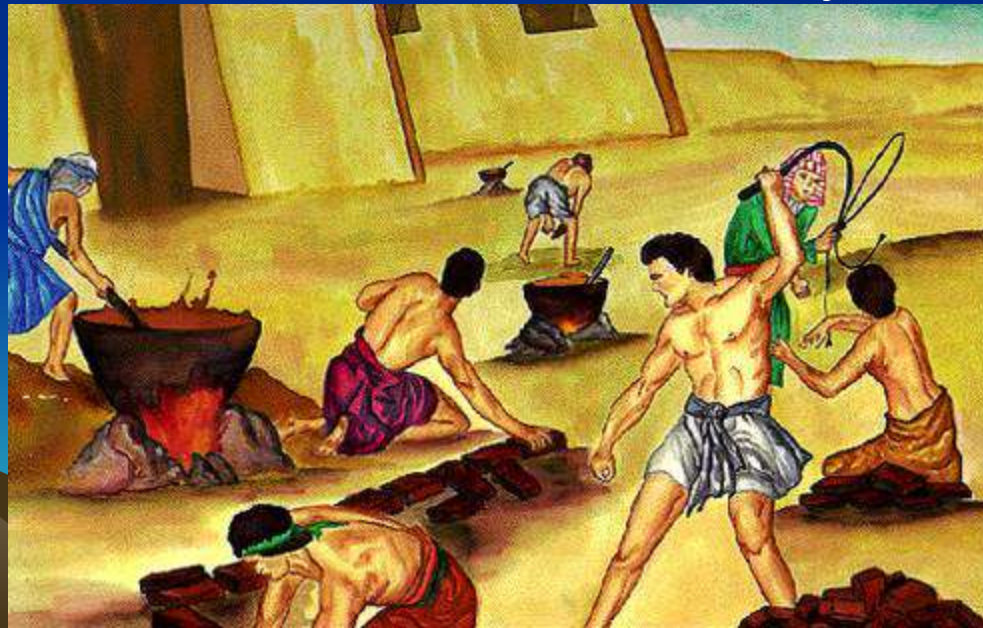
Ancient Canaan 1700 - 1386 B.C.E



- Pharaoh ruled over Egypt and Canaan
- The Pharaoh Ramses III forced the Philistines to settle in Canaan
- In 1750 B.C.E - The 12 tribes of Israel settled in Egypt from Mesopotamia, the bands of ancient Hebrews descended from the patriarch Jacob

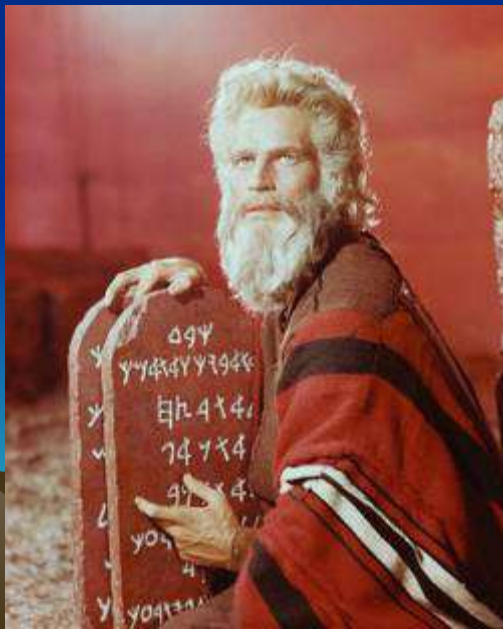
Origins of Judaism

- 1650 B.C.
 - Descendants of Abraham move to Egypt
 - At first, they held places of honor in the Egyptian kingdom
 - Later, Hebrews forced into slavery



Origins of Judaism

- 1300-1200 B.C.
 - Hebrews begin their “exodus” from Egypt
 - Moses led the Hebrews out of slavery
 - Later, he received the Ten Commandments from God on Mount Sinai



Moses



Encarta Encyclopedia, Dahlem Staatliche Gemaldegalerie, Berlin/Bridgeman Art Library, London/SuperStock

- In 1250 B.C.E , the Israelites led by Moses, escaped from Egypt and lived in the desert.
- Mount Sinai is where Moses received the ten commandments from God



Encarta Encyclopedia, Laura Zito/Photo Researchers, Inc.

