

Floodplain Civilizations

Recall Warm UP

What are the 5 characteristics of any successful civilization?

In a short paragraph, describe our modern day society using these characteristics. Include specifics.

Mesopotamia

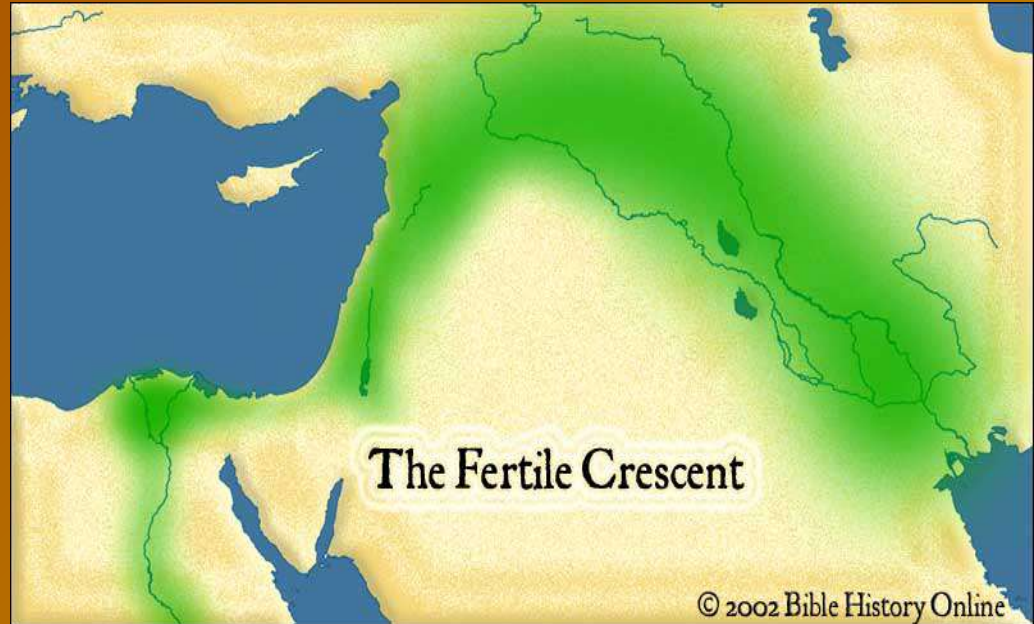
- a. Compare and contrast Mesopotamian and Egyptian societies, include: religion, culture, economics, politics, and technology.

Essential Questions

1. What was the role of the earliest governments?
2. Why did more complex societies develop a need for writing?

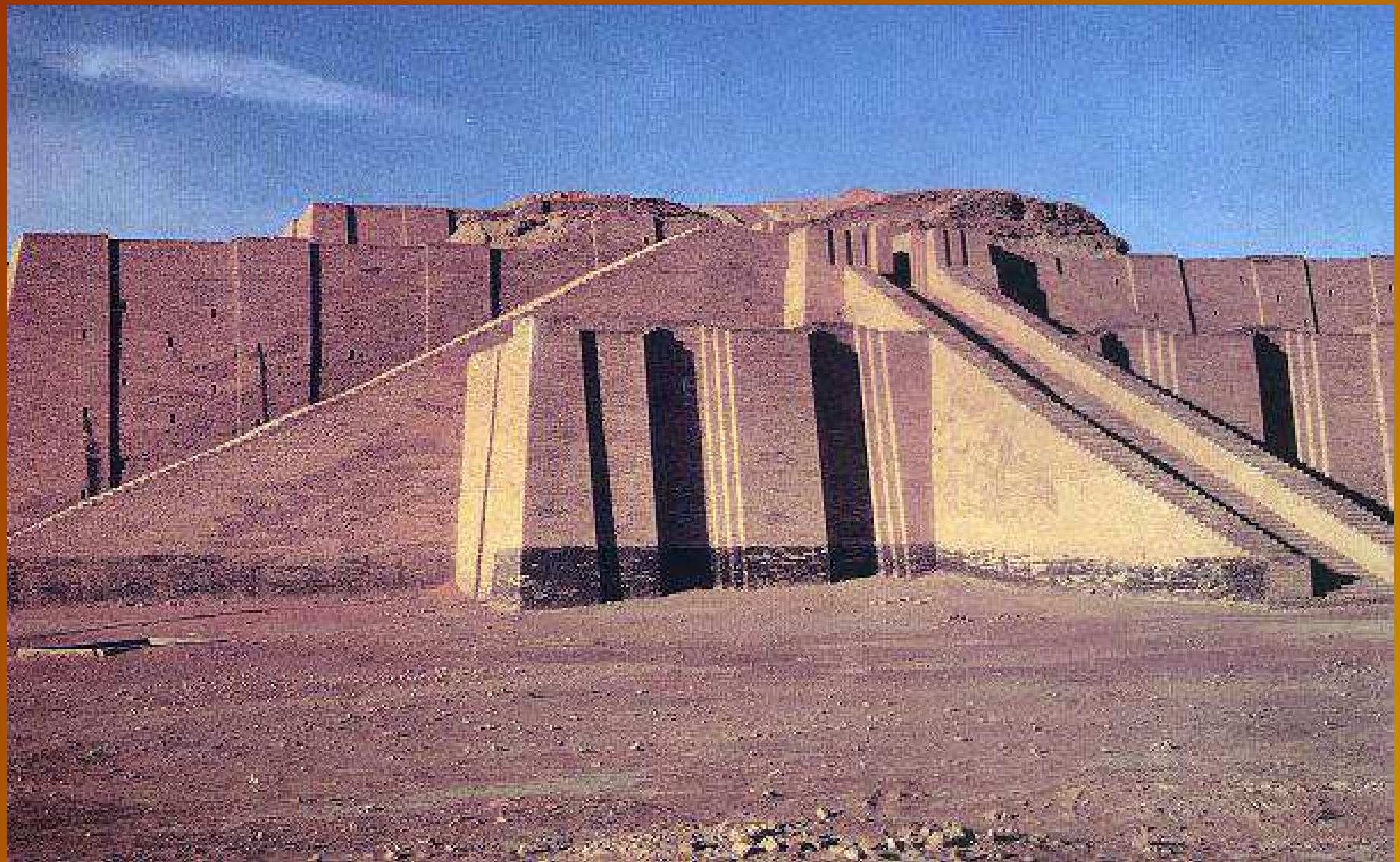
Mesopotamia

- **Geography**
 - Unpredictable rivers (Tigris and Euphrates)
 - Favorable geography for development
 - Name means “land between the Rivers”
 - A.K.A. “The Fertile Crescent”

