Ancient Mesopotamia & Ancient Egypt

Summarize the impact of the Neolithic Revolution

- WARM-UP:

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**
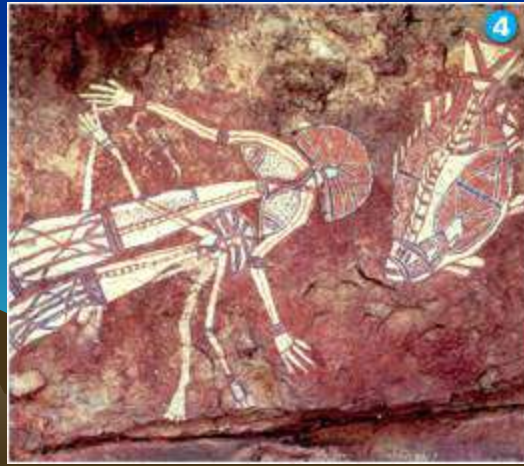
A birch-bark container

An axe

A dagger and its sheath

Comparison:
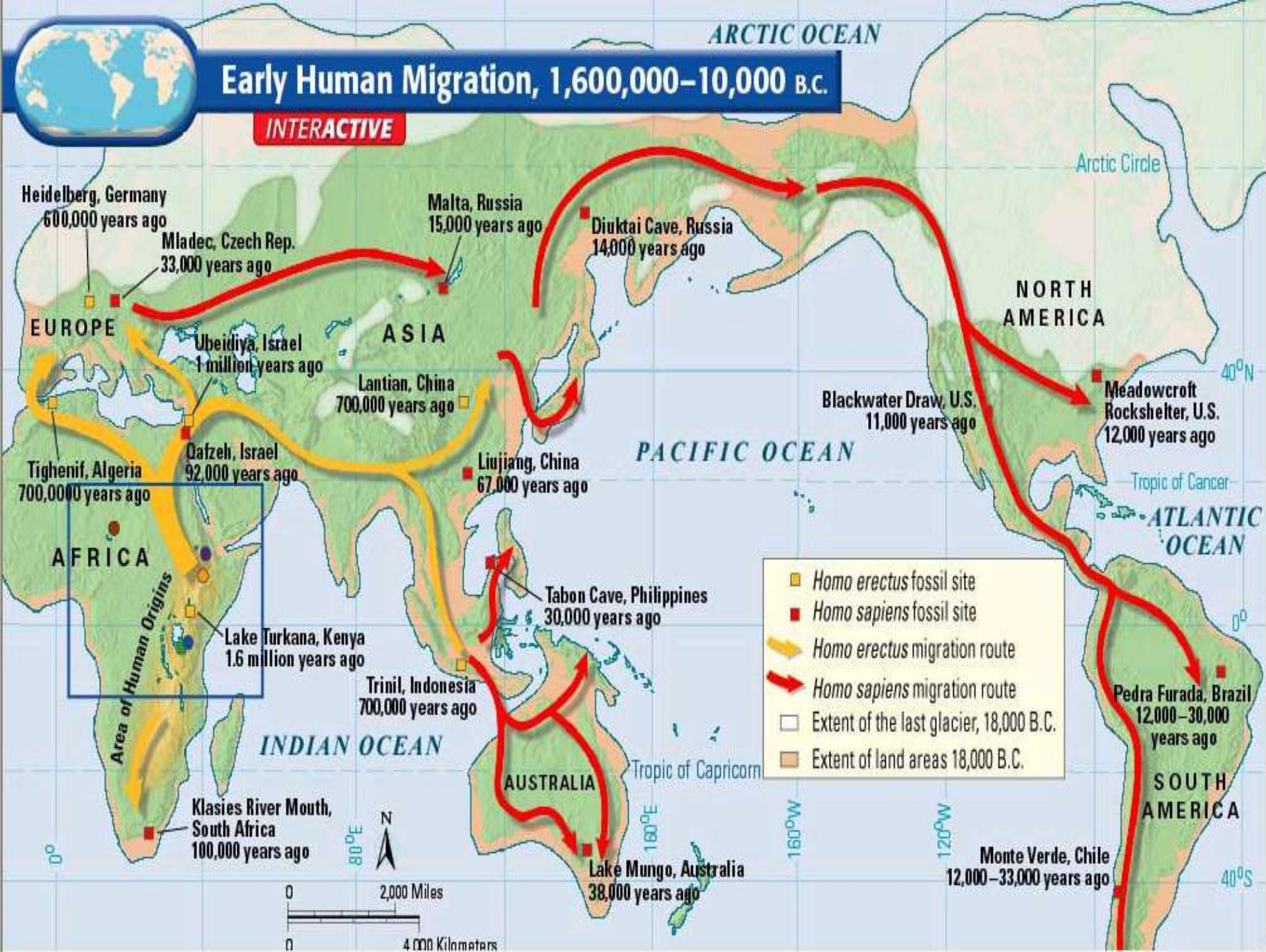## Old Stone Age vs. New Stone Age
More About the Paleolithic Age:

- 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.