The Taking of Canaan



- Moses appointed Joshua and Caleb as military leaders
- Joshua and the Israelites defeated the Philistines living in Canaan.
- Later, Saul was anointed the first King of Israel 1020- 1000 B.C.E
- Later, David defeated Goliath and became King. He also took over the city of Jerusalem. David brought the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem

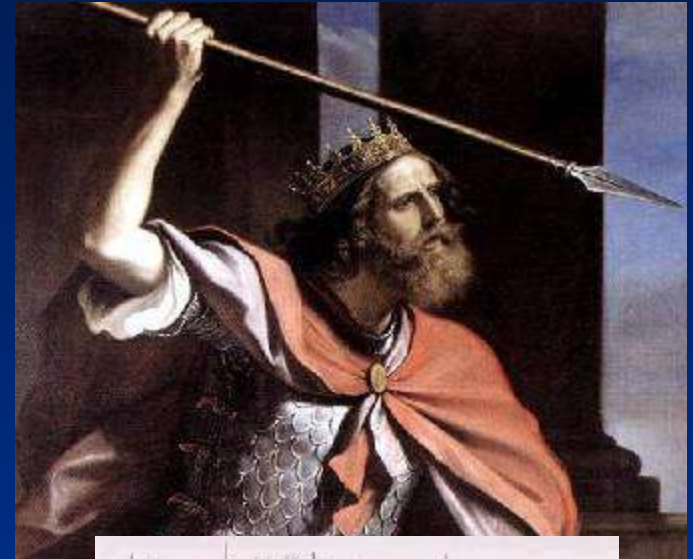
Kingdom of Israel



The kingdom of Israel reached the height of its existence and included the most territory under the reign of King David (1000–961 B.C.E). Its borders stretched far beyond present-day Israeli borders and included parts of what is now Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and Egypt.

Origins of Judaism

- 1020 B.C.
 - Hebrews unite and form the kingdom of Israel
 - Saul
 - Drove the Philistines out of central Palestine
 - David
 - United the tribes & made Jerusalem the capital
 - Began a dynasty



Origins of Judaism

- 962 B.C.
 - King David succeeded by his son, Solomon
 - Solomon built a great temple in Jerusalem to glorify God and house the Ark of the Covenant (this held the Ten Commandments)



The First Temple is Built

- King Solomon, the second son of David had the first temple built on Mount Zion in Jerusalem. (reigned 961-922 B.C.E)
- By 970 B.C.E, Jerusalem was a very powerful city.
- The Temple housing the Ark became the House of Yahweh for the Israelites.
- After Solomon's death, Israel split into two: Israel and Judah.
- During this time, Isaiah prophesies that a Messiah is to appear on earth as a savior of humankind.



Origins of Judaism

- 922 B.C.
 - Kingdom splits into two, Israel & Judah – Why?
 - High taxes & forced labor caused discontent resulting in the revolt of Jews living in the northern part of the kingdom

 Kingdom of Judah, 922 B.C.

 Kingdom of Israel, 922 B.C.



