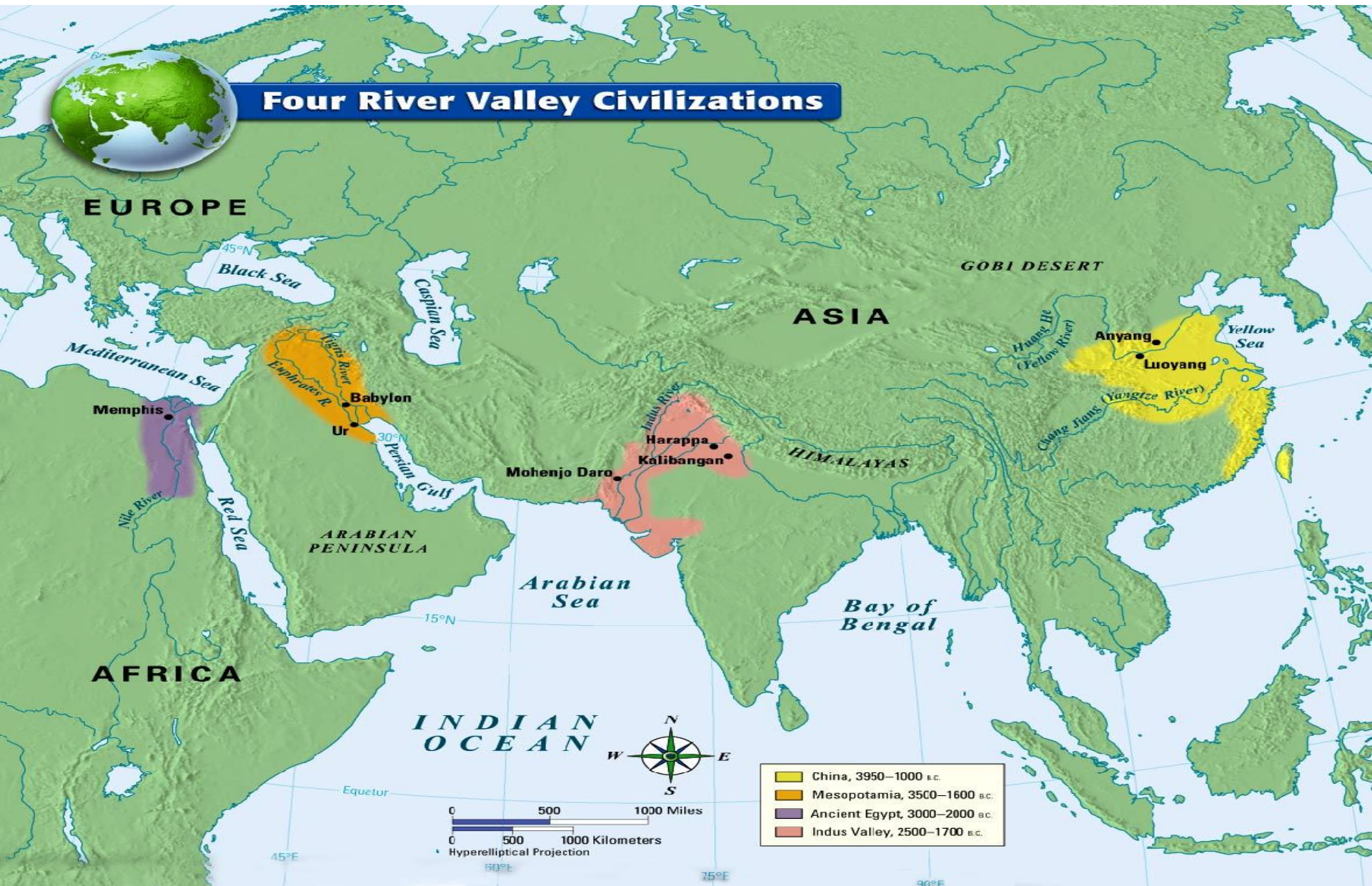


CHAPTER 2 / EGYPT AND MESOPOTAMIA

World History

The Four River Valley Civilizations



Land Between Two Rivers



Land Between the Rivers

- **Fertile Crescent**: a region of rich farm land reaching from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf
- **Mesopotamia** means land between two rivers and was located between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers where **Iraq** is today
- In **Sumer** the fertile region attracted many Stone Age farmers eventually producing a surplus of food



Fertile Crescent: a region of rich farmland that curves from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf

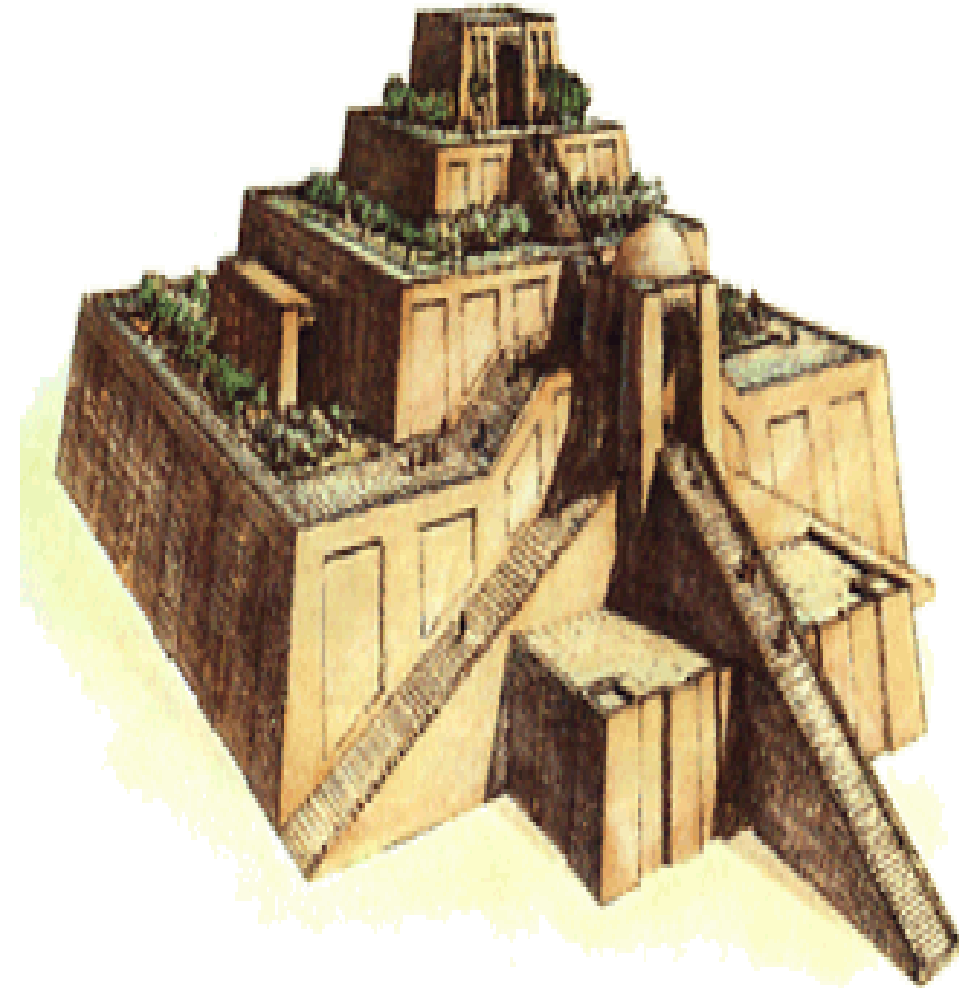


First Cities / Sumerian Government

- 3200 BC first Sumerian cities emerge in southern Mesopotamia
- Had few natural resources so structures were built with mud bricks
- Over time these cities and land it controlled form city states which are political units with its own government
- Each city-state ruler was responsible for maintaining city walls and irrigation systems and were considered agents of the gods but not gods themselves
- Led armies
- Enforced laws
- Scribes collected taxes & keep records

Sumerian Religion

- Polytheistic believing the gods controlled every aspect of life
- Gods controlled every aspect of life
- The highest duty was to keep the gods happy
- Each city built a ziggurat or pyramid temple and at the top stood the shrine to the chief god of that city
- They believed that the afterlife was a grim and dark place which there was no release



Sumerian Society

- Distinct social hierarchy or system of ranks
- Ruling family, leading officials, high priests
- Small middle class of minor priests, merchants and artisans
- Base of society were the peasant farmers who made up the majority of the population
- Most owned slaves captured in war while some from debts owed
- Women's role changed over time from honored roles to becoming more dependent on men
- They did have some legal rights and some could engage in trade and own property

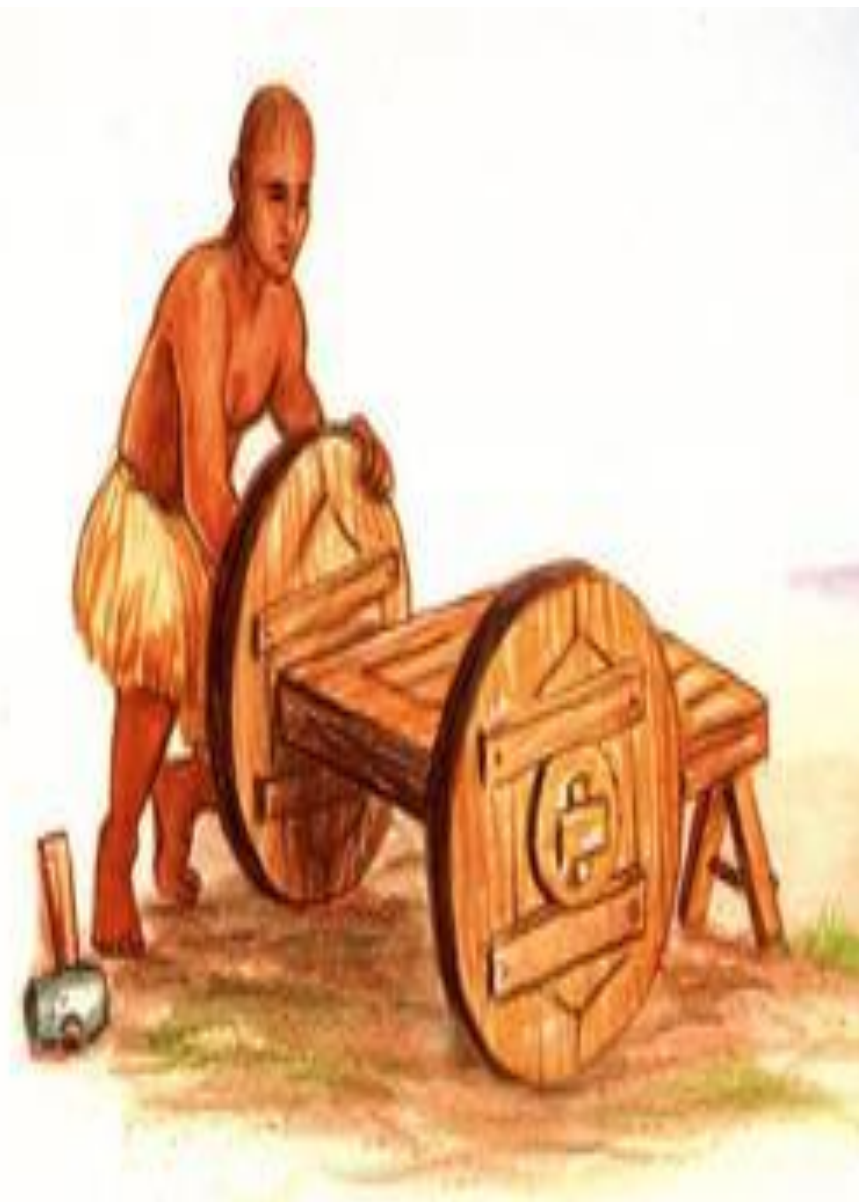
ADVANCES IN LEARNING

- Sumerians invented the earliest known form of writing called cuneiform using a reed pen to make wedge shaped marks on clay tables
- Scribes had to go through years of difficult schooling to acquire their skills


















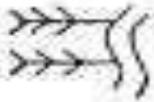




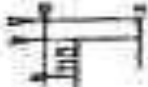











Additional Advances

- Math system based on the number 60 (we use 60 minutes in an hour)
- Circle is divided into 360 degrees
- Geometry needed for building
- First wheel
- First plow
- Use of bronze
- sewers
- Cataloged medical knowledge
- Cylinder seals
- Epic of Gilgamesh about a great flood that destroys the world and a Sumerian hero



From Pictograms to Cuneiform

DONKEY				
OX				
SUN				
GRAIN				
ORCHARD				
PLOUGH				
BOOMERANG				
FOOT				

The First Empire Builders

- Invasion and conquest was a prominent feature in the history of the ancient Middle East
- 2300 BC **Sargon** conquered Sumer building the **first empire**
- His empire falls after his death and many more conquerors follow



Hammurabi The Lawgiver

- 1790 BC Hammurabi of Babylon brought much of Mesopotamia under his control
- Develops a set of laws known as the Code of Hammurabi
- This was the first attempt by a ruler to **Codify** or arrange and set down in writing all of the laws that would govern a state.



