

Let's Go Clubbin'!



**Unit 1**: Concepts of World History,  
Timelines, Prehistory, Neolithic  
Revolution, & Rise of Civilizations  
Characteristics of Civilizations  
Sumer, Egypt, Babylon, Phoenicia,  
Assyria, Persia, India, China

**Assessments-**

- ❖ Timeline Quiz
- ❖ Reading Quiz
- ❖ Unit 1 Test

# Unit Agenda

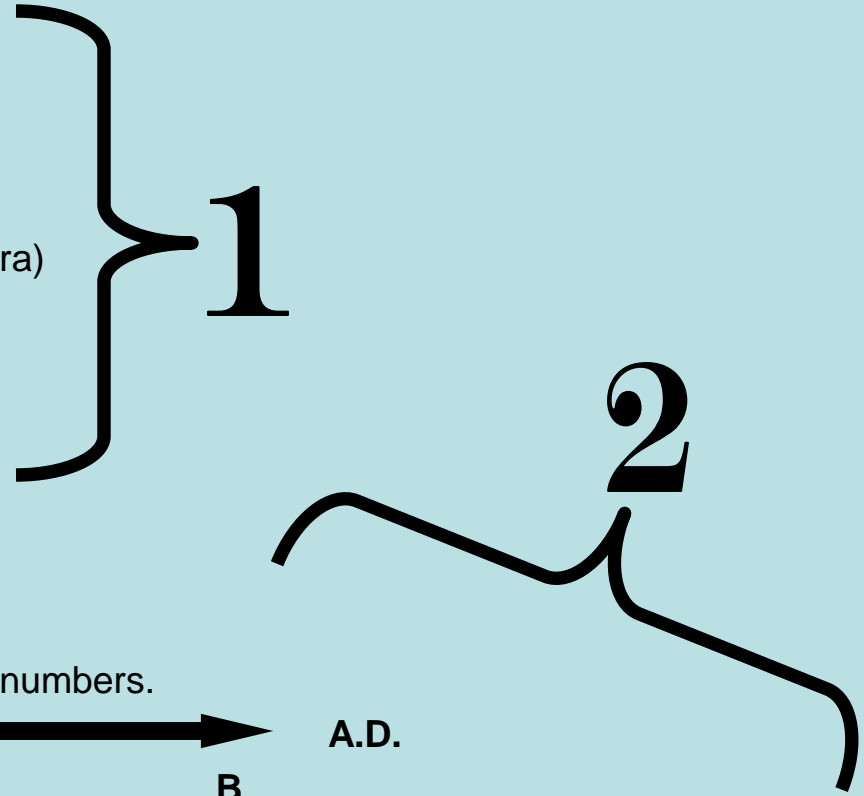
- Concepts of World History Chart
- Timeline Notes (Quiz tomorrow)
- Rise of Civilizations
- Neolithic Revolution
- Early Human Achievements
- Characteristics of Civilizations
- Civilizations

# Concepts of World History

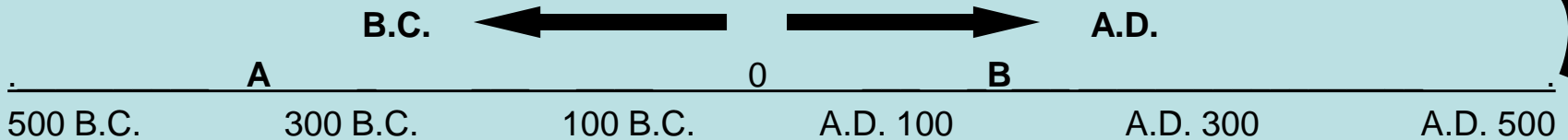


# Timeline Notes

- Prehistory- before writing
- Historic periods since 4,000 B.C.
  - Ancient History: 4,000 B.C. – A.D. 500
  - Medieval History: A.D. 500 – A.D. 1500
  - Modern History: 1500 to the present
- B.C.= before Christ (BCE = before Common Era)
- A.D.= anno Domini (CE = Common Era)
  - (Latin for in the year of the Lord)
- Circa = about the time (abbreviated c.)
- If a date has no letters, it means A.D. or C.E.



Dates are like a timeline with positive and negative numbers.

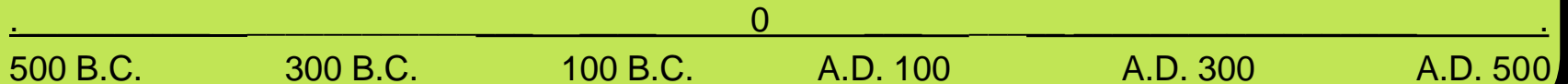


B.C. dates are like negative numbers. The larger the B.C. date the earlier or older the year.

# Timeline Notes (cont.)

Rules for calculating elapsed time between dates...

- If the dates are both B.C. or both A.D., then subtract the numbers. (Same – Subtract)
- If one date is B.C. and the other A.D., then add the numbers. (Different + Add)



Determining centuries– Centuries are one number ahead of the actual date.

Examples:

First century = 01 – 100

Fifth century = 401 – 500 (400's)

Twentieth century = 1901 – 2000 (1900's)

3

4

**Rise of  
Civilizations**



# Neolithic Revolution

<b>Causes</b>	<b>Effects</b>	<b>Changes in Society</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cultivation of crops</li><li>• Domestication of animals</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Steady source of meat, milk, &amp; fibers</li><li>• Ability to provide food on a regular basis</li><li>• Use of beasts of burden to save labor</li></ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Ability to support a larger population</li><li>2. Creation of permanent communities</li><li>3. Development of governments</li><li>4. Production of new products</li><li>5. Growth of trade</li><li>6. Change in roles of men &amp; women</li><li>7. Ability to build permanent houses of worship</li></ol>



## **Cooperating:**

- Spoken language
- Big game hunts
- Development of rules & boundaries
- Large-scale construction projects
- Differentiation of social roles

## **Procuring Food:**

- Gathering fruit, leaves & nuts
- Hunting animals
- Using fire
- Domestication of animals
- Agriculture

# Early Human Achievements

## **Making Tools:**

- Wooden digging sticks
- Stone tools
- Bone, antler, & ivory tools
- Bow & arrow
- Plow
- Loom
- Hammer
- Axe (or ax)
- Use of metals

## **Developing Spiritual Beliefs:**

- Creation myths or stories
- Life after death
- Burial practices
- Cave painting
- Sculpted figurines
- Shrines for deities (gods or goddesses)


## **Building Civilizations:**

- Communal shelters
- Villages
- Cities in river valleys
- Government
- Shared values & beliefs
- Long distance trade
- Invention of writing

# Five Characteristics of Civilizations

1. Advanced Cities (near water)
  - Center of trade for a larger area
2. Specialized Workers
  - Artisans with specific skills
3. Complex Institutions
  - Government, Religion, Economy, Education
4. Record Keeping
  - Government (Taxes & Laws)
  - Religion (Calendar & Rituals)
  - Merchants (Debts & Payments)
5. Improved Technology
  - Solve problems for large groups of people

# THE RISE OF CIVILIZATION

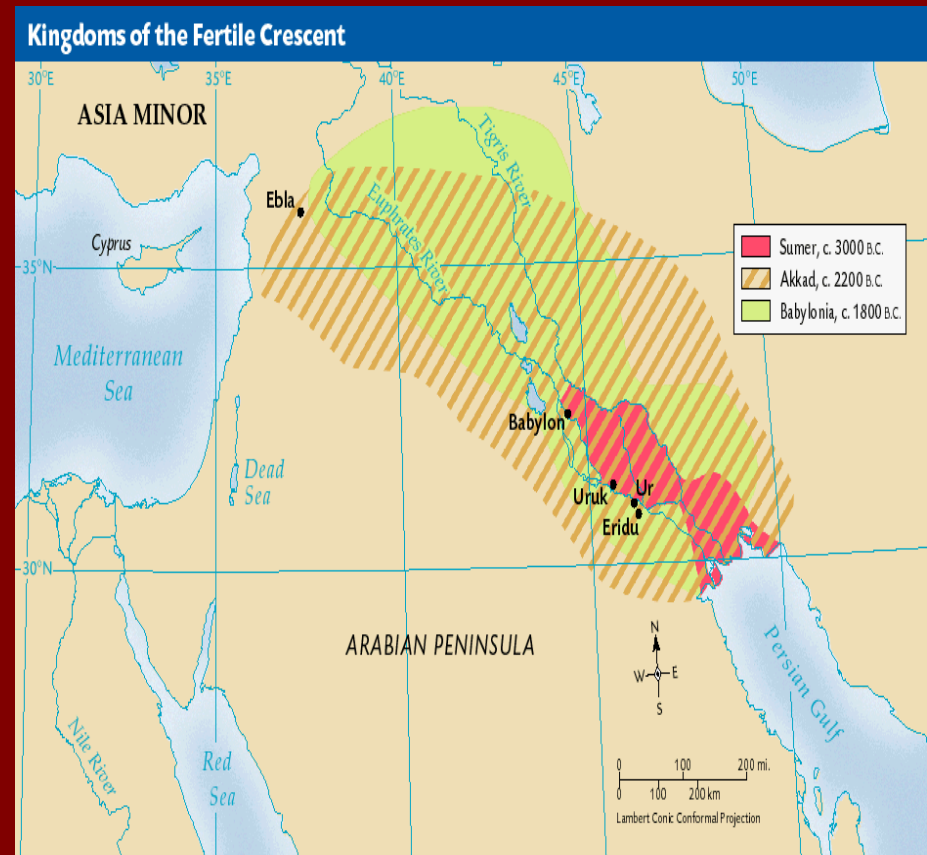
- ◆ Arose in 4 separate river valleys around 3500 B.C.
  - ◆ Fertile soil, mild climate, waterway for transportation, water for crops & drinking
  - ◆ Provided for abundant crops and food surpluses
- 

