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# World History

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Unit: The Rise of Ancient Civilizations

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- First, meet with another person who has the same role as you. Answer the questions on the following slide on a sheet of paper
  - Then, meet with a person who has a different role, and compare your “lives”
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# The Choice to Settle Down

Hunter-Gatherers } = NOMAD and Farmers-Settler

- How do they feed themselves?
  - Where and in what do you live?
  - What jobs/roles are available?
  - What are the dangers of this lifestyle?
  - What are the benefits?
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## II. How Civilization Develops

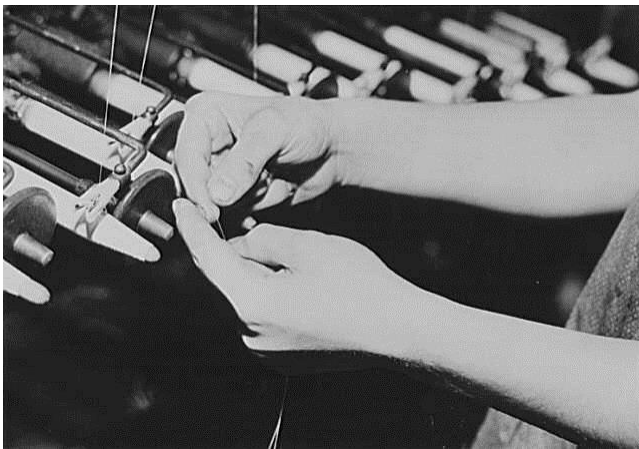
- A. Five Characteristics of Civilizations
- Cities are the next step after farming
  - Cities are the beginnings of civilization
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# 1. Advanced Cities

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## 2. Specialized Workers



# 3. Complex Institutions

(Religion / Govt)

- Institutions – systems of organization in a community





# 4. Record Keeping



MS 3048  
Table for solving cubic equations, in the Sumerian sexagesimal system.  
Babylonia, ca. 19th c. BC



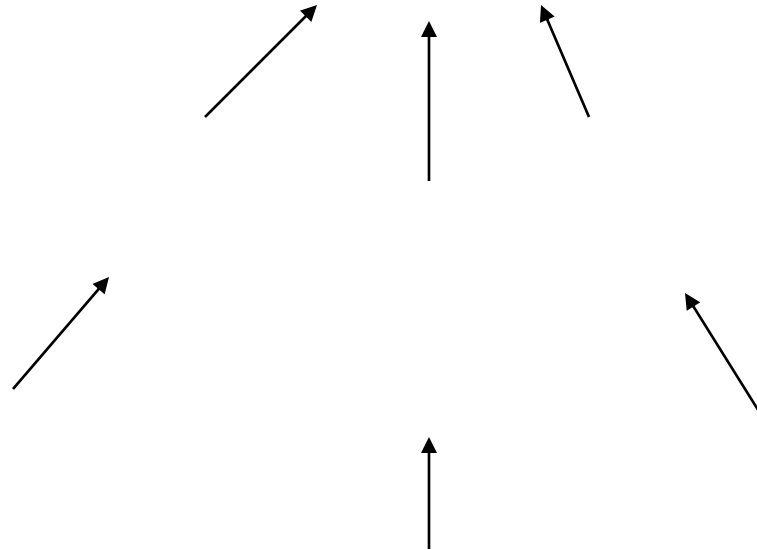
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# 5. Improved Technology

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- Production chains allow for the development of more advanced technology



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# The River Valley civilizations

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The first four civilizations developed in river valleys.