Origins of Judaism

- 722 B.C.
 - Assyrians conquer Israel
- 586 B.C.
 - Chaldeans under Nebuchadnezzar attack Jerusalem & destroy Solomon's Temple and the Jews or scattered dispersed (Diaspora).
- 515 B.C.
 - Second Temple is completed when King Cyrus allows Hebrews to return to Jerusalem

Nebuchadnezzar II destroys Jerusalem



- The Babylonians worshipped Marduk.
- Nebuchadnezzar, the King of Babylon defeated Assyria and Egypt in 605 B.C.E
- During his 43-year reign, Nebuchadnezzar II expanded the kingdom of Babylonia by conquering much of south-western Asia.
- He also captured Jerusalem, taking many of the captive Jews to Babylon.
- He had the Temple destroyed and the Ark of the Covenant disappeared.
- Most of the Jews where forced into exile and Jerusalem became a wasteland.

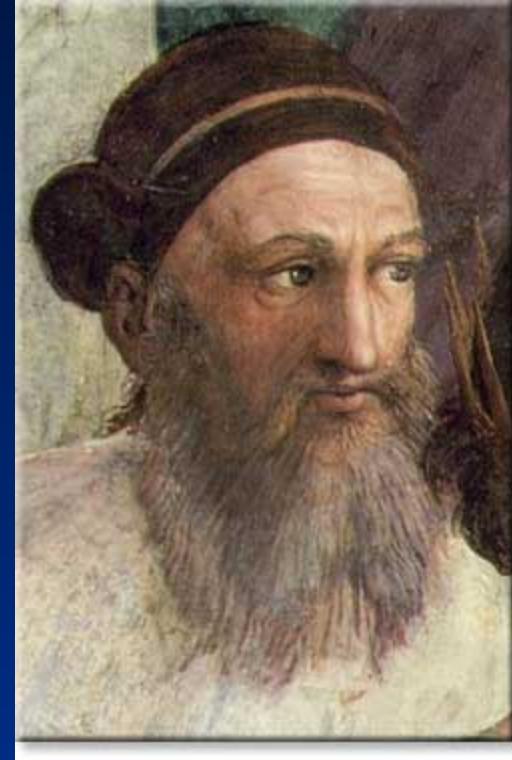
Ezekiel : The Prophet

The prophet Ezekiel believed that Yahweh had used the Babylonian Empire to punish the Israelites for their sins. In 592 B.C.E, Ezekiel had a vision of a 'New Jerusalem.' Ezekiel preached that Jerusalem was Yahweh's sacred zone. Over the years, the Jews in exile started to return. Others began to realize that God was everywhere.



