

Unit 1

Rise of Civilization

SSWH1

SSWH2

SSWH3

Unit 1: Rise of Civilizations

SSWH1 The student will analyze the origins, structures, and interactions of complex societies in the ancient Eastern Mediterranean from 3500 BCE to 500 BCE.

- a. Describe the development of Mesopotamian societies; include the religious, cultural, economic, and political facets of society, with attention to Hammurabi's law code.
- b. Describe the relationship of religion and political authority in Ancient Egypt.
- c. Explain the development of monotheism; include the concepts developed by the ancient Hebrews, and Zoroastrianism.
- d. Describe early trading networks in the Eastern Mediterranean; include the impact Phoenicians had on the Mediterranean World.
- e. Explain the development and importance of writing; include cuneiform, hieroglyphics, and the Phoenician alphabet.

Mesopotamia

➤ “Land Between two rivers”

- 1) Government
- 2) Cultural
- 3) Economic
- 4) Political



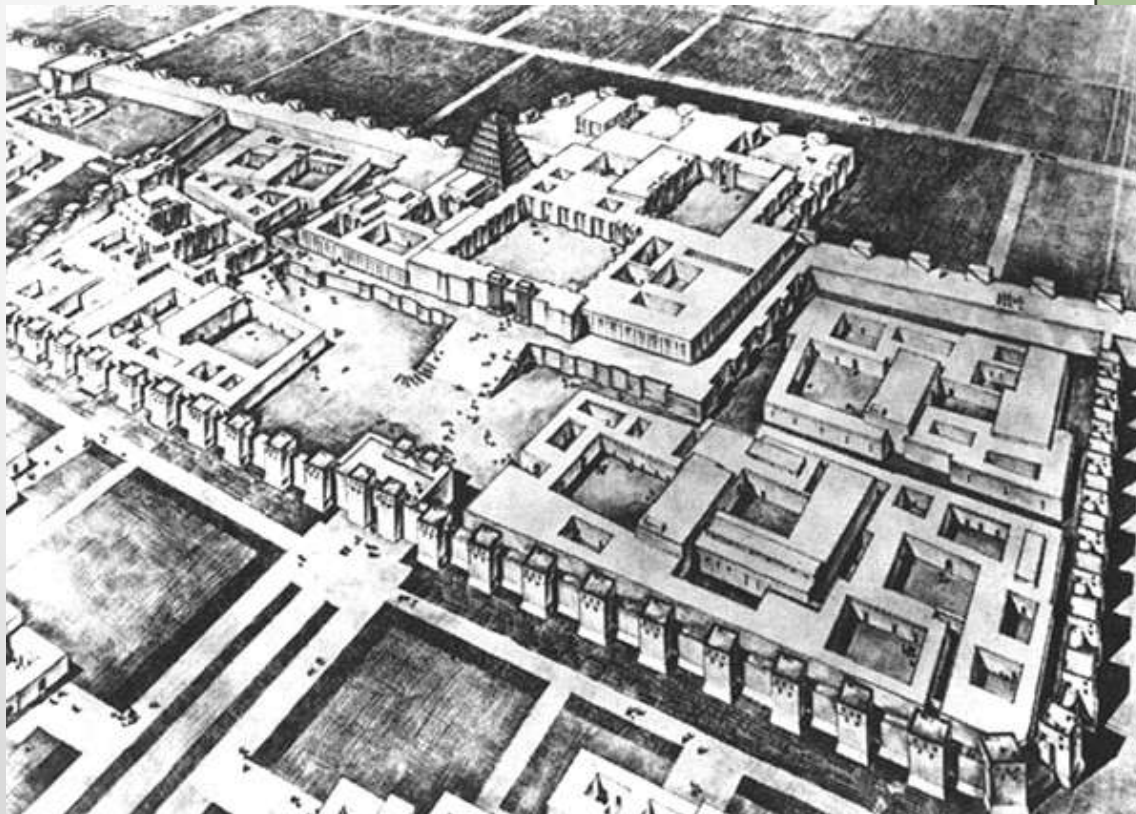
➤ 4500 Sumerians

- 1-advanced cities
- 2-specialized workers
- 3-complex institutions
- 4-record keeping
- 5-improved technology