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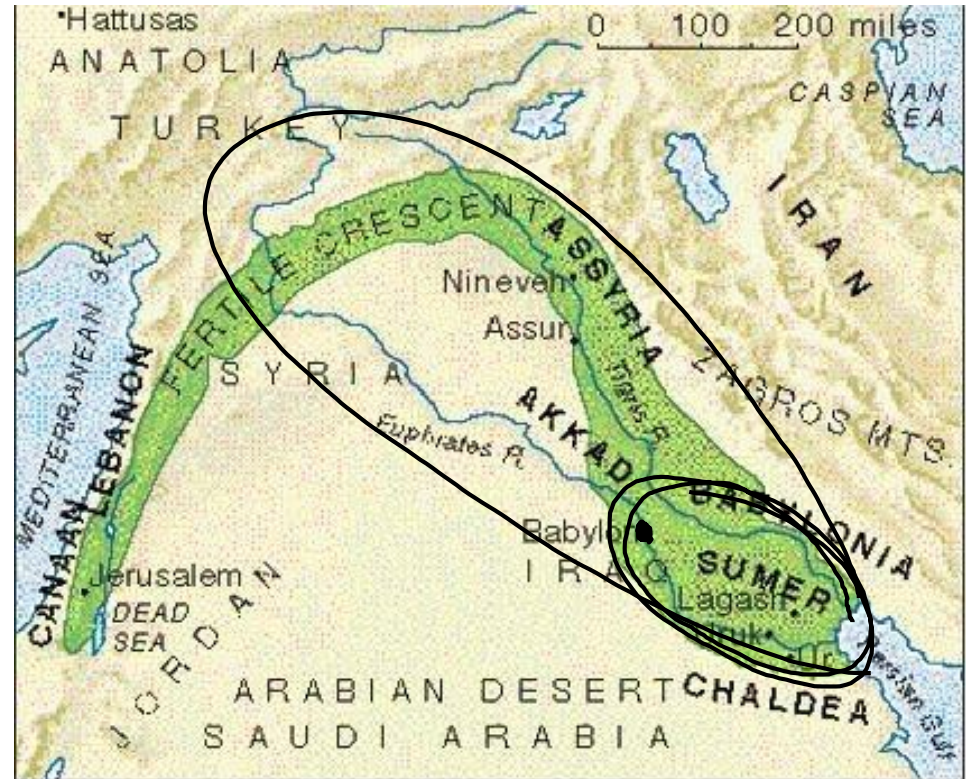
(Sumerians)  
Mesopotamia – Chapter 2, Section 1

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- “meso” – Middle
  - Mesopotamia – Land between the rivers – the Tigris and the Euphrates
  - ~~Modern~~ day Iraq
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# The Fertile Crescent

- Region stretching from the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers to the Mediterranean Coast
- Fertile area surrounded by arid deserts and mountains



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- Favorable environment – but prone to dry spells, flooding.
  - Few metals & timber
  - Technology developed to overcome these problems – irrigation, mud bricks, trade

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mudbrick>

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# Culture of the Sumer City States

FANS

1. **Complex societies located in about a dozen independent cities - Ur**



- ✦ **Ziggurat-temples at center of city**

- ✦ **Polytheistic religion**

Believe  
in MANY  
GODS

- **Gloomy afterlife**

Polytheism





### **3. Achievements**

- **Math – base 60 system**
- **Cuneiform - oldest written language**
- **Wheel, chariot, sail**
- **Nails, hammers**

### **4. The Epic of Gilgamesh – epic story about a king's search for immortality**



# Mesopotamian Empire builders

- As states grew, they came into conflict with each other, two thousand years of war

1. Sargon of Akkad (2350 B.C.) – brought together northern and southern Mesopotamia

2. Babylonian Empire – (2000 B.C.) –

- Hammurabi: ruler of Babylon at the peak of its empire, established a uniform code of law