Crime and Punishment

- One section deals with Criminal law deals with offenses against others such as robbery, assault or murder
- **Hammurabi's Code** was very cruel by today's standards
- *By setting specific punishments for offenses he limited personal vengeance and encouraged social order*
- Civil law laws deals with private rights and matters such as business contracts, property inheritances, taxes, marriage and divorce
- He took many steps to keep his empire unified including a common religion

Hammurabi's Other Accomplishments

- **United an empire**
- **Improved irrigation**
- **Organized a well trained army**
- **Encouraged religious unity**

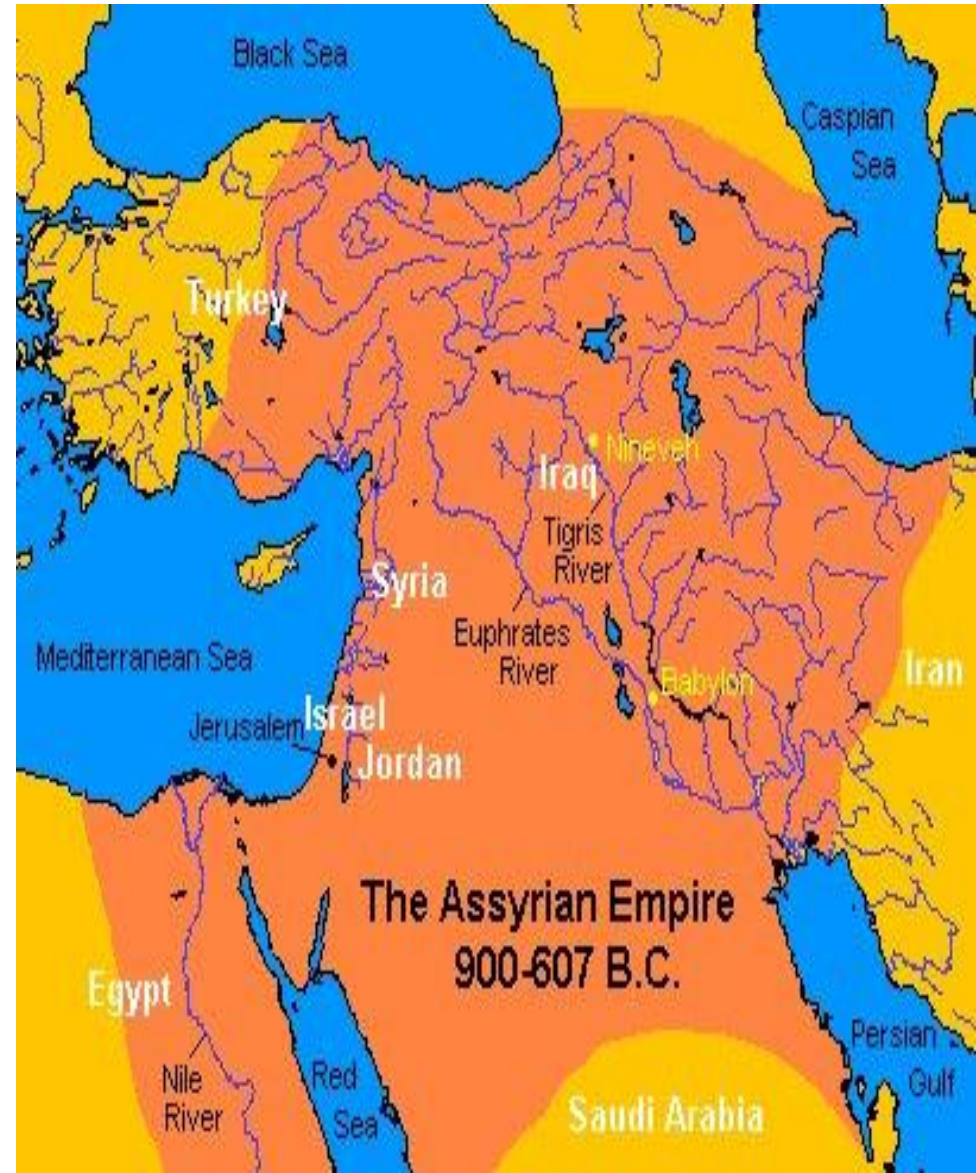
Warfare and The Secret of Ironworking



- Indo-Europeans coming in from the Black Sea area
- By forcing people to move elsewhere invaders helped spread ideas while others brought new skills
- **Hittites** had learned how to extract Iron from ore 1400 BC
- Kept this technology a secret until empire collapse 1200 BC

Assyrian Warriors

- Lived on upper Tigris & began expanding by 1100 BC
- Reputation as *most feared warriors in history*
- Warfare was central to their culture but did have a well order society with extensive laws
- King Assurbanipal founded one of the first libraries



Babylon Revived

- Chaldean leader Nebuchadnezzar revived power of Babylon
- Built a large empire from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean Sea
- He built “The Hanging Gardens of Babylon”
- He pushed the frontiers of **LEARNING!** Into other areas especially astronomy
- Crash Course:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sohXPx_XZ6Y



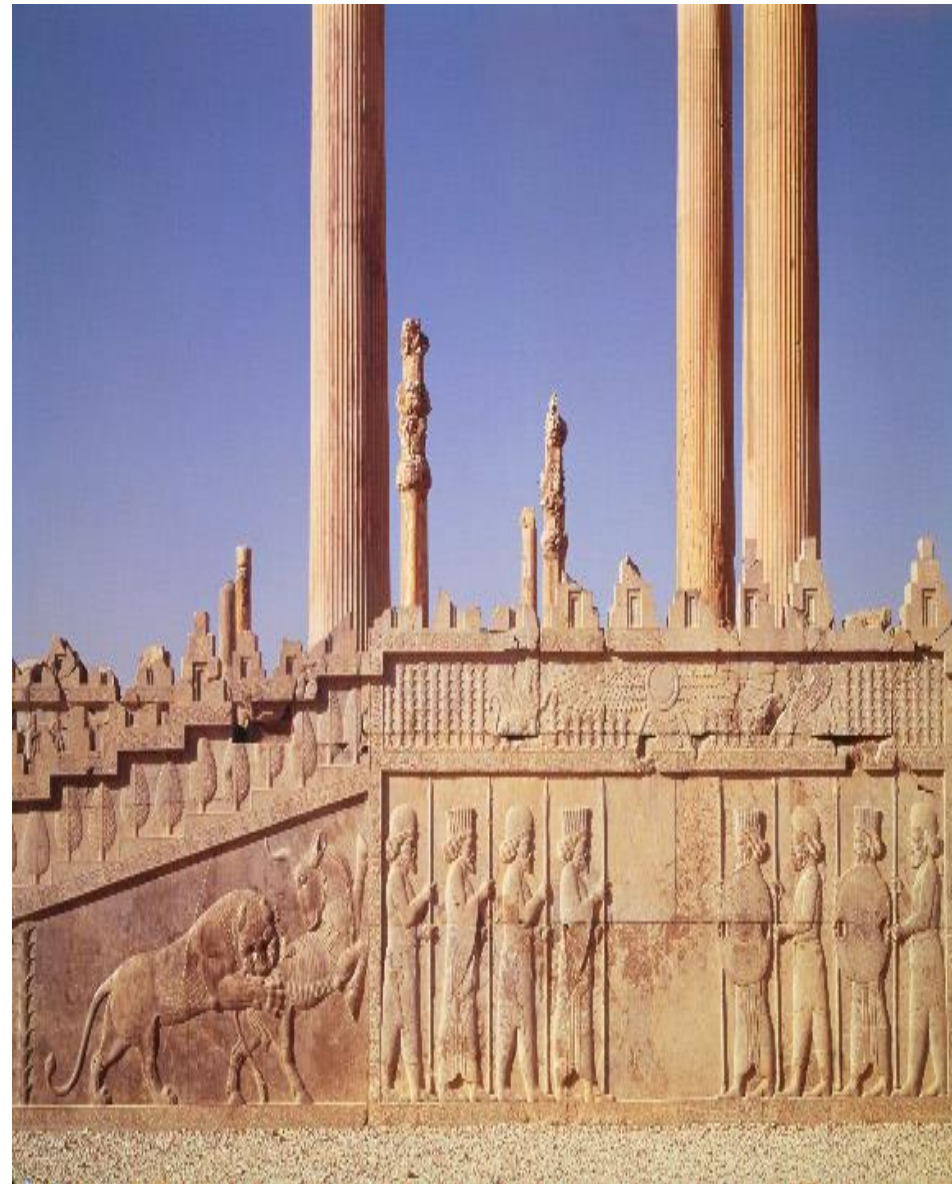
Gates to Babylon



Uniting Many People

- 539 BC Babylon falls to the Persian armies of
- In general the Persian armies of Cyrus the Great pursued a policy of toleration or acceptance of people they conquered
- **Unification accomplished under Darius** (522-486 BC)
- Divided Persian empire into provinces with each headed by a governor called a satrap
- Darius also adapted laws from the people he conquered and drew up a single code of laws
- Built and repaired roads to make communication easier. Set up a type of pony express system for mail

Ancient Persian Art



Economic Life

- He improved trade and set a common set of Weights and Measures
- He encouraged the use of Money introduced by the Lydian's
- However most people used the Barter Economy to exchange one set of goods for another
- the Money Economy where goods and services are paid for through the exchange of some token of an agreed upon value, by using a single Persian coinage Darius could link all of his subjects together

Money vs. Barter Economy



New Religion

- Zoroaster, thinker who united the empire (600 BC)
- Rejected Persian gods
- Ahura Mazda was a single wise god who was in a constant battle against Ahriman the prince of lies and evil
- all individuals will have to chose which side to support
- On judgment day all would be judged by their actions. The good would enter paradise and evil dowers would be condemned to eternal suffering
- Zoroastrianism was the first religion to teach dualism, the belief that the world is controlled by two opposing forces, good and evil



Phoenician Sea Traders, Manufacturing and Alphabet,

- famous sailors and sea traders
- *Carriers of Civilization*
- Phoenicians were great traders and set up colonies or territories settled and ruled by people from another land
- Phoenicians were the "*Purple People*:"
- They had their own *alphabet* that had symbols that represented spoken sounds and was quick, flexible