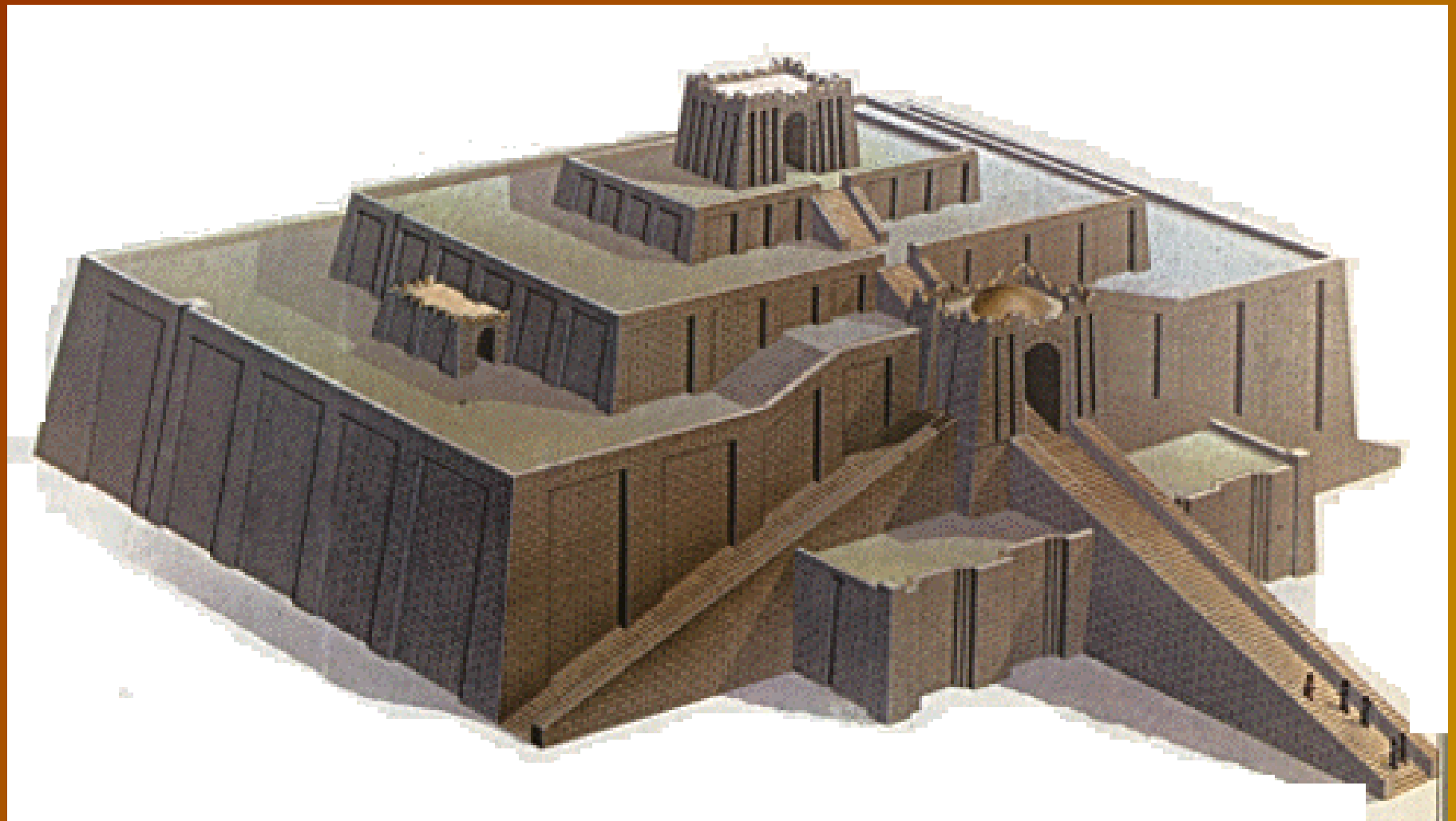


Mesopotamia

- Societies based on city-states
- Government – theocracy
- Class System
 - Monarch / nobility
 - Priests / scribes
 - Commoners
 - Slaves

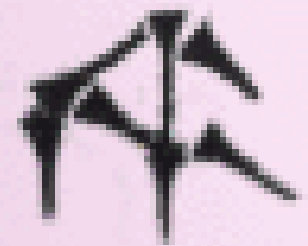
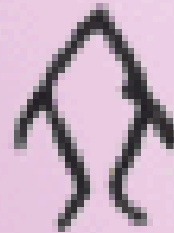
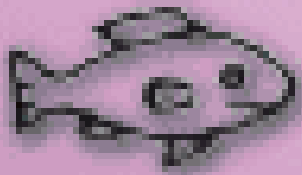


Ziggurats - stepped towers topped by temples

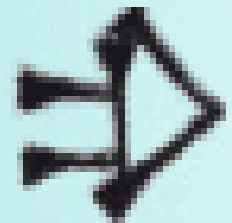
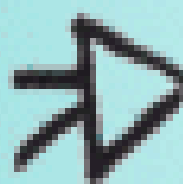