## The Four Old-World River Valley Cultures



# MESOPOTAMIA (3500 B.C.E.-1700 B.C.E.)

- The Land between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers
  - Also called The Fertile Crescent
  - First civilization was SUMER



# GOVERNMENT

- City-states
- Each had its own ruler (also head of religion – theocracy)
- Were eventually united under single rulers
- King Hammurabi created the first written law code
  - Pertained to all aspects of life
  - Did not apply to all people equally





HAMMURABI

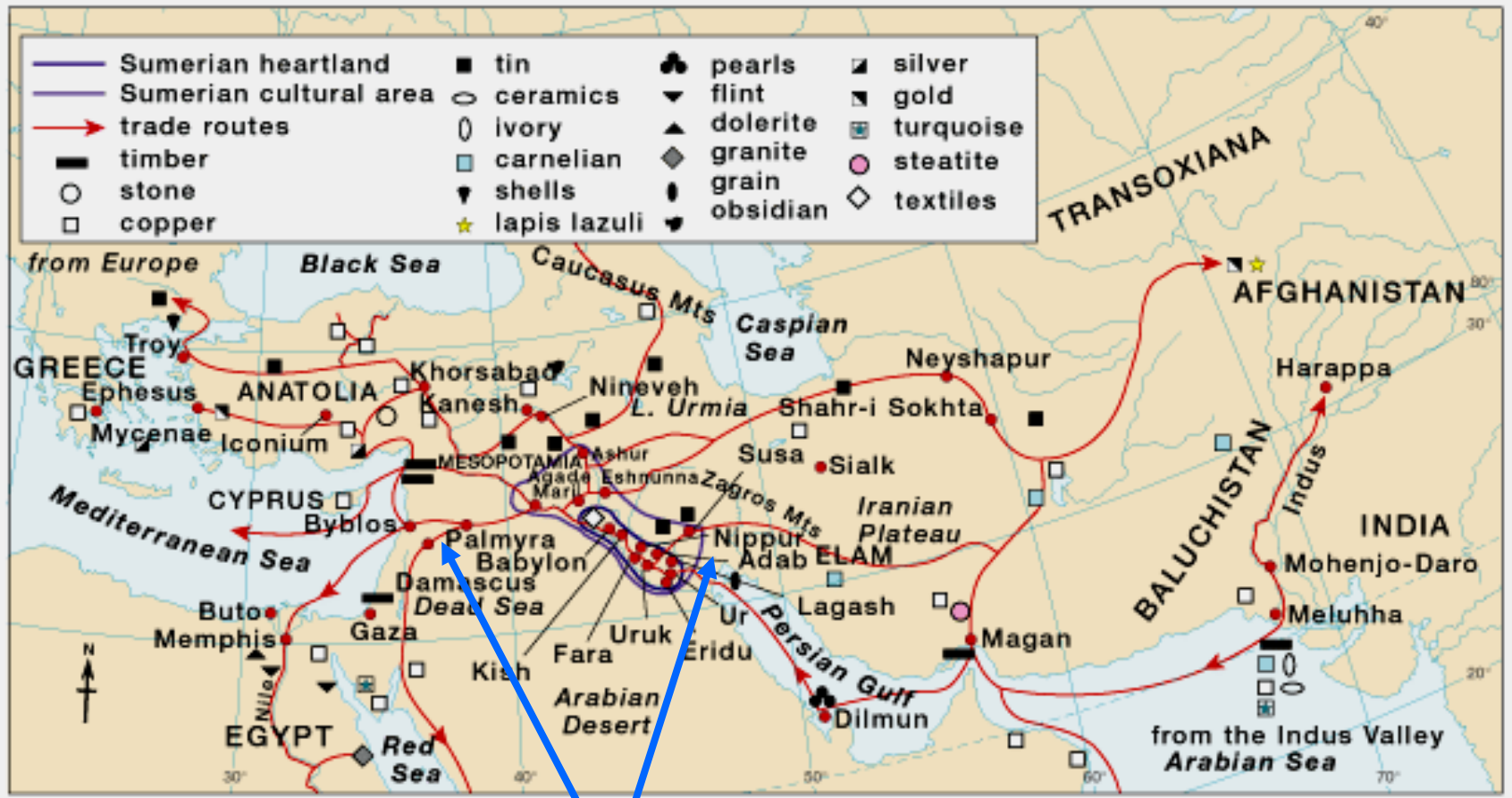
# ECONOMY

- Farming – basis for economy
  - Grew grains, vegetables, dates, flax
  - Domesticated sheep, goats, cows, oxen, and donkeys
- Evidence shows they traded with other civilizations
  - Merchants
  - artisans





# Mesopotamian Trade



“The Cuneiform  
World”

# RELIGION

- King was the head of the religion, as well as the government
- Each city-state had its own chief deity
- Like most ancient religions, Sumer was polytheistic (believed in as many as 2000 gods)
- Built amazing temples (ziggurats) to honor gods)



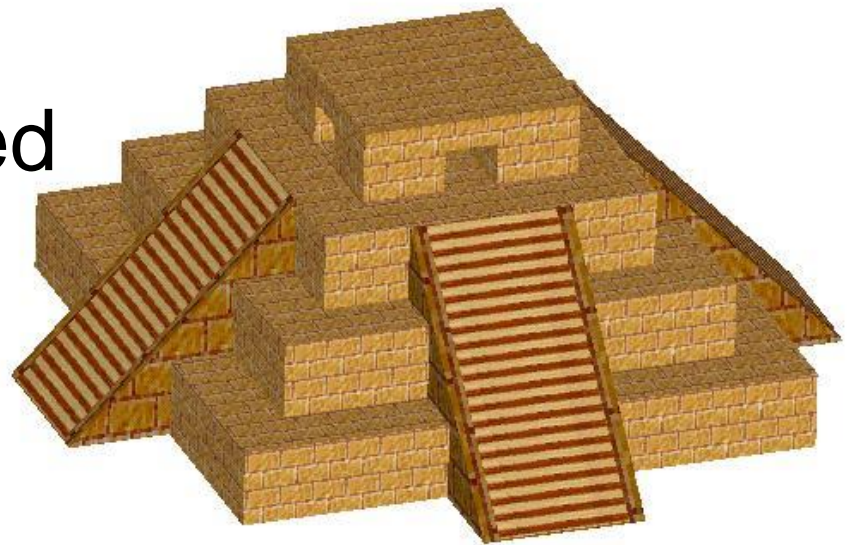
# SOCIETY

- Three social classes
  - King and nobles
  - Merchants and artisans
  - Peasants and slaves
- Women had few legal rights in Sumerian society

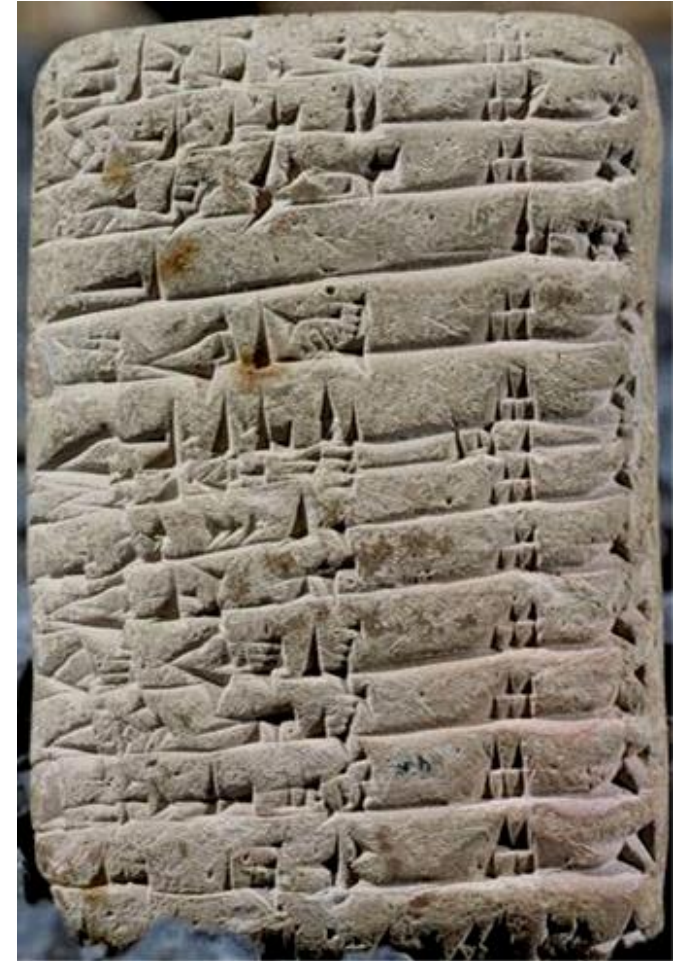


# INNOVATIONS (Technology)

- Developed the first writing – cuneiform
- Built clay brick structures – ziggurats (temples)
- Developed the arch, ramps, sewers, and the wheel
- Number system based on 60 and algebra
- Had a lunar calendar