INTER**ACTIVE**

ARCTIC OCEAN

Arctic Circle

Heidelberg, Germany
600,000 years ago

Mladec, Czech Rep.
33,000 years ago

Malta, Russia
15,000 years ago

Diuktai Cave, Russia
14,000 years ago

NORTH
AMERICA

EUROPE

ASIA

Ubeidiya, Israel
1 million years ago

Lantian, China
700,000 years ago

**Meadowcroft
Rockshelter, U.S.**
12,000 years ago

40°N

Blackwater Draw, U.S.
11,000 years ago

PACIFIC OCEAN

Tighenif, Algeria
700,0000 years ago

Qafzeh, Israel
92,000 years ago

Liujiang, China
67,000 years ago

Tropic of Cancer

ATLANTIC
OCEAN

AFRICA

Area of Human Origins

Lake Turkana, Kenya
1.6 million years ago

Tabon Cave, Philippines
30,000 years ago

0°

Trinil, Indonesia
700,000 years ago

Pedra Furada, Brazil
12,000–30,000
years ago

INDIAN OCEAN

AUSTRALIA

Tropic of Capricorn

SOUTH
AMERICA

**Klasies River Mouth,
South Africa**
100,000 years ago

Lake Mungo, Australia
38,000 years ago

Monte Verde, Chile
12,000–33,000 years ago

40°S

N

0   2,000 Miles

0
4,000 Kilometers

30°E   80°E   160°E   160°W   120°W   0°

Legend:
- □ *Homo erectus* fossil site
- ■ *Homo sapiens* fossil site
- ➤ *Homo erectus* migration route
- ➤ *Homo sapiens* migration route
- □ Extent of the last glacier, 18,000 B.C.
- □ Extent of land areas 18,000 B.C.

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**

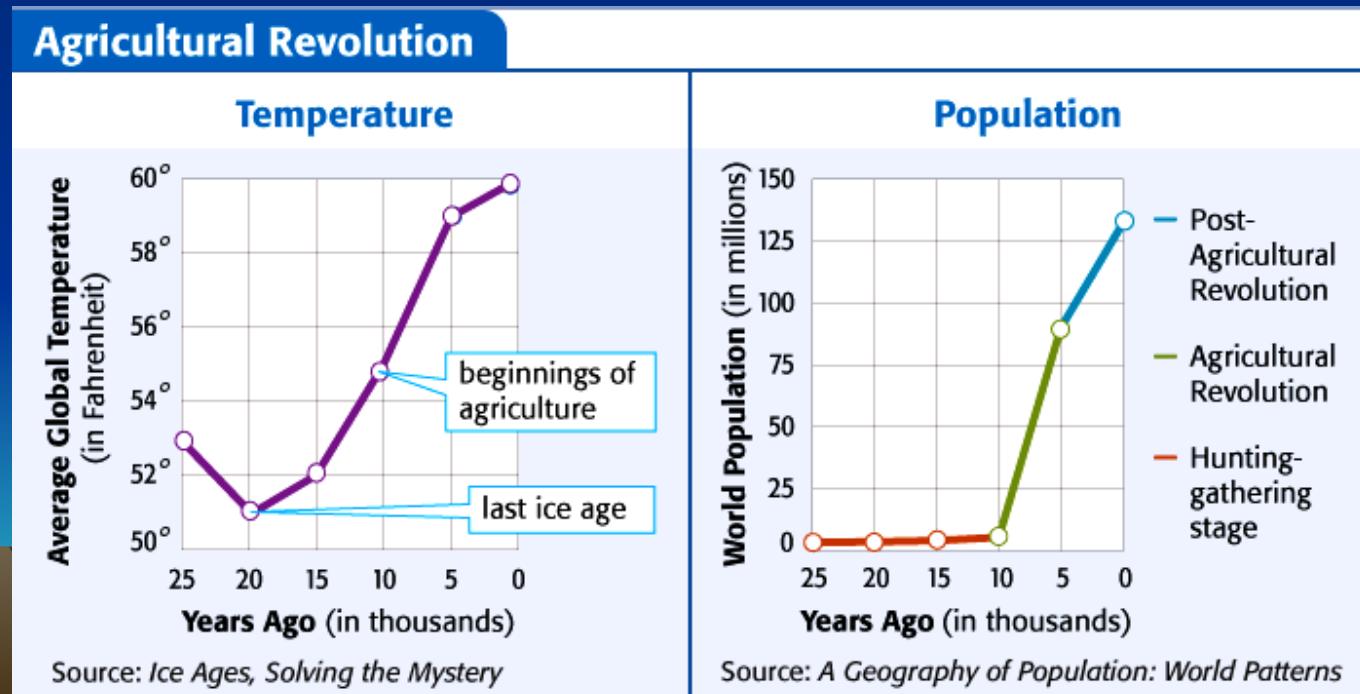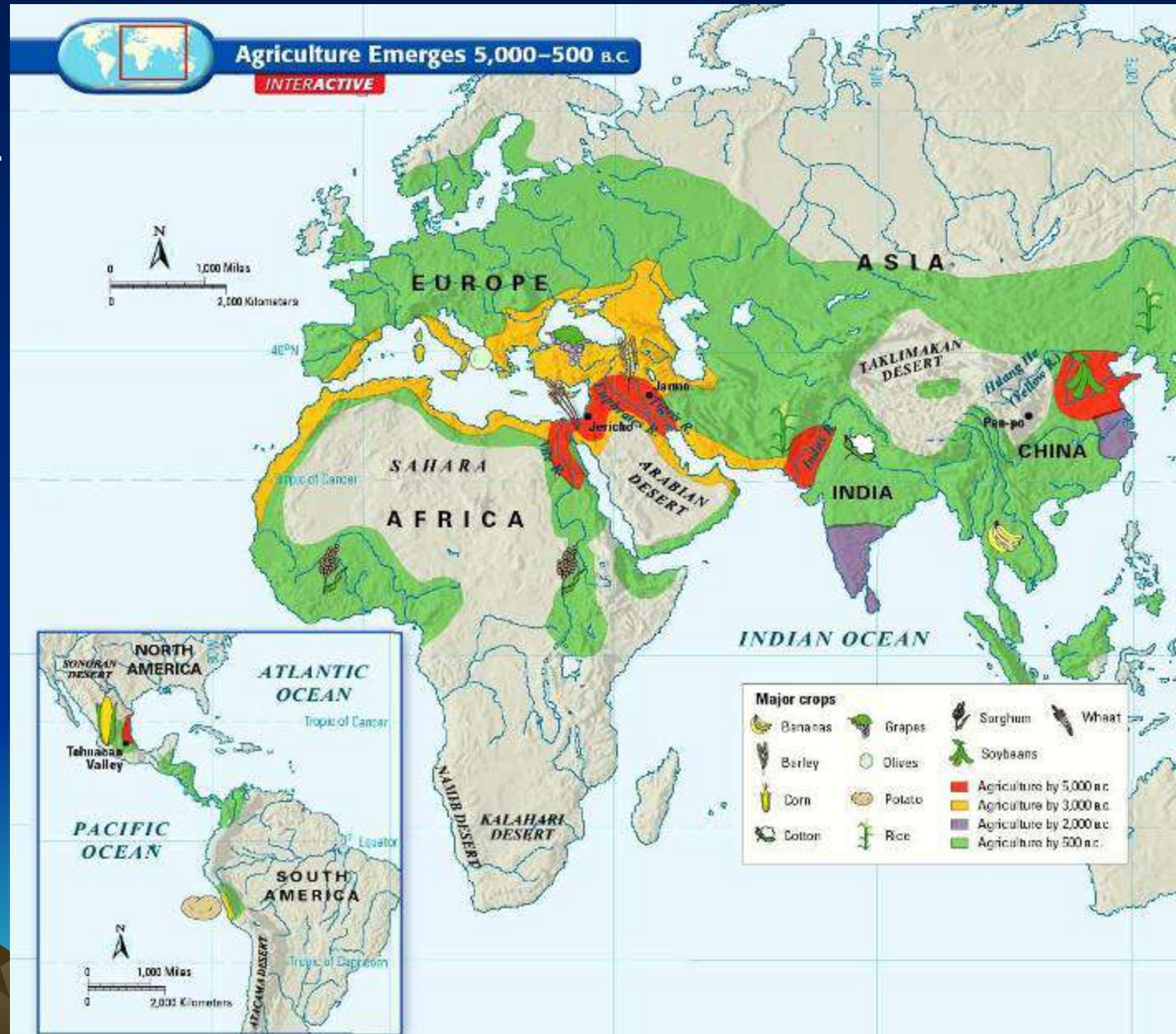A Neolithic grindstone and vessel used to grind grain