Ziggurats were the focal point of the city-state

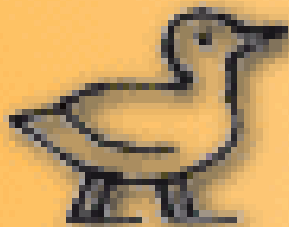
fish



ox



bird

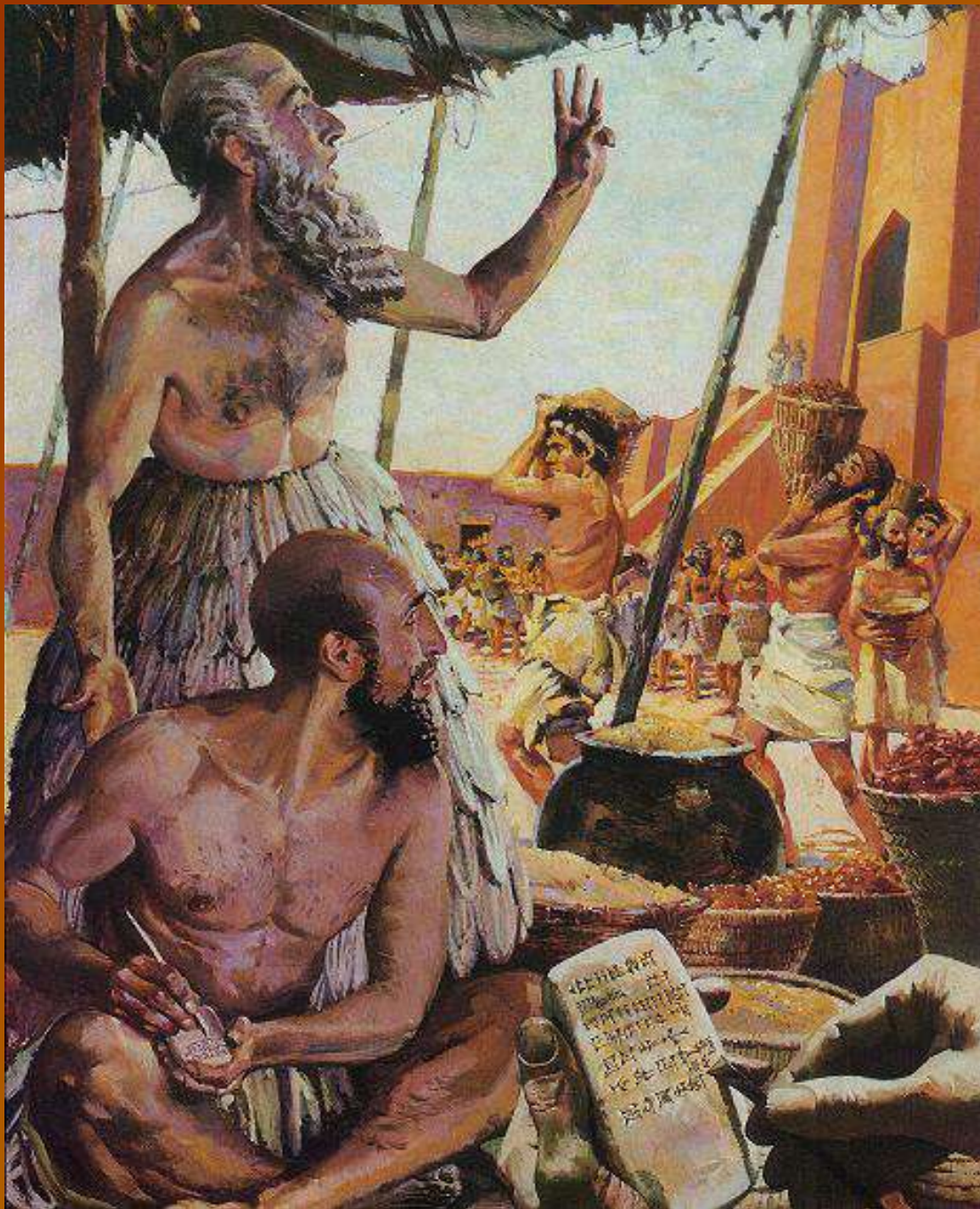


object > pictogram > (sideways) > cuneiform

Cuneiform- first system of writing



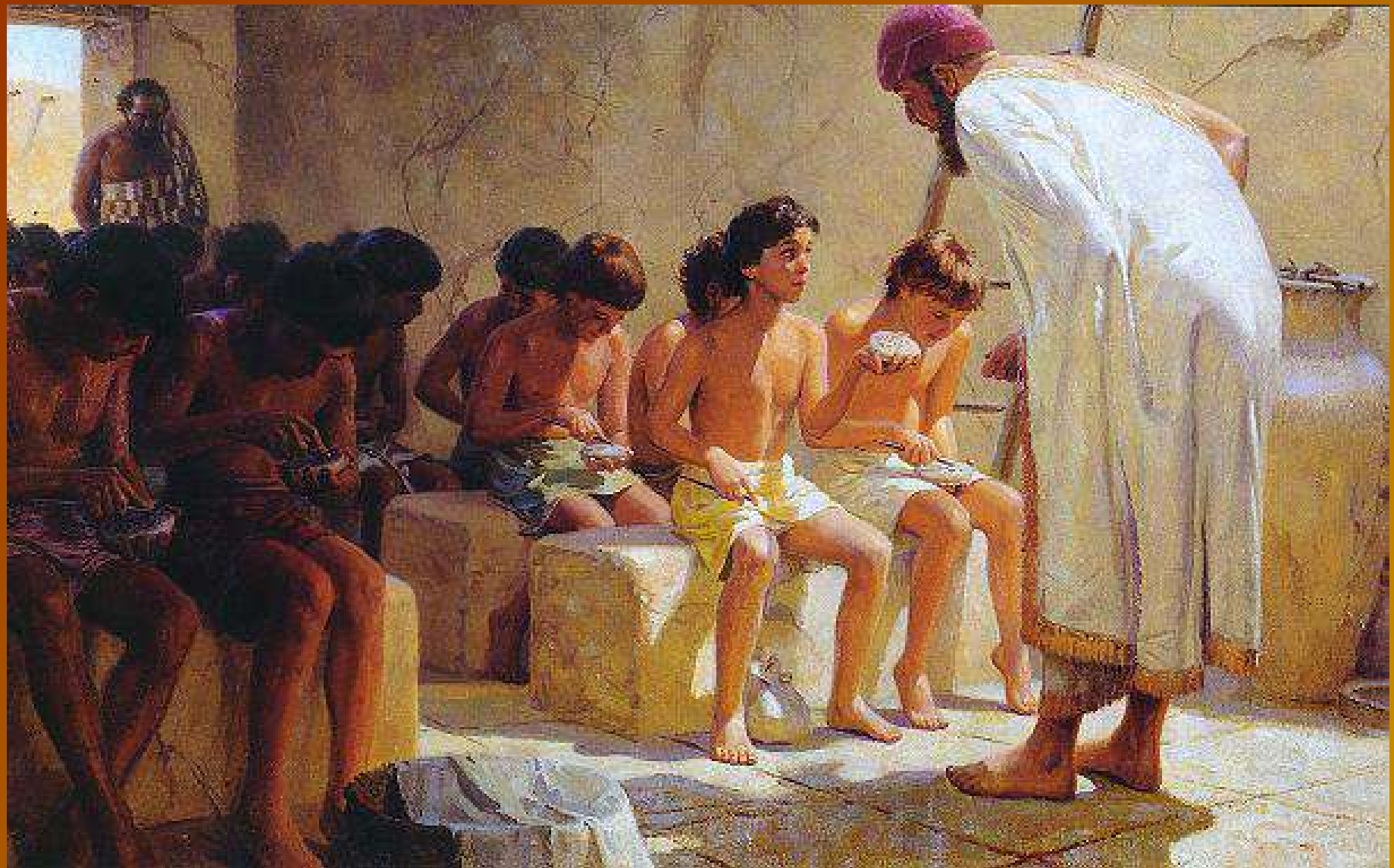
**Cuneiform tablet
with envelope**



Cuneiform-
developed to keep
record of business
transactions and
taxes

Later used for