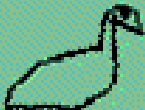
















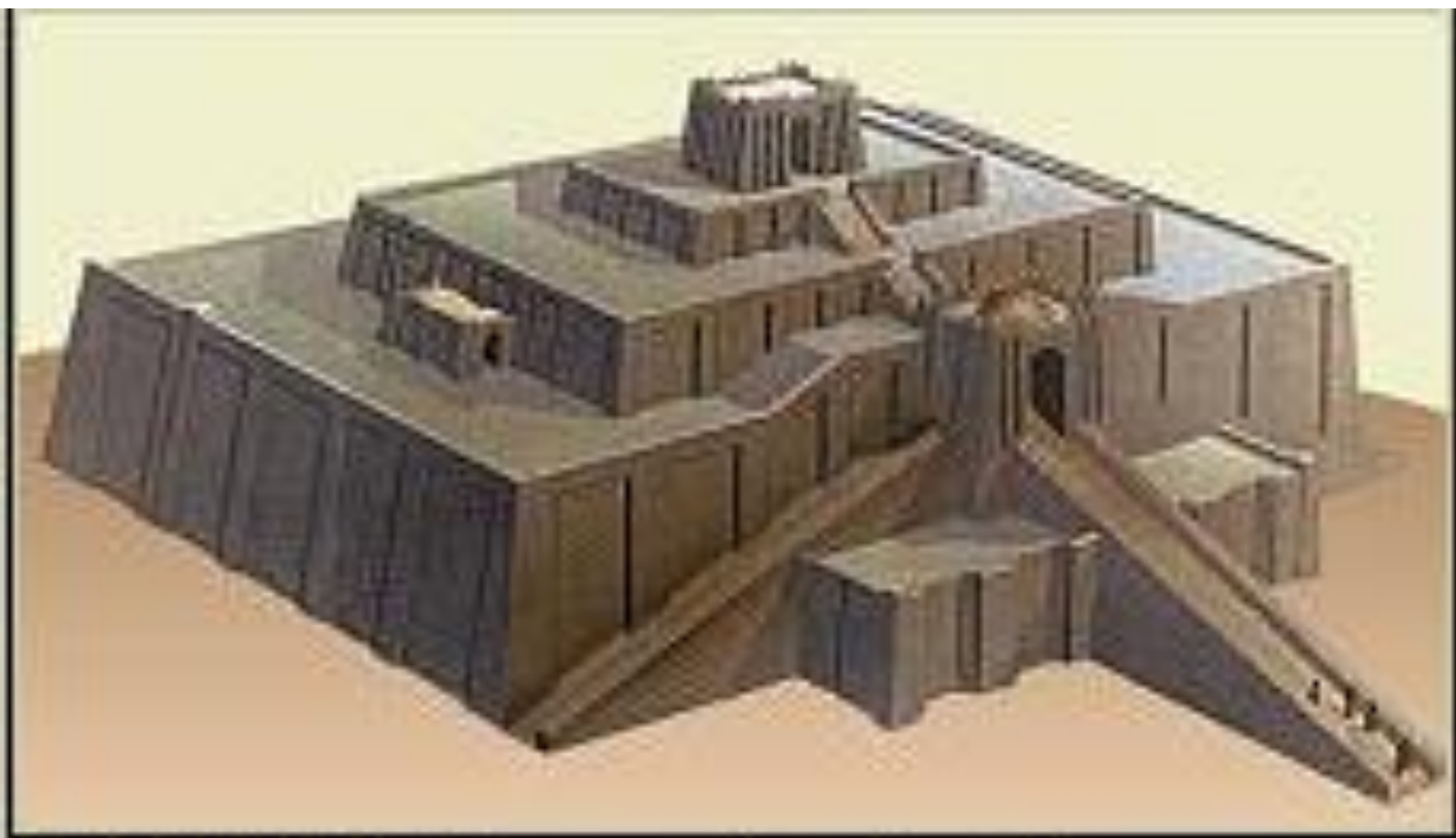
# Cuneiform: “Wedge-Shaped” Writing



# Cuneiform Writing

## Development of Cuneiform, 3000 B.C.–600 B.C.

Meaning of Pictograph						
	Ear of Barley	Head and Body of Man	Fish	Bird	Bowl of Food	Stream of Water
Pictographs c. 3000 B.C.						
Rotated Position Pictographs c. 2800 B.C.						
Cuneiform Signs c. 600 B.C.						



ZIGGURAT (reconstruction)

# Sumer – The Fertile Crescent

## EDUCATION

When do they start?  
Who is educated?  
What is the curriculum?

Origins of writing Cuneiform c. 3500 BC passed on by scribes at scribe school. Mostly males educated, mostly wealthy, very disciplined. Topics of study were mathematics, botany, and linguistics. *Epic of Gilgamesh*

## SOCIETY

What are the classes  
Who is a citizen?  
What is the role of women?  
Is there social mobility?

Nobles, free clients of the nobility, commoners, and slaves. Nobility consisted of king and his family, the chief priests, and high palace officials. Clients were free men who were dependent on the nobility. Commoners were free citizens and owned their own land independent of nobility. Slaves were usually conquered foreigners or criminals and sometimes became slaves to repay their debts. Could buy their freedom. Women protected by dowry. Husband absolute power over household.

## GOVERNMENT

Who makes the decisions?  
Who can participate?  
What is the name for the government?  
How does it change?

King first came to power as a general usually elected then soon kingship became hereditary. King could not take commoners land legally without approval. Commoners were free citizens & had full protection under law. Had a voice in political affairs. City-States



# Sumer (continued)

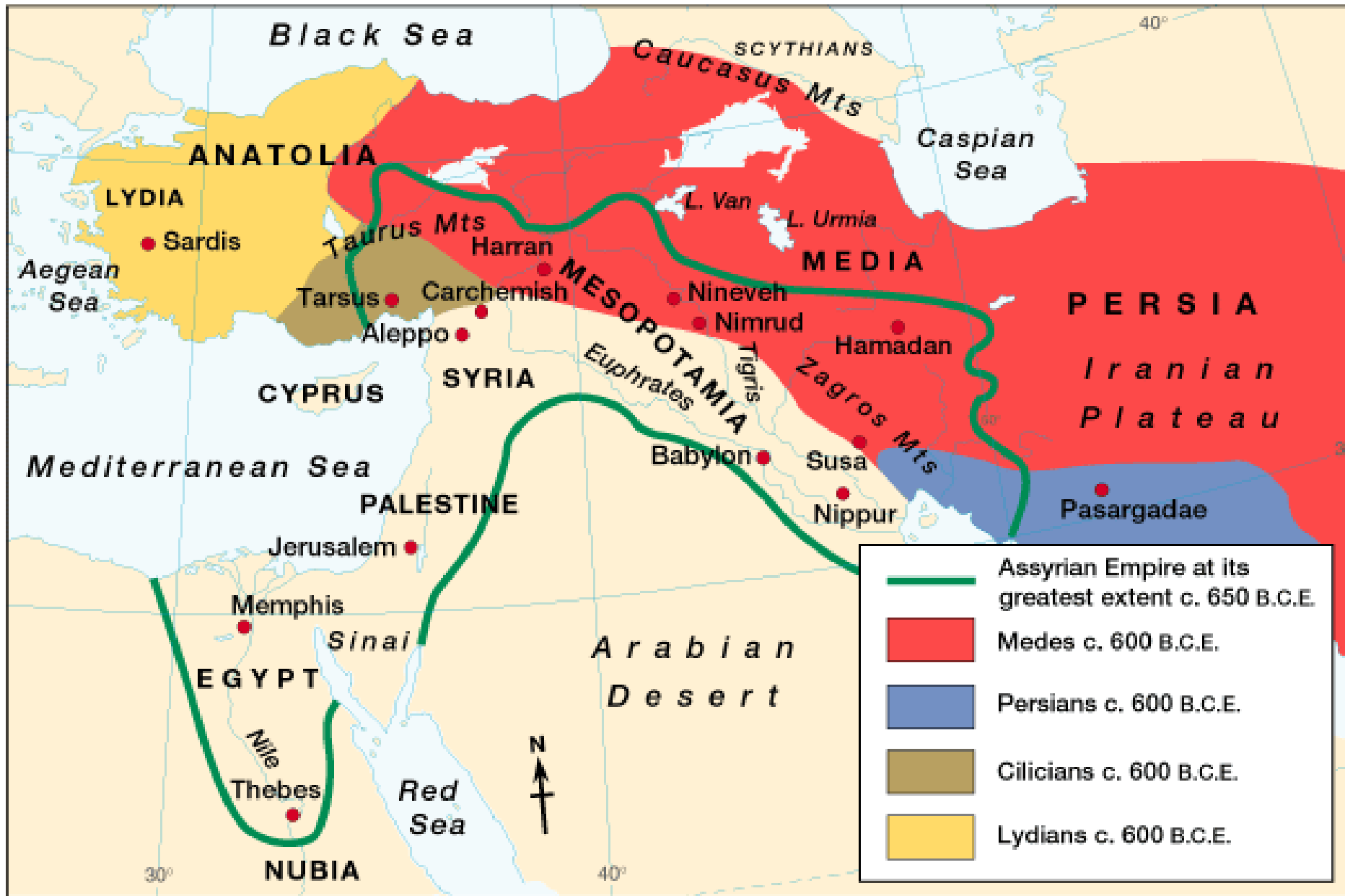
<p><b>ECONOMICS/ OCCUPATIONS</b></p> <p>What types of work do they do? Do they have leisure time? Who owns? Who produces? Who profits?</p>	<p>Clients worked the extensive tracts of land held by either the temple or the nobility. Sometimes got small plots to work themselves. (tenant farming) Sheep raising and textiles. Taverns run by women, considerable prostitution.</p>
<p><b>CULTURE - WAY OF LIFE</b></p> <p>Art forms Religion Festivals</p>	<p>Gods worshiped because they were mighty. Always sought to please and calm the gods. Needed to supply the gods with food, sacrifice and temples so that they would be kind. Built ziggurats to honor the gods. Had to be very powerful. (Marduk, Inanna, Ishtar)</p>
<p><b>TECHNOLOGY</b></p> <p>What kind of innovative ideas or practices do they have?</p>	<p>Architecture-built arches used square roots, developed concept of place value, cubes and cube roots and reciprocals. Used to build cities, temples, canals for irrigation. Medicine-demons and evil spirits caused sickness and magic spells forced them out. Used some herbs. Battlefield medicine not practiced.</p>

