Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: (See your Packet, p. 12)

4 early River Valley Civilizations

- Sumerian Civilization - Tigris & Euphrates Rivers (Mesopotamia)
  - Egyptian Civilization - Nile River
  - Harappan Civilization - Indus River
  - Ancient China - Huang He (Yellow) River
Chapter 2 Lecture Outline:

“The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

• Sumerian Civilization - Tigris & Euphrates Rivers (Mesopotamia)

City-States in Mesopotamia
Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

City-States in Mesopotamia

I. GEOGRAPHY
   A. Mostly dry desert climate in SW Asia (Middle East)
      1. Except in region between Tigris / Euphrates rivers
      2. a flat plain known as Mesopotamia lies between the two rivers
      3. Because of this region’s shape and the richness of its soil, it is called the Fertile Crescent.
         - the rivers flood at least once a year, leaving a thick bed of mud called silt.
City-States in Mesopotamia

I. GEOGRAPHY

3. Because of this region’s shape and the richness of its soil, it is called the Fertile Crescent.
   - the rivers flood at least once a year, leaving a thick bed of mud called silt.

Sumerians were first to settle in this region, attracted by the rich soil.

B. Three Disadvantages / Environmental Challenges
   1. Unpredictable flooding / dry summer months
   2. No natural barriers for protection
      - small villages lying in open plain were defenseless
   3. Limited natural resources
      - stone, wood, metal
Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”
City-States in Mesopotamia

I. GEOGRAPHY

_Sumerians_ were first to settle in this region, attracted by the rich soil.

B. Three Disadvantages / Environmental **Challenges**
   1. **Unpredictable flooding** / dry summer months
   2. **No natural barriers** for protection
      - small villages lying in open plain were defenseless
   3. **Limited natural resources** (stone, wood, metal)

C. **Solutions**
   1. Irrigation ditches
   2. Built city walls with mud bricks
   3. Traded with people around them for the products they lacked.

_Sumerian innovations_ in achieving civilization set example others would follow.

But to arrive at these solutions, required organized government.

*Let’s now look at the type of government the Sumerians had.*
Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

City-States in Mesopotamia

II. The **City-State** Structure of Government
   A. Although all the cities shared the same culture …
   B. each city had its own government / rulers, warriors, it’s own patron god, and functioned like an independent country
   C. includes within the city walls and also the surrounding farm land
   D. Examples include Sumerian cities of Ur, Uruk, Kish, Lagesh
   E. At center of each city was the walled temple with a **ziggurat** – a massive, tiered, pyramid-shaped structure.
The Ziggurat at Ur was first excavated by British archaeologist Woolley in 1923. The Iraqi Directorate of Antiquities restored its lower stages in the 1980s.
Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

City-States in Mesopotamia

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   D. Examples include Sumerian cities of Ur, Uruk, Kish, Lagesh
   E. At center of each city was the walled temple with a **ziggurat** – a massive, tiered, pyramid-shaped structure.
   F. Powerful priests held much political power in the beginning.


*Left:* Bas-relief depicting priests intervening between worshipers and gods.
Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

City-States in Mesopotamia

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   A. Although all the cities shared the same culture …
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   D. Examples include Sumerian cities of Ur, Uruk, Kish, Lagesh
   E. At center of each city was the walled temple with a ziggurat – a massive, tiered, pyramid-shaped structure.
   F. Powerful priests held much political power in the beginning.
   G. Military commanders eventually became ruler / monarch - then began passing rule to their own heirs, creating a new structure of government called a
      Dynasty – a series of rulers descending from a single family line.

Historians wonder…
Did the Sumerians develop this new type of government on their own, or did they learn and adopt it only after contact with other peoples – cultural diffusion?

Define type of government
Cultural diffusion is the spread of elements of one culture to another people, generally through trade.

Take the spread of writing. Similarities between the pictograms of Egyptian hieroglyphics, Sumerian cuneiform, and the Indus script are striking.

Can you give examples of cultural diffusion in your society today?
Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

City-States in Mesopotamia

II. The **City-State** Structure of Government
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   D. Examples include Sumerian cities of Ur, Uruk, Kish, Lagesh
   E. At center of each city was the walled temple with a ziggurat – a massive, tiered, pyramid-shaped structure.
   F. Powerful priests held much political power in the beginning.
   G. Military commanders eventually became ruler / monarch
      - then began passing rule to their own heirs, creating a new structure of government called a **Dynasty** – a series of rulers descending from a single family line.
   H. Through their trade with neighboring peoples, the Sumerians spread their new innovations. This is **cultural diffusion** – the spread of one culture’s ideas, products, traditions, beliefs etc. to another people.