literature

Epic of Gilgamesh -
a Sumerian flood
story



Writing was reserved for the wealthy classes

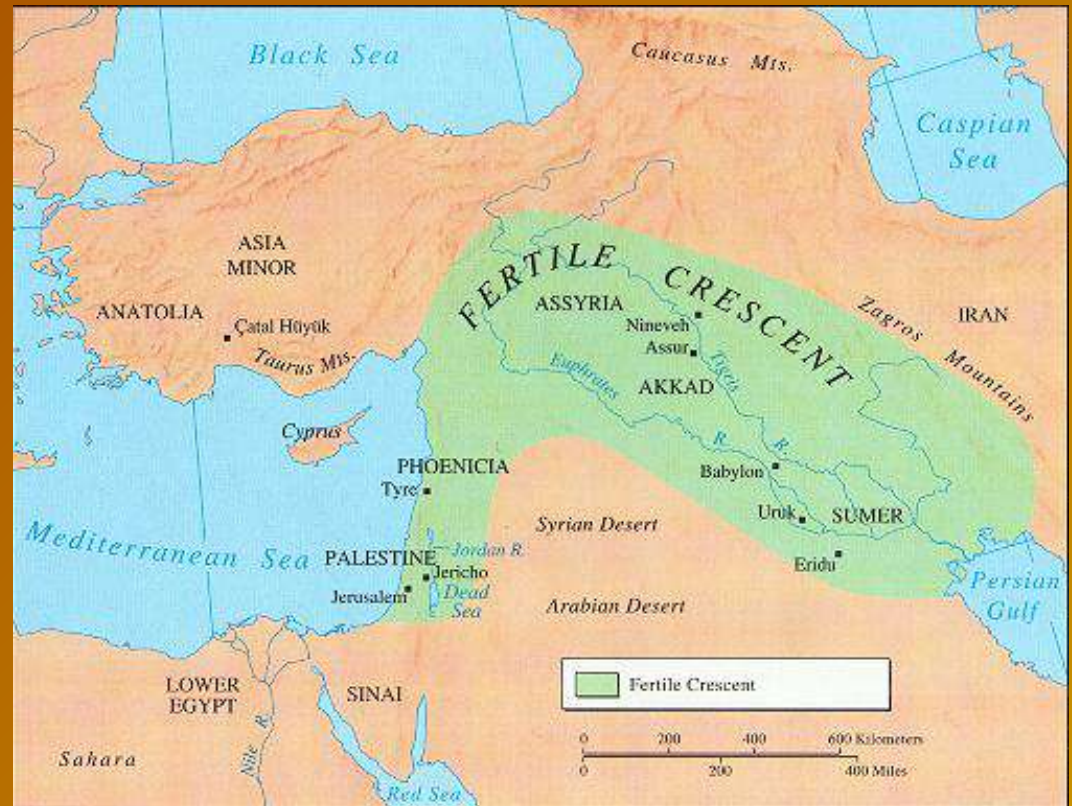
Mesopotamia

- Trade links with Egypt and Harappa
- Sumerian mathematics based on 60 (clock and circle)

Akkad

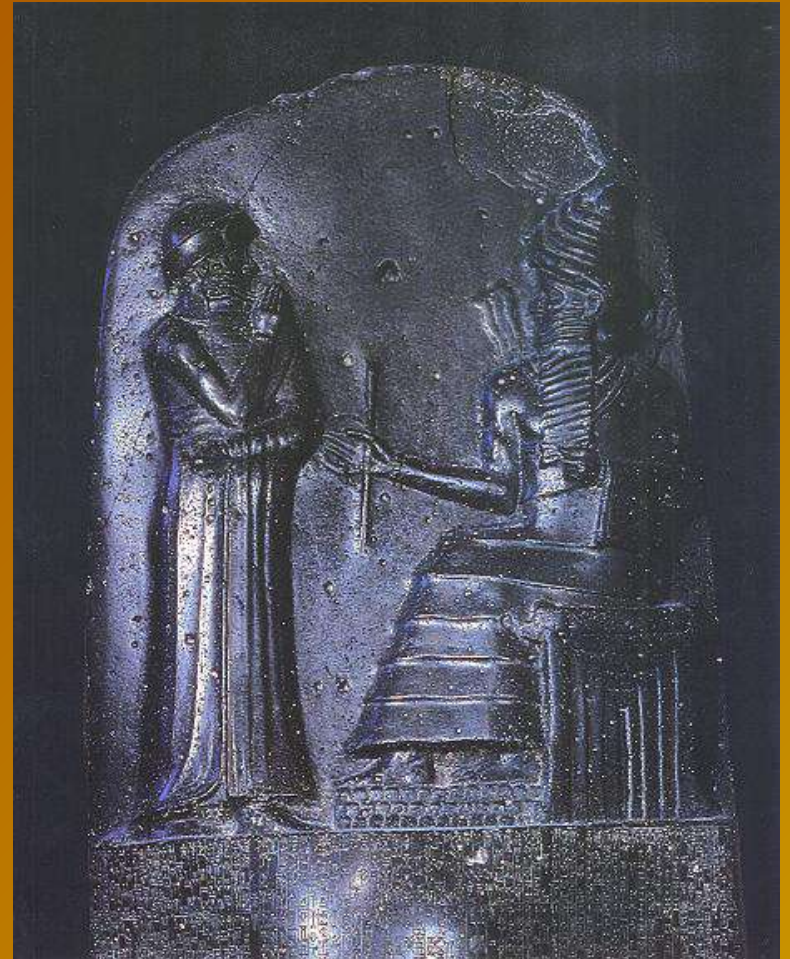
2350 B.C.

- Conquered Sumeria – Akkad first empire
- Some centralization of power
- Sargon I first emperor