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**

Agricultural Revolution

Temperature

Average Global Temperature (in Fahrenheit)

60°
58°
56°
54°
52°
50°

beginnings of agriculture

last ice age

25 20 15 10 5 0
Years Ago (in thousands)

Source: *Ice Ages, Solving the Mystery*

Population

World Population (in millions)

150
125
100
75
50
25
0

25 20 15 10 5 0
Years Ago (in thousands)

— Post-Agricultural Revolution
— Agricultural Revolution
— Hunting-gathering stage

Source: *A Geography of Population: World Patterns*

Impact of the Neolithic Revolution

- **<u>Farming = steady source of food</u>**

Agriculture Emerges 5,000–500 B.C.
INTERACTIVE

Major crops
- Bananas
- Barley
- Corn
- Cotton
- Grapes
- Olives
- Potato
- Rice
- Sorghum
- Soybeans
- Wheat

Agriculture by 5,000 B.C.
Agriculture by 3,000 B.C.
Agriculture by 2,000 B.C.
Agriculture by 500 B.C.

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** $\longrightarrow$
  - 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

- **<u>Advanced Cities</u>**
  - 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)

Plan of the city of Babylon during the time of the King Nebuchadnezzar II 600 B.C.
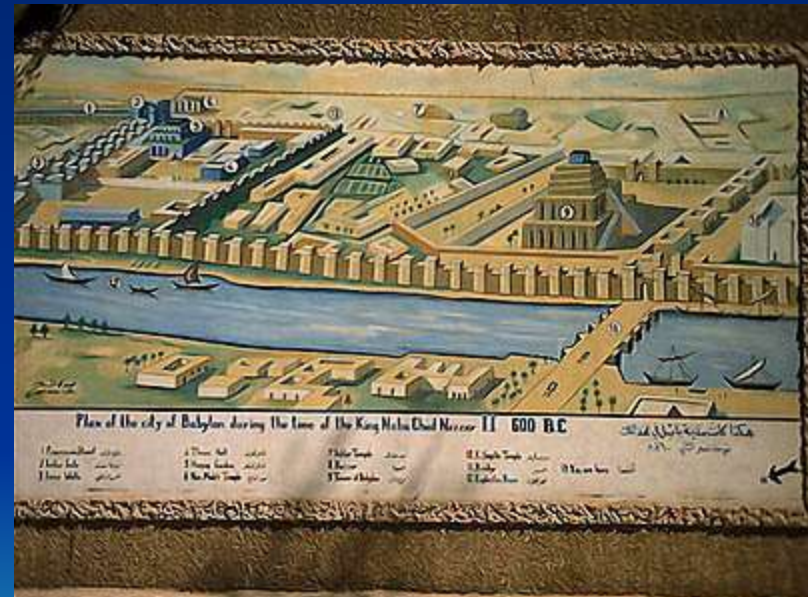
Civilizations Arise
The Five Marks of Civilization

- **<u>Specialized Workers</u>**
  - 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

- **<u>Complex Institutions</u>**
  - Growing cities required a system of gov't & established laws
  - Examples:
    - Gov't
    - Religion
    - Economy

◄ Iku-Shamagen, King of Mari, a city-state in Sumer, offers prayers to the gods.