# OTHER ANCIENT PEOPLES

# The First Empire Builder

Invasion and conquest were prominent features of the ancient Middle East. About 2300 BC, **Sargon**, the ruler of neighboring Akkad, invaded and conquered the city-states of Sumer. He built the first empire known to history.



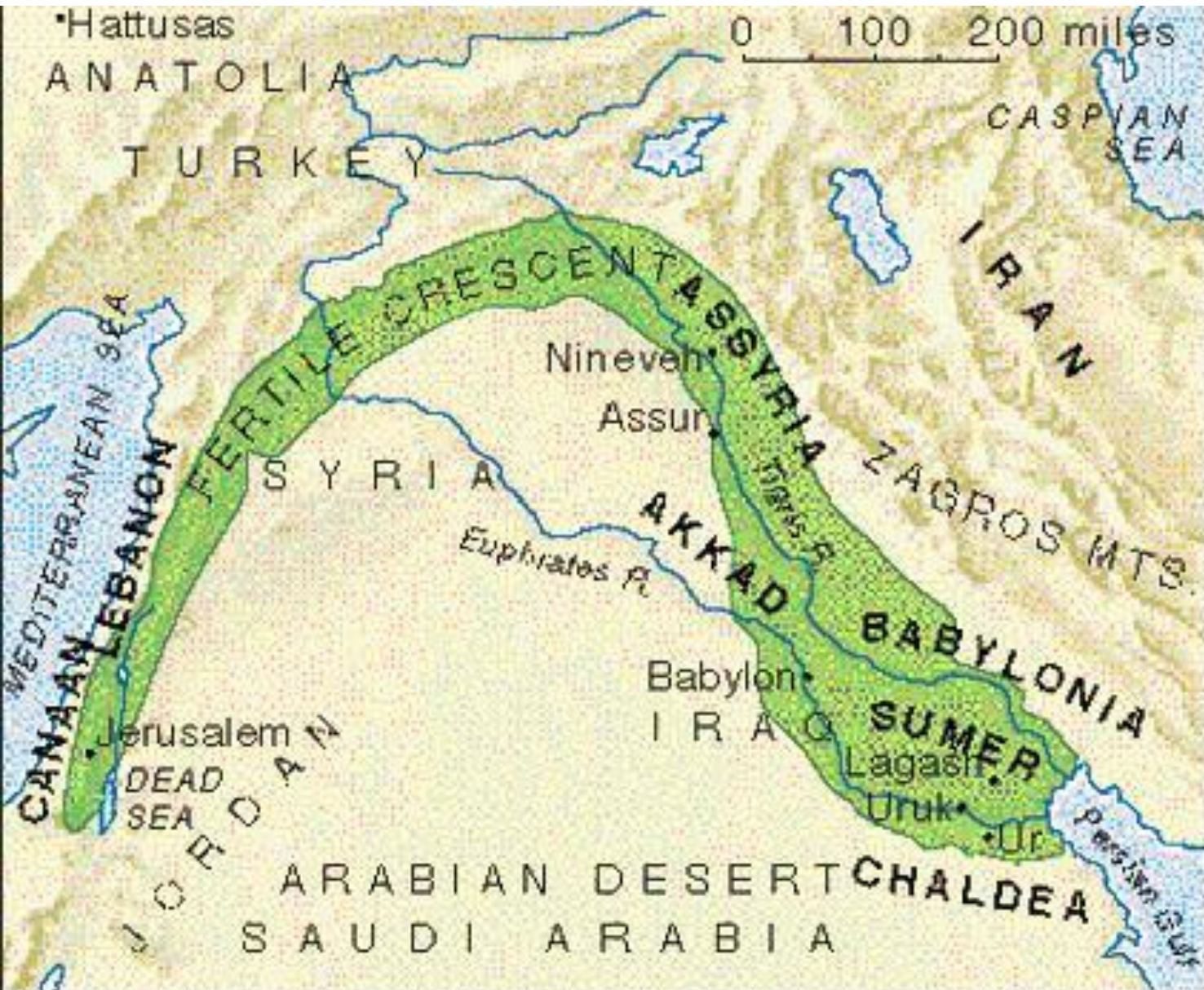


# Assyrian (1<sup>st</sup> Empire)

911 BCE - 612 BCE



The location gave rise to multiple empires within the general region that controlled different territory but had similar cultures.



# Phoenicians

- One of the Semitic groups that migrated from the Arabian Peninsula around 3000 **B.C.**, settled in the northern part of **Canaan**.
- Phoenicians mastered navigation and became the major sea traders in the Mediterranean. \***Purple dye, glass, cedar lumber**
- By 1200 **B.C.**, the Phoenicians built a series of cities and towns along their coast, many of which eventually became city-states.
- The largest of these cities were **Tyre, Byblos, Sidon, and Berytus** (modern-day Beirut).
- The city-state of Tyre headed a **confederation**—or loose union—of independent Phoenician city-states. ↓
- To keep track of complex business deals, Phoenicians created an improved **alphabet**—a series of written symbols that represent sounds.
- With only 22 characters, this alphabet later became the basis of several alphabets, including the Greek alphabet.
- Phoenicians set up a network of temporary trading posts and **colonies**, or settlements of Phoenician emigrants, to protect and re-supply their ships.

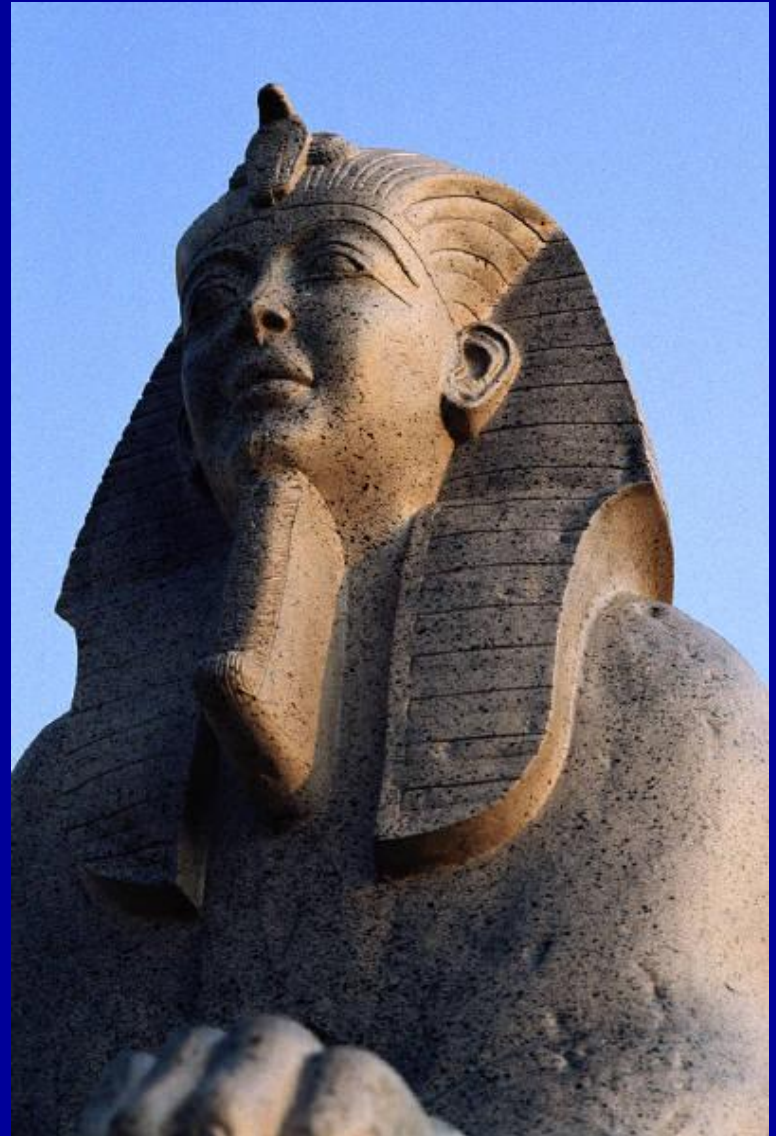
# The Hebrews (Israelites) 1200 B.C.E.