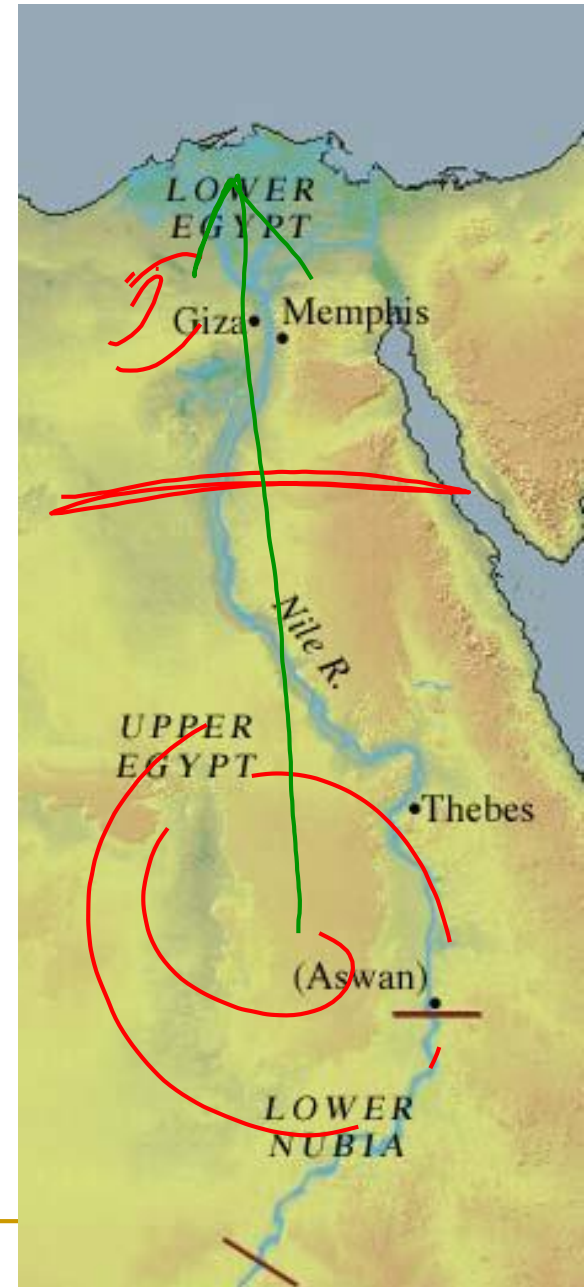
## II. The Nile Valley

EGYPTIANS

### A. Environment & Geography

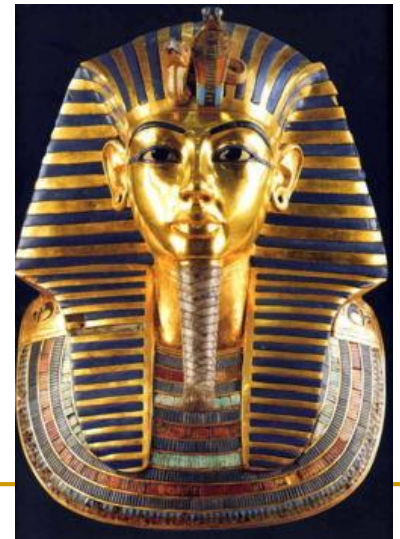
1. Predictable, seasonal floods

2. Fertile valley surrounded by harsh desert



# Ancient Egyptian History

1. Old Kingdom - Unification of Egypt around 3100 BC, early pyramids
2. Middle Kingdom – 1985 B.C.
3. New Kingdom – 1500 B.C.  
military expansion of Egypt,  
new religious beliefs,  
Akenathen and Tutankhamun



# Egyptian Religion

1. Pharaohs viewed as gods
2. Polytheistic – Chief gods were Ra (Re) the Sun God, and Osiris, the God of the Dead, Isis, and Anubis – the god of the underworld
3. Afterlife was highly important.  
Mummification for the wealthy

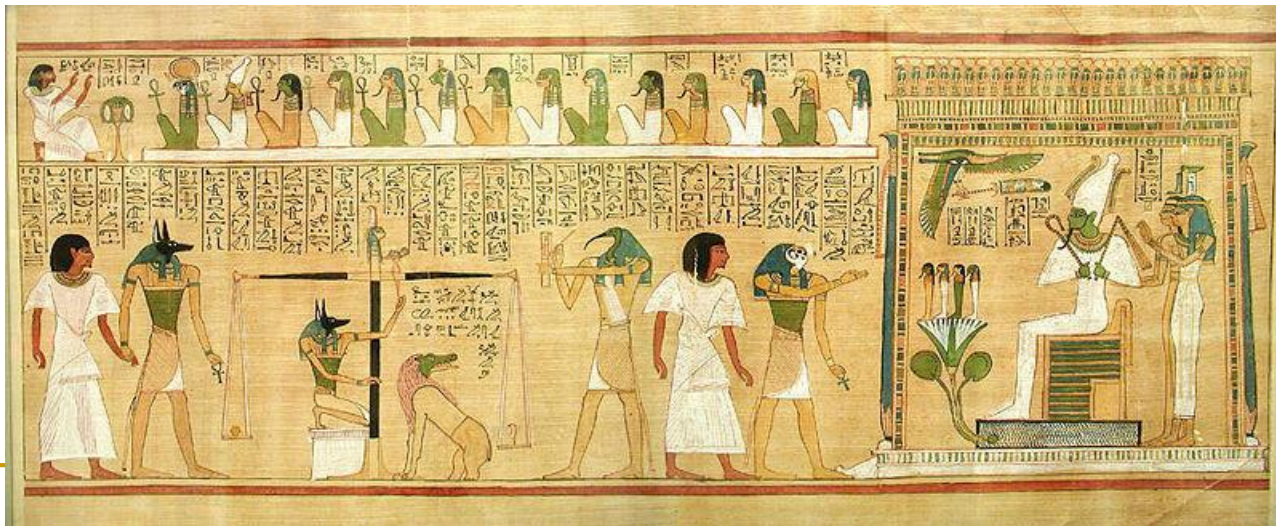
↑  
Reserves





# Achievements

- Bronze armor and weapons
- Hieroglyphics
- Math: decimals, approximation of pi
- Medicine: pain killers, stitching of wounds, setting of broken bones





