

# Pick up your assigned laptop & log in

- Go to our class website: [mitrowskiworldhistory.weebly.com](http://mitrowskiworldhistory.weebly.com)
- (If you use #11, #17, and #18, please pick #28, 29, and 30 today- your laptops need to be repaired)



## 1st 6 Weeks Table of Contents

#	Title
1	Timing & Dating ( <i>blue</i> )
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3	Characteristics of Civilizations ( <i>green</i> )
4	Early River Valley Civilizations ( <i>green</i> )
5	River Valley Civilizations ( <i>yellow</i> )
6	Comparing & Contrasting ( <i>pink</i> )
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# RIVER VALLEY CIVILIZATIONS



## Paleolithic Age

Nomadic Lifestyle

Constantly following herds of animals

Violent lifestyle

## Neolithic Age

Permanent Lifestyle

Are able to settle in one place due to farming and domestication of animals

More civilized lifestyle

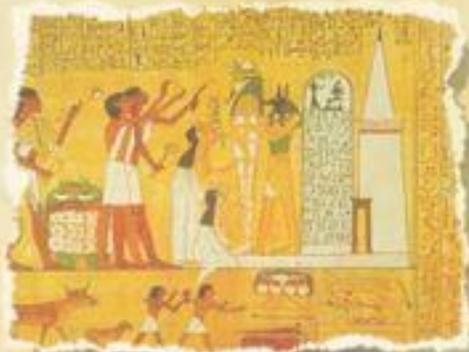
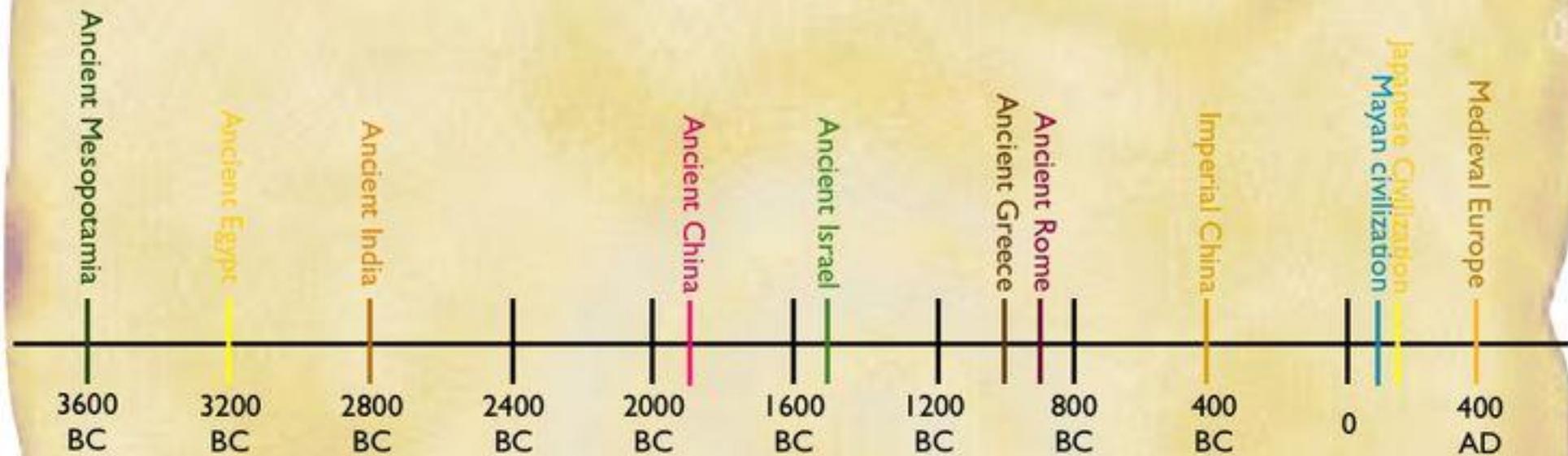
## Birth of Civilizations

Still permanent lifestyle

Still farming and domesticating animals

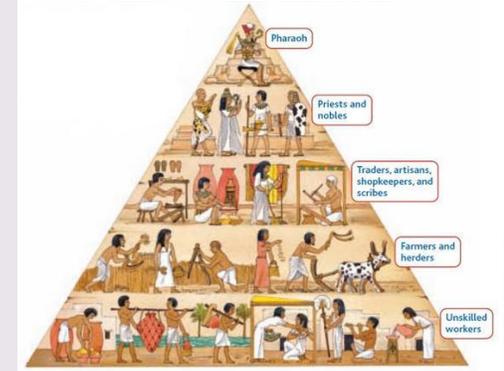
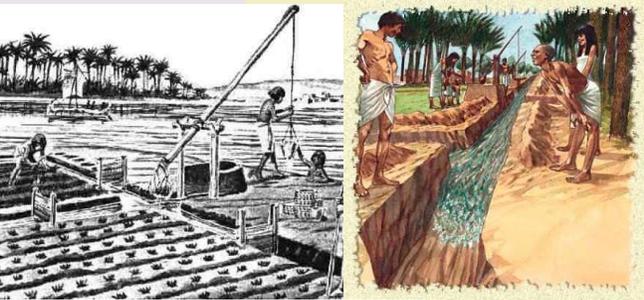
Surplus of food and more free time allows....