Mesopotamia: Government & Religion

“All Hail the Priest/Ruler/Go Between”

➤ City-State: independent



- Priest = Leaders/Go between
 - Polythesitic
- Ziggurat: city hall & Worship Building
- Priest > Rulers > Dynasty

Mesopotamia: Cultural

➤ Social Classes

- Kings/Landholders/Preist → merchants → farmers → slaves

➤ Women

- Had roles, educated, merchants

➤ Math & Technology

- Algebra & geometry for building: Scale based on 60 (60 sec = 1 minute)
- Architecture: arches, columns, ramps

➤ Cuneiform

- System of writing



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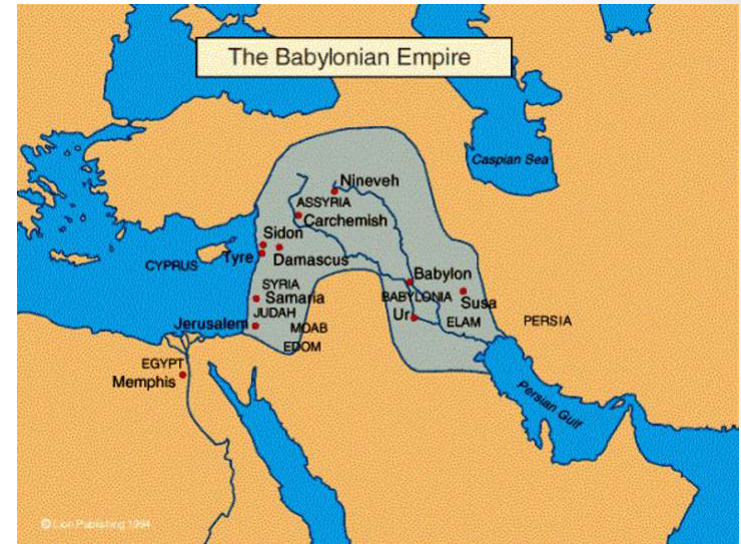
Mesopotamia: Political

