

8/2/2018

- ◎ 1. Join the World History Remind
 - Text @popewh1819 to 81010

- 2. Get your syllabus out if you have it signed

- 3. Get ready for notes

Mesopotamia

SSWH1 Analyze the origins, structures, and interactions of societies in the ancient world from 3500 BCE/BC to 500 BCE/BC.

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

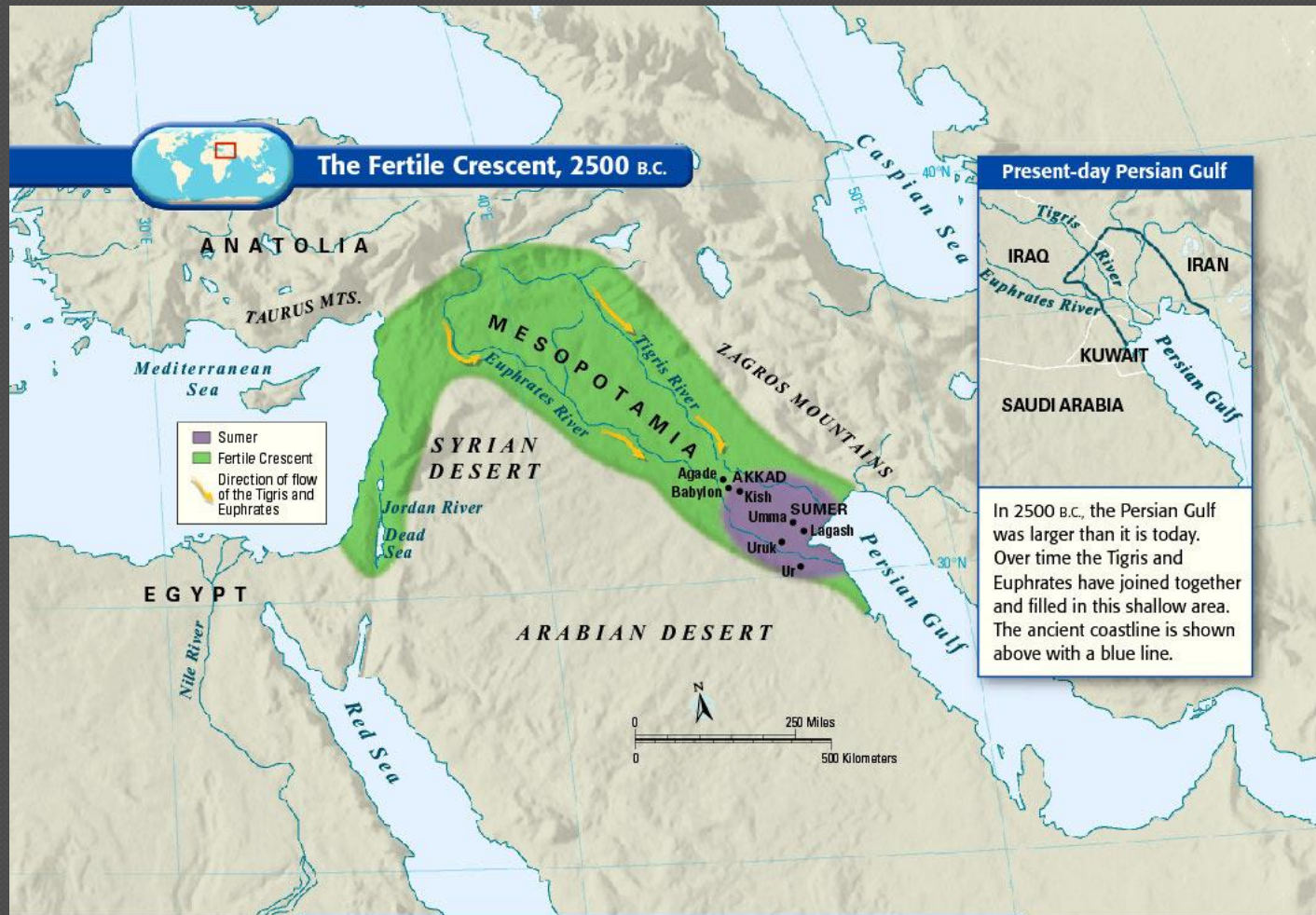


What is a “civilization” anyway?