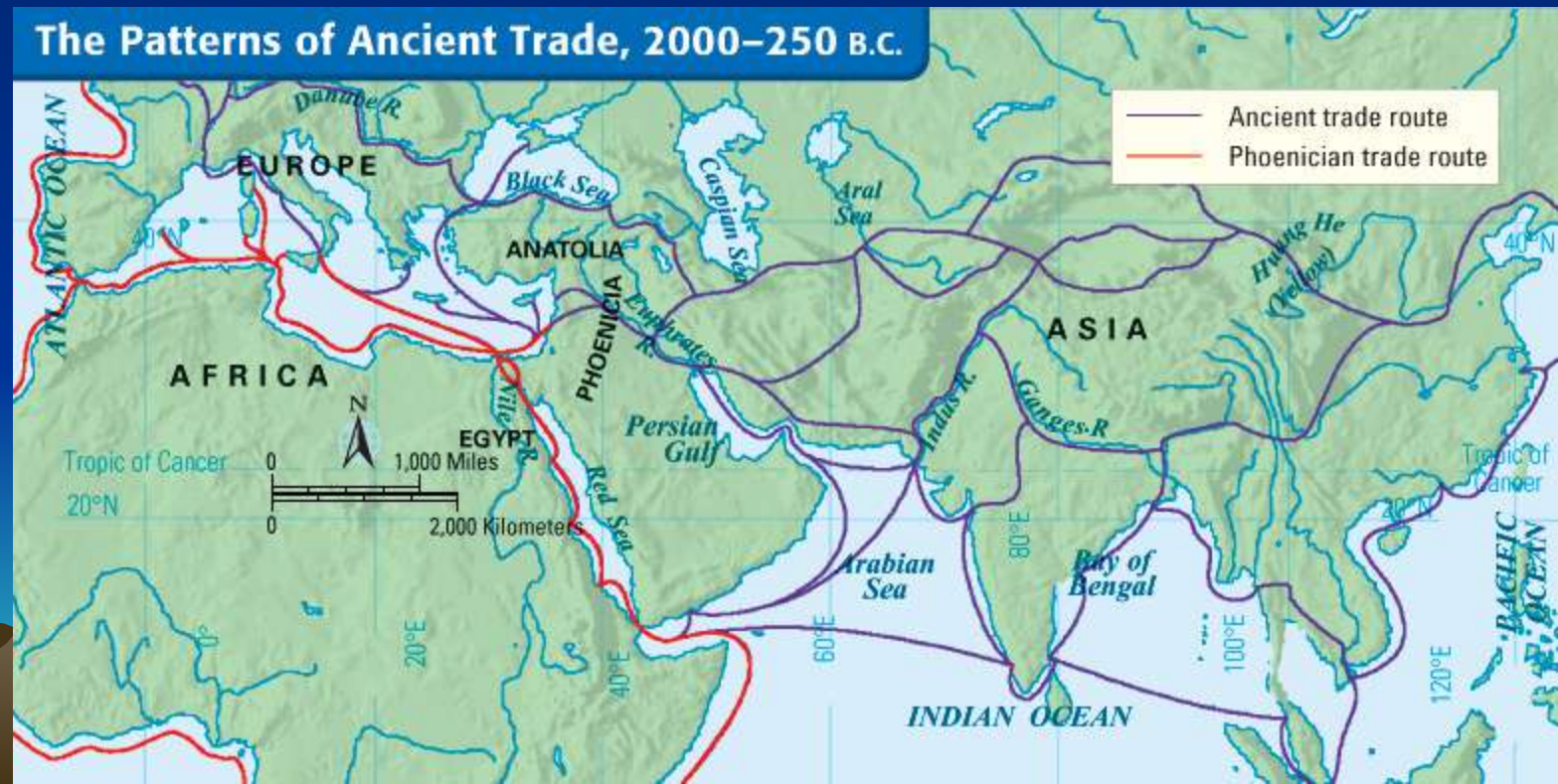
Zoroaster

- Persian prophet
- Taught that earth is a battleground between good & evil & each person is supposed to take part in this struggle
- Taught belief in one god, Ahura Mazda, who will one day judge everyone according to how well he/she fought the battle for good
- His teachings led to the concept of Satan and the belief in angels seen in Judaism, Christianity, & Islam



Seafaring Traders - Phoenicians

- Skilled shipbuilders & sailors
 - First Mediterranean people to sail beyond Strait of Gibraltar, possibly even around Africa