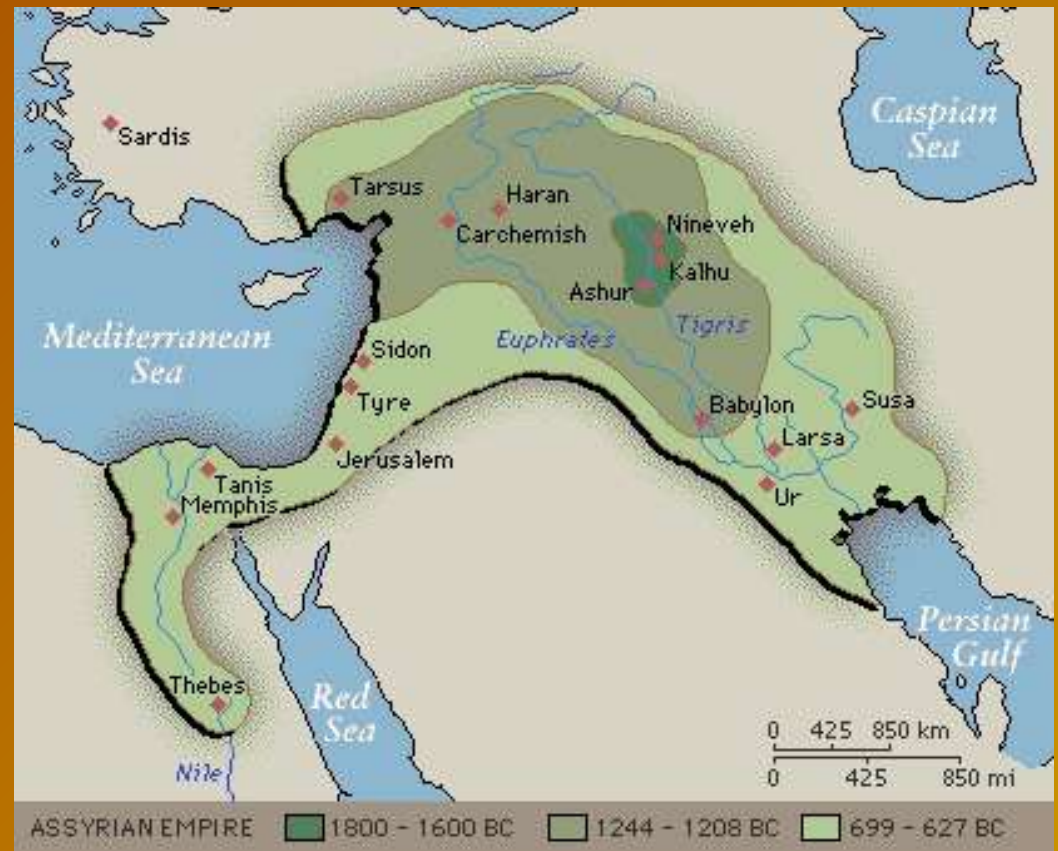
Babylon 2000 B.C

- Conquered Akkad
- Hammurabi
- **Code of Hammurabi**
 - 282 laws
 - Rules for Behavior
 - Based on *Lex Talonis* (eye for an eye) and social class



Assyria 850 B.C.

- Conquered Babylon
- Highly organized military
- Ruthless and hated
- Largest of the Mesopotamian empires



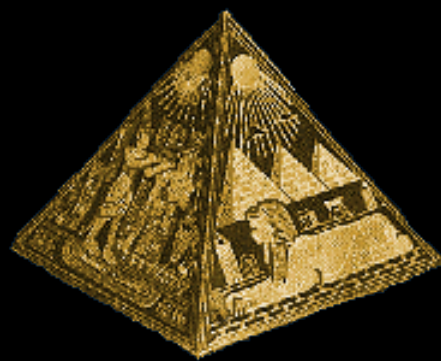
Neo-Babylon

600 B.C.

- King Nebuchadnezzar
- Hanging gardens
- Conquered by the Persians



EGYPT
ЕСИПТ



WARM-UP

Proof that Egyptians believed in the after-life comes in the construction of pyramids that served as tombs.

Pharaohs and members of the upper class would pack their tombs with items and people that they would need in the next life.

Think of what you would want to take into your tomb for your afterlife.

Make a list of at least 10 things you would want to come with you to the afterlife.

Be ready to share when we are done!!

EQ: What was the relationship of religion and political authority in ancient Egypt compared to Mesopotamia?



EGYPT

EGYPT

- Theocracy – King was also religious leader
- Three major periods: Old, Middle, and New Kingdoms
- Geography – natural barriers
 - Desert
 - Mediterranean and Red seas



THE OLD KINGDOM

THE OLD KINGDOM

- Pharaoh a god – separated from population
- Some trade with Mesopotamia / Africa



THE OLD KINGDOM

THE OLD KINGDOM

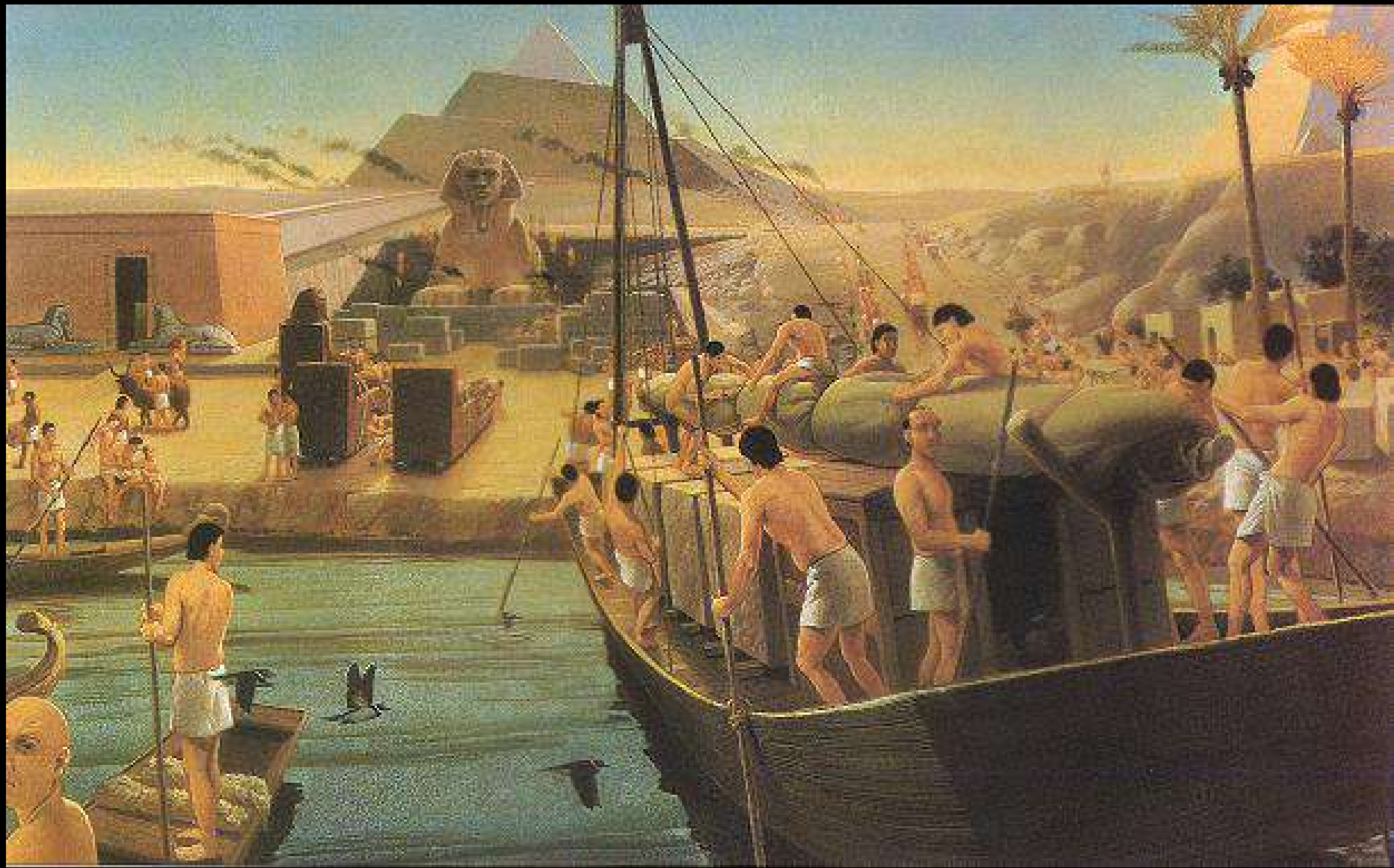
- Construction of pyramids
- Little to no slavery
- Kingdom fell due to power struggles with nobility



The first pyramid



The pyramids at Giza



Contrary to popular belief, the pyramids were not built with slave labor but by the Egyptian people. How was it done?