- ▶ Mostly nomadic herders
- ▶ Influenced both Mesopotamia and Egypt due to its geographic location near the eastern Mediterranean
- ▶ Developed the first monotheistic religion
  - ▶ Ten Commandments
  - ▶ Forefathers, Abraham and Moses entered into covenants with God (Yahweh)



# ANCIENT EGYPT

- Egypt is often referred to as the “Gift of the Nile.”



# GEOGRAPHY

- Located in the Nile River Valley in North Africa
- Fertile soil
- Yearly floods
- Building resources
- Natural protection from invasion



# “Gifts of the Nile”

- ▶ Predictable flooding
- ▶ Mild flooding therefore able to use river for irrigation
- ▶ Prevailing winds made trade possible both north and south on the river
- ▶ Rich deposits of clay, granite, sandstone & limestone used for building
- ▶ Silt deposits rich for farming
- ▶ papyrus used for mats, rope, sandals, baskets, paper

# POLITICS

- Ruled by dynasties (ruling families)
- King was called “pharaoh”, (monarchy)
  - Controlled army & defended Egypt from invasion
  - Owned all the land and made all the laws
- Eventually created empires by uniting sections of Egypt
- There were even some women pharaohs



# MAJOR PHARAOKHS OF EGYPT

- Menes-
  - United upper and lower Egypt in 3100 BC
- Ramses II –
  - Defeated the Hittites and returned Egypt to Egyptian rule.
- Nefertiti -
  - influential wife of Amenhotep, mother-in-law to Tutkanamon.
- Amenhotep (later called Akhenaton)-
  - moved the capital and changed worship from polytheism to monotheism. The main god became Amon Ra and only the royal family could worship him.
- Tutkanhamon-
  - young Pharaoh found with his tomb intact.
- Hatshepsut –
  - female Pharaoh who stabilized Egypt, built many new structures which provided work for many. \*First woman ruler of the world
- Cleopatra –
  - last Pharaoh of Egypt

# RELIGION

- Polytheistic
- Believed in a specific afterlife
- Mummified bodies
- Believed pharaoh was a “god-king”



# SOCIETY

- Pharaoh was at the center of Egyptian society
- Social classes
  - Ruling family and nobility (including priests and scribes)
  - Farmers, merchants, artisans, warriors
  - Peasants & Slaves
- Women had some legal rights, but were still considered less than equal to men

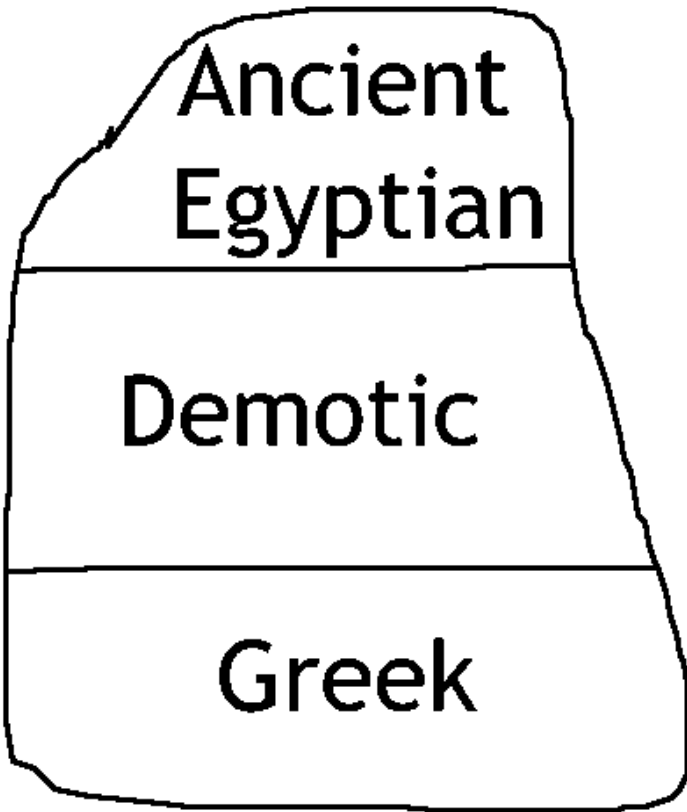
# INNOVATIONS

- Number system based on 10, as well as geometry
- Great astronomers
- Excellent irrigation systems
- Mummification
- Hieroglyphic writing





# Rosetta Stone



- We didn't know as much about Egypt until the mid-1800s after the Rosetta Stone was allowed us to decipher the hieroglyphics of Egypt
- Napoleon's officer discovered the Rosetta Stone (late 1700s)
- Deciphered by Champagnion in early 1800s

# THE ARTS

- Built huge temples and pyramids
- Sphinx, obelisks
- Decorated tombs and temples with drawings and hieroglyphics that recorded history and depicted everyday life, as well as the pharaohs and their families



# Ancient Egypt

## EDUCATION

When do they start?  
Who is educated?  
What is the curriculum?

Origins of writing Hieroglyphics c. 3300 BC scribes instructed children in writing, reading, mathematics, algebra & geometry, mechanics, astronomy, medicine and prepared them for governmental service.

## SOCIETY

What are the classes  
Who is a citizen?  
What is the role of women?  
Is there social mobility?

Priests, royalty, and scribes in upper class. Middle class did not develop until New Kingdom. Slavery not widespread until New kingdom. Humble people could rise to highest position if had talent. Women could own property and pass on to children. Could also appeal to Pharaoh. Peasants forced to work on pyramids but were not slaves. Young men drafted into army but usually were used for labor force.

## GOVERNMENT

Who makes the decisions?  
Who can participate?  
What is the name for the government?  
How does it change?

Pharaoh (theocracy) mixture of religion and state. Pharaoh was justice and order, harmony among humans, nature and divine. Everyone no matter how lowly had the right to appeal to the Pharaoh. Priests part of the government and advised the Pharaoh. Sometimes became very powerful.

# Ancient Egypt (continued)

## **ECONOMICS/ OCCUPATIONS**

**What types of work do they do?**

**Do they have leisure time?**

**Who owns?**

**Who produces?**

**Who profits?**

**Mostly agrarian barley, corn, wheat, cotton, traders within Egyptian society, Individual land holdings, Textiles, jewelry, glass, metals**

## **CULTURE - WAY OF LIFE**

**Art forms**

**Religion**

**Festivals**

**Pharaoh was a link between nature, the gods and society. The power of the Pharaoh is reflected in the pyramid. Culture changed in Middle Kingdom shift to science but literature increased. The god Amon replaced the god Ra with some emphasis on ethical standards.**