# Ancient Civilization Timeline



# The Nile: Egypt's Geography and Society

- Built along the Nile River
  - River provided transport, protection, and food
  - Created irrigation systems to transport water to fields
  - Unlike Tigris and Euphrates, Nile floods regularly (June-September)
    - Could depend on good crops!
    - Led to more favorable view of the world
- Theocracy (government part of religion)
  - Pharaoh (king) was a god on earth (Horus)
  - Made laws and sacrifices to protect Egypt and make the gods happy
  - Appointed priests to help make sacrifices and pray
- Hierarchy
  - Social class depended on job
  - Pharaoh, advisors, and priests most important
  - Scribes (people who can read and write), soldiers, and craftsmen in the middle
  - Farmers and slaves at the bottom



## Egyptian gods



# Egyptian Religion

## ■ Polytheistic

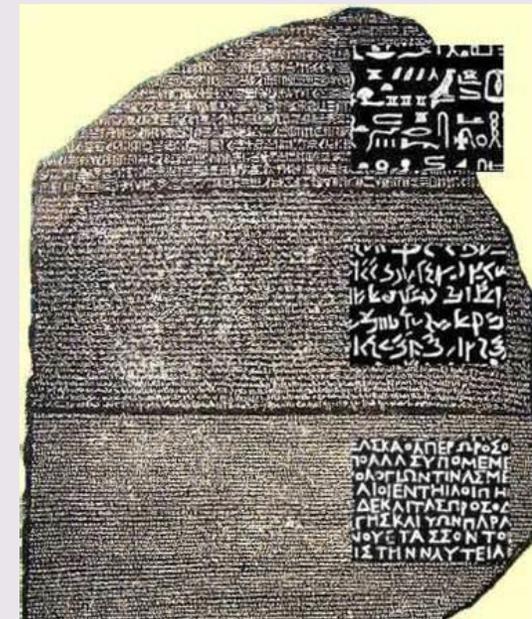
- Most important gods were Re (sun) Horus (pharaoh on earth), Osiris (afterlife and dead), Isis (mothers), and Anubis (mummification)
  - Used myths and gods to explain nature
  - Each city had its own patron god and temple
  - Needed to worship the gods and pray for protection, good harvests, and good weather
- Believed in a positive afterlife
  - Mummified so the soul would recognize the body
  - Buried with anything needed in the afterlife (clothes, food, games, furniture)
  - Afterlife different depending on behavior
    - Heart weighed against feather, if same weight, happy afterlife



# Egyptian Inventions

∟	=	1	( line )
∩	=	10	( loop )
⊖	=	100	( rope )
✱	=	1000	( flower )
☞	=	10000	( finger )
♁	=	100000	( tadpole )
♁	=	1000000	( God )

- Calendar
- Writing
  - Used **hieroglyphics** for religion (each symbol represented a sound and object)
    - Found in temples and tombs
    - Can be read left to right or right to left (animals face the beginnings of the word)
    - Only translated in 1822 when Rosetta Stone was found (hieroglyphics, demotic, and Greek on same stone)
  - Demotic
    - Used to keep records, write laws, and everyday use
    - More common than hieroglyphics
- Geometry
- Number System
- Papyrus (paper)
- Ink



# The Indus: Harappan Civilization (3300-1300 BCE)

## ■ Geography

- Follows the Indus River (Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Northwest India)
- Protected by the Hindu Kush and Himalayan Mountains
- Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean, and Bay of Bengal for trade
- Monsoon winds
- **Somewhat isolated due to mountains**

## ■ Major cities; Mohenjo-Daro & Harappa

- Stone walls for protection; square grid layout, **advanced plumbing**

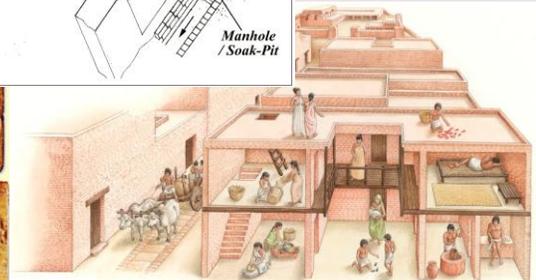
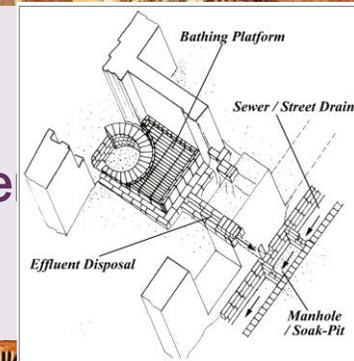
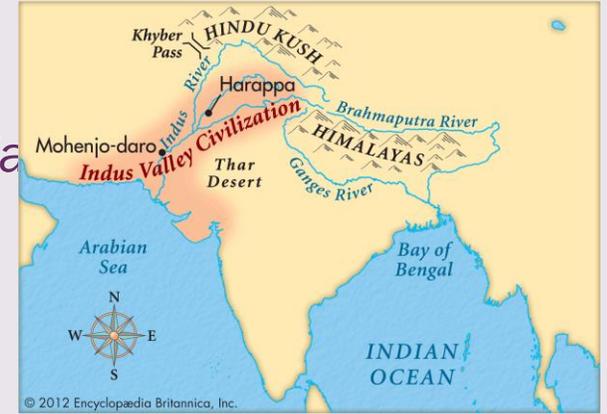
## ■ Inventions

- Standard weights and measures
- Homes had indoor toilets with **sewage systems** and wells for **clean water**
- Used seals to stamp objects to show ownership and track trade