Civilizations Arise
The Five Marks of Civilization

- **<u>Record Keeping</u>**
  - 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

- **<u>Improved Technology</u>**
  - 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

Explain how geographic features and cultural diffusion affected the development of ancient Mesopotamia and ancient Egyptian River Valley civilizations

- WARM-UP:

Geographic Features
Mesopotamia – **The Fertile Crescent**

- Curved shape of land including lands facing Mediterranean Sea & plain between Tigris & Euphrates Rivers
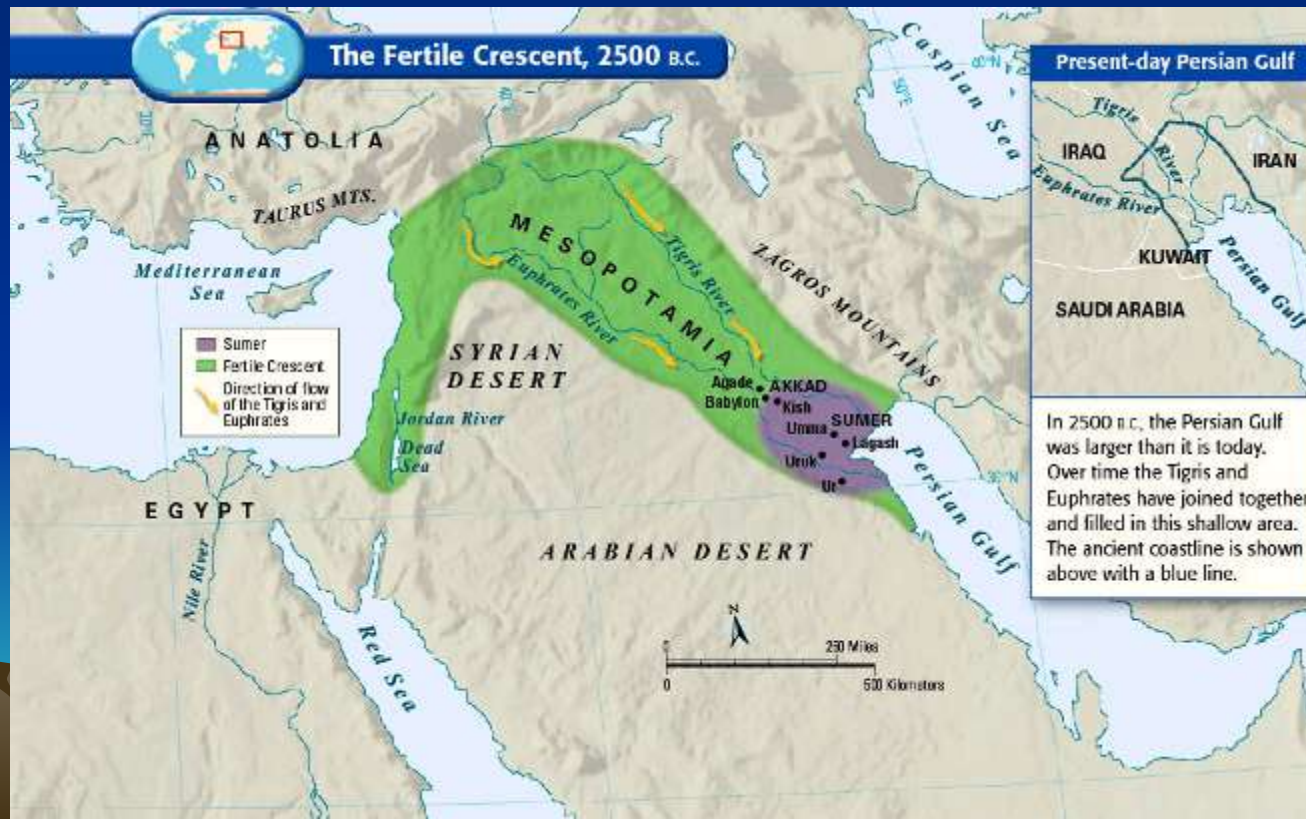
Geographic Features
Mesopotamia – The Fertile Crescent

- 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

- <u>Challenge:</u>

  - **<u>Unpredictable flooding</u>** with a period of little to no rain. Land sometimes became almost a desert.