## **TECHNOLOGY**

**What kind of innovative ideas or practices do they have?**

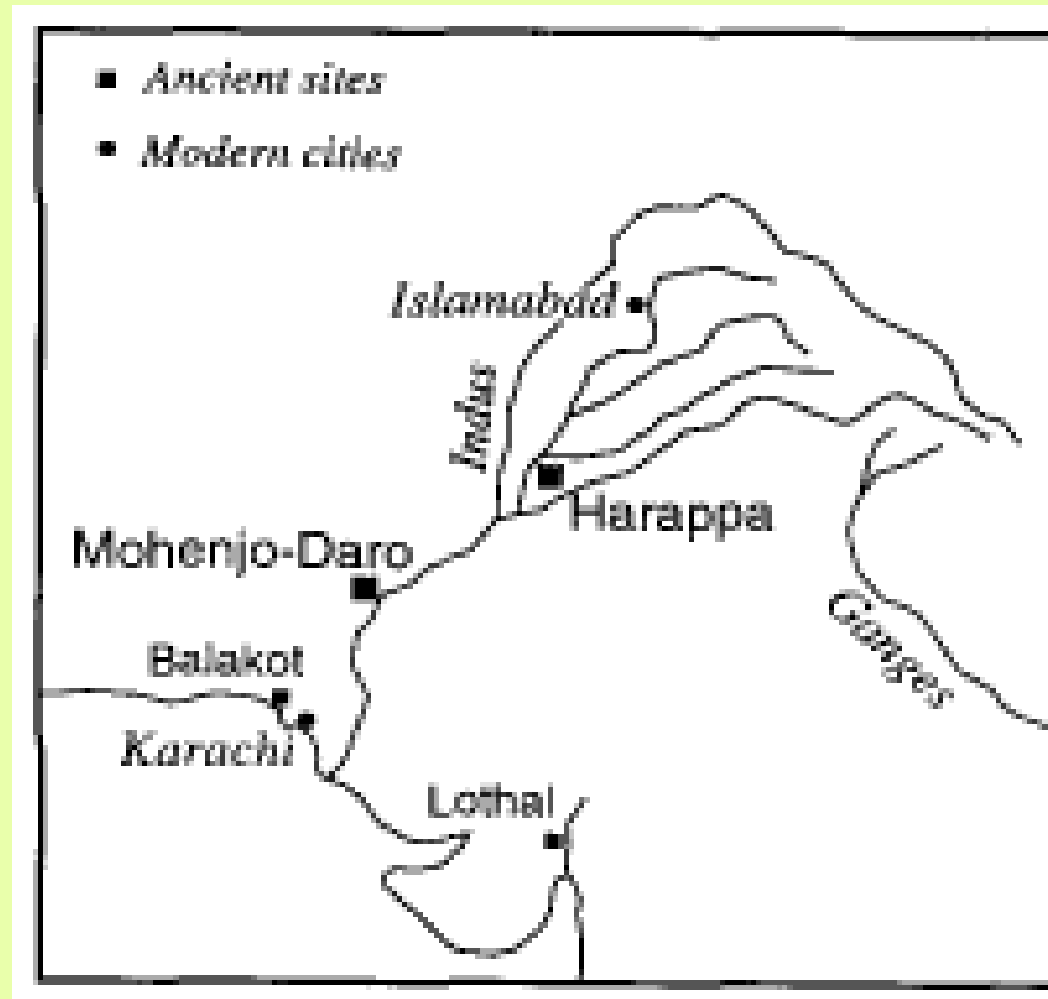
**Architecture-pyramids very sophisticated based on astrology and 360\* circle. Balance reflected in pyramids. Mummification indicates knowledge of medicine and surgery techniques. Bones set and type of plaster used to set bones. Herbs used for medication. Indicates great emphasis on individual.**

# INDUS RIVER VALLEY

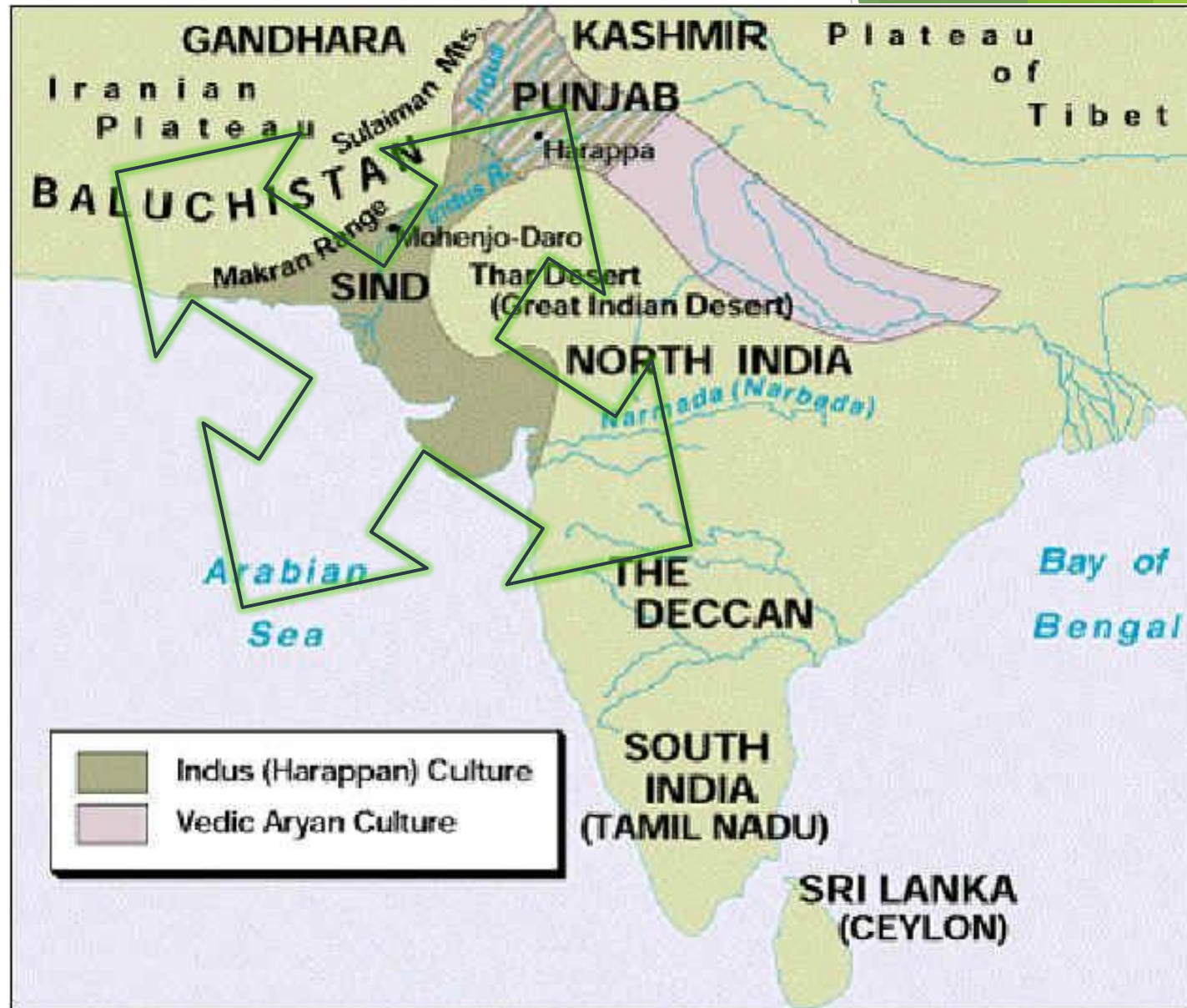
The Harappan Civilization

# Indus River Valley

- Harappa
- Mohenjo-Daro
- subcontinent of Asia:  
water on east and west,  
mountain ranges on  
north
  - Hindu Kush and  
Himalayas
  - Khyber Pass access
- southwest monsoon  
brings heavy rain and  
flooding
- enriched soil, but  
sometimes great erosion



# Ancient Geographic Divisions in South Asia



# POLITICAL STRUCTURE

- The center of government was the citadel
- The Harappans had a strong and well-organized central government
- We are unsure of the exact political structure
- There were “twin” capitals at Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro
- Eventually, the Aryans took control

