

Early Civilization and Rise of the State

- ✓ Civilization- is any complex society characterized by urban development, social stratification imposed by a cultural elite, symbolic systems of communication for example, writing systems and a perceived separation from and domination over the natural environment
- The Beginning of History
 - Writing appeared in Mesopotamia over 5000 years ago
 - This invention was so important that it marks the end of Prehistory and the beginning of History
 - As villages grew into towns, writing was a way of storing information about taxes, trade and population.
- Four Early River Valley Civilization
 - Mesopotamian Civilization- Tigris and Euphrates River
 - Egyptian Civilization- Nile River
 - Indian Civilization- Indus River
 - Ancient China- Huang He (Yellow) River

Sumerian Civilization: Tigris and Euphrates River

- Mesopotamia means the land between two rivers
 - Mesopotamia was a very dry area. However, irrigation canals allowed agriculture to develop

City States in Mesopotamia

- Although all the cities shared the same culture Each city had its own government, ruler, warriors, its own patron god, and functioned like an independent country
 1. Ur
 2. Uruk
 3. Babylon
 4. Akkad
 5. Nimrud
 6. Ashur
 7. Nineveh
- At center of each city was the temple: **Ziggurat** (a massive, tiered, pyramid structure).

Mesopotamian Religion

- ✓ Polytheism
 - Is the worship of or belief in multiple deities, which are usually assembled into a pantheon of gods and goddesses, along with their own religions and ritual
 - Marduk- Dragon God

Mesopotamian Society

Three Social Classes

1. Priest and Aristocracy (Kings)
 2. Civil Servants: Scribes
 3. Ordinary Workers: Craftsmen, Merchants, and Peasants
 4. Slaves: Were not free citizens
- Powerful priest held much political power in the beginning. Military commander eventually became monarch creating a new structure of government called a Dynasty.
 - Dynasty- is a series of rulers descending from a single family line

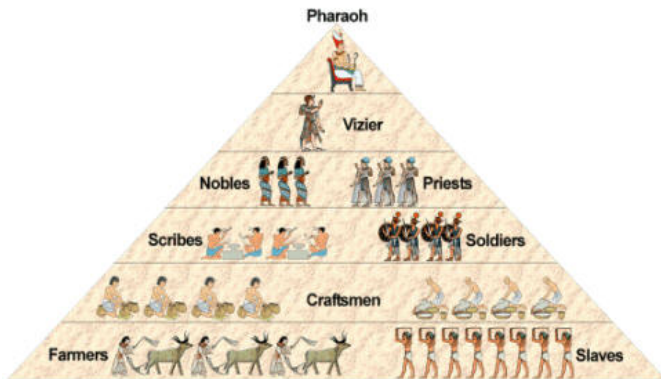
The Akkadian Empire- lasted about 200 years, 2350-2150 B.C.

- ✓ Akkadian Empire
 - Was the first ancient empire of Mesopotamia, centered in the city of Akkad and its surrounding region, also called Akkad in ancient Mesopotamia in the Bible. The empire united Akkadian and Sumerian speakers under one rule.
- The **Babylonian Empire** was the most powerful state in the ancient world after the fall of the Assyrian empire (612 BCE). Its capital Babylon was beautifully adorned by king Nebuchadnezzar, who erected several famous buildings. Even after the Babylonian Empire had been overthrown by the Persian king Cyrus the Great (539), the city itself remained an important cultural center.
- ✓ Hammurabi- Was the sixth king of the First Babylonian Dynasty, reigning from 1792 BC to 1750 BC
- ✓ The **Code of Hammurabi** is a well-preserved Babylonian code of law of ancient Mesopotamia, dated back to about 1754 BCE . It is one of the oldest deciphered writings of significant length in the world
 - *The Famous Code Law*
 - *“An eye for an eye, A tooth for a tooth”*
- ✓ **Cuneiform**- First writing System in Mesopotamia

Egyptian Civilization

- Was a civilization of ancient North Africa, concentrated along the lower reaches of the Nile River in the place that is now the country Egypt
- It is one of the most important in. It emerged more than 5000 years ago, along Nile River in the North-East of Africa.
- Ancient Egyptians lived near the Nile River because the land was fertile there. Each year, water from the Nile rose and flooded the area. When the water went back, it left mud which made the fields fertile
- Ancient Egypt Cities

- o Heliopolis
- o Memphis
- o Abydos
- o Thebes
- o Nekhen
- ✓ Pharaoh- Is the common title of the monarchs of ancient Egypt from the First Dynasty (c.3150 BCE) until the annexation of Egypt by the Roman Empire in 30 BCE
- ✓ Ancient Egyptian Society



- ✓ Egyptian Religion
 - o Was a complex system of polytheistic beliefs and rituals that formed an integral part of ancient Egyptian society.
- ✓ Maat- Refers to the ancient Egyptian concepts of truth, balance, order, harmony, law, morality, and justice.
- ✓ Mummification Afterlife
 - o A method of artificial preservation, called mummification was developed by the ancient Egyptians.
- ✓ Democratization
 - o is the transition to a more democratic political regime, including substantive political changes moving in a democratic direction.
- ✓ Democracy
 - o In modern usage, has three senses—all for a system of government where the citizens exercise power by voting.
- ✓ Authoritarianism
 - o Is a form of government characterized by strong central power and limited political freedoms
- ✓ Draco
 - o Was the first recorded legislator of Athens in Ancient Greece. He replaced the prevailing system of oral law and blood feud by a written code to be enforced only by a court of law

- ✓ Solon
 - o Was an Athenian statesman, lawmaker and poet. He is remembered particularly for his efforts to legislate against political, economic and moral decline in archaic Athens.

Video Reviewer

Ancient Mesopotamia

1. Agriculture
2. Fishing
3. Livestock
- o Akkadian Empire- Sargon I
- ✓ Base 60 System
 - o 60 second minute
 - o 60 minute hour
 - o 360 degrees circle
1. Nisannu-Aries
2. Ajaru-Taurus
3. Simanu-Gemini
4. Du'Uzu-Cancer
5. Abu-Leo
6. Ululu-Virgo
7. Tasritu-Libra
8. Arahamna-Scorpio
9. Kislimu-Sagittarius
10. Tebetu-Capricorn
11. Sabatu--Aquarius
12. Addaru-Pisces
- ✓ Marduk- Jupiter
- ✓ Ninurta- Saturn
- ✓ Nergal- Mars
- ✓ Inanna- Venus
- ✓ Nabu- Mercury
- ✓ Nanna-Suen- Moon
- ✓ Utu-Sun



1. Cambyses II- Ruler of the Archaemenid Persians who conquered Egypt
2. Cleopatra in the Battle of Actium'

Ancient Egypt

- ✓ As far as North to Syria
- ✓ As far south as Sudan
- ✓ About 3100 BC- the two parts of Egypt unite



- King Menes- possible unifier of Upper and Lower Egypt
- Pharaoh- great house in Egyptian

Measurement Mathematics

- Cubit- a measurement from the length of the arm to the fingertips
- Great Pyramid of Giza- 440 cubits x 440 cubits
- Twenty Four Hour division of the day
- Created a solar calendar- first system in history to feature 365 days a year'
- ✓ Rosetta Stone- translated Egyptian hieroglyphs using Egyptian demotic and ancient Greek
- ✓ Hieratic- form of cursive that is written in ink
- ✓ Papyrus- type of paper that is derived from the papyrus plant in the Nile River

Invasions