- **Sumerians build huge empire**

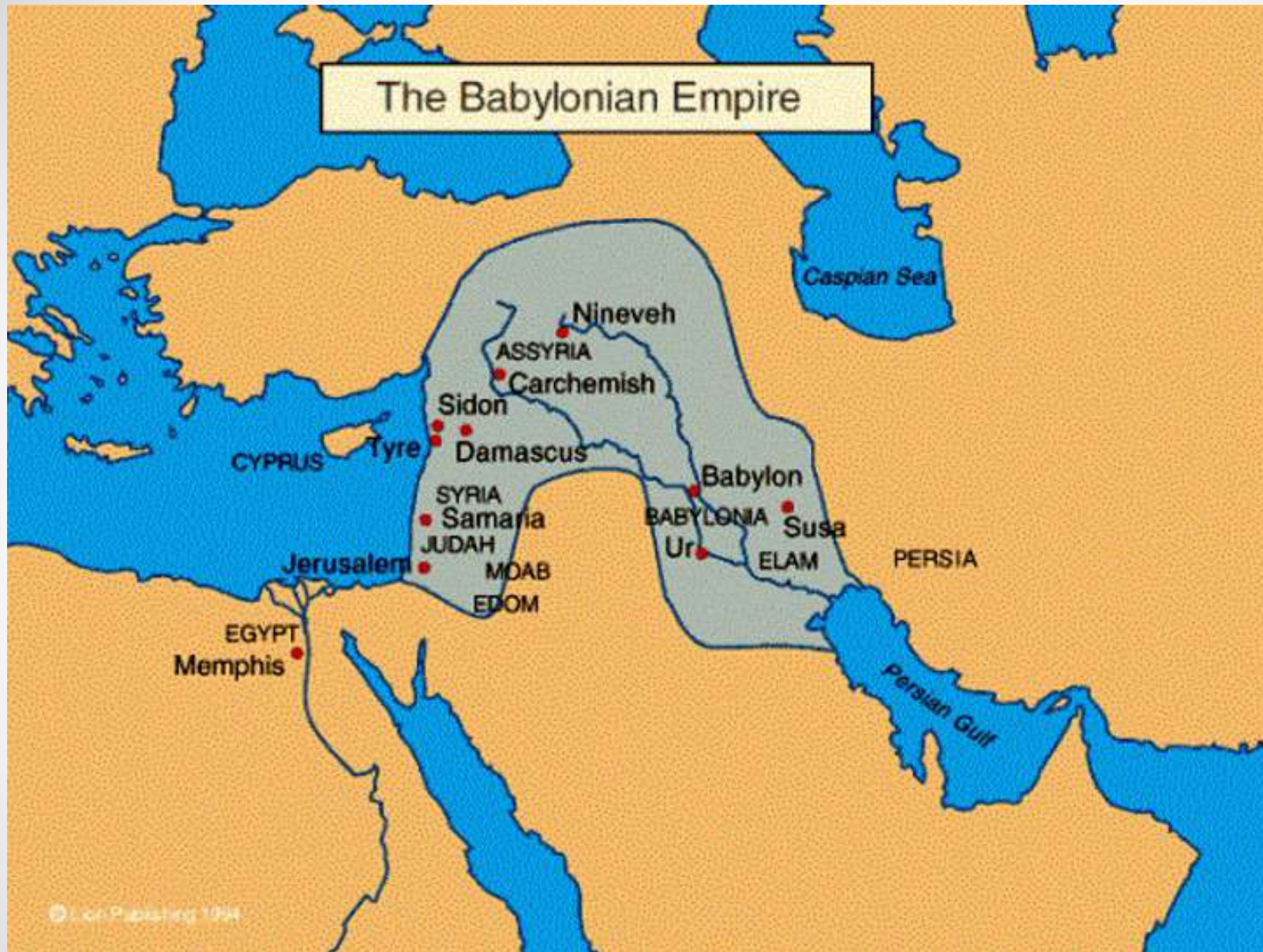
- Sargon of Akkad-
 - joins huge city-state

- **Babylonians:**

- Conquer Sumerian empire
- King Hammurabi:
 - Code of laws
- “single uniform code
- unifies diverse groups”



The Babylonian Empire



Ancient Egyptians

2660-2180

Nile River: Source of Life



Polytheistic:

➤ Gods controlled everything

Theocracy & Pharaohs

Theocracy: rulers have religious authority

Pharaoh: king=Gods

- Is NOT a go between
- Believed in afterlife's
- "Heart as light as a feather"
- video



Egyptian Contributions

Writing

- Papyrus= paper instead of stone
- Hieroglyphics:



Egyptian Contributions

Calendar

- 12 months, 30 days= what we follow today

Class-Society

- Pharaoh → Landowners, government, military, priest
→ Middle class, merchants → slaves



Monotheism

Hebrews:

- Abraham-trust in Yahweh: God
 - Torah
- Move to Canaan (Palestine)



Hebrew Exodus

- Exodus= 40 years of wandering
 - 10 commandments
 - End in Egypt
- Moses= moves them back to Canaan

All for 1 GOD, not many
God's! = Moral Life
expectations





Monotheism:

Zoroaster's Teaching

“Why should so much suffering & chaos exist?”

- Battle of Good & Evil
- Rise of 1 God= Ahura Mazda

Traces of Zoroaster's teaching in: Judaism, Christianity, Islam



Early Trading Networks: Phoenicians

Early Traders

- Excellent ship builders & seafarers
- Many 1st: Strait of Gibraltar, Circumvent Africa, set up colonies

Early Colonies:

- N. Africa, Sicily, Italy, Spain
- Trading Networks of wine, weapons, metals, ivory & dye's

Early Trading Networks: Phoenicians

Phoenician Alphabet

- Record trading's
- Unify language system

Phonetic: a symbol = is a sound

- Adopted by Greeks