Geographic Features
Environmental Challenges for Sumerians

- <u>Solution:</u>
  - Dug **irrigation ditches** that carried river water to their fields
  - Led to production of surplus crops
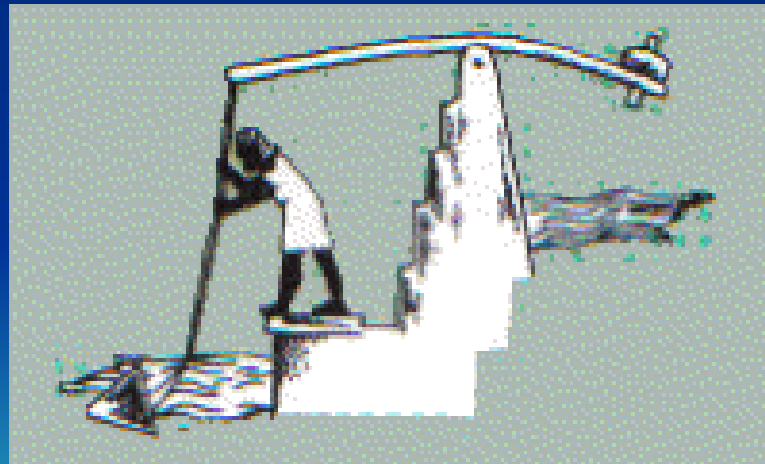
Geographic Features
Environmental Challenges for Sumerians

- <u>Challenge:</u>
  - **<u>No natural barriers</u>** for protection (defenseless)

Geographic Features
Environmental Challenges for Sumerians

- Solution:
  - Built **city walls** with mud bricks

Geographic Features
Environmental Challenges for Sumerians

- <u>Challenge:</u>
  - **<u>Limited natural resources</u>**
  - 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
    - **Cultural Diffusion**: process by which a new idea or product spreads from one culture to another

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**
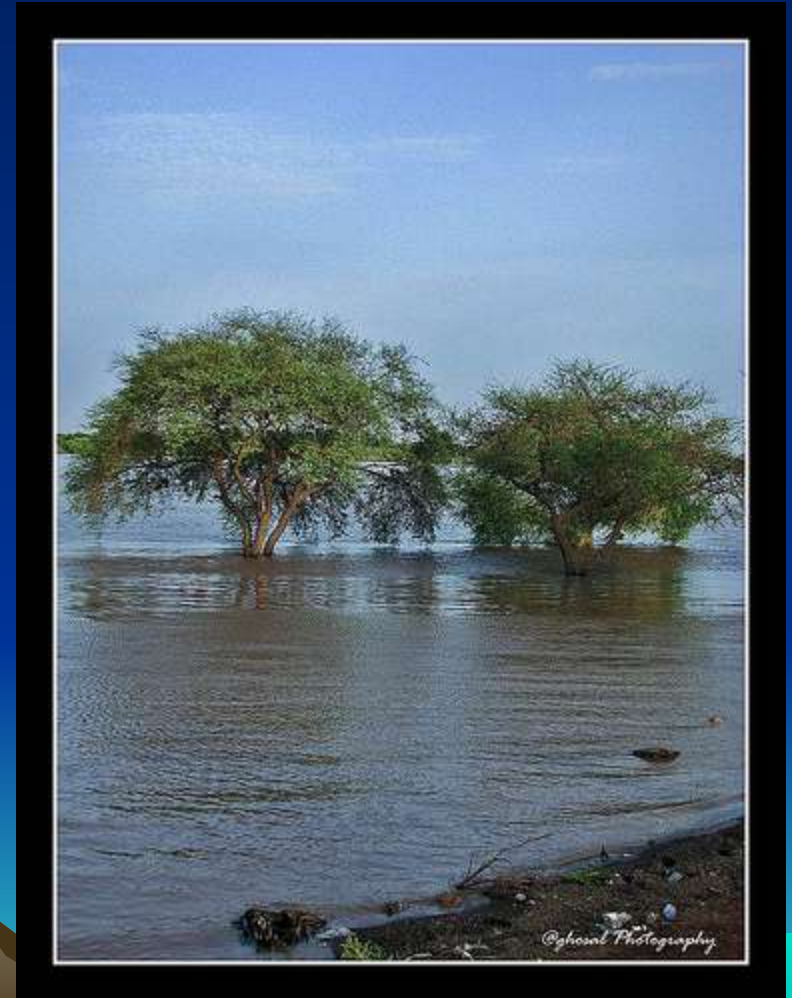
Geographic Features
Ancient Egypt – **Deserts on Either Side of Nile River**

- 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)

Analyze the development of Mesopotamian societies including religious, cultural, economic, and political facets of society including Hammurabi's Law Code

- WARM-UP:

Development of Mesopotamia Culture

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

Development of Mesopotamia Culture

- Science & Technology
  - **<u>Cuneiform</u>** (See AKS 30g)
  - **<u>Irrigation</u>**
  - Bronze
  - Wheel
  - Sail
  - Plow

Development of Mesopotamia Religion

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

Development of Mesopotamia Politics

- **<u>Rulers</u>**
  - **<u>Military leaders that shared power with priests</u>**
    - 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
  - **<u>Hammurabi's Code</u>**
    - 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**
  - 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!