# Indus River Valley Civilizations

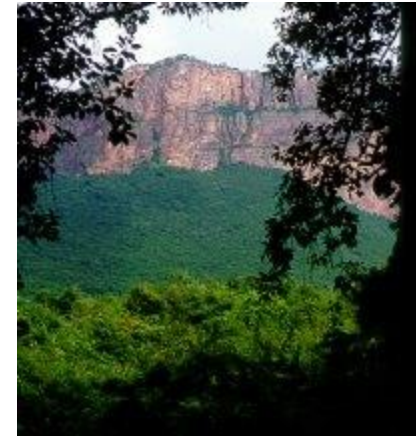
2000 BC – 250 BC

★ THE HARAPPANS

# Geography

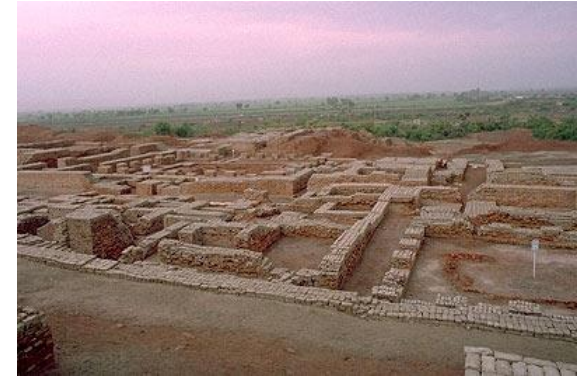
## SUBCONTINENT

- Indian sub-continent protected by mountains to the north
- Diverse climate
- ★ ■ Deserts, jungles, plains
- Monsoons – seasonal storms
- Unpredictable flooding



# Settlements and Buildings

- 2500 B.C. – planned cities built on a grid system, used mud bricks
- Advanced water systems, sewers, plumbing
- Harrapan Civilization



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# Religious Beliefs

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- Theocracy
- Temple structures are not a prominent part of the cities (we think!)

- HINDUISM  
- POLYTHEISTIC

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# Economic Life

- India traded cotton cloth for precious metals
  - Used rivers for transporting goods
  - Used east-west monsoons to trade with Arabs & Persians
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# Hinduism- Founder/Origins

- No single founder
- Devolved from a collection of diverse beliefs of ancient Indians, the Aryans

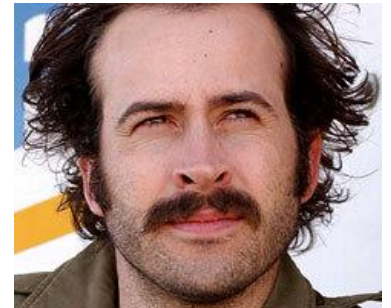




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# Hinduism - Key Beliefs

- One must learn one's relationship to the Brahmin, the world soul
- Your soul is reincarnated until you achieve this enlightenment, called moksha
- Karma, one's good and bad deeds, follows you through this life and the next