## ■ Written language not yet deciphered

## ■ No known records explaining government or religions!!

- *Animals seem important to religion based on seals*



# Chinese River Valley Civilizations (1600-1050 BCE)

## ■ Geography

- *Huang He (Yellow) River and Chang Jiang/Yangtze (Long) River*
  - 90% of farming done in land between rivers,
  - Only 11% of land can be farmed
- *Taklimakan and Gobi Deserts and Himalayan Mountains protected civilization*
  - Also led to isolation and ethnocentrism (believed that Chinese cultures were superior)



## ■ Shang Dynasty (1600 BCE-1050 BCE)

- *Family of kings (dynasty) controlled Northern China*
- *Polytheistic based on worshipping gods of nature and ancestors*
- *Used oracle bones to communicate with gods/ancestors*
  - Priests interpreted pictograms and ideograms
- *Patriarchal society*

- Based around fathers as heads of family/society
- Men controlled property and family life
- Women expected to marry and have sons

## ■ Inventions

- *Horse-drawn Chariots*
- *bronze -silk -irrigation*

	oracle bone jiaguwen	greater seal dazhuan	lesser seal xiaozhuan	clerkly script lishu	standard script kaishu	running script xingshu	cursive script caoshu	modern simplified jiantizi
rén (*nín) human	𠤎	亼	𠤎	人	人	人	人	人
nǚ (*nra?) woman	𠤎	𠤎	𠤎	女	女	女	女	女
ěr (*na?) ear	𠤎	𠤎	𠤎	耳	耳	耳	耳	耳
mǎ (*mra?) horse	𠤎	𠤎	𠤎	馬	馬	馬	馬	马
yú (*ŋa) fish	𠤎	𠤎	𠤎	魚	魚	魚	魚	鱼
shān (*srān) mountain	𠤎	𠤎	𠤎	山	山	山	山	山
rì (*nit) sun	𠤎	𠤎	𠤎	日	日	日	日	日
yuè (*ŋwat) moon	𠤎	𠤎	𠤎	月	月	月	月	月
yǔ (*wa?) rain	𠤎	𠤎	𠤎	雨	雨	雨	雨	雨
yún (*wan) cloud	𠤎	𠤎	𠤎	雲	雲	雲	雲	云



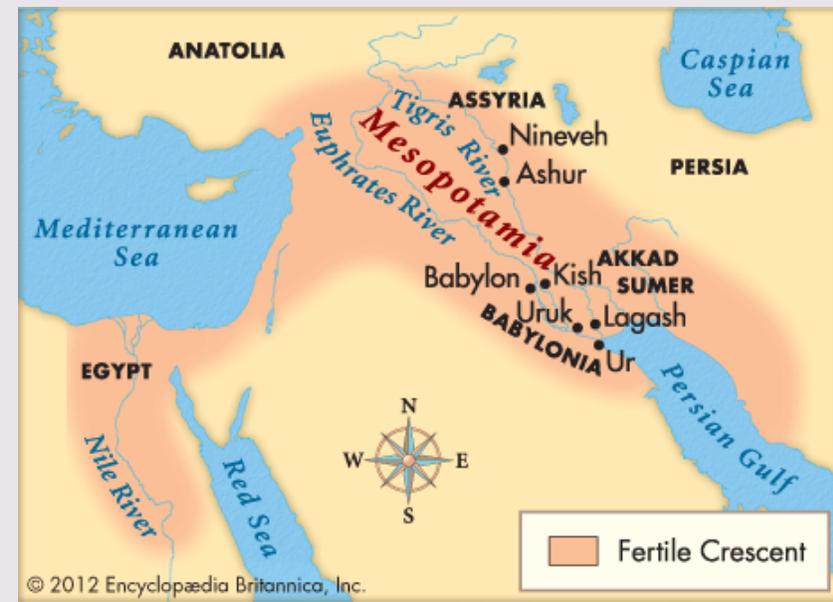
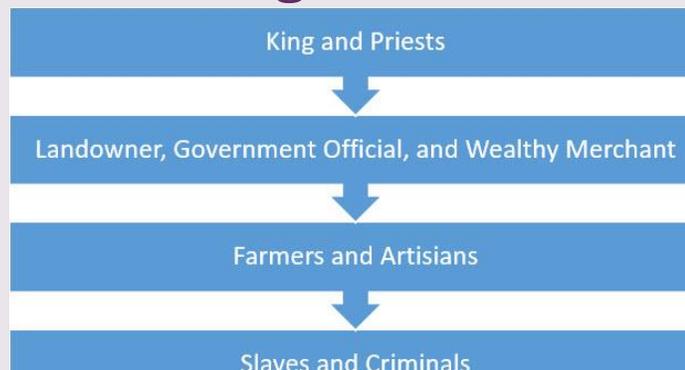
# Mesopotamia (6000-539 BCE)

Mesopotamia (Greek word meaning *between the rivers*)