Describe the relationship of religion and political authority in Ancient Egypt

- WARM-UP:

# 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)
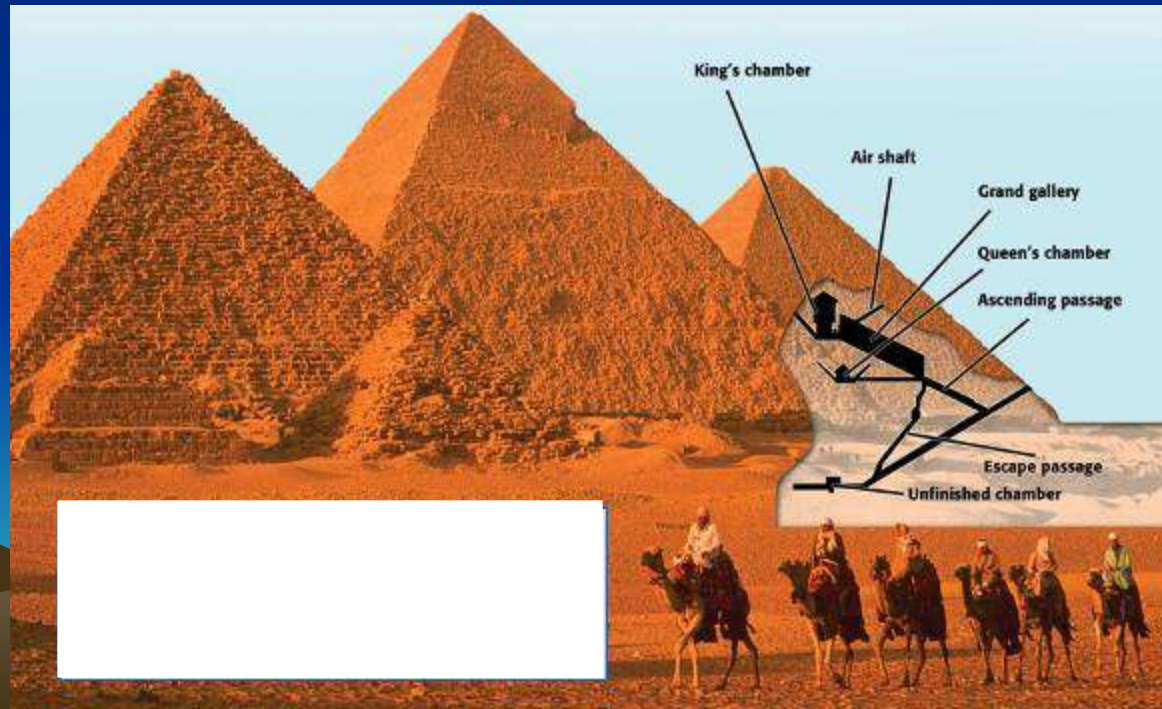
Egyptian Culture

- **<u>Social Classes</u>**

<u>**ROYAL FAMILY**</u>

↓

<u>**Upper Class**</u>

↓

<u>**Middle Class**</u>

↓

<u>**Lower Class**</u>

↓

<u>**Slaves**</u>

Egyptian Culture

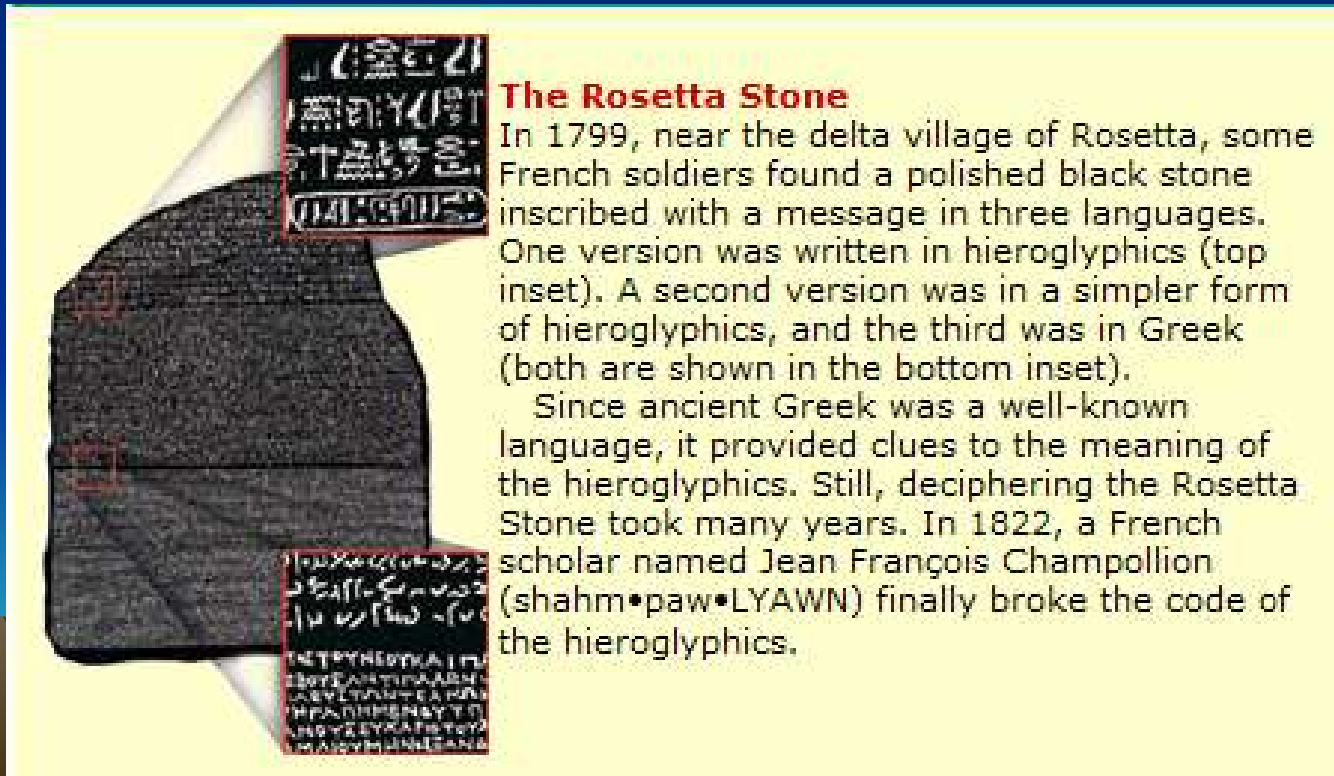- Achievements in Science & Technology
  - Number system
  - Form of geometry
  - Columns in architecture
  - Calendar
  - Medical Procedures
  - **Mummification**
    - Process of embalming and drying out the corpse so that the soul could return to the body later

