

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

What are the similarities between River Valley Civilizations?



RIVER-VALLEY CIVILIZATIONS



“ADVANCED” CIVILIZATIONS

By 3500 BCE, relatively large preliterate societies develop along the Indus, Huang He, Nile, and Tigris & Euphrates Rivers. Over time, they...



- ...grow in size**
- ...build permanent settlements**
- ...become territorial**
- ...adapt to the environment**
- ...increase in complexity**

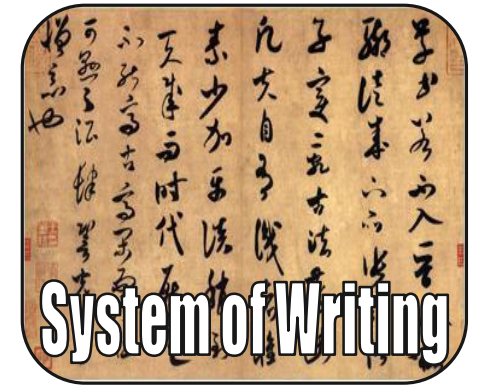
Trade expands during this period from local to regional and transregional.

- With trade you have the exchange of goods, ideas, and technology**

NEOLITHIC SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS

Following the development of agriculture, society became more complex...

- Full-time **political** and **religious** figures emerge as leaders
- **Specialized workers** such as toolmakers, miners, and merchants
- Farming & specialized labor led to **technology** and **permanent settlements**



CIVILIZATION!

THE EROSION OF EQUALITY

URBAN DEVELOPMENT and growing societal complexities lead to the creation of socio-political hierarchy

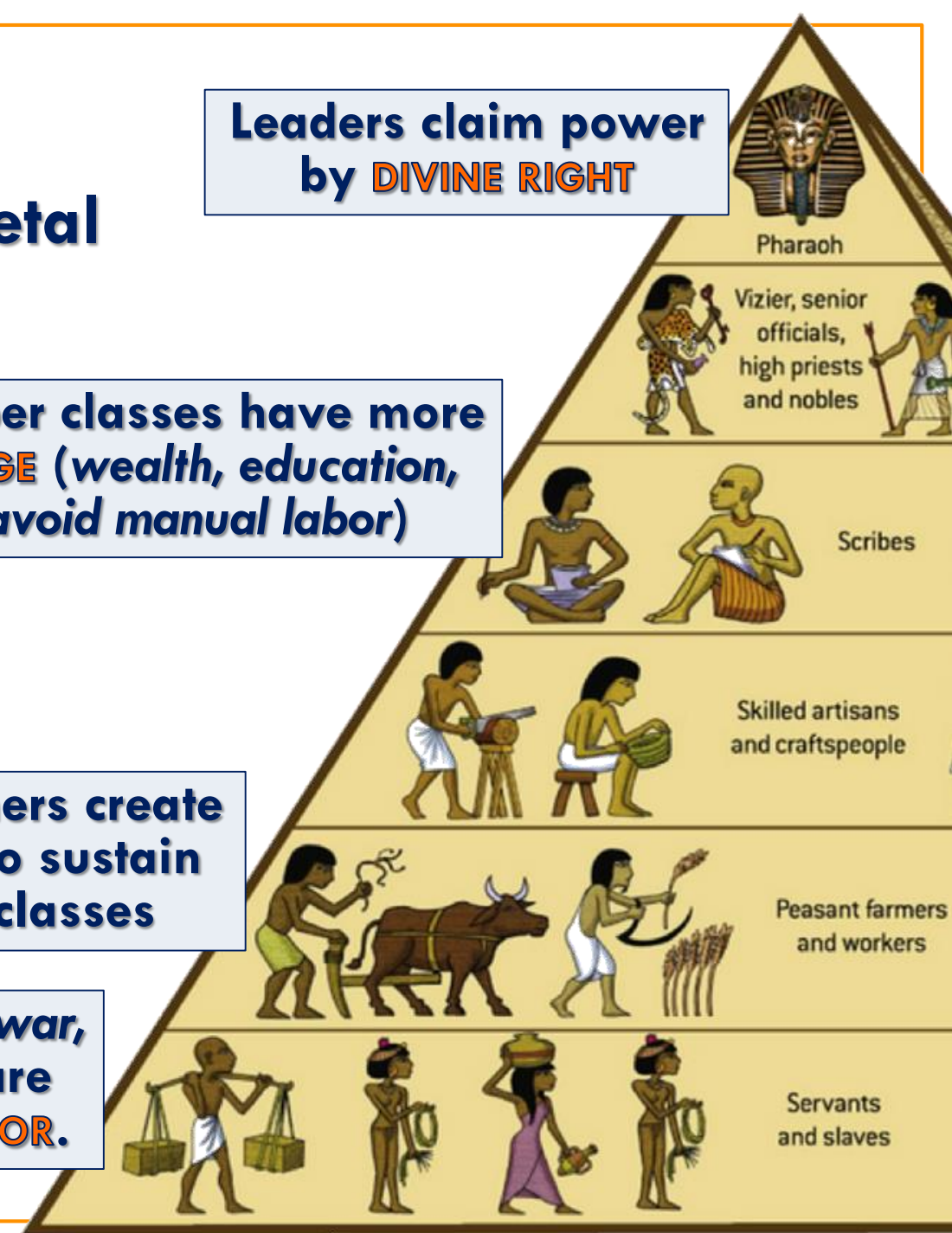
- **PATRIARCHY** emerges in the first civilizations
- **Social Complexity** – Women tend to children while men are available for specialist labor roles.