THE ROOTS OF JUDAISM

- Israelites or Hebrews recorded events in the Torah their most sacred text
- Abraham migrates to Canaan (Palestine)
- He considered the founder of the Israelite nation
- Famine forced many to migrate to Egypt where they became enslaved
- Moses led them out of Egypt on a great exodus but died before they reached Canaan
- 1,000 BC Israelites set up a kingdom called Israel.
- King David united the Israelite tribes into a single nation
- David's son, Solomon turned Jerusalem into an impressive capital and tried to increase Israel's influence with other empires

Division and Conquest

- Solomon's building projects required high taxes & forced labor causing revolts to erupt
- The kingdom split into Israel in the north and Judah in the south
- Israelites could not fight off invaders and in 722 BC fell to the Assyrians then Nebuchadnezzar came and destroyed the temple and forced many Israelites into exile in Babylon and this period was called the Babylonian Captivity and the Israelites became known as the Jews
- Years later Darius would conquer Babylon and free the Jews from captivity

The Chosen People / Law and Morality

- They Israelites differed from other around them because they were monotheistic or believed on only one true God
- Israelite society was patriarchal in that fathers and husbands held great legal and moral authority over their families
- Women had few rights



Ten Commandments

- At the heart of Judaism are the **10 Commandments** which are a set of **laws** the Jews believe God gave them through **Moses**
- First four stress **religious duties** toward God like keeping the Sabbath a holy day for rest and worship
- Rest set out rules for conduct towards other people



An Ethical Worldview / Looking Ahead

- In Jewish history spiritual leaders emerged to interpret God's will called prophets
- They preached a strong code of Ethics or moral standards of behavior
- Judaism 14 min:
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0TPaqTSuurs>
- Thousands of years ago many Jews left their homeland, this scattering of people was called Diaspora
- The Jews still maintained their identity, lived in close knit communities and obey their religious laws and traditions helping them survive centuries of persecution and influencing both Christianity and Islam

EGYPT



Geography of the Nile Valley

- Nile/Egypt region is a very fertile area
- Farmers grew wheat and flax which is a plant whose fibers were used for clothing



Yearly Flooding of the Nile

- Nile comes from the highland lakes of Ethiopia
- Every year the spring rains in this region send this water down into the Nile flooding and the soaking the region with and Silt or soil
- People built dykes or earthen dams, reservoirs, and irrigation ditches to channel the rising river and store for the dry season



Uniting the Land

TWO REGIONS OF ANCIENT EGYPT

UPPER EGYPT: which stretched from the first **CATARACT** or waterfall of the Nile northward to within **100 miles** of the Mediterranean

- **Lower Egypt** that empties into the Mediterranean Sea
- In 3100 BC **MENES**, king of **UPPER EGYPT** united the two regions and used the Nile to link the two regions and also used the river as a trade route



Pharaoh Headdress



Three Main Periods of Ancient Egypt

- **Old Kingdom** -2700–2200 BCE
- **Middle Kingdom** - 2050-1800 BCE
- **New Kingdom** –1550-1100 BCE
- Power passed from one **Dynasty** , or ruling family to another



The Old Kingdom (2700 – 2200 BC)

Pharaohs organized a strong centralized state

Egyptians believed the pharaoh had a divine right to rule because he was a **GOD** so he had absolute power and owned and ruled all of the kingdom

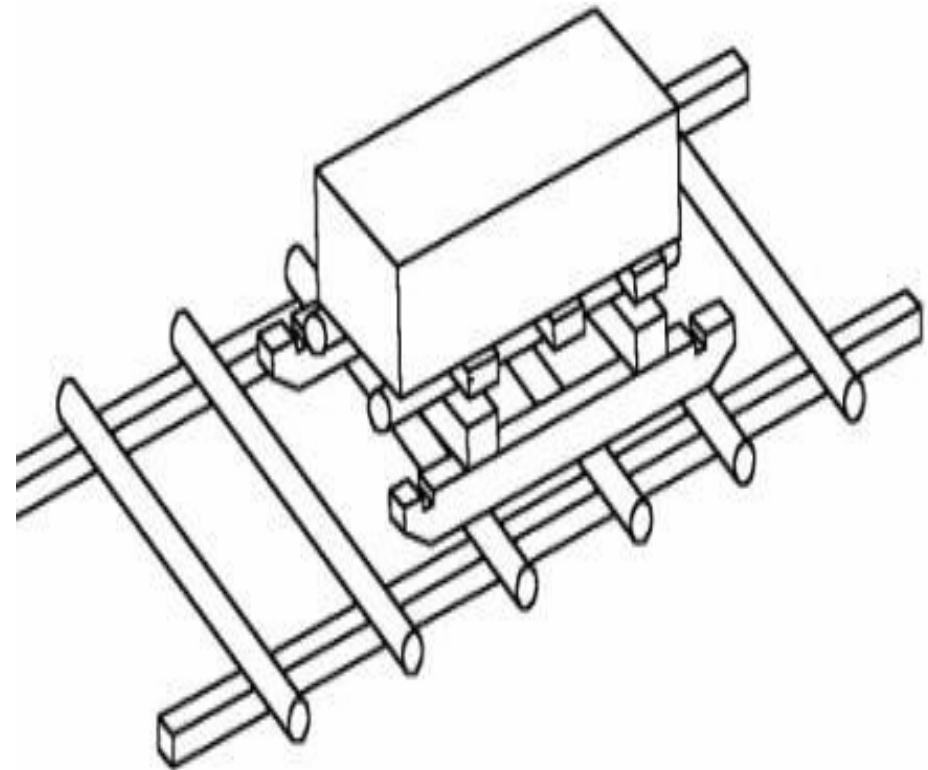
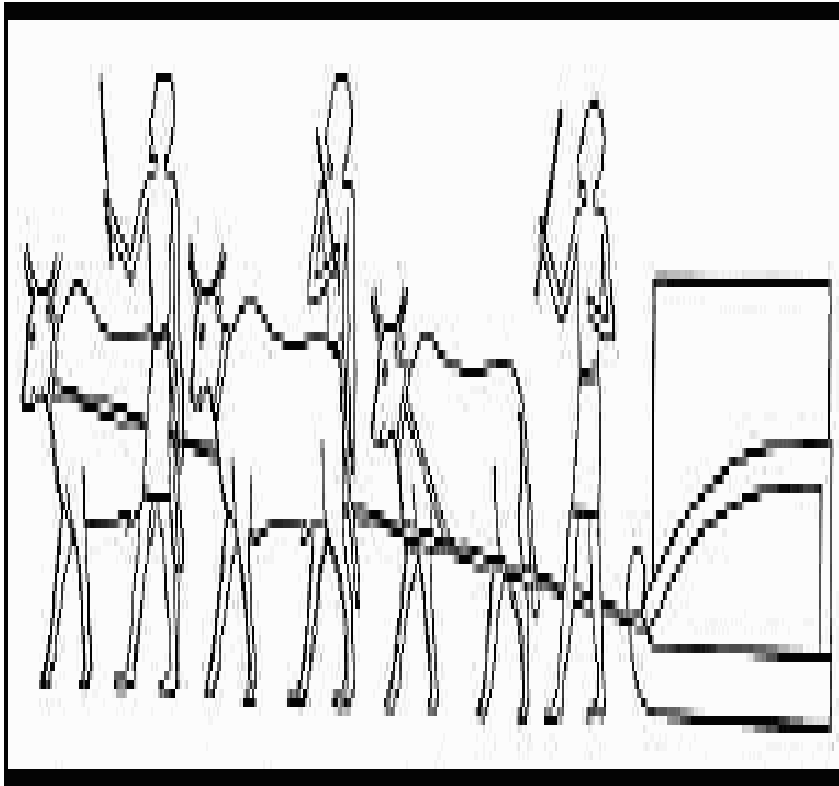
Known as the **Age of the Pyramids**

Pyramids were **tombs** for **Pharaoh's**

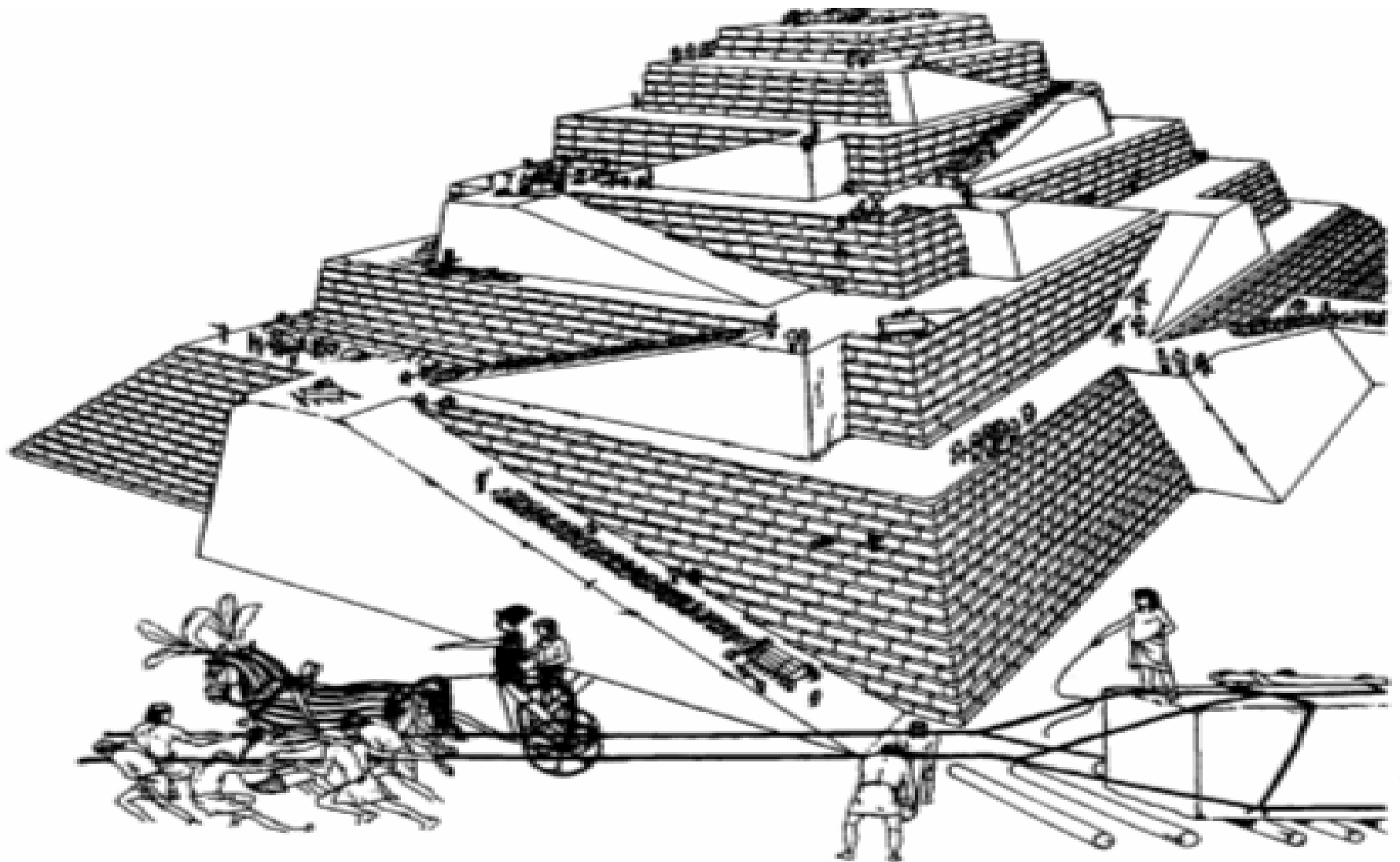
- Built without iron tools or **WHEELED VEHICLES** and were often started as soon as a pharaoh
- Pyramids suggests strength of Egypt