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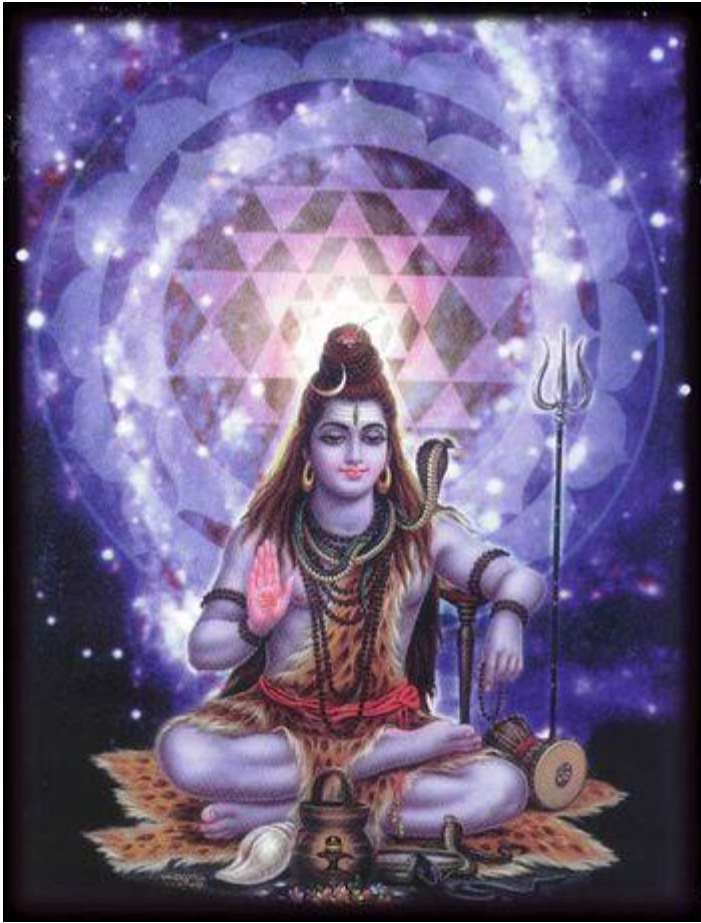
# Hinduism - Gods & Deities

- Polytheistic
  - Brahman – eternal, infinite and ultimately beyond human perception or description
  - Trimurti – the holy trinity of Hinduism
    - Brahma – the creator
    - Vishnu – the protector
    - Shiva – the destroyer, the pure, the all knowing
-

# Brahma



# Shiva





# Vishnu



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# Hinduism - Sacred Literature

- Vedas – Stories or mantras by the ancient Indians
  - Upanishads – commentaries on the Vedas by Hindu scholars
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# Hinduism - Effect on Society

- Ideas about karma and reincarnation reinforced caste system
  - People were born into lower classes for a reason
- Hinduism dominated one's social role





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# Hinduism - Modern Day Traditions

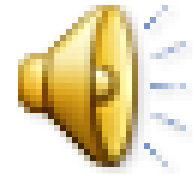
- Role of the caste system is highly debated in modern India
  - Largest religion in India, 3<sup>rd</sup> largest in world
  - Vegetarianism – at the very least NO beef
-

# Buddhism Founder/Origins

- Siddhartha Gautama, born 563 B.C.
- Wealthy, young nobleman
- Prophecy at his birth
- At age 29, he left home to search for enlightenment
- Found it after meditating for 49 days under a tree



# Buddhism - Key Beliefs



## ■ Four Noble Truths

- First: Life is filled with suffering and sorrow
- Second: The cause of all suffering is people's selfish desire for material pleasure
- Third: The way to end suffering is to end desire
- Fourth: The way to overcome desire is to follow the Eightfold Path

■ Good actions lead to spiritual enlightenment

■ Reincarnation

■ Nirvana - ~~enlightenment~~, release from pain and suffering

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# Buddhism - Gods

- Some Buddhists treat Buddha as a god, others do not
- Some claim that Buddhism is a way of life and not a religion.

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# Buddhism - Sacred Literature

- Dharma – religious teachings of Buddha



# Buddhism - Effect on Society

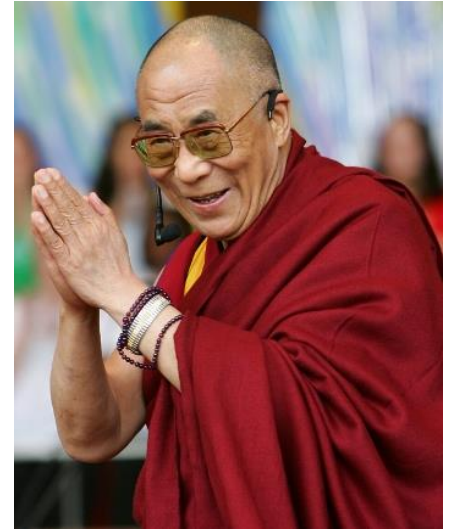
- Encouraged people to reject materialism
- Opposed the caste system
- Buddhist monks and missionaries spread Buddhist ideas to China thru trade and travel





# Buddhism - Modern Day Traditions

- Relatively few Buddhists in India today
- Supporters of pacifism and environmentalism
- 350 million worldwide
- Dalai Lama – believed by Tibetan Buddhists to be the reincarnation of Buddha