It has **FIVE** characteristics

1. Advanced Cities
2. Specialized Workers
3. Record Keeping
4. Complex Institutions
5. Advanced Technology

Fertile Crescent



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

1. **Location** Where are the Tigris and Euphrates River valleys found?
2. **Place** What is the most likely cause of the change in the Persian Gulf coastline?

Unsettled River Valley



Settled River Valley



Warm Up

- ◎ Why do you think early civilizations started in Mesopotamia?
- ◎ What are some advantages and disadvantages of settling in a river valley?

Mesopotamian Geography

- Mesopotamia means “land between the rivers”
- **Tigris** and **Euphrates** Rivers
- **Annual flooding**
 - ***Silt*** – rich layer of soil deposited by a river
 - ***Alluvial Plain*** – flat landform created by deposit of silt from rivers coming from highlands
 - Red Rock Canyon State Park, California



What challenges do you see?

- ◎ What can you predict is a problem already?
 - Think about the area of the world this is in.
- ◎ What do you need in order to survive?
 - Where would you get these things?
- ◎ What else would be useful to a new city ?



Environmental Challenges/ Solutions

1. Unpredictable
flooding and no rain
= desert

◎ Irrigation

◎ Built city walls

2. No natural barriers
for protections

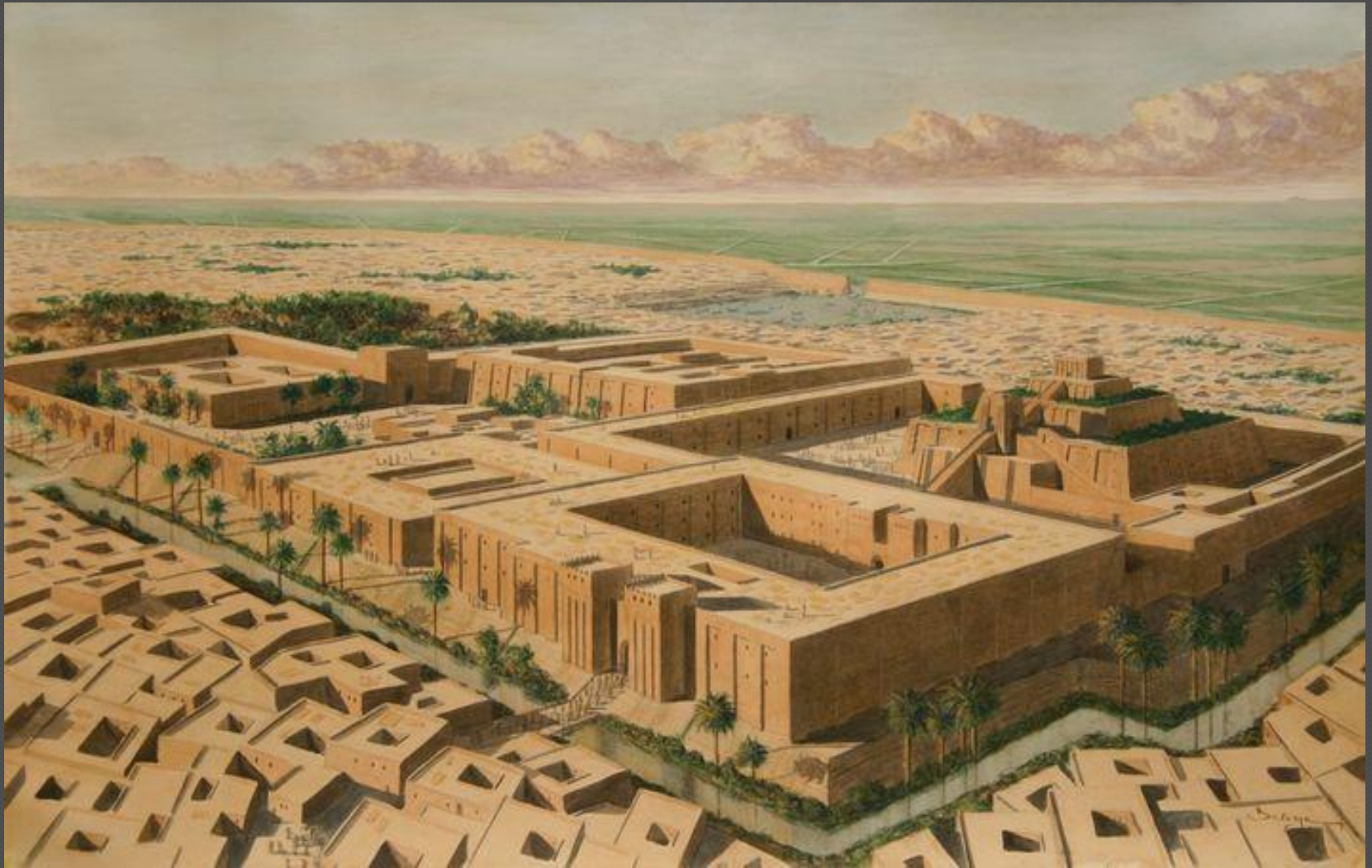
◎ Traded grain, cloth
for raw materials

3. Natural resources
limited

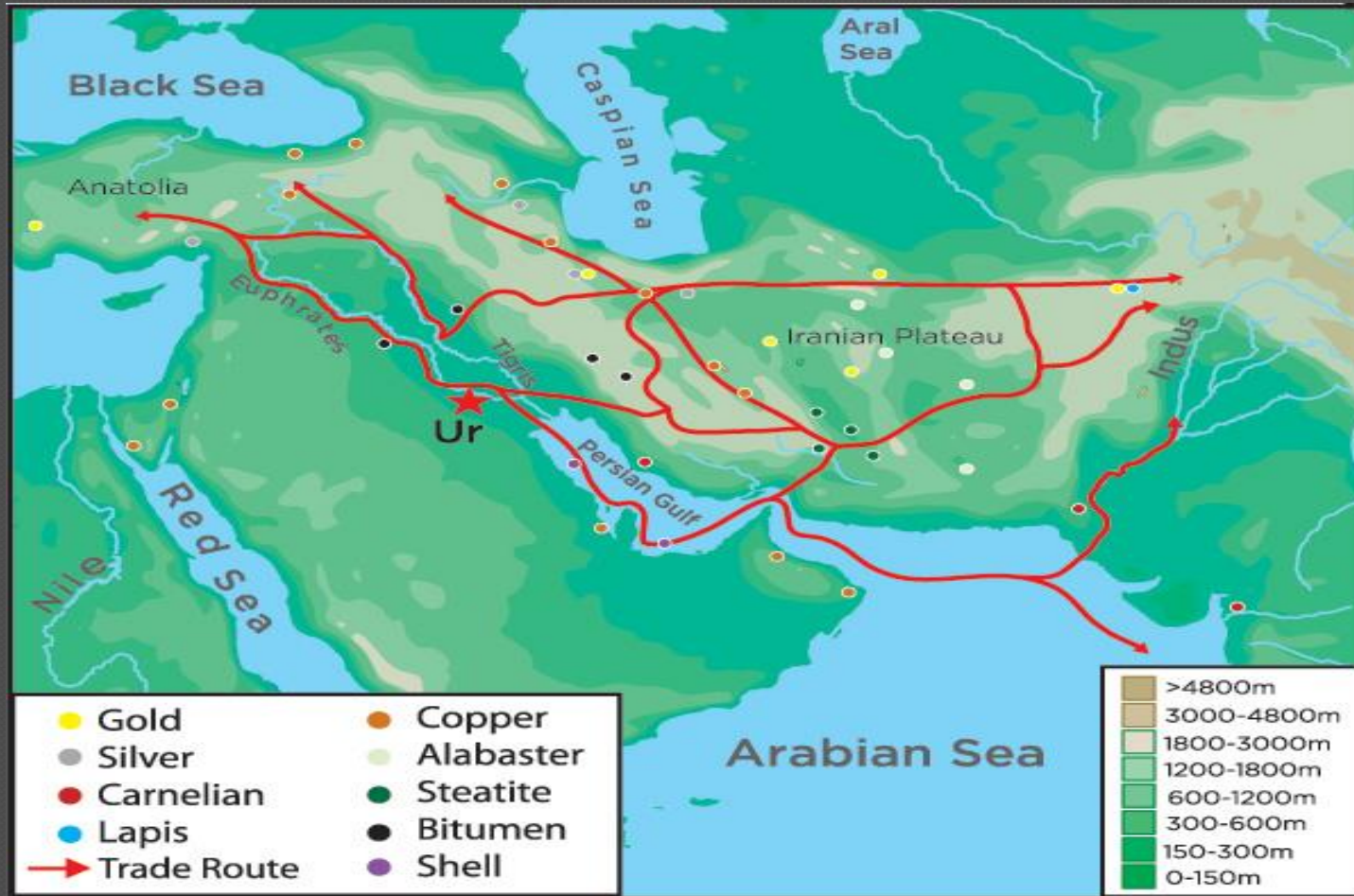
Ancient Irrigation Ditches



Mesopotamian Walls

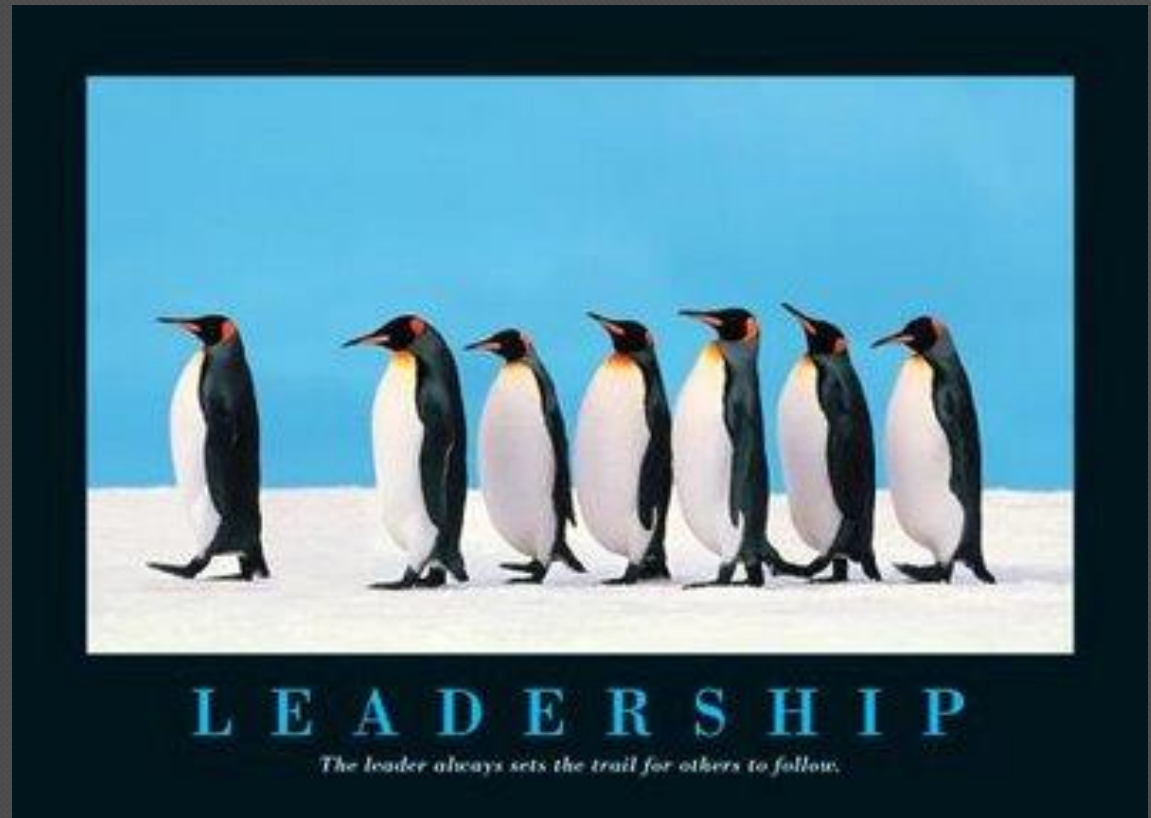


Mesopotamian Trade Routes



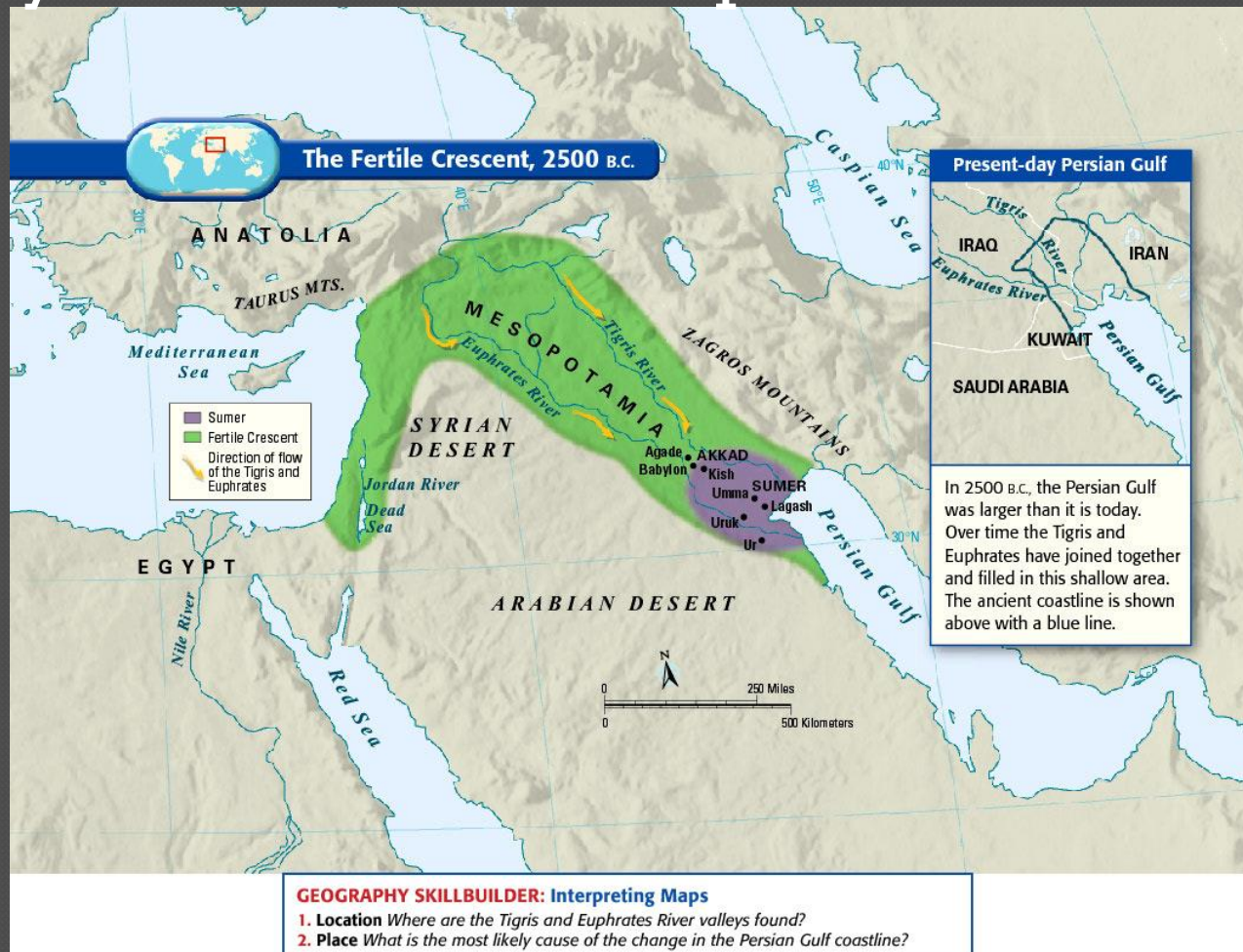
Why does civilization develop?