Building a Tomb



Building a Pyramid

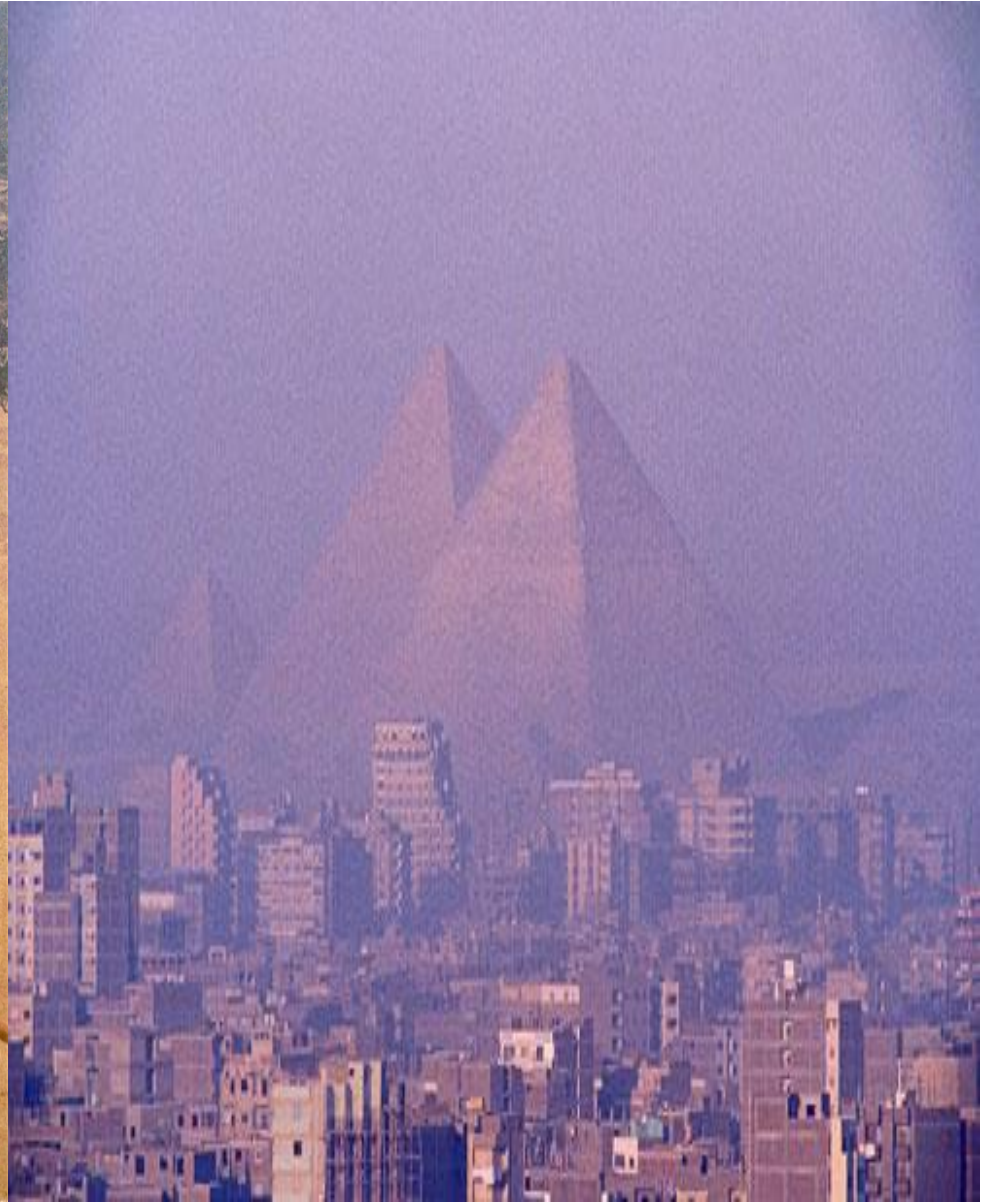


Or Maybe ...



ALIENS BUILT THE
PYRAMIDS

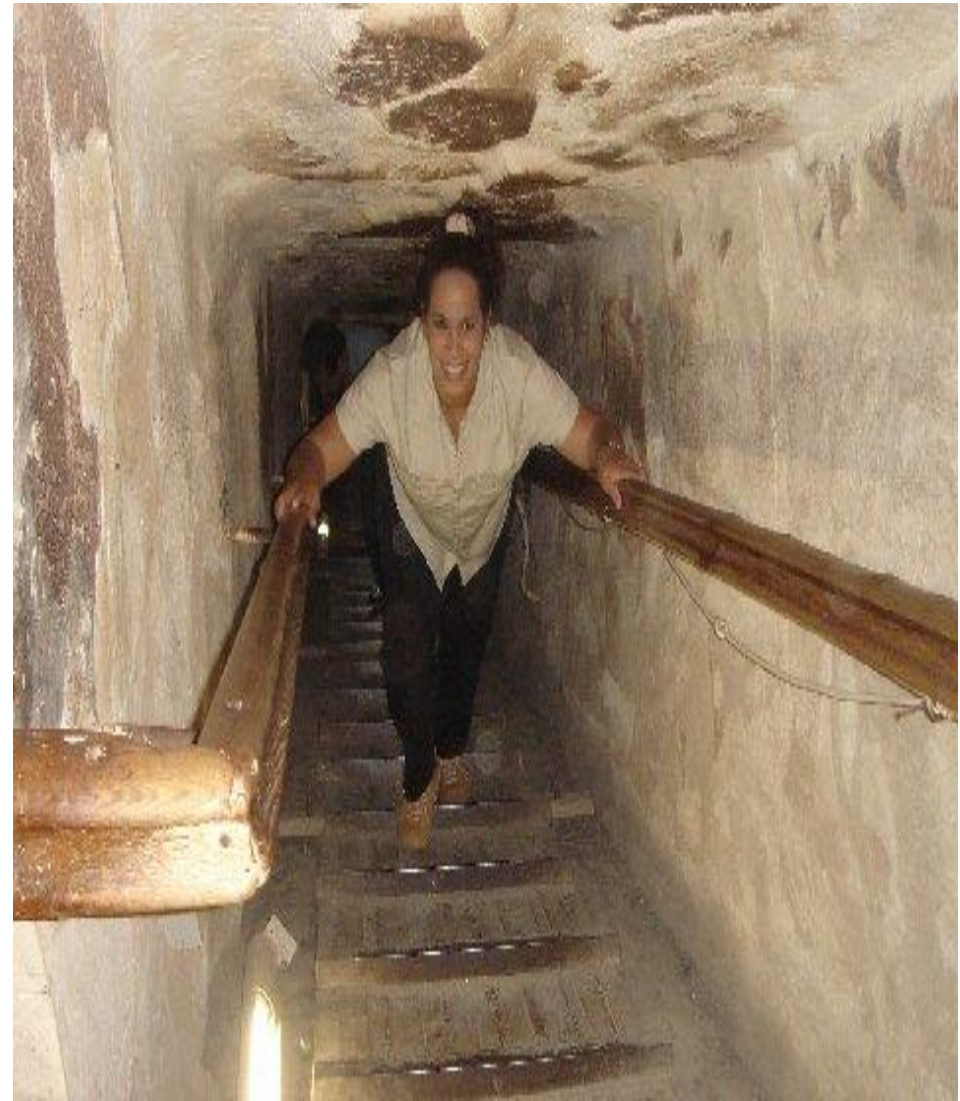
Giza Today



Pyramids then and now



Pyramid: inside and out



The Sphinx



Sphinx in ancient times



OBELISK



Pyramids Videos

- History Channel Pyramids
3:05:
<http://www.history.com/to-pics/ancient-history/tutankhamen/videos/mankind-the-story-of-all-of-us-building-the-pyramids?m=528e394da93ae&s=undefined&f=1&free=false>

- History channel fact about pyramids 2 min:
<http://www.history.com/to-pics/ancient-history/tutankhamen/videos/deconstructing-history-the-great-pyramid?m=528e394da93ae&s=undefined&f=1&free=false>

THE MIDDLE KINGDOM (2050 – 1800BC)

A turbulent period

Egyptians suffer crop shortages

Nile did not rise regularly

Egyptian armies occupied part of Nubia

Traders had contact with people around the Middle East and island Crete

The Hykos invaded in 1700 BC

Egyptians were impressed with their horse drawn war chariots and the Hykos were impressed by the Egyptians civilization and adopted many customs, beliefs and names

Egyptian rulers drove out the Hyksos after 100 years and set up the New Kingdom



New Kingdom (1550 – 110 BC)

Powerful pharaohs build a large empire bringing Egyptians into greater contact with more regions & peoples

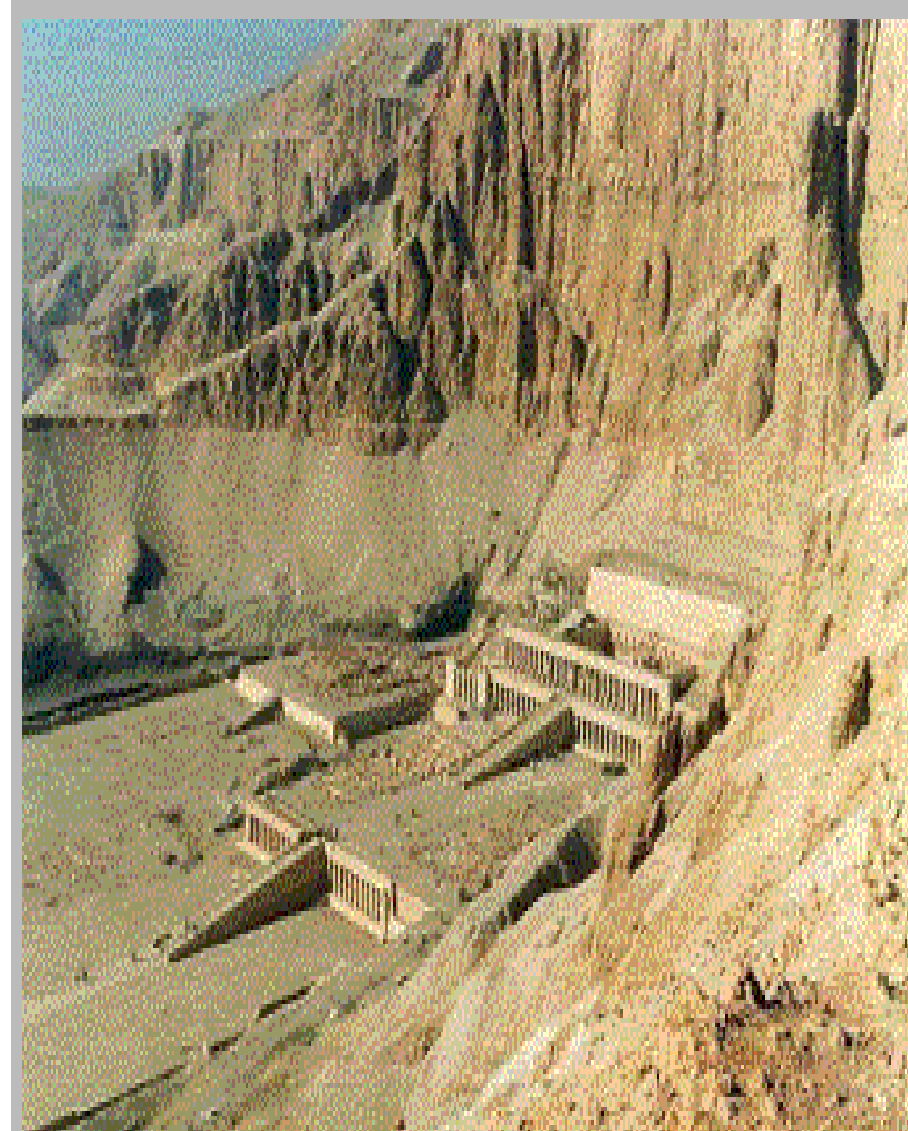
Queen Hatshepsut: ruled between 1503 – 1482; She encouraged **trade** with many eastern Mediterranean lands and along the Red Sea. First female to rule in her own name