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# Ancient China

2500 B

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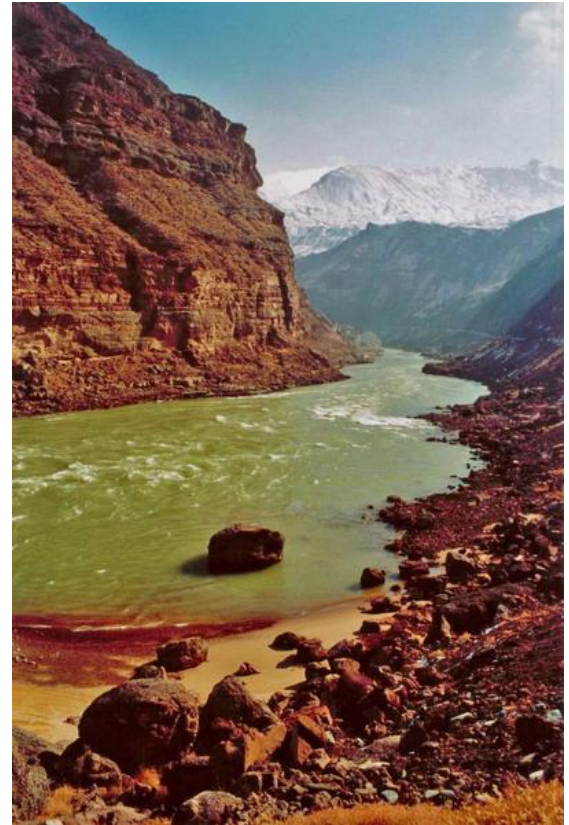
Chapter 2, Section 4

Chapter 4, Section 4

# 1. Geography

MTS.

- ~~Steppes & deserts~~ to the north and west
- Two major rivers, Huang He (Yellow) and Yangtze



## 2. Environmental Challenges

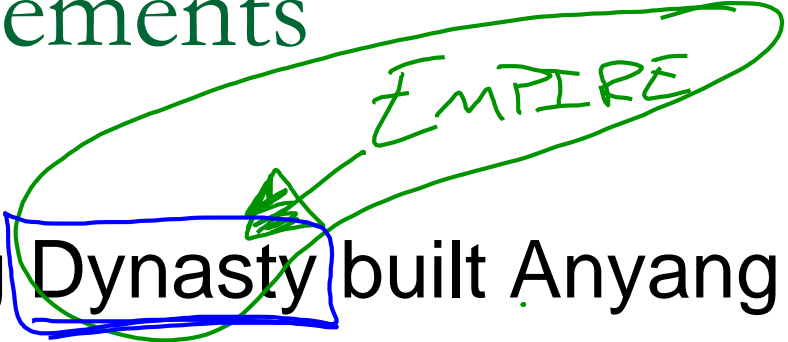
- Massive, unpredictable floods by Huang He (Yellow River)
- “China’s Sorrow”
- Only 10% of China is arable (farmable)



### 3. Settlements

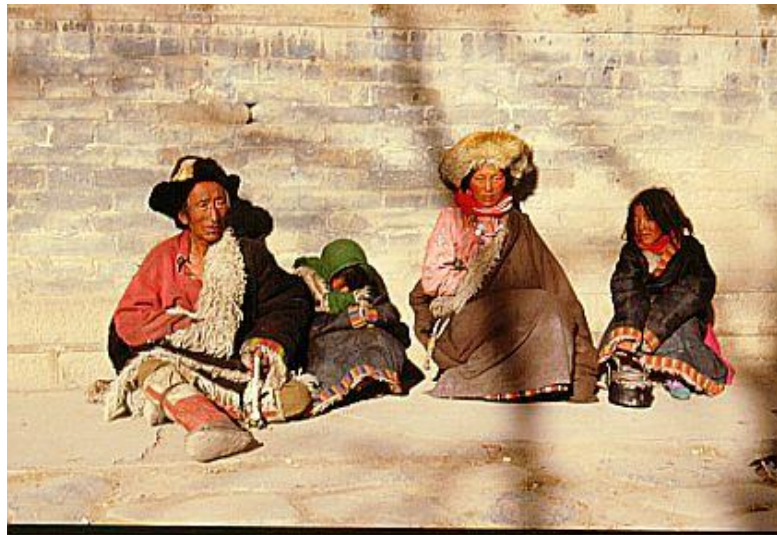
- Shang Dynasty built Anyang
  - Used wood, earthen walls