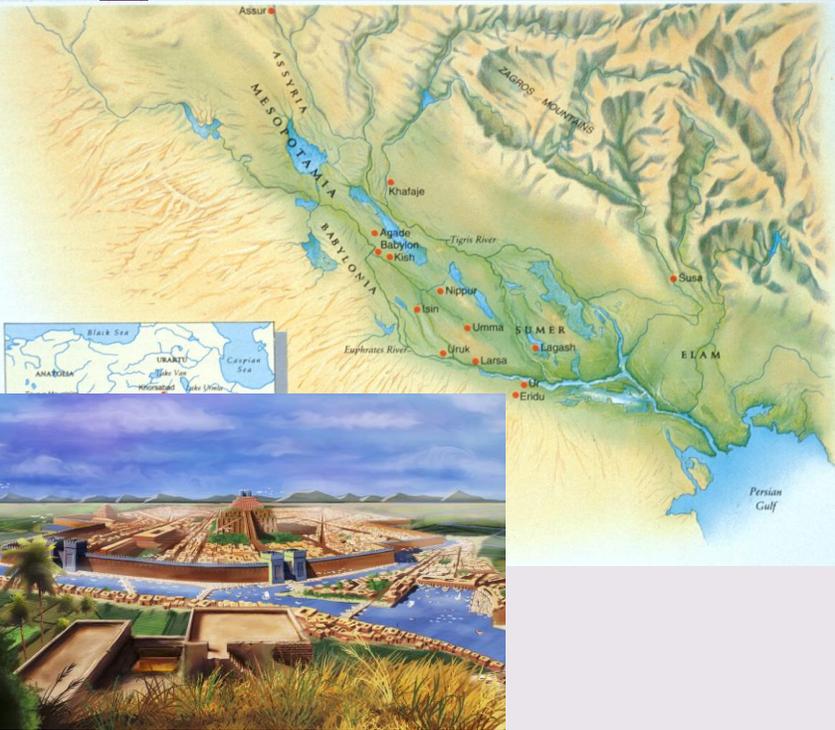
- *Actually three different civilizations in the same place (Sumer, Assyria, and Babylon)*
- *What modern day countries does Mesopotamia include?*

## Sumer

- *Earliest was called Sumer and settled between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers (5800 BCE)*
- *Earliest recorded people to farm and domesticate animals*
  - Led to larger cities and division of labor (everyone has a different job) because no longer needed to travel to follow food



# Depending on the Rivers: Mesopotamia



- First to build cities (4000-3500 BCE)
- Created city-states (cities that were independent with their own governments, money, and religions) along the rivers
- Needed cities because **no mountains or physical features to protect from invasions**
- **Fertile Crescent: an unusual area of good farmland between the Tigris & Euphrates, surrounded by desert**
- Little rain so depended on water from the **Tigris and Euphrates**
- **Rivers violently flooded without warning, destroyed crops and homes**
- Religion
  - Life was uncertain (floods, little rain, attacks) so believed gods punished people
  - **Polytheistic**
    - Needed to sacrifice and pray to keep gods happy
    - Built ziggurats (step pyramids with a temple on top) to be close to the gods
    - Priests prayed and made sacrifices
    - People created votive figures to represent them and pray all day and night



# Inventions

## ■ Writing

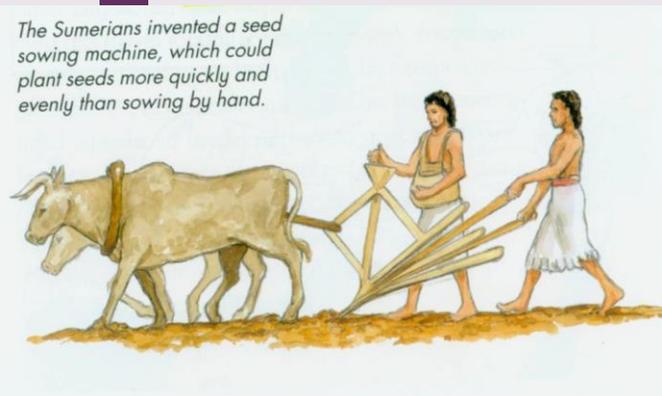
- Earliest recorded writing (3500 BCE)
  - **Hammurabi's Code** (circa 1750 BCE) recorded laws and punishments in Babylon
- Cuneiform written on clay tablets
  - Originally symbols representing animal or idea but eventually became wedge-shaped marks representing sounds (more than 700 different symbols)

## ■ Other Inventions

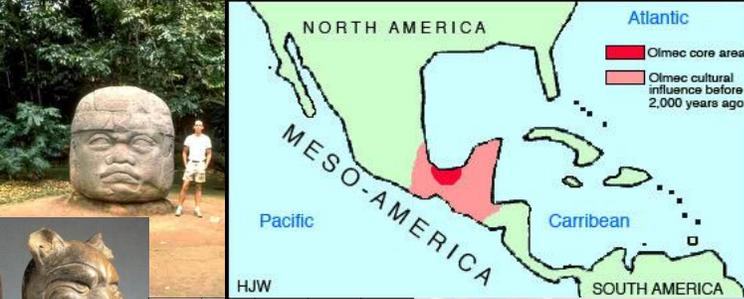
- **The wheel!!**
- Seeder plow (plant seeds and plow at the same time)
- Calendar for planting
- **Concept of zero**
- Sails for boats

𐎶 1	𐎶 11	𐎶 21	𐎶 31	𐎶 41	𐎶 51
𐎷 2	𐎷 12	𐎷 22	𐎷 32	𐎷 42	𐎷 52
𐎸 3	𐎸 13	𐎸 23	𐎸 33	𐎸 43	𐎸 53
𐎹 4	𐎹 14	𐎹 24	𐎹 34	𐎹 44	𐎹 54
𐎺 5	𐎺 15	𐎺 25	𐎺 35	𐎺 45	𐎺 55
𐎻 6	𐎻 16	𐎻 26	𐎻 36	𐎻 46	𐎻 56
𐎼 7	𐎼 17	𐎼 27	𐎼 37	𐎼 47	𐎼 57
𐎽 8	𐎽 18	𐎽 28	𐎽 38	𐎽 48	𐎽 58
𐎿 9	𐎿 19	𐎿 29	𐎿 39	𐎿 49	𐎿 59
𐏀 10	𐏀 20	𐏀 30	𐏀 40	𐏀 50	