- ◎ Cooperation
- ◎ Organization
- ◎ Need for leadership



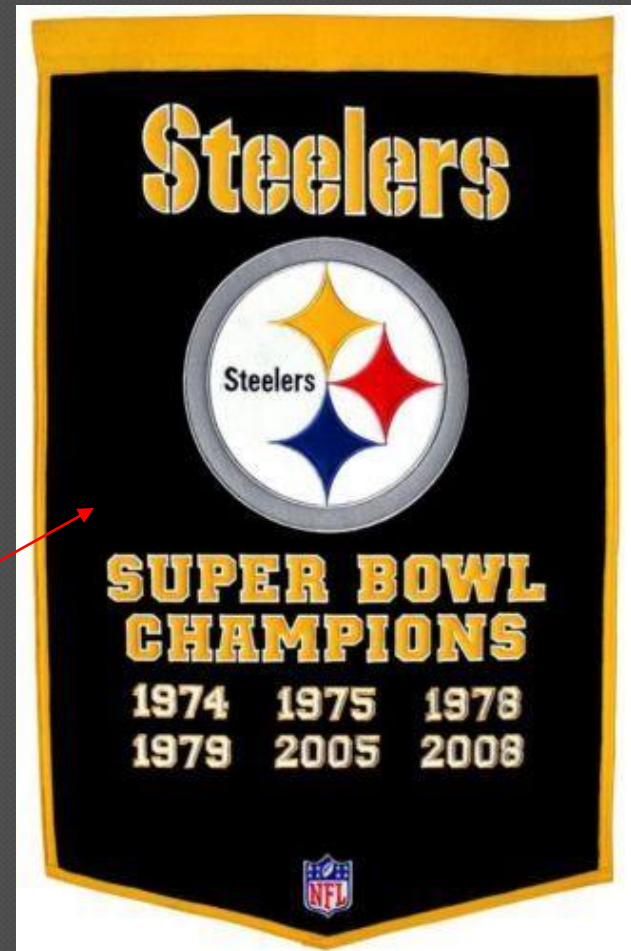
Sumer

Early civilization in Mesopotamia



Development of City-States

- **City-state**: City and surrounding area functioning as a country does today.
- Priests head government 3000 BCE
- Kings head government 2500 BCE
 - Create **Dynasties**
 - Series of rulers under one family



City-States in Sumer



- Ur: kings from here eventually rule Sumer
- Lagash: estimated to be most populous city

Social Class – Hierarchy



Kings,
Priests,
Landholders

Merchants

Farmers

Slaves

Religion

- **Polytheism**: belief in two or more gods
- Human-like, but immortal
- Humans were servants