EMPIRE



## 4. Social Classes

- Sharp division between nobility and peasants





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## 5. Role of Family

- Respect for parents important
  - Women were treated as inferiors
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## 6. Religious Beliefs

- A supreme god, Shang Di, and many lesser gods
  - Ancestor & nature worship – family gods
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# 7. Writing System

- Pictograph Writing – each symbol represents an idea
- Had to know 1,500 character to be barely literate

	Oracle Bone	Greater Seal	Lesser Seal	Modern
man (rén)				
woman (nǚ)				
ear (ěr)				
fish (yú)				
sun (rì)				
moon (yuè)				
rain (yǔ)				
cauldron (dǐng)				
well (jǐng)				
above (shàng)				
down (xià)				

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## 8. Technological Advances

- More advanced than the other river valley civilizations
    - Cast iron
    - Roads and canals
    - First use of coined money
-

# Confucianism



- Founder: Confucius (551-479 B.C.)



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# Basic Ideas

- Respect for family
  - Best able, not best born should rule)
  - Courtesy & respect towards others
  - Not a religion
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# Influence on Society

- Development of a bureaucracy (professional leaders)

# Seafaring Traders (Sea-traveling on the Mediterranean)

## The Minoans

1. Located on the island of Crete in the Aegean, capital at Knossos
2. Named for King Minos, and the legend of the Minotaur
3. Practiced goddess worship, along with bull idolatry



# Minoan Map



4. Minoan civilization decline began in 1200 B.C.
- Natural disasters such as earthquakes, volcanoes
5. Possible origin of the mythical Atlantis



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# The Phoenicians

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1. Emerged around 1100 B.C. after the decline of the Minoans
  2. Located in the area now known as Lebanon
  3. Incredible seafarers and traders –
  4. Tin, Glass, Murex
-

# Trade Routes



# Phoenician Contributions

1. First known civilization to sail past Gibraltar – all the way to Britain and around Africa
2. Colonies along entire Mediterranean rim
3. Developed an alphabet – a phonetic writing system – adapted later by the Greeks

𐤀	'aleph	[ʾ]	𐤁	lamedh	[l]
𐤂	beth	[b]	𐤃	mem	[m]
𐤄	gimmel	[g]	𐤅	nun	[n]
𐤆	daleth	[d]	𐤇	samekh	[s]
𐤈	he	[h]	𐤉	'ayin	[ʾ]
𐤊	waw	[w]	𐤋	pe	[p]
𐤌	zayin	[z]	𐤍	tsade	[s]
𐤎	heth	[h]	𐤏	qoph	[q]
𐤐	teth	[t]	𐤑	reš	[r]
𐤒	yodh	[y]	𐤓	šin	[š]
𐤔	kaph	[k]	𐤕	taw	[t]



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# The Origins of Judaism

Abraham – Father of the Jews

1. Torah – First five books of the Hebrew Bible
    - Tradition says it was revealed to Moses
    - Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, numbers, Deuteronomy
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## 2. How were the Hebrews treated in Egypt?

- 150 B.C.: Great Famine
  - Due to Josephs high position, Hebrews were well treated. A later Pharaoh felt threatened by the large Hebrew population
-

### 3. Why is Moses an important figure?

- Led the Hebrews from slavery into the Promised Lands (Canaan)
- Delivered God's laws to the Jews



## 4. What were the achievements of Saul and David?

- Saul – first king of Israel and Judah
- David – Saul son in law, great king, warrior, poet
  - Traditional author of the Psalms



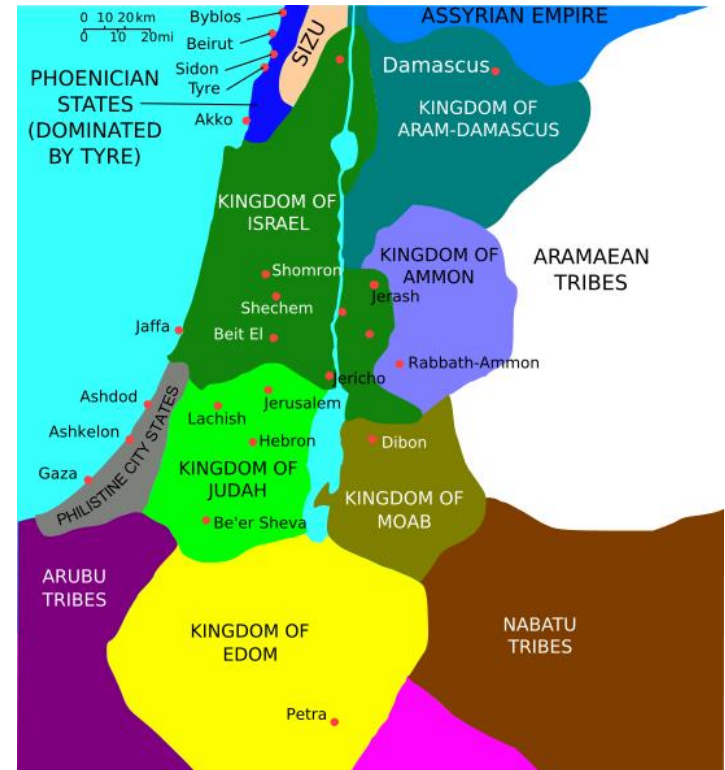
## 5. Why did King Solomon build a great temple in Jerusalem?