The upper classes have more **PRIVILEGE** (wealth, education, and avoid manual labor)

Free commoners create the **SURPLUS** to sustain the upper classes

Slaves (prisoners of war, criminals, debtors) are used as **FORCED LABOR**.

Leaders claim power by **DIVINE RIGHT**





	MESOPOTAMIA	NILE RIVER VALLEY
<p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender roles / relations • Family and kinship • Racial and ethnic groups • Social and economic classes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Hierarchy: a system or organization in which people or groups are ranked one above the other according to status or authority <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hammurabi’s code enforced hierarchies • Limited social mobility (based on education) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patriarchy – men are the heads of households • Women gain power as priestesses or scribes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social classes were hierarchy. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pharaoh and high priests. 2. Artists, merchants, lesser priests. 3. Farmers 4. Slaves • Women were not treated equal to men but had more rights than in other societies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First female pharaoh was Nephritides.
<p>Political</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaders, political structures and forms of governance • Empires, nations, and nationalism • Expansion, collapse, revolts and revolutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City states - Small, independent cities w/ surrounding villages & farms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Built defensive walls around cities • Conflicts between city-states led to war and unification into empires • Warrior-kings claimed that they were given power to rule by gods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sargon of Akkad controlled trade / resources • Hammurabi’s Code is early evidence of law and order 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centralized rule <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ruled by Pharaoh who had political and religious power. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dynasties were created. • Determined public works project (irrigation canals for agriculture)
<p>Interactions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographics, Disease • Migrations, Settlement patterns • Technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mesopotamia means “<i>Land between two rivers</i>” (Tigris & Euphrates Rivers in modern-day Iraq) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also known as “The Fertile Crescent” for its yearly flooding and good farmland (irrigation ditches) • No geographic barriers to invasion • Bronze and iron resources led to metallurgy and the development of more complex tools and weapons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nile used for trade and agriculture. • Irrigation and predicted flooding by calendar.
<p>Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religion, belief systems, philosophies and ideologies • Science and technology • Art, music, literature, clothing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polytheistic – Ziggurats were monumental architecture that honored local gods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temples also functioned as banks & community centers • Priests intervened with gods • Education based on trades / crafts – most of the population is illiterate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cuneiform – earliest writing system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Epic of Gilgamesh</i> – Epic travels of a king 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polytheistic religion. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Believed in afterlife • Mummified kings and nobility, preformed by priests. • Built pyramids and statues of god. • Hieroglyphics (derived from Cuneiform) which were written on papyrus, made from reeds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mathematics and astronomy not as advanced as Mesopotamia. • Very accurate calendar, 12 months and 30 days. Used for annual flooding. • Knowledge of medicine and surgery because of mummification
<p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goods, trade, commerce, and labor systems • Agricultural, pastoral, and industrial production • Capitalism and socialism • Production of goods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy divided into specialized laborers leads to class divisions • Majority of wealth was concentrated in upper levels of social pyramid • Efficient transportation on wheeled vehicles & ships facilitated long-distance trade • Slave trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nile used for trade and agriculture. • Grew wheat and barley. • Traded with Mesopotamia and Nubia.