Mr. Betts Hatshepsut 5:41:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5Ynfl4yxISE&list=PLCH8uxPXHDPAJtHZorCO4JUfaL-ycPPvy&index=5>

Ramses II: most powerful ruler who ruled between 1290 – 1224; He increased the empire's size, built **temples and monuments** boasting of his conquests;

- Egyptian power begins to decline after Ramses death



New Kingdom Rulers

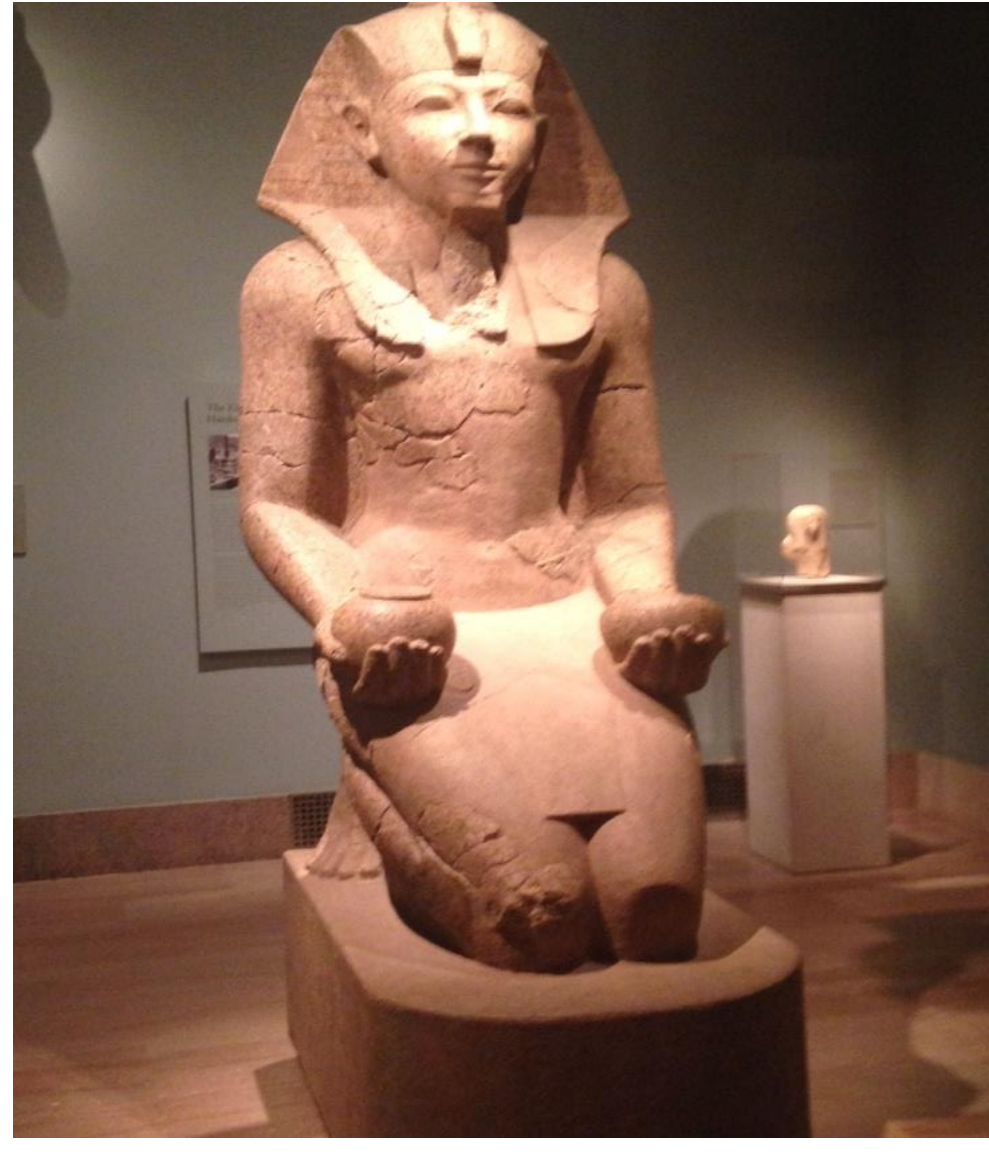
Hatshepsut



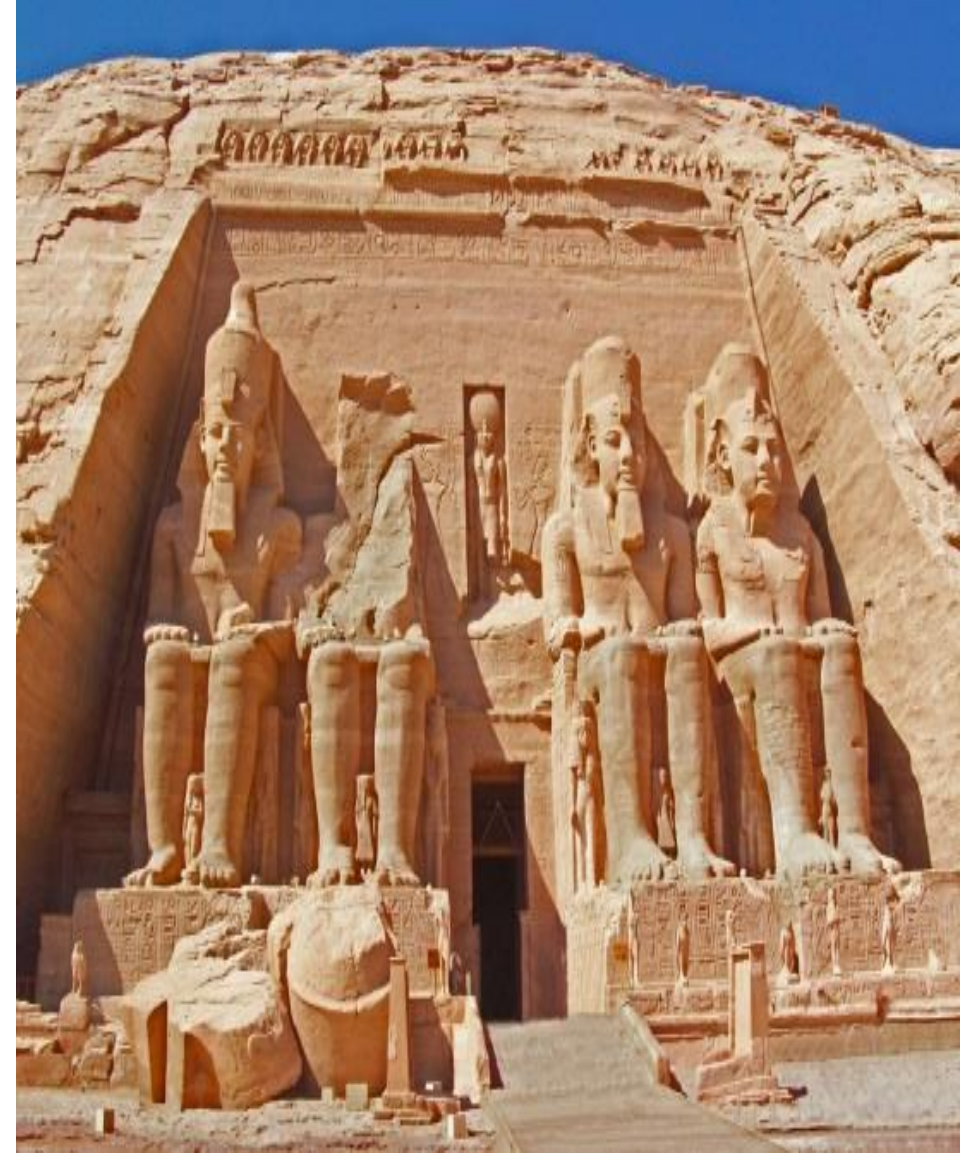
Ramses II



Hatshepsut



Abu Simbel



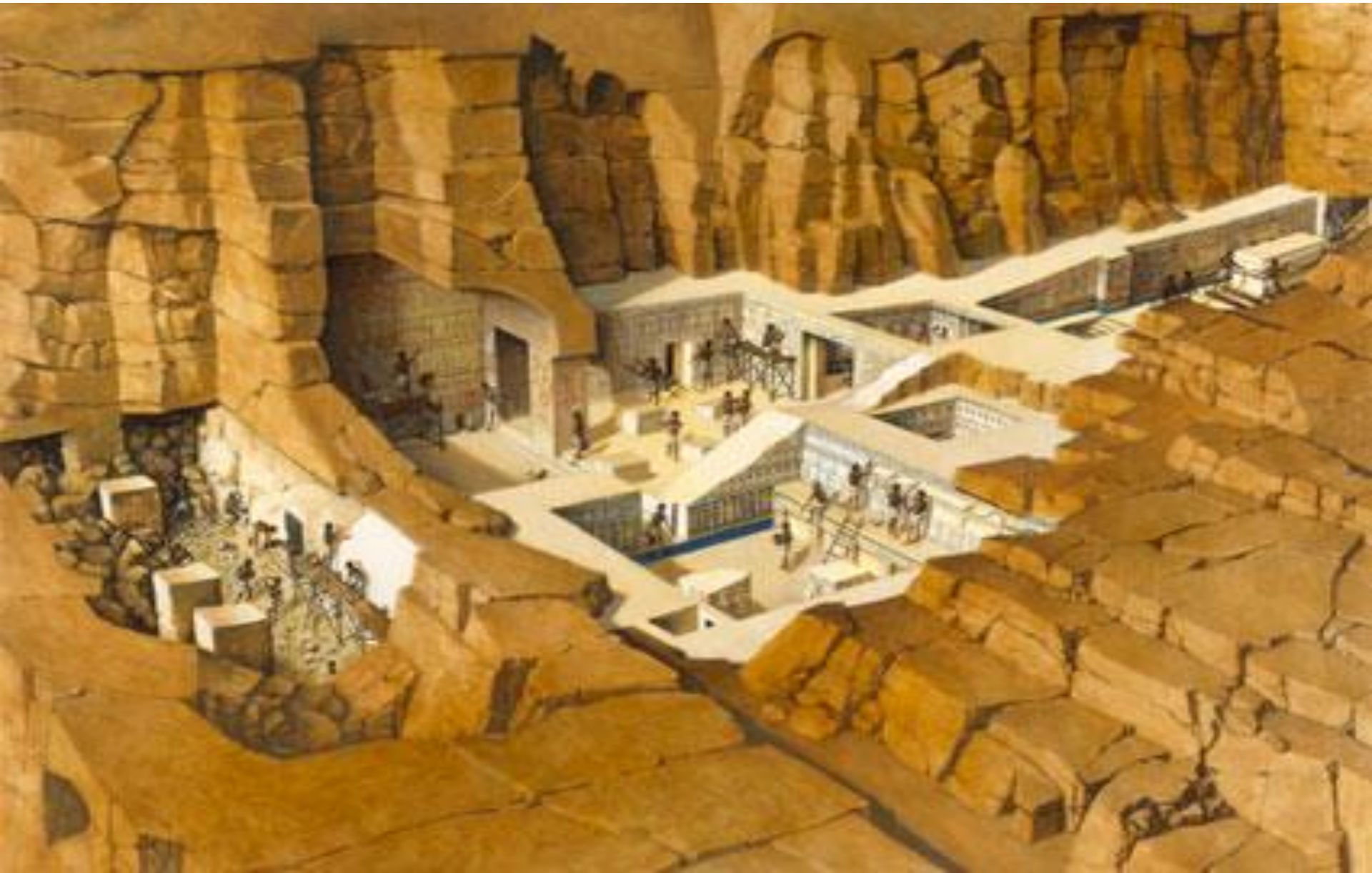
Abu Simbel then and now



Valley of the Kings



Tomb of Seti



Tomb of Ramses



Egypt and Nubia

- Nubia, known as **Kush**, developed south of Egypt
- These two civilizations maintained a close relationship each interacting and conquering each other.