THE MIDDLE KINGDOM

THE WIDDGE KINGDOM

- **Derived support from middle class**
- **Extensive trade links with Mesopotamia, Mediterranean, and Africa**

THE NEW KINGDOM

THE NEW KINGDOM

- Large slave population
- First female ruler- Hatshepsut

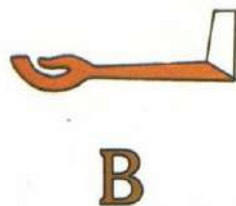


- Innovations
 - Pyramids
 - Hieroglyphics (over 2000 d
 - Deciphered on Rosetta stone
 - Papyrus
 - Calendar of 365 days





A



B



B



C



D



E



F



G



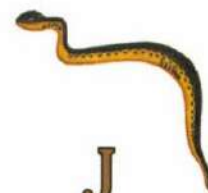
H



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V



W



X



Y



Z

THE NEW KINGDOM **THE NEW KINGDOM**

- Tutankhamen
- Ramses II (The Great)



Forensic experts have created the
real Tutankhamen



**Ramses the Great
today**

Think of what you would want to take into your tomb for your afterlife.

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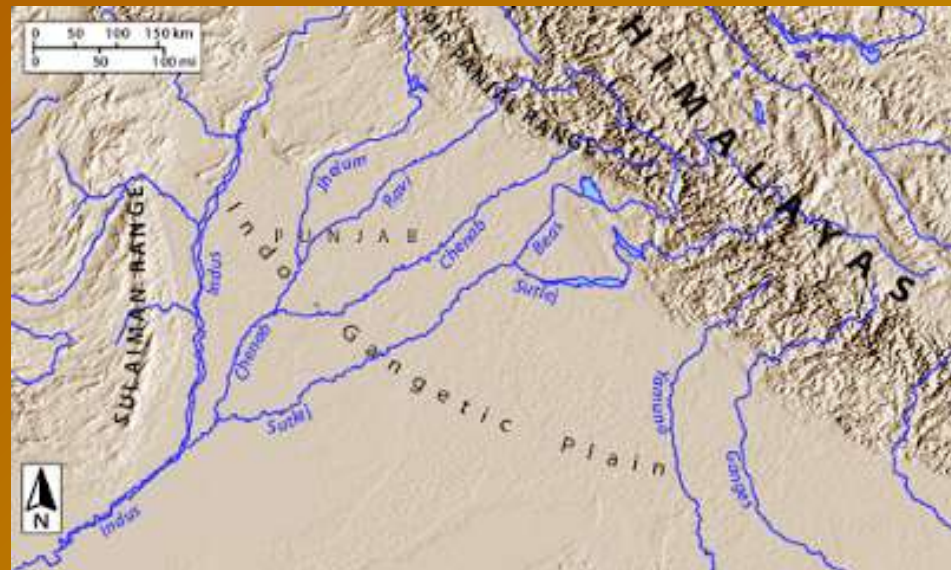
HARAPPA

Essential Question: What were some of the first known civilizations on the Indian sub-continent as well as some of the cultural or religious characteristics?

SSWH2: The student will identify the major achievements of Chinese and Indian societies from 1100 BCE to 500 CE.

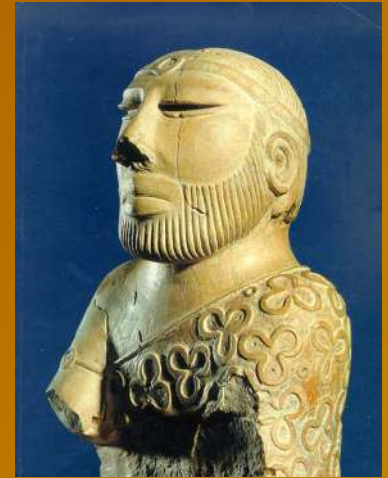
Geography

- Civilizations located in present-day Pakistan and India
- Settled along the Ravi and Sutlej rivers under the Himalayas
- Major cities were Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa
- Later spread throughout all of India