	3200 BCE	3000 BCE	2400 BCE	1000 BCE
sag 'head'				
gin 'to walk'				
šu 'hand'				
še 'barley'				
ninda 'bread'				
a 'water'				
ud 'day'				
mušen 'bird'				



# Civilizations in the Americas



lague' / jaguar	7000 / traxone	lalk / barter	lalk' / body wrap	lalk' / clothing
700 / trax' / year	mal' / year	mal' / year	kan / year	700 / trax' / year
700 / trax' / year	mal' / year	mal' / year	kan / year	700 / trax' / year
700 / trax' / year	mal' / year	mal' / year	kan / year	700 / trax' / year
700 / trax' / year	mal' / year	mal' / year	kan / year	700 / trax' / year
700 / trax' / year	mal' / year	mal' / year	kan / year	700 / trax' / year
700 / trax' / year	mal' / year	mal' / year	kan / year	700 / trax' / year
700 / trax' / year	mal' / year	mal' / year	kan / year	700 / trax' / year
700 / trax' / year	mal' / year	mal' / year	kan / year	700 / trax' / year



## ■ Olmec (1200 BCE-150 CE)

- 45 cities based in Central America
  - Between Grijalva and Papaloan Rivers
- Economy based on trade and farming (domesticated corn, beans, squash, turkeys, and dogs)
- Theocratic government (polytheistic)
- Writing system, calendar, massive stone statues, and jade artifacts (especially jaguars)

## ■ Cahokia (700 BCE-1400 CE)

- Based around St. Louis and Mississippi Rivers
  - More than 1,000 inhabitants
- Domesticated corn, grains, sunflowers, and squash
  - Women farmed and men hunted
- Calendar based on 12 months
- Built earthen mounds and pyramids for religious and burial purposes
  - Cities based around mounds and made with prefabricated wood

## ■ Chavin (900-250 BCE)

- Based in Peru in the Mosna River Valley
- Built major temple and city around it
  - With drainage and canal systems
- Domesticated corn, potatoes, quinoa, and llamas
- Worked with gold and pottery
- No known defensive systems found in city
- No known written language



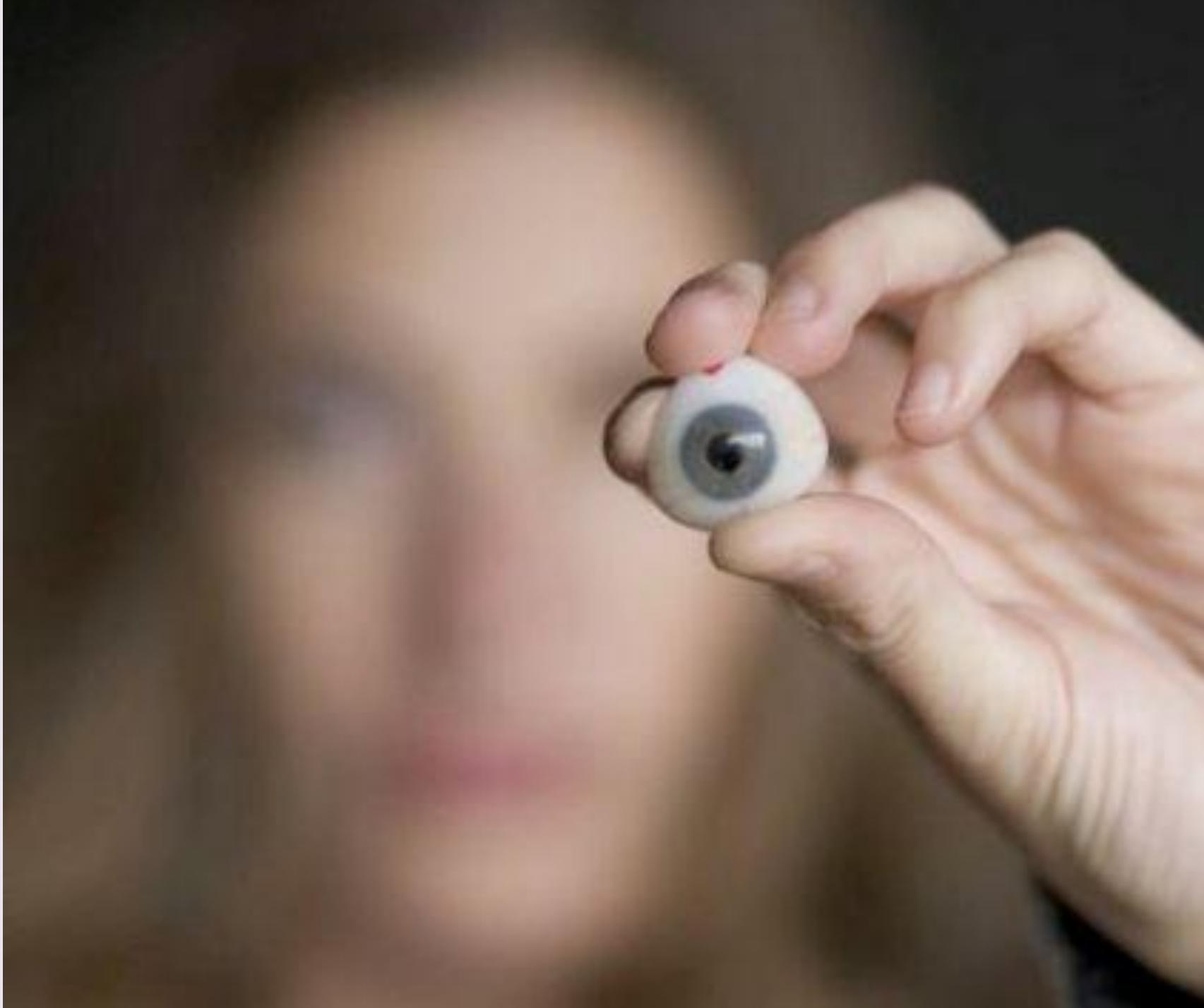
## Consider this scenario...