Egyptian Religion

- Egyptian belief in eternal life had a profound effect on their civilization
- They are Polytheistic
 - Chief god was Amon Re:
the sun god
 - Isis: Goddess of the life
 - Osiris: Ruled over the Underworld and was god of the Nile
- Aton: a minor god whose symbol was the sun disk



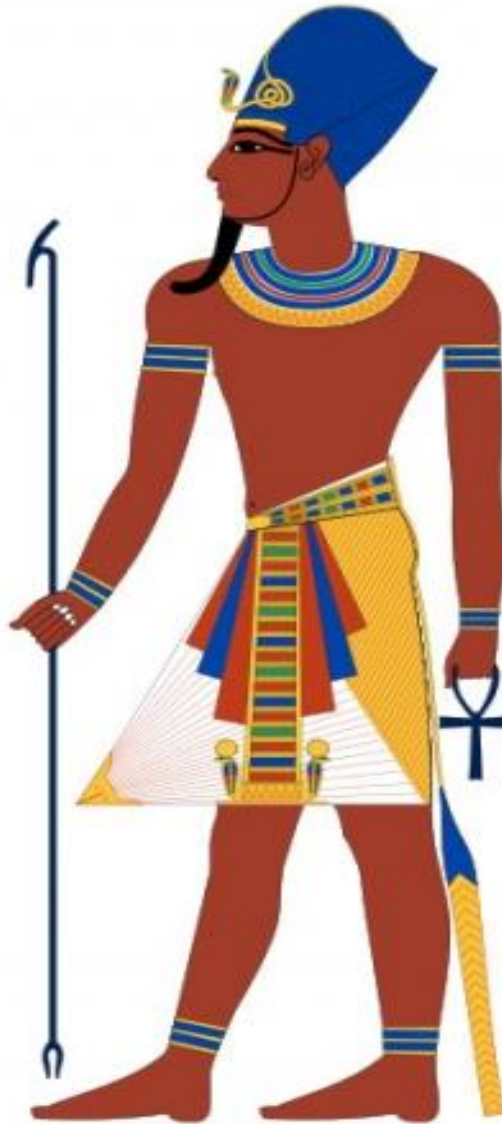
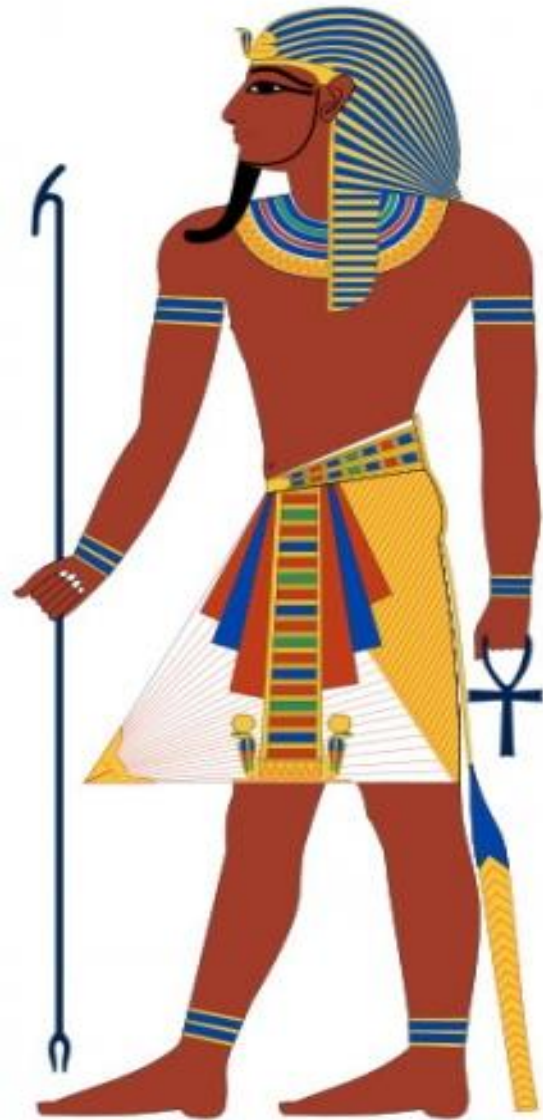
Egyptian Afterlife

Egyptian afterlife

- Heart gets weighed against the feather of truth. If heart is lighter than the feather go to Happy field of food.
- If heart weighs more than the feather. Get heart eaten by the crocodile eater of the dead



Frontalism



Religious Rebel

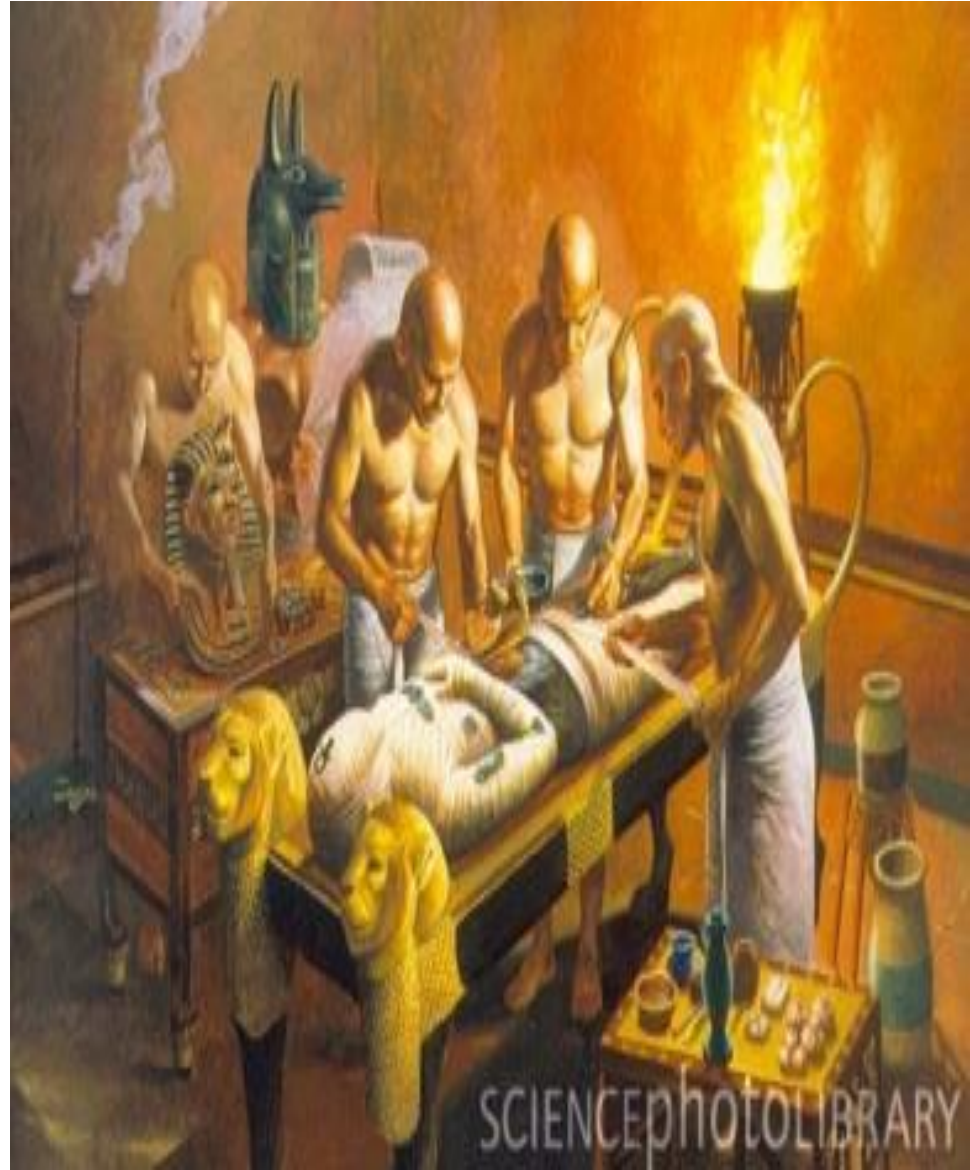
- In 1380 BC Akhenaton devoted his life to the worship of Aton who was a minor god
- The pharaoh took the name Akhenaton which means he who serves Aton
- His wife was the beautiful Nefertiti
- Scholars disagree: did the pharaoh try to introduce a new religion based on the worship of a single god or did he just want to raise Aton to the highest place among the gods
- Many resisted this revolutionary change and after Akhenaton's death the old gods were restored

Akhenaton and Nefertiti



Mummification

- The preservation of the dead
- Process took months to complete
- At first a privilege for rulers and nobles but later even common people could be mummified



The Mummification Process

How mummification took place:

- Pull brain out of nose using a hook
- Make a cut on the left side of the body near the tummy
- Remove all internal organs
- Let the internal organs dry
- Place the lungs, intestines, stomach and liver inside canopic jars
- Place the heart back inside the body
- Rinse inside of body with wine and spices
- Cover the corpse with natron (salt) for 70 days
- After 40 days stuff the body with linen or sand to give it a more human shape
- After the 70 days wrap the body from head to toe in bandages
- Place in coffin
- If the person had been a Pharaoh, he would be placed inside his special burial chamber with lots of treasure
- Mummification 5 min: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S9onQuap5nA>

MUMMIES



MUMMIES



Mummy Coffins



Hatshepsut and a Coffin



Coffins



- And exterior coffin, then and interior coffin

Evidence of the Tomb of Tutankhamen (King Tut)

- Buried in the Valley of the kings
- Most royal tombs had been stripped of their treasures by looters
- In 1922 archaeologist Howard Carter unearthed the tomb of Tutankhamen which had remained untouched for more than 3,000 years
- King Tut was 19 years old when he died



Inside the Tomb of King Tut



Tut Videos

- History channel Death of King Tut 3 min:
<http://www.history.com/topics/ancient-history/tutankhamen/videos/coroners-report-king-tut>
- Inside the tomb 4 min:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4Hyqwnmnbew>
- SNL:
<https://screen.yahoo.com/king-tut-000000724.html>