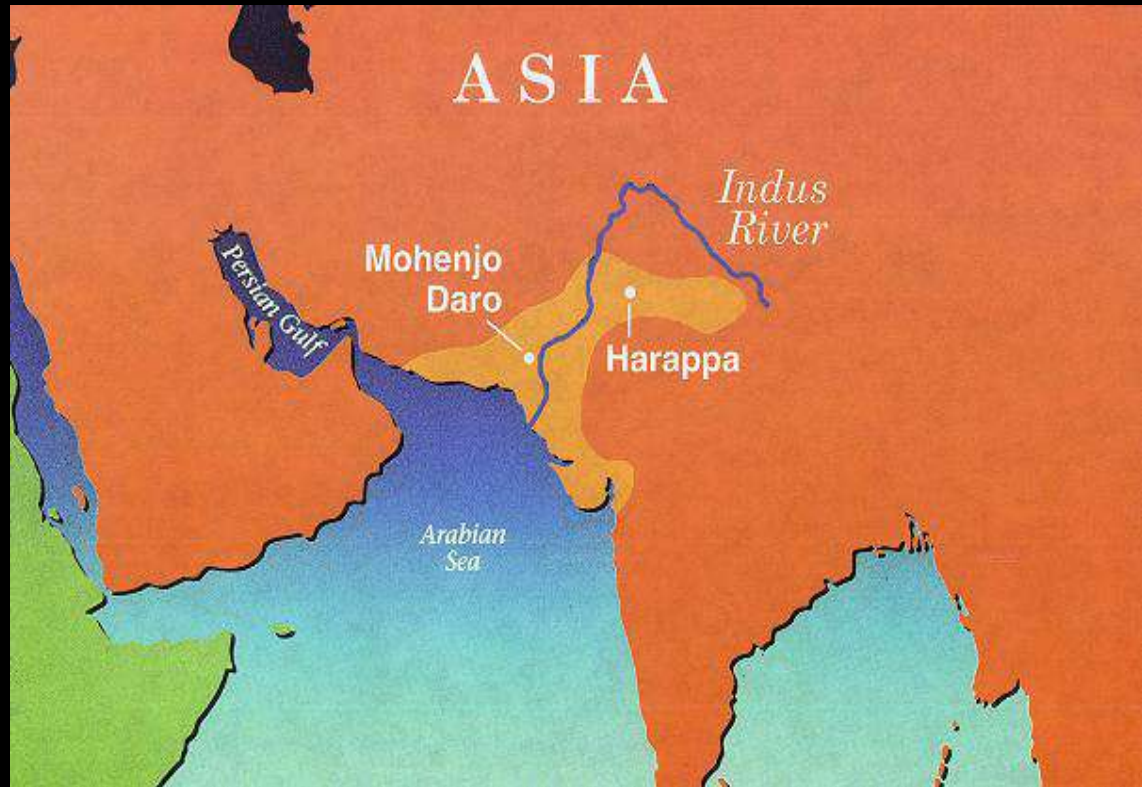
The two major civilizations in India

- The Harappans
 - Lasted from 3,100 B.C. to 1,500 B.C.
 - Started in Pakistan
- The Indo-Aryans
 - Began in 1,500 B.C to Now
 - overtook the Harappans by force or simply merged together (still debated)



HARAPPA

- Sophisticated urban centers
- Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro
- Dynamic trade state - trade with Mesopotamia and China

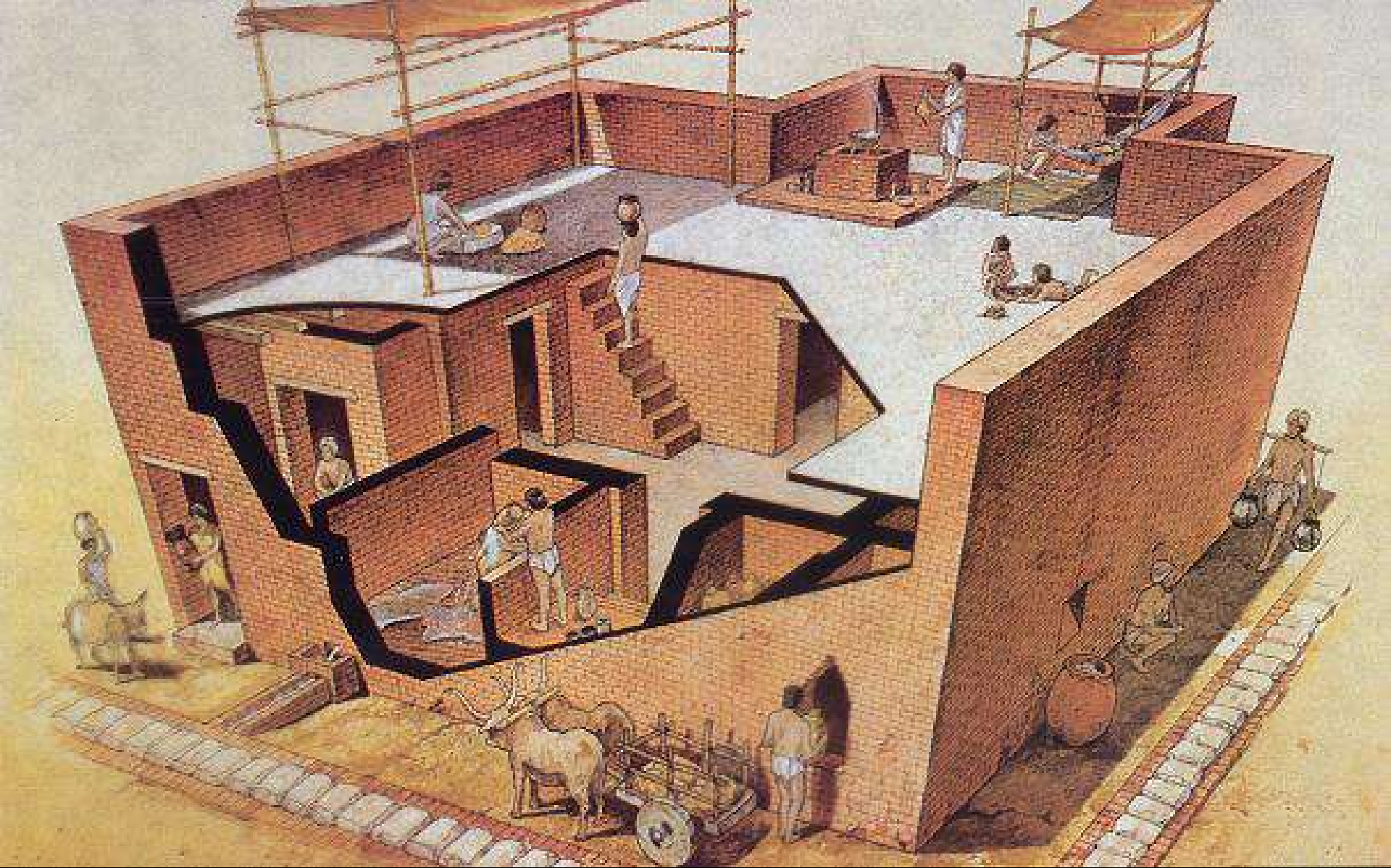


Harappans

- Power was held by Priests and the Rich
- They were Matriarchal:
- Women were revered and respected in the family
- Believed to have a Theocratic government

Harappan Tech

- Recognized for their Amazingly advanced city layout and structure
- Great masonry skills with all bricks at a perfect 4:2:1 unit ratio (even making use of decimals)
- Their smallest division which is marked on an ivory scale found in Lothal was approximately 1.704mm the smallest division ever recorded on a scale of the Bronze Age.
- They also evolved new techniques in metallurgy and produced copper, bronze, lead and tin
- The Harappans had remarkable engineering skills and built hydrodynamic docks after a careful study of tides, waves and currents