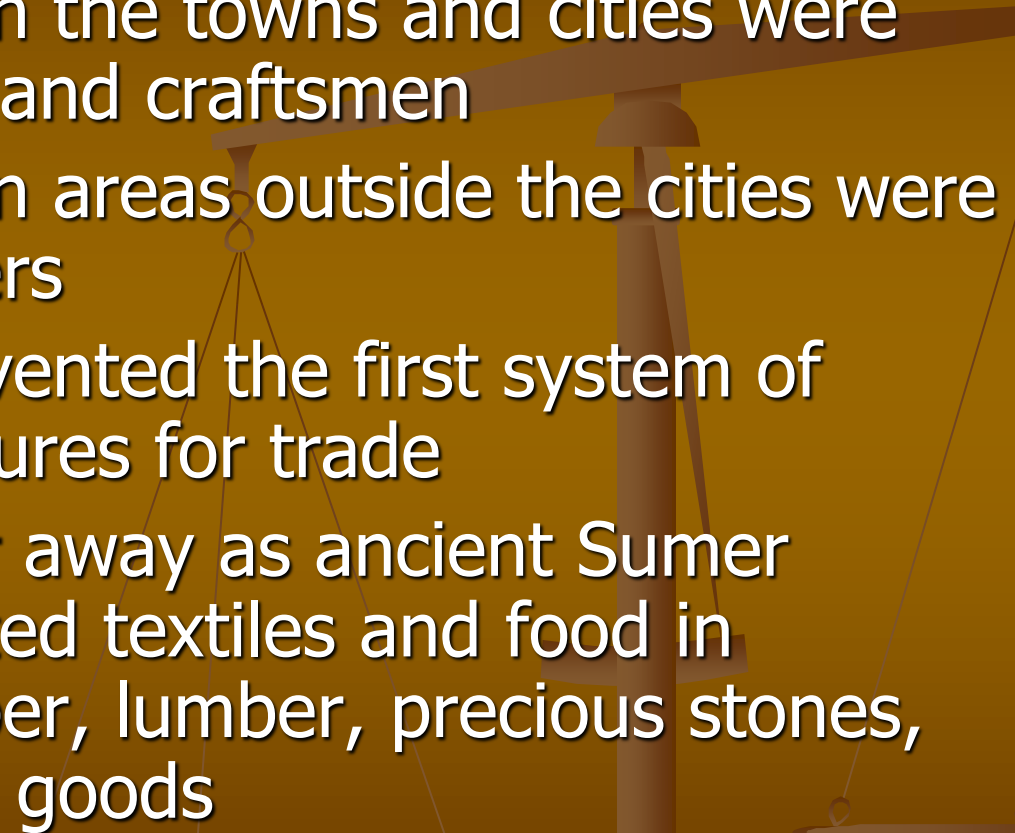


# Mohenjo-Daro

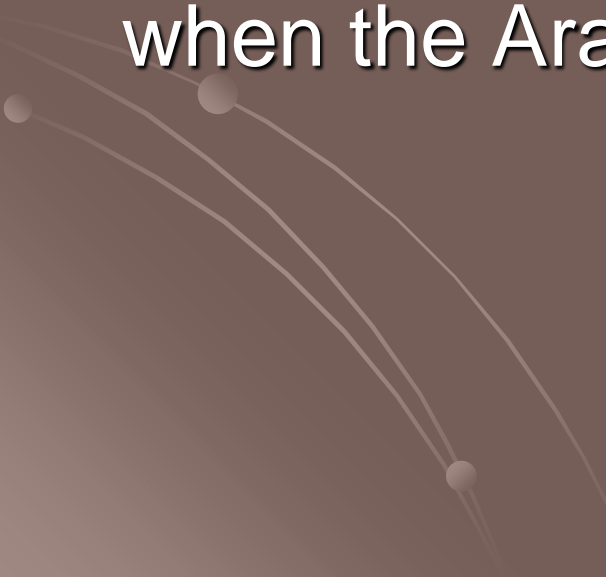
## “Mound of the Dead”



# ECONOMY

- People who lived in the towns and cities were mostly merchants and craftsmen
  - People who lived in areas outside the cities were farmers and herders
  - The Harappans invented the first system of weights and measures for trade
  - They traded as far away as ancient Sumer where they imported textiles and food in exchange for copper, lumber, precious stones, cotton, and luxury goods
- 

# RELIGION

- Polytheistic
  - Originally, probably an animistic religion
  - Rulers probably ruled by divine right
  - Eventually developed the Hindu religion when the Arayans brought their ideas
- 

# SOCIETY

- More people involved in trade and craftsmanship than other civilizations
- Little evidence to suggest what their class system was like
- Women had no legal rights and were considered the property of their husbands
- As the Arayan influence spread, a caste system developed

# INNOVATIONS

- Well-planned cities (streets at 90° angles)
- Sewer systems and garbage bins
- Private and public baths
- Kilns for baking bricks
- Public wells provided water
- Written language (mostly pictographic)

[The Arayans brought the Sanskrit language when they took over]



# Drains & Sewer Systems



# THE END OF HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION

- ◆ No one really knows what happened to the Harappans
- ◆ Theories
  - Natural disaster (earthquake, floods) destroyed the cities and the people migrated to other areas
  - They were conquered by other people
  - They moved from the region for some other reason

# THE ARAYANS (FYI)

- Nomadic people from the Caspian and Black Sea region
- Patriarchal tribes of herders & farmers (
- Grew barley and bartered cattle
- Did not associate with the natives of India which they conquered
- Did not build large cities or permanent settlements
- Influenced modern social structure and religion of India



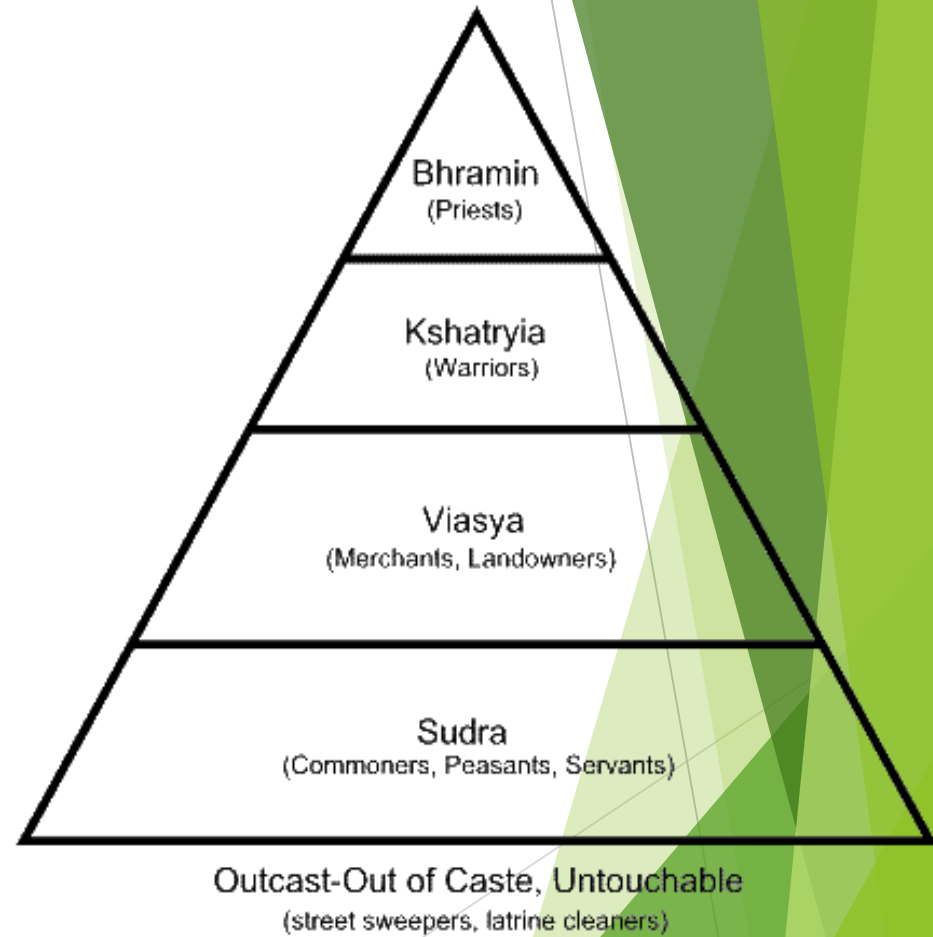
# Political and Social Systems

- ▶ Tribe led by chief and tribal council
- ▶ Tribes formed small states
- ▶ Each state ruled by king and council of warriors
- ▶ Aryans looked down on conquered people
- ▶ Laws against marriage of Aryans with original valley dwellers
- ▶ Men permitted more than one wife
- ▶ Sons expected to be warriors and perform ritual at fathers funeral

# Successors to the region

## Vedic Era - Hinduism

- ▶ Aryans
- ▶ Rajas
- ▶ Indo-Europeans
- ▶ Caste System - called Varna which translates to color in the ancient language)
- ▶ Jati - sub-castes