	INDUS RIVER VALLEY	HUANG HE (YELLOW) RIVER VALLEY
<p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender roles / relations • Family and kinship • Racial and ethnic groups • Social and economic classes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aryans would established a rigid Caste System looked at religion and society closely developed later. • Caste system: Social hierarchy determined at birth. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No social mobility • Little social interaction between castes • Outcastes hold the lowest positions in society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social classes similar to other civilizations. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ruler (god like). 2. Nobles and important priests. 3. Warriors and lesser priests. 4. Artisans, merchants, scribe. 5. Farmers 6. Slaves • Fathers arranged marriages, controlled families, daughters sometimes sold into slavery.
<p>Political</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaders, political structures and forms of governance • Empires, nations, and nationalism • Expansion, collapse, revolts and revolutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government oversaw the public works. • Had public works – public baths, running water, cow breeding and irrigation. • Two most known cities are Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro... built using a grid-like pattern (demonstrates centralized planning) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centralized planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They created palaces and tombs. • Regulated irrigation • Dynastic cycle, Zhou took control in 1000s BCE; beginning classical period
<p>Interactions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographics, Disease • Migrations, Settlement patterns • Technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used the Indus for Irrigation. • Dependent on Monsoons • Traded with Mesopotamia, Persia and Egypt as evidence by goods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considered themselves the Middle Kingdom – center of the world. • Not much cultural interaction due to geographic isolation although interacted with Pastoral Nomads
<p>Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religion, belief systems, philosophies and ideologies • Science and technology • Art, music, literature, clothing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polytheistic beliefs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reincarnation - belief in rebirth of soul after death. • Dharma and Karma. • Early form of Sanskrit writing, based on Cuneiform but still not deciphered. • They have fine art, sculptures, and pottery. • Had bronze tool and steal weapons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polytheistic developed many gods based on natural disasters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sacrificed food and other things to please gods in temples. • Writing was done in pictographs, and ideographs over 1000 symbols – next to Cuneiform it is the 2nd original writing form <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created first books. • China had advanced mathematics and astronomy.
<p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goods, trade, commerce, and labor systems • Agricultural, pastoral, and industrial production • Capitalism and socialism • Production of goods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy was based on agriculture. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grew wheat, barley, and cotton. • Certain percent of food was stored in granaries for public use for droughts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on agriculture. • Grew rice • Silk made by silkworm. • Domesticated animals - dogs, pigs, and sheep.