Tut's MRI Scan and Canopic Jars



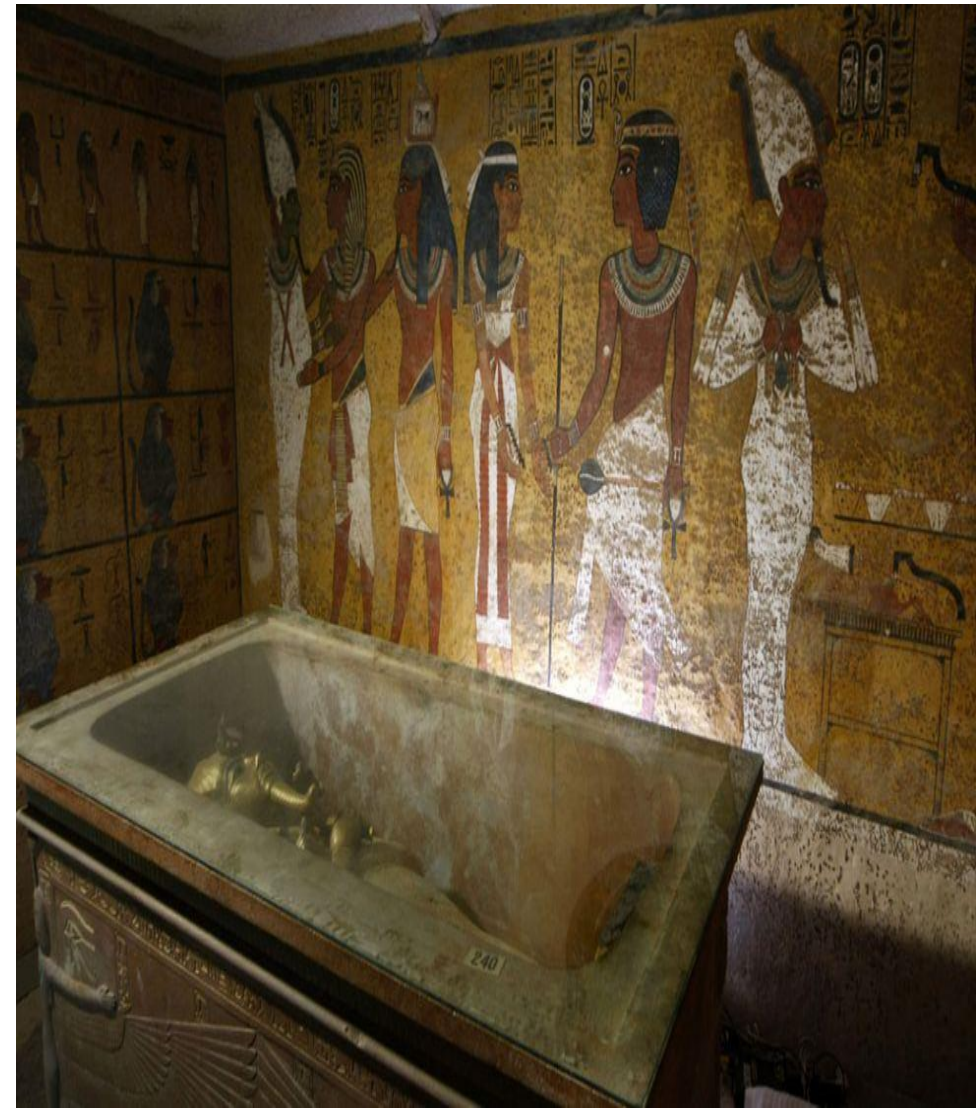
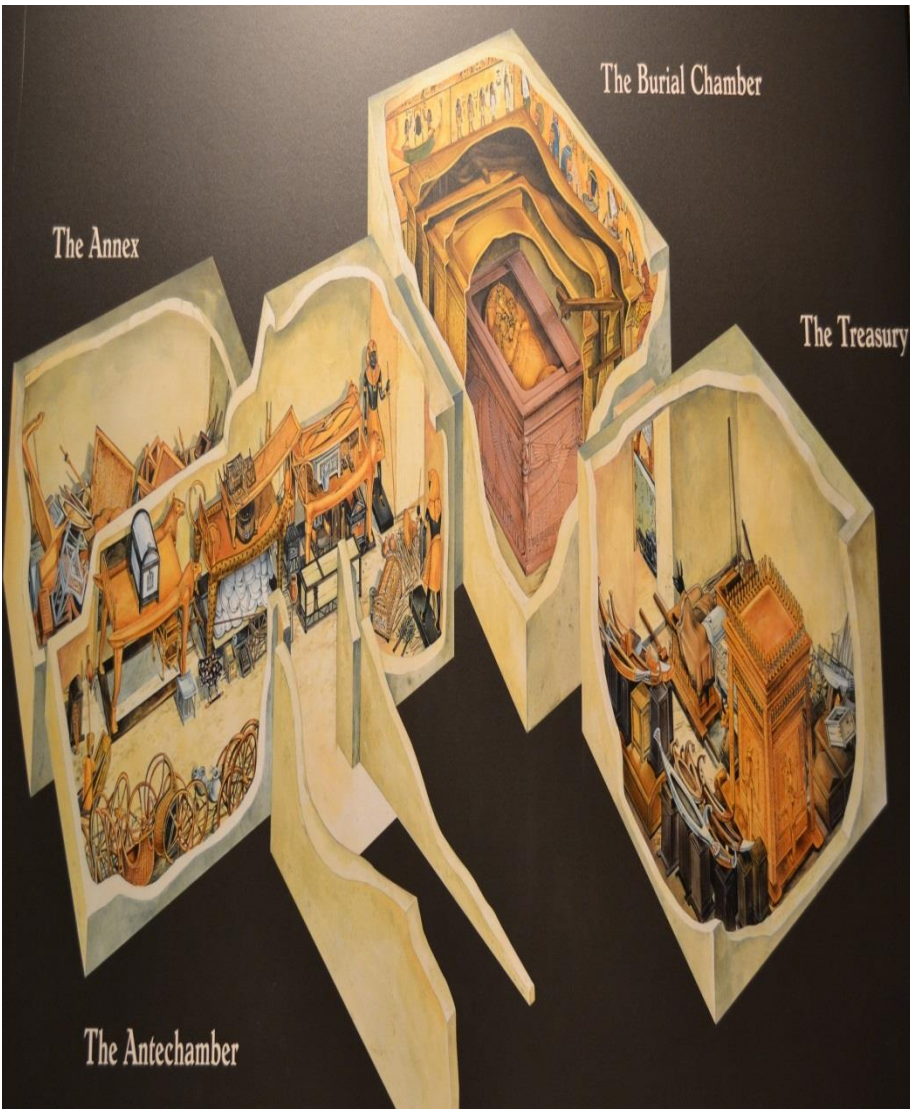
The Face of Tut