Egyptian Culture

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

The Rosetta Stone

In 1799, near the delta village of Rosetta, some French soldiers found a polished black stone inscribed with a message in three languages. One version was written in hieroglyphics (top inset). A second version was in a simpler form of hieroglyphics, and the third was in Greek (both are shown in the bottom inset).

Since ancient Greek was a well-known language, it provided clues to the meaning of the hieroglyphics. Still, deciphering the Rosetta Stone took many years. In 1822, a French scholar named Jean François Champollion (shahm•paw•LYAWN) finally broke the code of the hieroglyphics.

Explain the development of monotheism including the concepts developed by the ancient Hebrews and Zoroastrians

- WARM-UP:

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

Encarta Encyclopedia, John G. Ross/Photo Researchers, Inc.

- Pharaoh ruled over Egypt and Canaan
- The Pharoah Ramses III forced the Philistines to settle in Canaan
- In 1750 B.C.E - The12 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
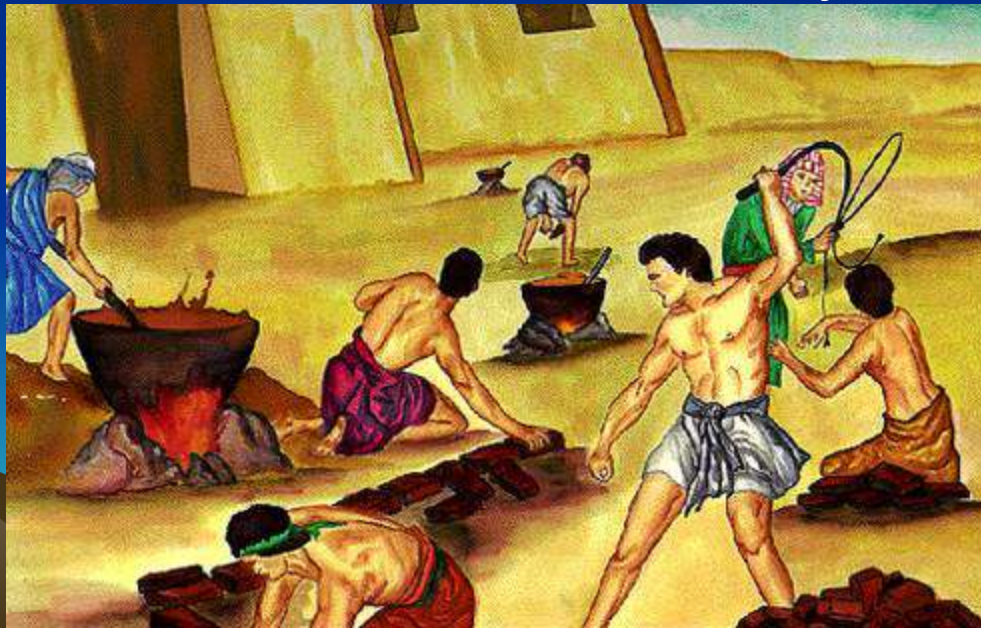
Origins of Judaism

- ## 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

Traditional Route of the Exodus

Great Sea (Mediterranean)

Jericho

Canaan

Nile Delta

12 Spies

Sinai Peninsula

Quail/Manna

Egypt

Mt. Sinai

Mt. Sinai

Red Sea

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NASA Photo • eBibleTeacher.com

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

Encarta Encyclopedia, Laura Zito/Photo Researchers, Inc.

The Taking of Canaan

Encarta Encyclopedia, Alinari/Art Resource, NY

- 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

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.

Encarta Encyclopedia, The Stock Market

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

Encarta Encyclopedia, Culver Pictures

- 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
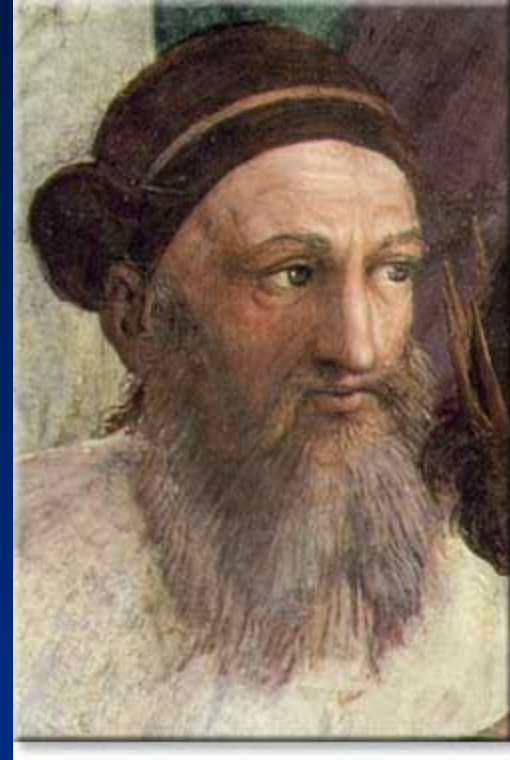
30f Identify and examine early trading networks and writing systems existent in the Eastern Mediterranean including those of the Phoenicians

- WARM-UP:

Seafaring Traders - Phoenicians

- **<u>Skilled shipbuilders & sailors</u>**
  - First Mediterranean people to sail beyond Strait of Gibraltar, possibly even around Africa

The Patterns of Ancient Trade, 2000–250 B.C.