- Your community harvest has failed due to bad weather. People are growing hungrier by the day.
- There are animals in the temple but they're protected by law.
- Your cousin steals one of the protected pigs to feed his family. You tried to persuade him not to steal the pig.
- Your cousin is caught.
- He must pay 30 times the cost of a pig.
- He cannot afford it so he is sentenced to death.
- Is this fair?



With the person sitting near you, decide on the 3 most important laws that any society must have- and the punishment for breaking each one.

*Be prepared to share your laws & punishments.*



# HAMMURABI'S

# CODE



“if a man destroys the eye of another man, they shall destroy his eye.”

*Hammurabi 1750BC*

- LG 3: Identify the impact of Hammurabi’s Code of Laws and the Ten Commandments. (TEKS/SEs 20B)



# Hammurabi's Code



- Hammurabi = leader of Babylon at its peak
- Created world's first legal code\* in 1754 BCE
- All Babylonian citizens had the same laws to follow
  - *Unified the empire*
  - *New idea: government regulated its own people!*
- Based on the idea of “an eye for an eye & a tooth for a tooth” (retaliation)
- Recorded them on tablets & spread across the empire
- Different people faced different punishments based on social class & ranking
  - *Examples: fines for wealthier people were higher than for poor*
  - *Women & men had different consequences*

# A Sampling of Hammurabi's laws

- “6. If any one steal the property of a temple or of the court, he shall be put to death, and also the one who receives the stolen thing from him shall be put to death.”
- “197. If he break another man's bone, his bone shall be broken.”

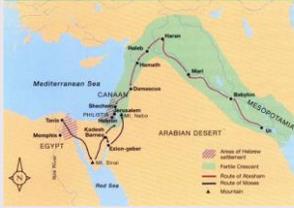


# Ancient Hebrews



- Lived in present-day Israel, Lebanon & Jordan (Mesopotamia)
- According to tradition, Abraham, the forefather of the Hebrews, grew up in Ur, Mesopotamia and later moved to Israel
- Hebrews (Jews) were extremely unique: they were monotheistic\* at a time of polytheism\*
  - Not only that, but did not believe god had human or animal characteristics-unusual at this time
  - Note: Hebrew, Semites, Jews and Israelites are often used to refer to the same group of people
- Early history of Hebrews & Judaism recorded in the Torah & Old Testament of the Bible

# Ancient Hebrews, continued



- According to the books, the ancient Hebrews migrated to Egypt to escape food shortages caused by drought in Israel
- Enslaved until Moses led them out of slavery
- Moses also presented the Hebrews with the Ten Commandments: a moral code for how people should behave
  - Not a legal code\*
- Around 1,000 BC Hebrews returned to Israel, where new people were living.
  - Result: wars & eventual theocracy\*
  - Judaism: foundation of Christianity & Islam



# Influence of Judaism

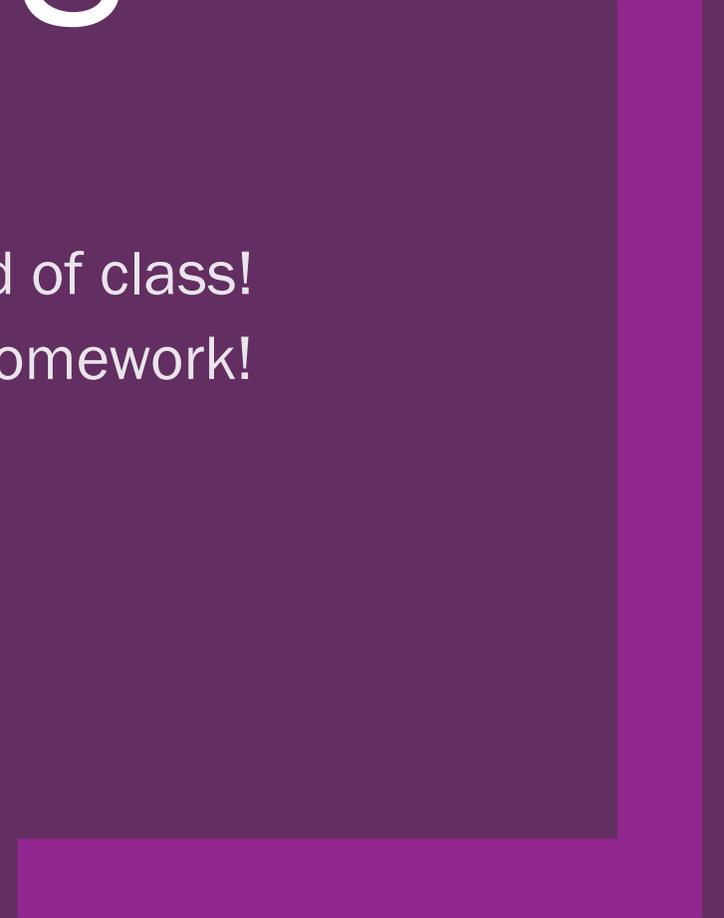
- Idea of monotheism spread in the region
- Provided foundation for both Christianity and Islam
- Later, the Romans forced Hebrews to far ends of empire
  - *Jewish Diaspora*
    - (diaspora: spread of people around the world)



# HAMMURABI / 10 COMMANDMENTS COMPARISON

It will be collected at the end of class!