The Boy King



Inside the Tomb



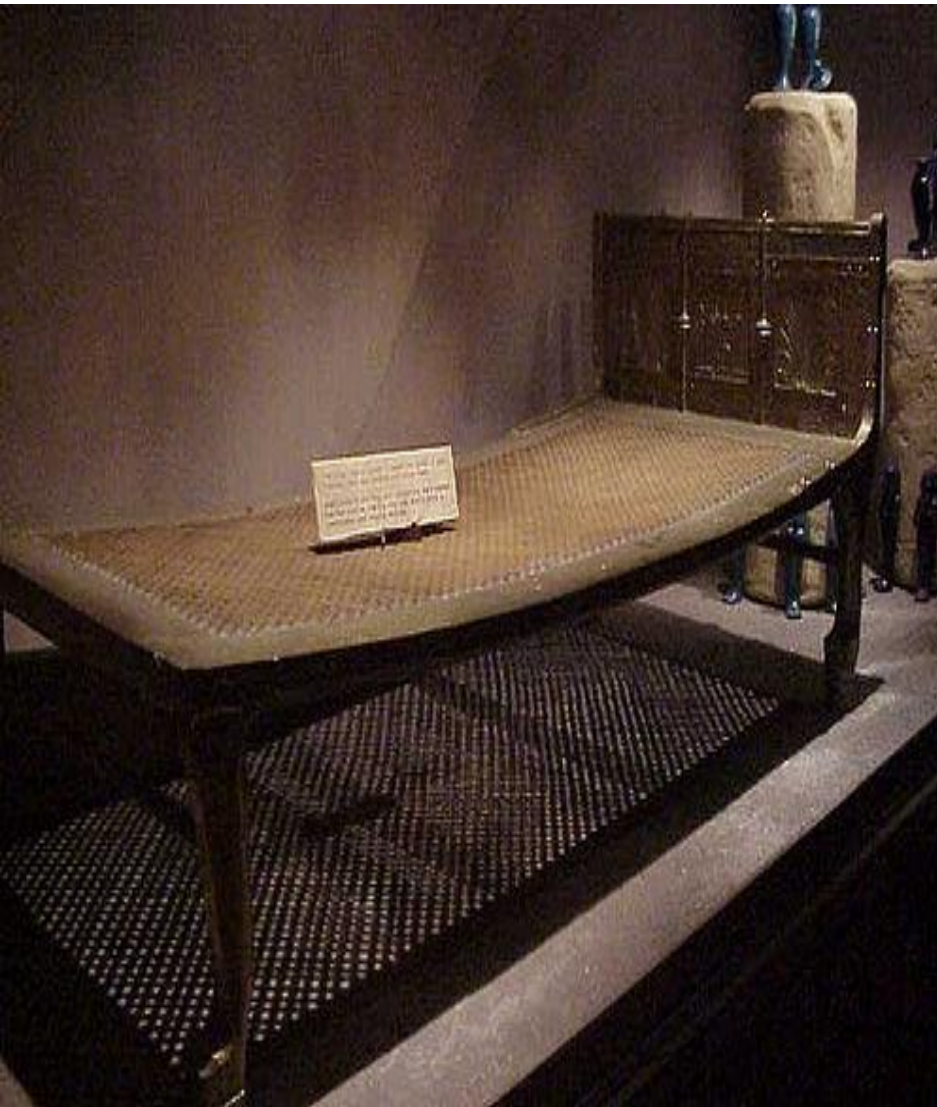
Sarcophagus of Tut



Funerary mask and Scarab pendent



Bed and Head Rest

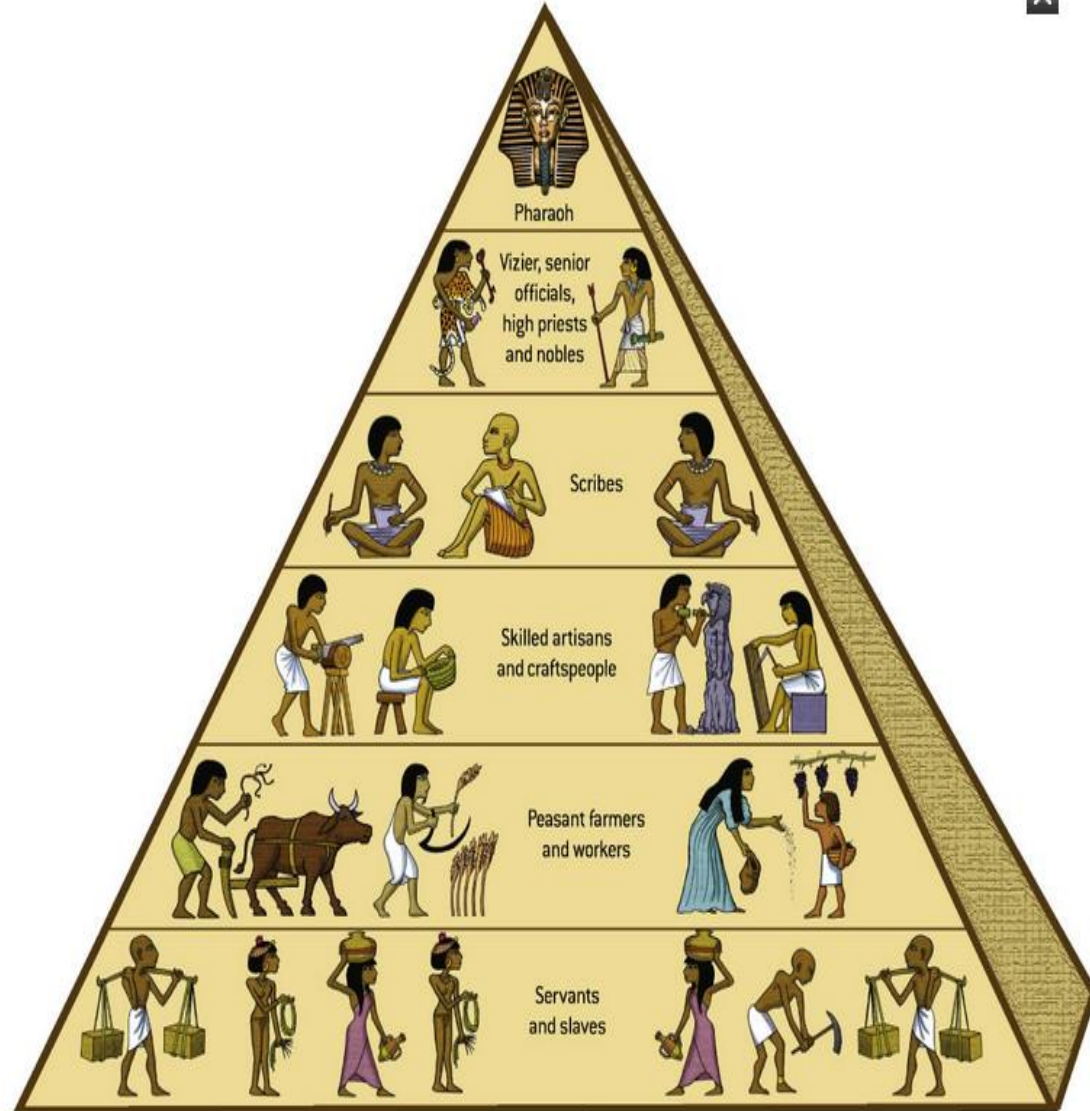


Inside the tomb / thrown chair



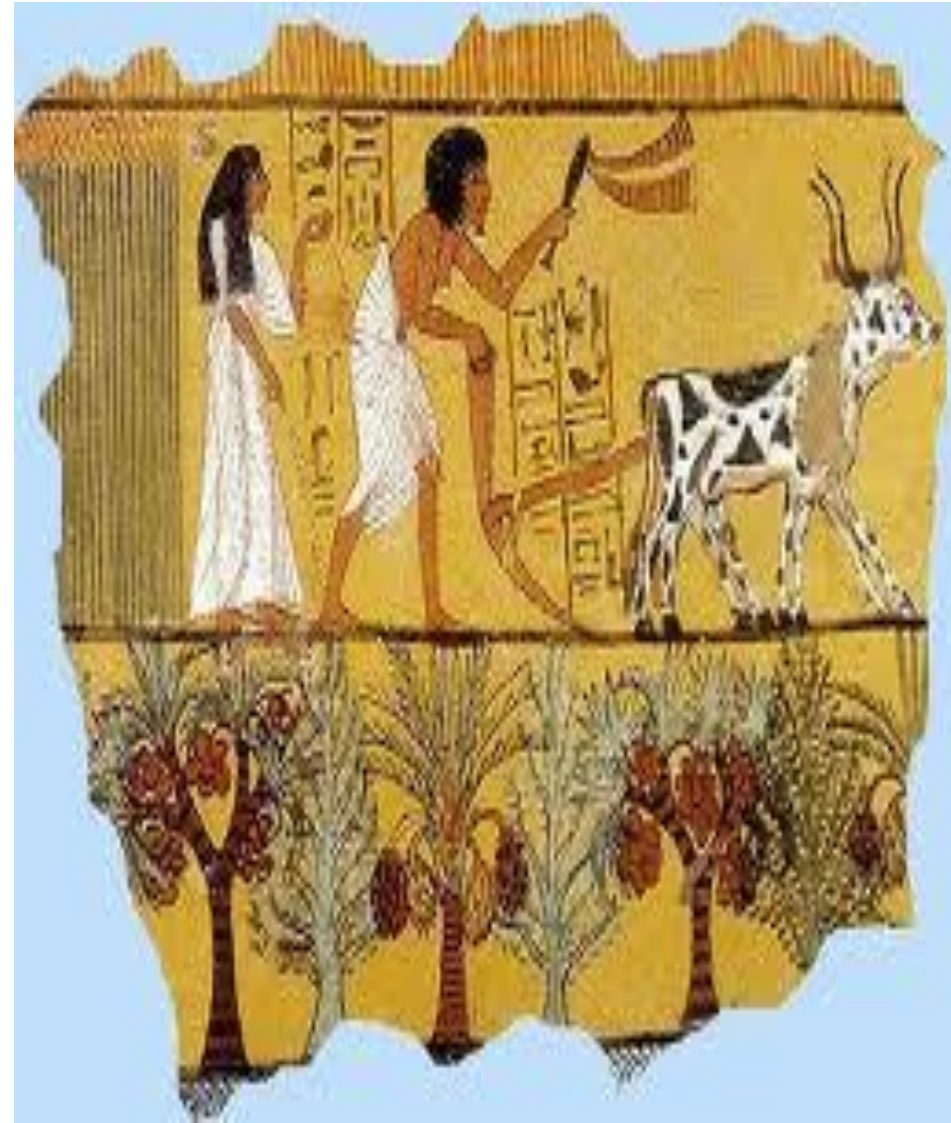
Egyptian Society

- At the top of society is the Pharaoh and his family
- High **Priest** & Priestesses
- **Nobles** who fought the wars
- Merchants, scribes and artisans who provided services for the rich and powerful



Life of the Farmer/Social Change

- Most Egyptians were peasant farmers
- Many were also slaves
- Off season peasant men served the pharaoh by laboring on temples, tombs and palaces
- During New Kingdom society grew more fluid as trade & warfare increased
- Foreign conquest brought riches to Egypt



Women

- Enjoyed a higher status & greater independence than women elsewhere
- They could inherit property, make business deals, buy and sell goods, go to court and obtain divorce, manufacture goods, manage farming estates, serve as doctors and enter the priesthood
- They were not confined to the home
- They could not be scribes or hold government jobs



Life in Ancient Egypt



Lock of Youth / Shoes




Egyptian Learning /Written Records

- Reading and writing were very important
- Besides reading and writing they had to
- Have skills in _
- They developed a form of picture writing called hieroglyphics
- As language became more complex they added ideographs or pictures that symbolized an idea or action
- Over time they developed demotic a simpler form of writing for everyday use
- They wrote on a paper like material made from papyrus and wrote with reed pens and ink



Ancient Hieroglyphics

OH, FOR CRYIN' OUT LOUD..
YOU NEVER END A
SENTENCE WITH A !

ANCIENT GRAMMAR POLICE









The Rosetta Stone

- Jean Champollion discovered the **Rosetta Stone** which helped him to **decipher** or decode the ancient hieroglyphics
- The stone was flat and black with the same message carved in three forms, **Hieroglyphics, demotic and Greek**
- So by comparing the three he could decode the **hieroglyphics symbols**

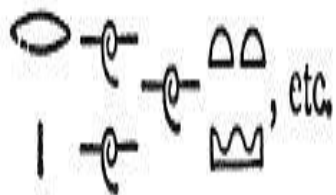


Rosetta Stone



							
t'et	an	Ausar	chent	amentet	neter	aa	neb

"Saith Osiris, at the head of the underworld, god great, lord of

 , etc.

Re-stau

Re-stau (i.e., the passages of the tomb)."

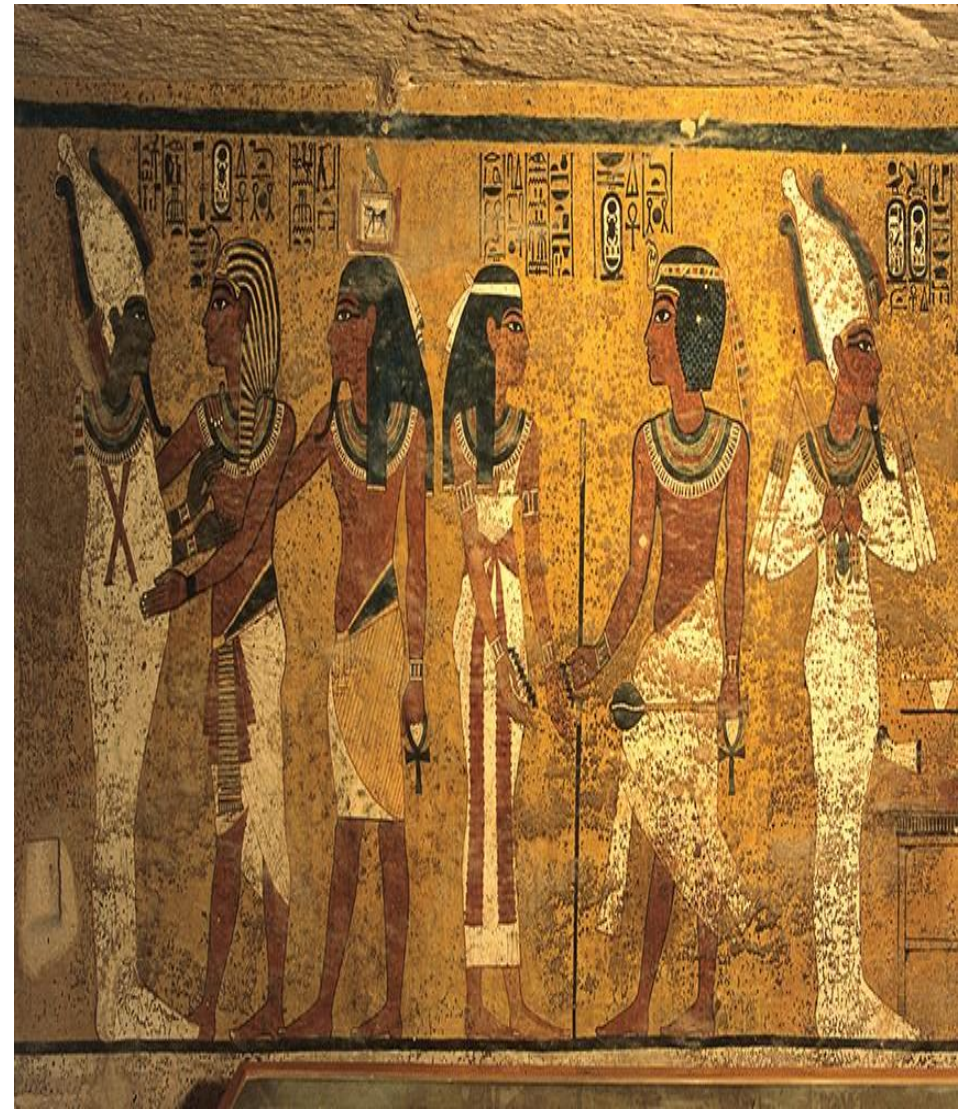
Advances in Medicine and Science

- Physicians became skilled at observing symptoms, diagnoses, finding cures, surgery, medicines
- Priests and astronomers studied the heavens charting movements of planets and mapping constellations thus developing a calendar
- Geometry was used to survey the land and build pyramids and temples and irrigations systems



Arts and Literature

- Paintings, statues, poems, literature, temples, pyramids, tombs give us much information of daily life, trade, farming, religious ceremonies and battles
- Paintings style of **Frontalism** remained unchanged for thousands of years
- Crash Course:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z3Wvw6BivVI>



Chapter Summary Videos

- Mesopotamia Song 3 min:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=84y2q4giihY>
- Keith Hughes Mesopotamia 18:39:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RiclXLWQk4k>
- Keith Hughes Egypt 19 min:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jpb4_K7gMzc
- Keith Hughes Judaism 19 min:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PWsKZ2Xto4Y>
- Crash Course Mesopotamia 12 min:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sohXPx_XZ6Y
- Crash Course Egypt 12 min:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z3Wvw6BivVI>
- Mr. Betts Hatshepsut 5:41:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5Ynfl4yxISE&list=PLCH8uxPXHDPAJtHZorCO4JUFaL-ycPPvy&index=5>