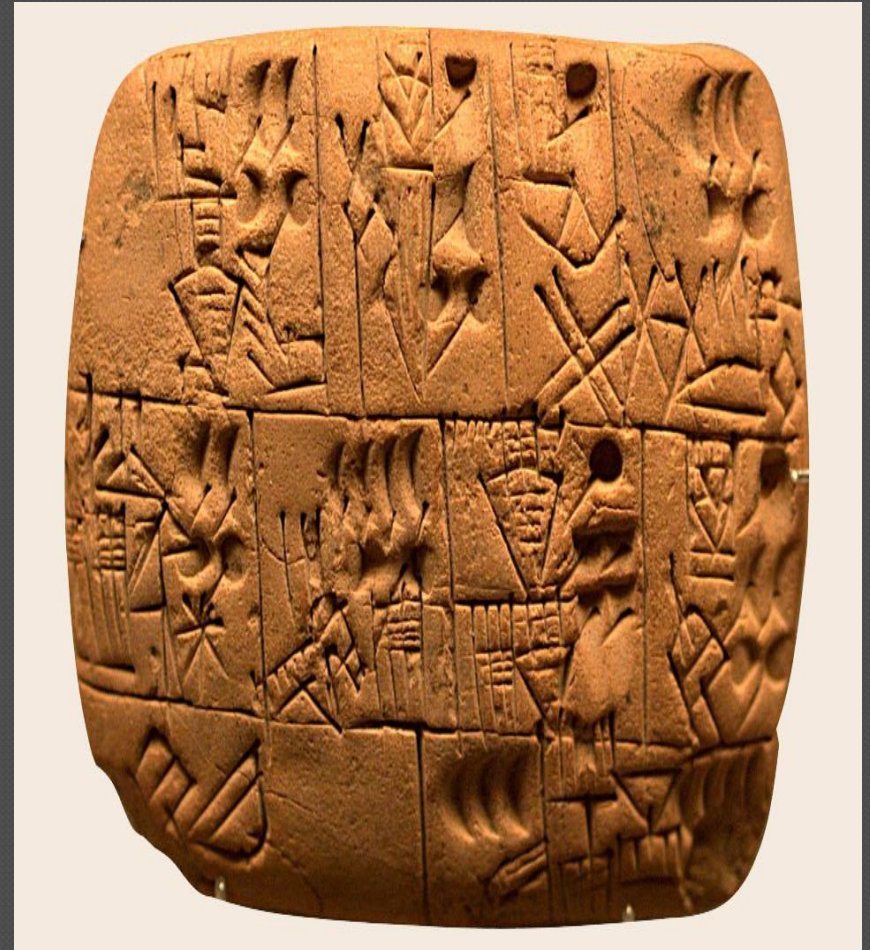


What do you see?



Science, Technology

- Arithmetic, geometry
 - Helped in building projects
 - Base 60
- Architecture
 - Arches, columns, ramps, pyramid shape
- **Cuneiform**
 - Writing system
 - Pictograph – symbols stand for words



Today's version

 **Macmillan Cancer** @macmillancancer · 3h

A brief history:

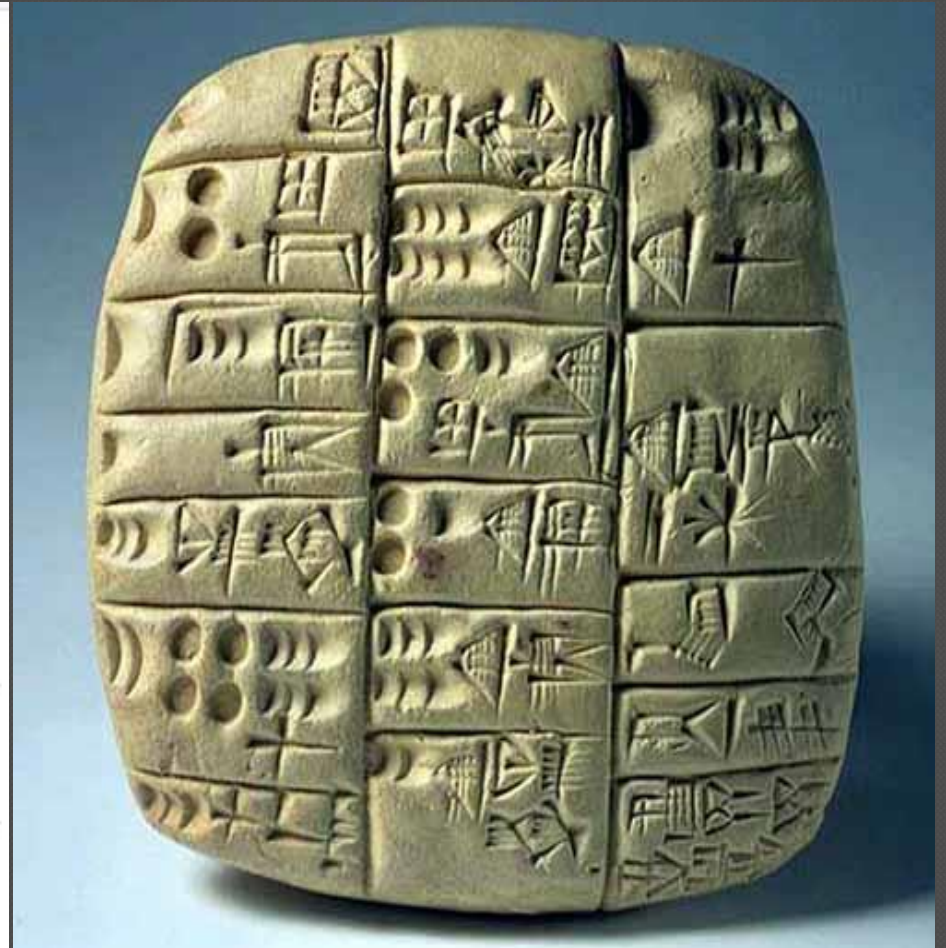


#WorldEmojiDay

RETWEETS	FAVORITES
89	52



8:35 AM - 17 Jul 2015 · Details



Lesson Wrap-up

- ◎ Now that you have a basic understanding of Mesopotamia, you are going to create a story using only emoji's !
- ◎ You will need to create a story, diary entry, or summary based on today's lesson.
- ◎ It will need to include all the major aspects of the civilization that we discussed. (Society, gov't, religion, environment, etc.)
- ◎ You **MUST** include a key at the bottom.
- ◎ This can be done either on your phone and sent to me through remind or you may chose to draw it out.



=Christina



= Mr. Kaddah



= High school



= soccer



=marriage



= Hospital



= Baby

Forming Empires



- ◎ *Empire*: Brings together several independent peoples, nations, or states
- ◎ Akkadian – Sargon of Akkad (2350 - 2150 BCE)
- ◎ Babylonian – Babylon (2000 - 539 BCE)

Hammurabi

- ◎ 1792-1750 BCE
- ◎ Unified code of laws
- ◎ 282 to be exact
- ◎ “Eye for an Eye”



Hammurabi's Law Code

- 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 10 times. If the thief cannot pay, he shall be put to death.
- 196. If a man put the eye out of another man, his eye shall be put out.
- Laws were simply stated and punishments clear. Fines helped the state pay the victim.
- Copies of the laws were placed all over the empire.

SMARTBOARD ACTIVITY

Law Activity

- ◎ You have just been selected by the U.S. Congress to help create a new law code. Your job is to come up with 3 new laws and give an explanation as to why you chose that particular law. You should also suggest a punishment if the law was to be broken.
- ◎
- ◎ 1. My first new law is:
- ◎ The reason I chose this law was:
- ◎ If this law is broken, the punishment should be:

Vocabulary

- ◎ Fertile Crescent – Land in modern day Iran known as Mesopotamia (shaped like crescent, really good soil)
- ◎ Polytheism – belief in two or more gods
- ◎ Cuneiform – pictographic system of writing used in Sumer
- ◎ Hammurabi's Code – code of laws unified by Hammurabi

Vocabulary

- ◎ Silt – rich soil deposited after flooding
- ◎ Alluvial Plain – flat landscape developed by flooding and depositing of silt
- ◎ City-state – city and surrounding farmland that function like a country
- ◎ Class system – ordered system of social class
- ◎ Barter – to trade items, goods, or services without exchanging money
- ◎ Dynasty – series of rulers under one family