- To be a permanent home of the Ark of the Covenant
  - Contained the stone tablets of Moses



## 6. What were the reasons for the division?

- The Northern Kingdom was conquered by the Assyrians in 750 B.C.



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## 7. Who was Nebuchadnezzar?

- Babylonian King of Chaldean Dynasty
  - Conquered Jerusalem, enslaved the Jews
  - “Babylonian Captivity”
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8. What ruler allowed the Hebrews to return to their homeland?

- Cyrus the Great



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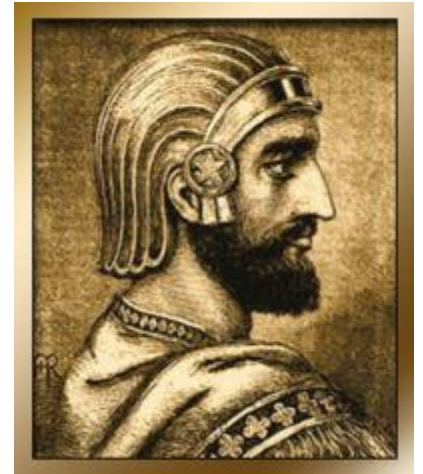
# The Persian Empire

- Located in Present Day Iran
- Most powerful empire neighboring the Mediterranean for hundreds of years



# King Cyrus

- Expanded the Persian Empire
- Respected local religions
- Allowed Jews to return to Israel



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# King Darius

- Dealt with revolts in his empire
  - Fervent worshiper of Ahura Mazda (Zoroastrianism)
  - Built the Royal Road
  - Father of Xerxes
-

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# Both

- Created Satraps (governors) to rule provinces
  - Fought with Lydian Greeks
-

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# Writing for a Purpose

- Satraps – officials appointed to rule a province.
  - Royal Road – road that stretched across Persian Empire. Connected to Silk Road
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# Zoroastrianism

- Ahura Mazda: Supreme God
  - Zarathustra – the Prophet
  - Universal conflict between good and evil
-



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## IV. The Origins of Judaism

- Importance of the lands along the Eastern Mediterranean
  - Ancient Names: Canaan
  - Modern Countries: Lebanon, Israel,
-

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# A. Abraham & the Hebrews

- The Hebrews are the people of the Torah (Old Testament) – which tells their history
    1. Abraham
    2. Moved from Ur to Canaan
    3. Early Jewish beliefs
  - Monotheism, began as *henotheism*
  - Covenant with God (Yahweh)
  - Protection in this world
-

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## B. Moses & the Exodus

1. Migration to Egypt & later slavery
  2. Torah says that Moses led the Hebrews out of slavery
  3. Moses and the new covenant with God – the 10 Commandments
  4. Arrival in Canaan
    - Judges ruled the 12 tribes
    - The Lost tribes
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# C. Principles of Judaism

- Settling in Canaan allowed
  - 1. Observance of Jewish law
    - Dietary requirements
    - Sabbath
  - 2. Observance of matters of faith
    - Monotheism
    - Belief in the prophecies
-

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# D. The Kingdom of Israel

1. Saul
  2. David – son in law
  3. Solomon (900s B.C.)
    - Traded with Phoenicians
    - Built the Temple in Jerusalem
  4. Split into Israel (N.) and Judah (S.)
    - Northern kingdom captured by Assyrians
  5. Babylonian Captivity (586 B.C.)
    - Destroyed temple, survivors exiled to Babylon
    - Released by Persians 50 years later
    - Beginnings of Jewish messianic prophecy
-