If not done, finish as homework!



# Exit Ticket

- 1. Which came first: Judaism, Islam or Christianity?
- 2. Which is a set of moral laws: Hammurabi's Code or the 10 Commandments?
- 3. If you could change the American legal system, what is one change you would make, and why?
  - *Answer in 1-2 full sentences.*



# Pyramids at Giza

## Hieroglyphic Writing



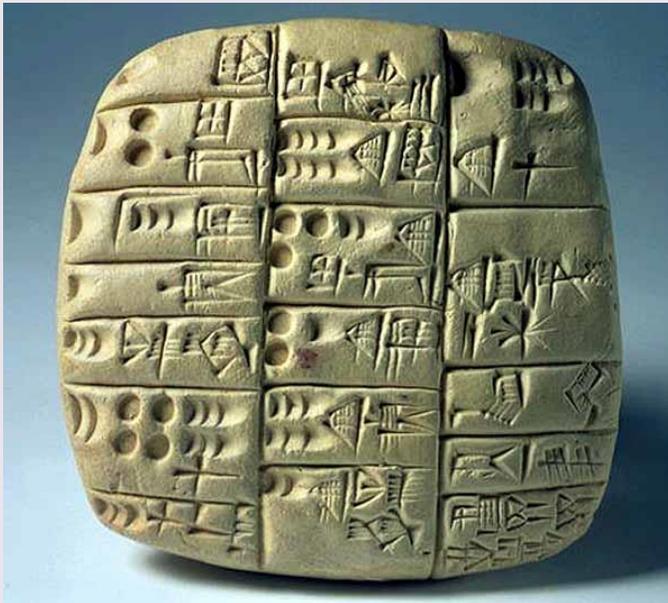
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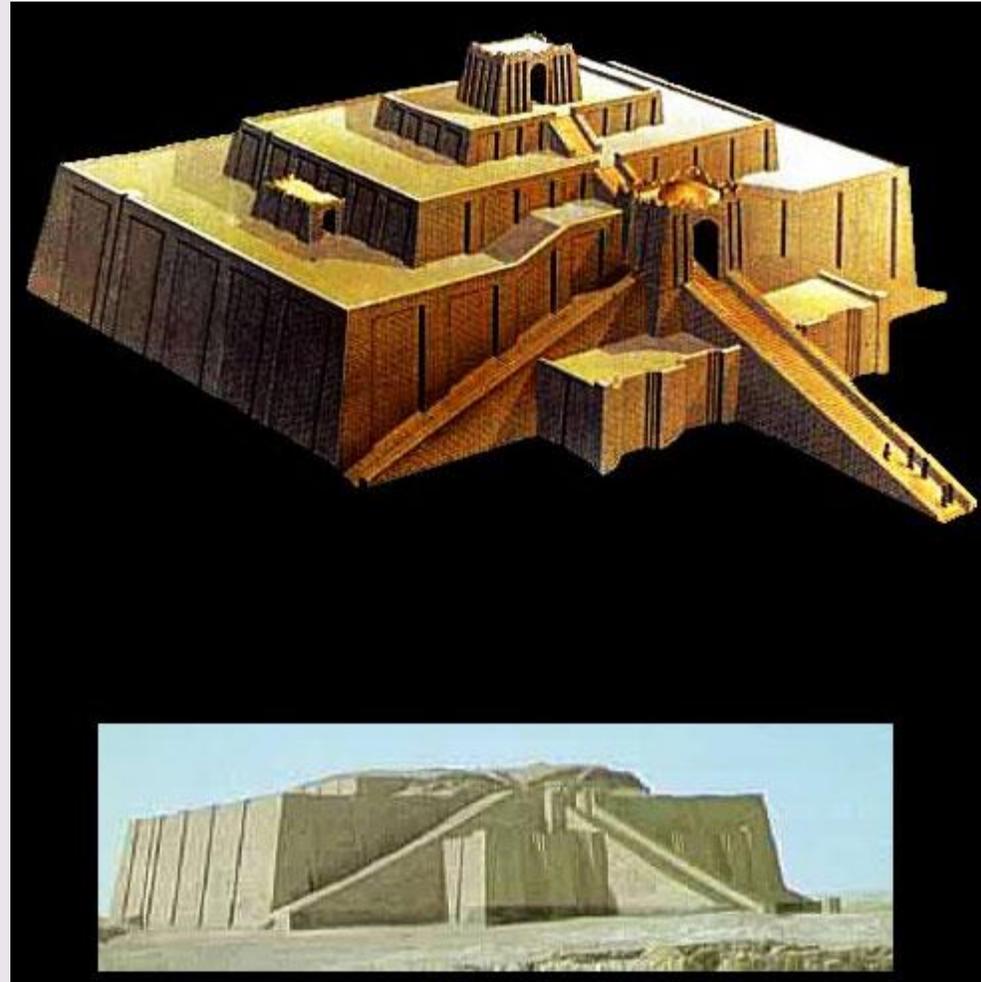