# CHINA



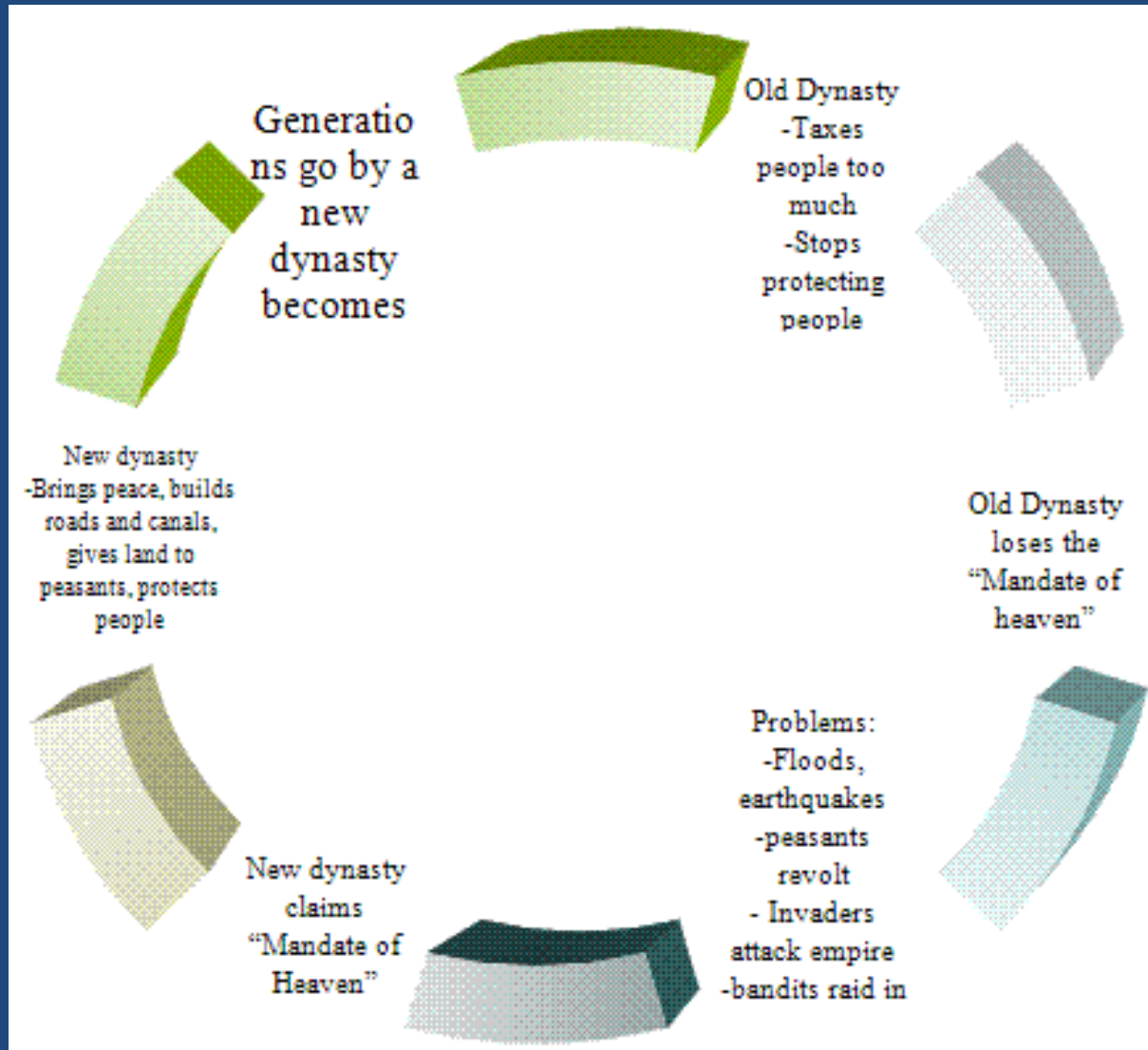
# GEOGRAPHY

- ◆ Located in the Huang He River Valley
  - Also called the Yellow River (silt yellowish color)
  - Also called China's Sorrow (devastating floods)
  - Contained by a system of dikes
- ◆ Relatively isolated
  - Surrounded by mountains (Himalayas), desert (Gobi), and water (Pacific)
  - Little influence from other civilizations

# POLITICAL STRUCTURE

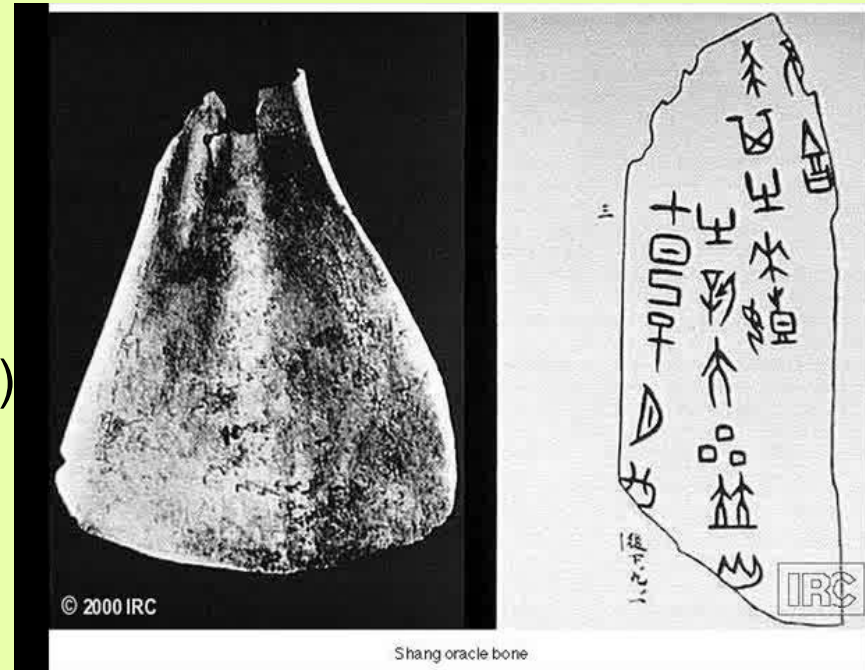
- Known for its dynastic cycle (see diagram)
- One major dynasty was the Shang
  - Built China's first cities
  - Established a capital at Anyang
- Emperors were military leaders who ruled with the help of powerful nobles
- Principle of government was the Mandate of Heaven (gods approval of the emperor)
- When an emperor lost “Mandate of Heaven” there was an uprising and often a new dynasty would take control

# DYNASTIC CYCLE



# Ancient Dynasties

- Xia (first) 2100 BCE – 1800 BCE
- Shang 1500BCE- 1100BCE
  - Oracle Bones (Ox scapula/turtle plastron)
- Zhou (longest)  
1100BCE – 256BCE
  - Mandate of Heaven
  - Confucianism during Axial Age (ca. 500 BCE)
- Qin (Chin) 221 BCE-207 BCE
  - China gets its name from this dynasty
  - 1<sup>st</sup> emperor Qin Shi Huang built Great Wall



# ECONOMY

- Based on agriculture
- Used mostly barter system of trade
- Though skilled at many crafts, trade was discouraged outside the empire



# RELIGION

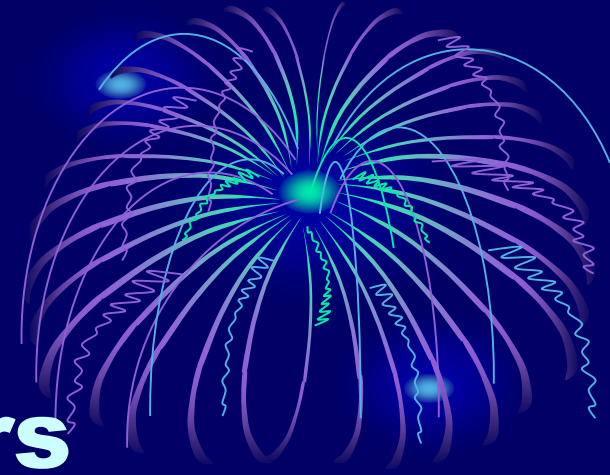
- Polytheistic (animistic)
- Believed in ancestor worship (think Mulan)
- Shang emperors also served as high priests and often offered sacrifices to their royal ancestors

# SOCIETY

- Social structure was based on agricultural society
- Three social classes
  - Emperor/Royal Family/Nobility
  - Warriors
  - Farmers/merchants/craftsmen
- Family was key social unit
- Women had no legal rights
- Arranged marriages
- Extended families lived together



# INNOVATIONS



- **Skilled metal workers**
  - **Weapons made of bronze**
  - **Bronze ceremonial vessels**
- **Silk**
- **Mirrors**
- **Fireworks/gunpowder (later dynasties)**

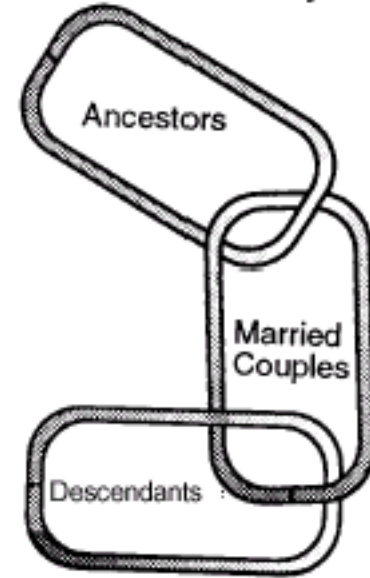
# The Arts

- ◆ Unique architecture
- ◆ Decorated pottery
- ◆ Pictographic writing (5000 characters)

# Confucianism and Scholarly-Gentry

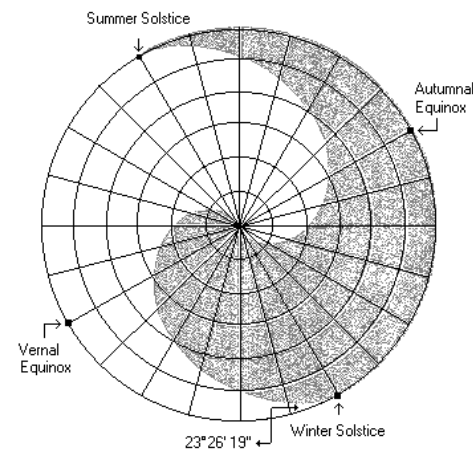
- ▶ Creates balance
- ▶ Yin and Yang
- ▶ Filial piety is the final link in the chain of continuity of the civilization

Chain of Humanity



# Yin and Yang

- ▶ The light color area which indicates more sunlight is called Yang (Sun).
- ▶ The dark color area has less sunlight (more moonlight) and is called Yin (Moon).
- ▶ Yang is like man. Yin is like woman. Yang wouldn't grow without Yin. Yin couldn't give birth without Yang.
  - ▶ Yin is born (begins) at Summer Solstice and Yang is born (begins) at Winter Solstice.
  - ▶ Therefore one little circle Yin is marked on the Summer Solstice position. Another little circle Yang is marked on the Winter Solstice position.
  - ▶ These two little circles look like two fish eyes.



Summer  
Solstice

Vernal  
Equinox



Autumnal  
Equinox

Winter  
Solstice