Cities very sophisticated with advanced sewage systems



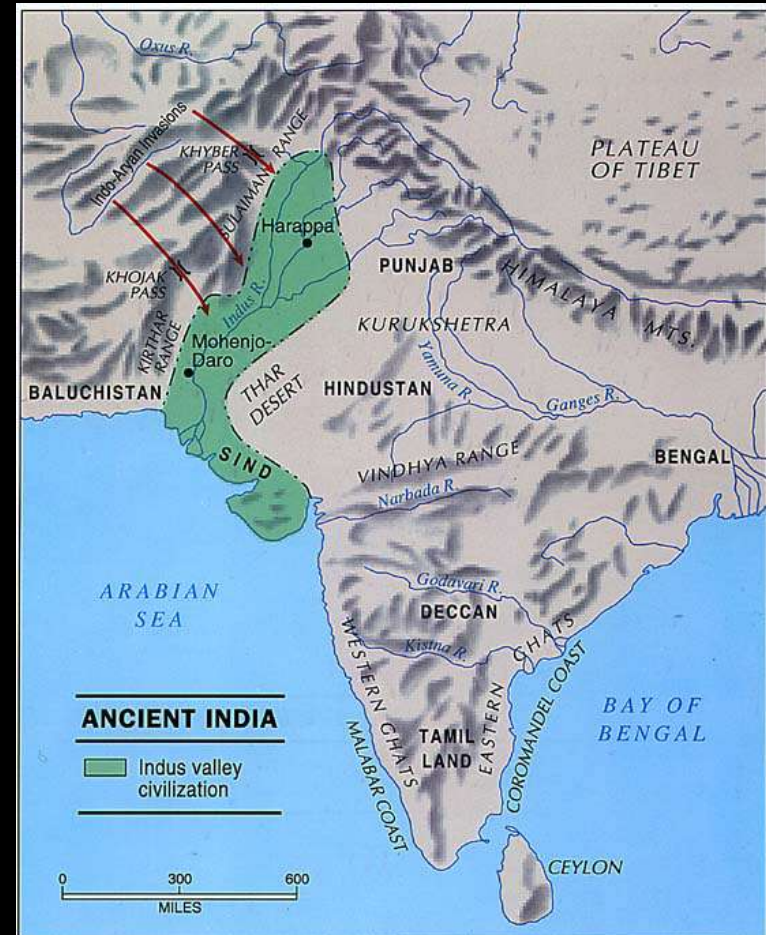
Harappan writing
has not yet been
deciphered

Harappans
worshipped cattle and
Shiva



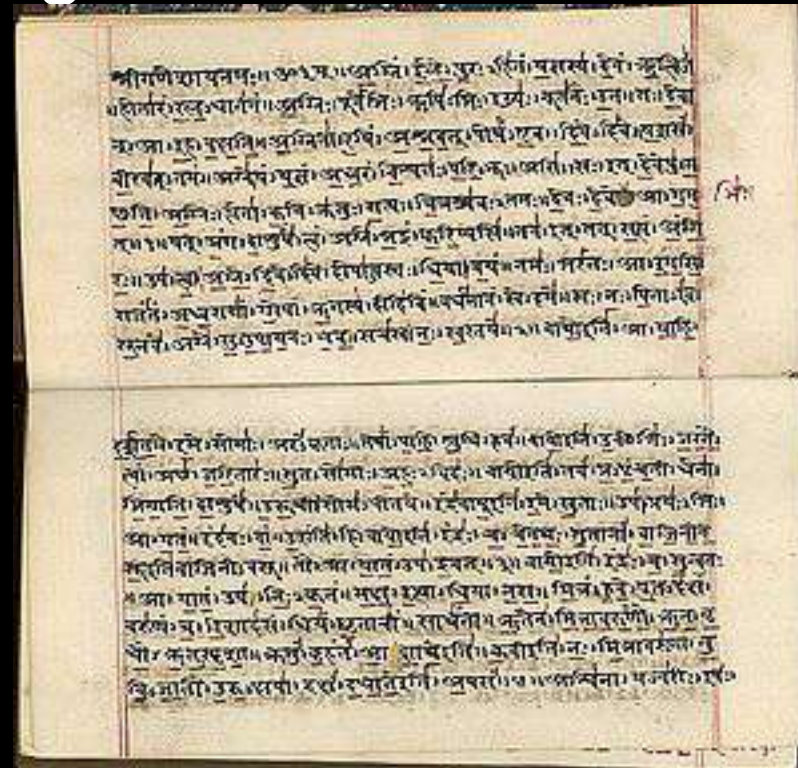
HARAPPA

- Decline due to
 - Degradation of the ecosystem
 - Migration of nomadic Aryans
 - Political collapse



Indo-Aryan

- Government based on rule of Aryans
 - “noble people” from central Asia
 - Brought with them religious texts for laws
- Vedas are foundations for Hinduism



Indo-Aryans

- Aryans introduced the Patriarchal society
- Wives moved to husbands family
 - Women paid substantial dowry
 - Accept husband's authority
- Introduced the Caste system(originally by color but later changed to socio-economical distinctions)

Indo-Aryan

- Level 1: **The Brahmins** (priests)
- Level 2: **The Kshatriyas**
(warriors/nobles)
- Level 3: **The Vaisyas** (traders and farmers)
- Level 4: **The Sudras** (common laborers)
Mostly Dravidians
- Outcastes: **The Untouchables**

EMPIRES

- Mauryan Empire
321 B.C – 232 BC
- Asoka – ruled 269 BC – 232 BC
 - Fought many wars to expand his empire
 - Later felt sorrow over the many deaths
 - Converted to Buddhism and encourage religious tolerance
 - Gupta AD 320-535

CHINA

EQ: How did the Zhou and Qin dynasties develop and what were some of their contributions?



CHINA

- **Geography**

- **Isolated**
- **Huang He (“China’s Sorrow”)**
- **Chang Jiang (Yellow River)**
- **Vulnerable northern borders**
- **Western desert**
- **Himalayas**
- **Vietnam**
- **Pacific Ocean**
- **Arable land – culture of conservation**



CHINA

- **Xia Dynasty – mythical? (c.2040 B.C.- c. 1600**
 - Yu– leader, engineer and mathematician
 - Flood control of Huang He
- **Shang Dynasty- 1700 B.C. – 1027 B.C.**
 - 3,000 states - Fragmented
 - First ruler to have written records
 - Dynasty based on divine rule
 - Technologically advanced
 - Bureaucracy increasingly sophisticated

CHINA

- **Writing**
 - **Oracle Bones**
 - **Ideographic symbols**
 - **Primary purpose was religious**
 - **Major Advantage – written language could be read, even if the language was not spoken**



ZHOU DYNASTY 1027 BC-256 BC

- Mandate of Heaven:
divine approval to rule.
- Dynastic Cycle
- Feudalism



Confucius 551 BC-479 BC

- Stressed 5 basic relationships
- Filial piety
- Bureaucracy – a trained civil service
 - Education necessary for advancement
 - Examination system



- <http://www.brainyquote.com/quotes/quotes/c/confucius140908>

QIN DYNASTY 241 BC -202 BC

- Emperor Qin united the kingdom
- Legalism
 - Burned books
 - Killed Confucian scholars

Great Wall



HAN DYNASTY (202 B.C -

- Ruled for more than 400 years, divided into 2 periods

Former Han dynasty ended in A.D. 9

Used centralized government

Civil service tests

papermaking

practiced assimilation (making conquered people part of Chinese culture)

Later Han Dynasty (A.D 11-220)

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Cast Iron <http://earthsky.org/human-world/drone-recon-finds-ancient-silk-road-irrigation-system>
- Silk Road
- Silk
- Gunpowder <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=77ktNSPFbwQ>
- Great Wall
- First machine gun
- Printing production system