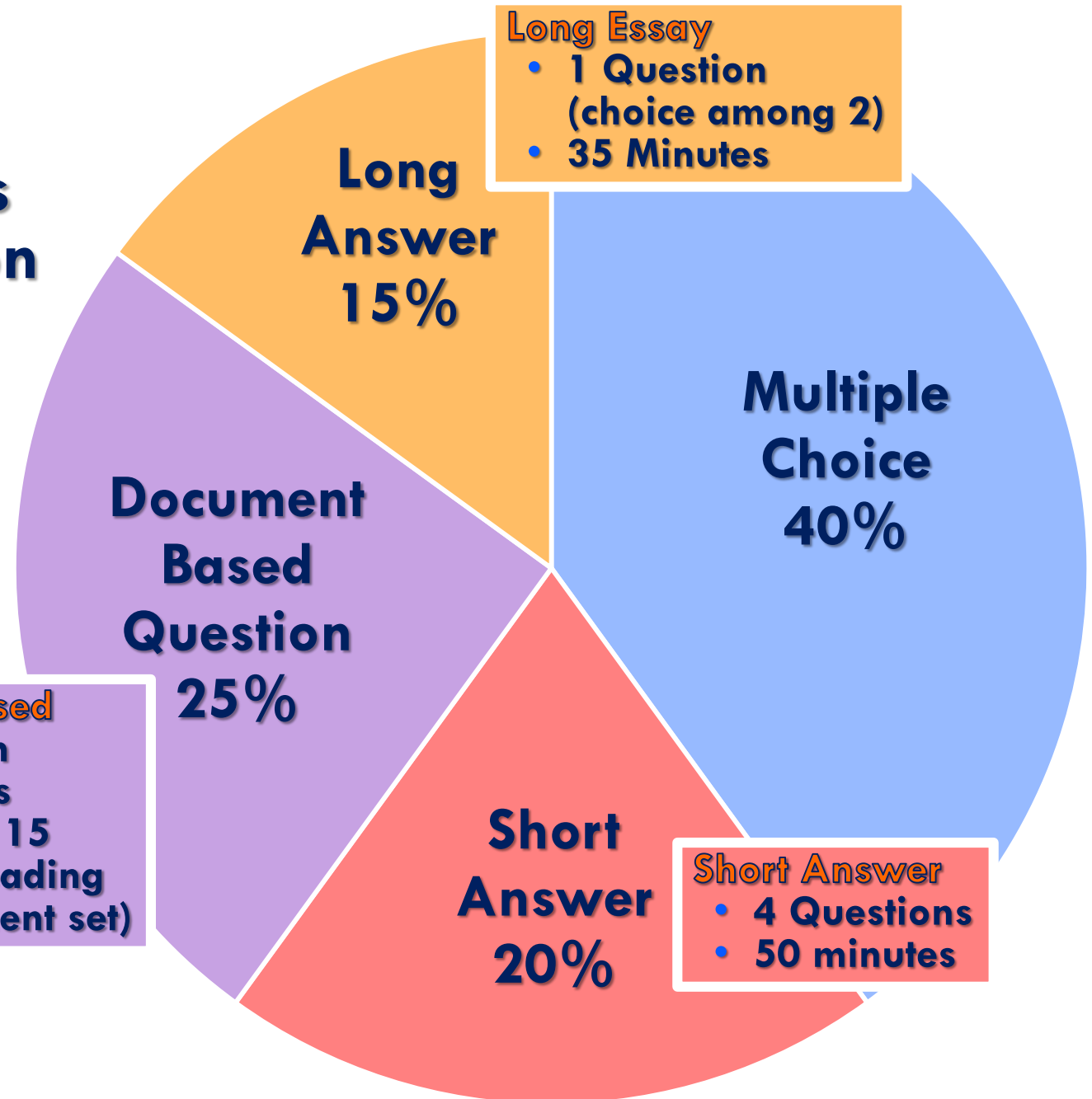
HOW TO FRQ

There are three different kinds of **Free Response Questions** on the AP World History Exam:

- **Document-Based Questions**
- **Long Essay Questions**
- **Short Answer Questions**

Document Based

- 1 Question
- 55 Minutes (including 15 min. for reading the document set)



Long Essay

- 1 Question (choice among 2)
- 35 Minutes

Document Based Question
25%

Short Answer
20%

Short Answer

- 4 Questions
- 50 minutes

Multiple Choice
40%

Long Answer
15%

HOW TO FRQ

Short Answer Questions are the most simple, but also require the most precision when responding.

- **3 Questions in 40 minutes**
- **Each question consists of three parts**
- **Each part is worth 1 point**
- **No partial credit**

1. a.) **IDENTIFY** and **EXPLAIN** one reason why early civilizations formed along rivers.
b.) **IDENTIFY** and **EXPLAIN** one similarity in the political structures of Mesopotamia and one other civilizations in the period before 600 BCE.
c.) **IDENTIFY** and **EXPLAIN** one similarity in the social structures of Mesopotamia and one other civilizations in the period before 600 BCE.

SRQ PROTIPS: BEFORE YOU WRITE

Underline the verbs in the question that tell you what to do. Tailor your answer to what is called for in the verbs

e.g., "IDENTIFY" asks for a mere *listing*, whereas "DISCUSS," "EXPLAIN," or "describe" call for more *elaboration*.

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SRQ PROTIPS: BEFORE YOU WRITE

Take a moment to plan your response

	MESOPOTAMIA	CIVILIZATION: _____
<u>POLITICAL</u> WHO IS IN CHARGE? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Structure• Leaders• War• Treaties• Courts/Laws• Popular participation• Loyalty to leader		
<u>SOCIAL</u> HOW DO WE RELATE TO ONE ANOTHER? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Family order (patriarchal, matriarchal)• Gender Relations (role of women, men, children)• Social Classes – (hierarchies, slavery)• Entertainment• Life Styles		

SRQ PROTIPS: ANSWERING THE QUESTION

- **Write legibly! If the scorer cannot read your answer, it will receive a zero score.**
- **Skip lines between each part of the question.**
- **Jot down the letter for each part of the answer.**
 - a) blah**

 - b) blah**

 - c) blah**
- **Write simply and clearly**
- **Restate the stem so that your writing stays focused**
- **Answer all of the parts that you can. You're not looking for perfection. You're looking to score more points than the other jerks.**