Seafaring Traders - Phoenicians

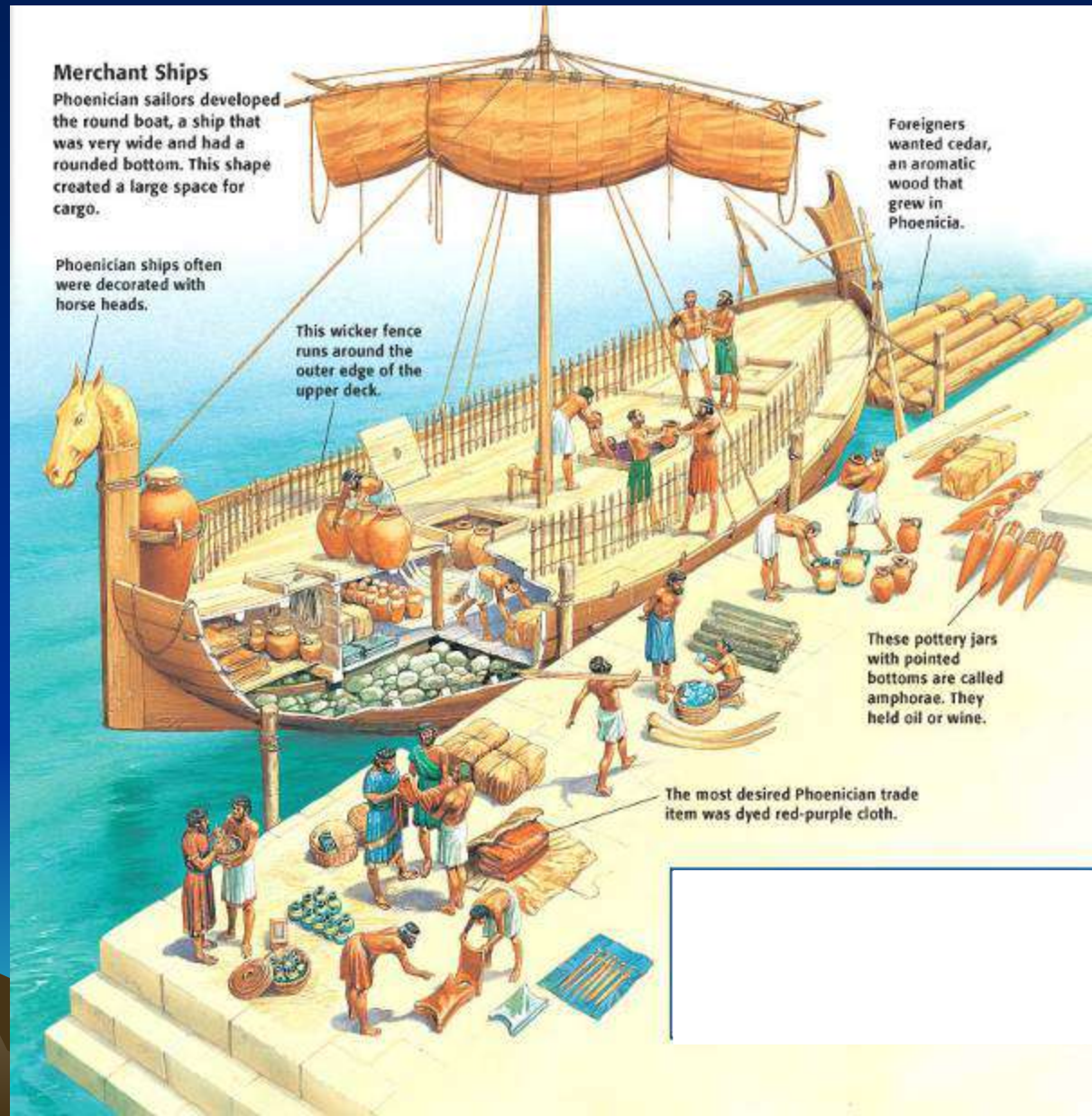
- Resourceful & skilled artisans
 - Worked with wood, metal, glass, & ivory
 - Produced red-purple dye from snails



Pottery from Beersheba, Israel
Copyright © 1995 Dr. Bryant Wood

Seafaring Traders - Phoenicians

- Phoenician traders spread their alphabet system to the peoples with whom they traded



Sumerian Cuneiform



- Consisted of pictographs
- Used wedge-shaped tool to press symbols into clay, then baked clay in the sun to preserve the writing
- Used for record-keeping, writing about wars, natural disasters, etc.
- Marked beginning of written history

Egyptian Hieroglyphics

- Consisted of pictographs
- Scribes recorded history, beliefs, & ideas of ancient Egypt (often times in the tombs of the pharaohs)
- Used to document tax collection, laws, storage of grain, etc.



Phoenician Alphabet

- Needed a way of recording transactions clearly and quickly
- Similarities can be seen between Phoenician, Greek, & modern-day alphabets

Alphabets—Ancient and Modern

Phoenician

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