## Cuneiform



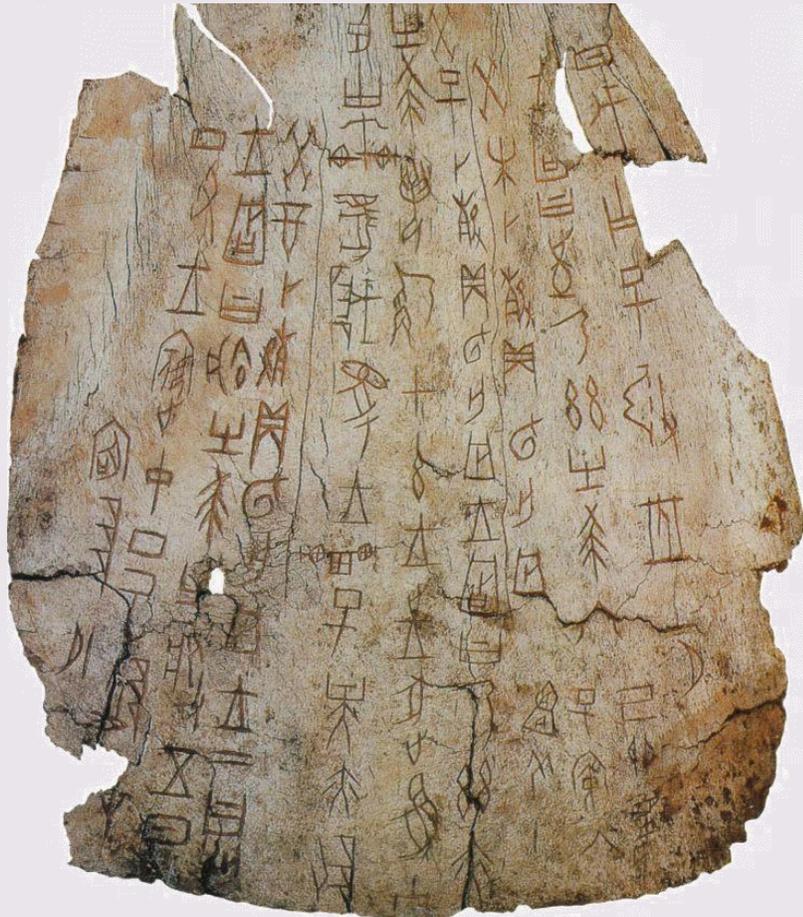
<http://fact-o-tron.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/03/CuneiformTablet1.jpg>

## Ziggurat of Ur



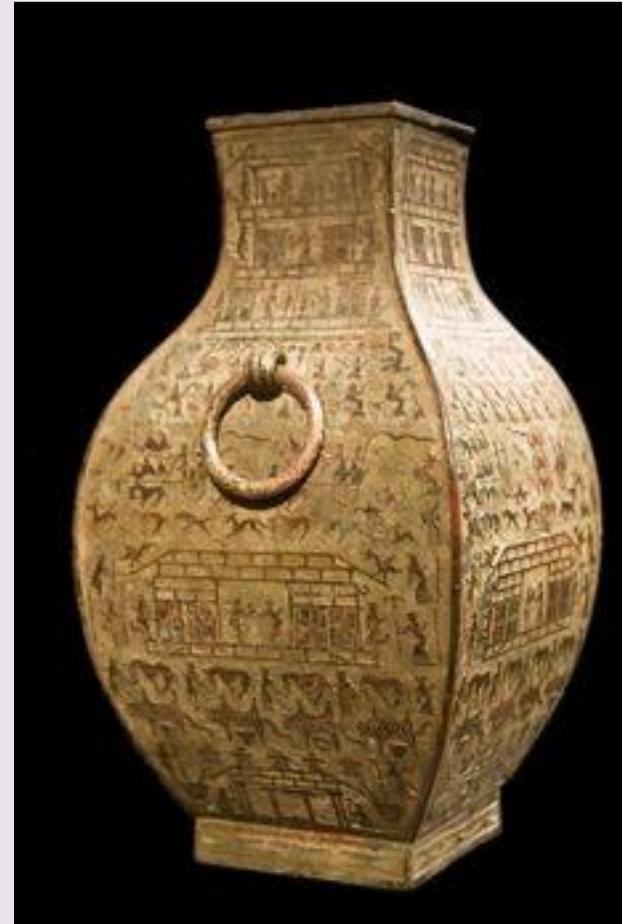
<http://www.wayfaring.info/2006/12/05/ziggurats-and-the-greatest-of-them-sumerian-ziggurat-of-ur/>

## Pictograms



<http://www.art-virtue.com/introduction/GiaGuWen.gif>

## Bronze Ware



<http://www.buzzle.com/articles/shang-dynasty-china.html>

## Harappan Clay Seals



<http://www.google.com/imgres?um=1&hl=en&sa=X&rls=com.microsoft:en-us:IE-SearchBox&biw=1280&bih=627&tbm=isch&tbnid=DSOS&wpszo5aMM&imgrefurl=http://rollgross.dreamhosters.com/India-ArchitectureWeb/IndusValley.htm&imgurl=http://www.harappa.com/indus/gilzi/indus/seals.jpg&w=550&h=374&ei=CvAJKjyE0Sj2AWar4DQDA&zoom=1&iact=hc&vpx=952&vpy=308&dur=8471&hovh=185&hovw=272&tx=135&ty=105&sig=114288088232264669172&page=3&tbnh=139&tbnw=170&start=46&ndsp=24&ved=1t:429r:23s:46i:360>

## Mohenjo Daro



<http://www.bibliotecapleyades.net/arqueologia/worldwonder/s/md.htm>