Seafaring Traders - Phoenicians
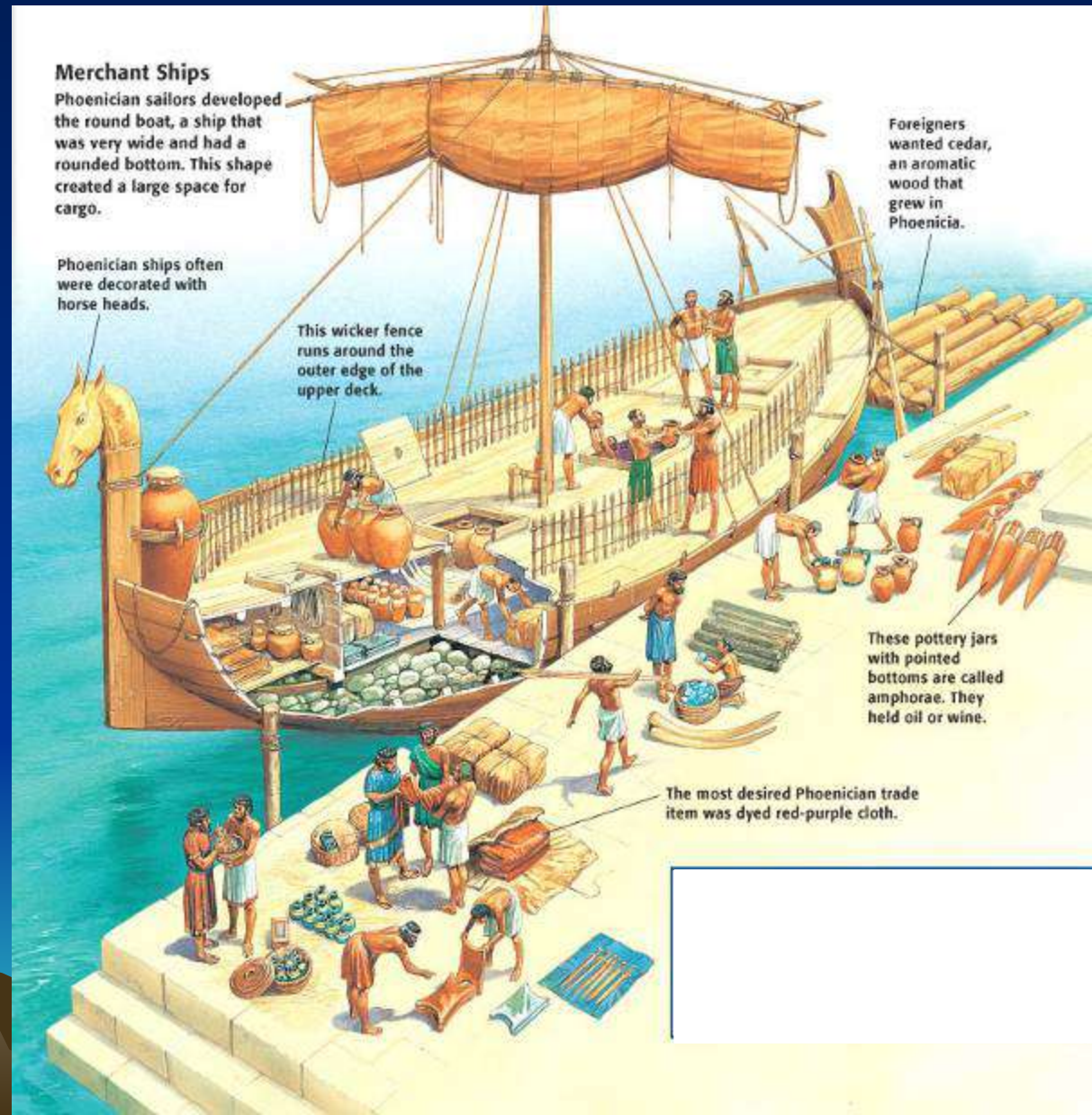
- **Resourceful & <u>skilled artisans</u>**
  - Worked with wood, metal, glass, & ivory
  - Produced red-purple dye from snails

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

Merchant Ships
Phoenician sailors developed the round boat, a ship that was very wide and had a rounded bottom. This shape created a large space for cargo.

Phoenician ships often were decorated with horse heads.

This wicker fence runs around the outer edge of the upper deck.

Foreigners wanted cedar, an aromatic wood that grew in Phoenicia.

These pottery jars with pointed bottoms are called amphorae. They held oil or wine.

The most desired Phoenician trade item was dyed red-purple cloth.

Explain the development and importance of writing systems including cuneiform and the Phoenician alphabet

- WARM-UP:

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	Greek	English
	A B Γ Δ E	A B C D E F G
	Z H Θ I	H I J K L M N
	K Λ M N Ξ O Π	O P
	P Σ T Y Φ	Q R S T U
	X ψ	V W X Y Z
	Ω	