*Let’s now examine Sumerian beliefs and other elements of their culture.*
III. SUMERIAN CULTURE
A. RELIGION
1. **Belief in many gods** - polytheism

   God of the clouds / air was **Enlil** – the most powerful god.

   (Nearly 3,000 others – with human qualities.
   The Sumerians viewed their gods as hostile and unpredictable –
   similar to the natural environment around them.)

---

**Reflection Time:**

How does what’s happening to people at any given moment affect how they think about their God(s)?

---

*Marduk, the Dragon god*
Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

City-States in Mesopotamia

III. SUMERIAN CULTURE

A. RELIGION

1. **Belief in many gods** - *polytheism*
   
   God of the clouds / air was **Enlil** – the most powerful god.
   
   (Nearly 3,000 others – with human qualities.
   
   They were viewed as often hostile and unpredictable – similar to the natural environment around them.)

2. **Gilgamesh Epic**, one of the earliest works of literature.
   
   Contains a “flood story” that predates the Hebrew Old Testament story of Noah by at least 2,000 years.
DID YOU KNOW…

Like many ancient civilizations, the Sumerians also had “a flood story.” That’s not surprising given their challenging environment sitting between two unpredictable rivers…in their view, such a cataclysmic event did, indeed, destroy their “entire world.”

The Epic of Gilgamesh is, perhaps, the oldest written story on Earth. It comes to us from ancient Sumeria, and was originally written on 12 clay tablets in cuneiform script. It is about the adventures of the cruel King Gilgamesh of Uruk (ca. 2750 and 2500 BCE).

In tablet XI we read about Per-napishtim, a man who built a boat and was saved from a great flood brought about by angry gods. On p. 77 in your textbook you can compare Per-napishtim’s story to Noah’s story in the biblical book of Genesis as well as a “flood story” from India.

COOL WEBSITE to visit:

GILGAMESH
http://gilgamesh.psnc.pl/
III. SUMERIAN CULTURE

A. RELIGION

1. **Belief in many gods - polytheism**
   God of the clouds / air was **Enlil** – the **most powerful god**.
   (Nearly 3,000 others – with human qualities.
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Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

City-States in Mesopotamia

III. SUMERIAN CULTURE

B. SOCIETY

1. Three social classes
   a. Priests and royalty (kings)
   b. Wealthy merchants
   c. Ordinary workers

[Slaves] – were not free citizens and thus not included in class system

2. Women
   a. Had more rights than in many later civilizations
      (could own property, join lower ranks of priesthood)
   b. But not allowed to attend schools
      (could not read or write)
Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

City-States in Mesopotamia

III. SUMERIAN CULTURE

C. SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

1. One of the first writing systems - Cuneiform

*Cylinder seals and their ancient impressions on administrative documents and locking devices are our richest source for a range of meaningful subject matters. A wealth of these have been discovered at Sumerian sites.*
Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

City-States in Mesopotamia

III. SUMERIAN CULTURE

C. SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

1. One of the first writing systems - Cuneiform
2. Invented wheel, the sail, the plow
3. First to use bronze.

Other Sumerian Achievements
(see textbook p. 31)

• one of the earliest sketched maps

• astronomy

• a number system in base 60
from which stems our modern units of measuring time
and the 360 degrees of a circle.
Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

City-States in Mesopotamia

IV. First EMPIRE Builders
   A. 3,000 – 2,000 B.C.E. the City-States began to war with each other. These internal struggles meant they were too weak to ward off an attack by an outside enemy.
   B. Sargon of Akkad (ca. 2,350 B.C.E.)
      1. Took control of the region, creating world’s first empire - when several peoples, nations, or previously independent states are placed under the control of one ruler.

Define type of government

PP Design of T. Loessin; Akins H.S.
2. The Akkadian Empire lasted about 200 years, 2350 – approx. 2150 B.C.E.
Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”
City-States in Mesopotamia

IV. First EMPIRE Builders

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B. Sargon of Akkad (ca. 2,350 B.C.E.)
   1. Took control of the region, creating world’s first empire - bringing together several peoples, nations, or previously independent states and place them under the control of one ruler.
   2. The Akkadian Empire lasted about 200 years
   3. Spoke a Semitic language (related to Arabic and Hebrew)

Invasions, internal fighting, and a severe famine all contributed to the end of the Akkadian Empire.
Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

City-States in Mesopotamia

C. Babylonian Empire
   1. Overtook Sumerians around 2,000 B.C.
   2. Built capital, Babylon, on Euphrates river
Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”
City-States in Mesopotamia

C. Babylonian Empire
   1. Overtook Sumerians around 2,000 B.C.E.
   2. Built capital, Babylon, on Euphrates river
   3. Reign of Hammurabi [1792-1750 B.C.E.]
3. Reign of **Hammurabi**
   a. Famous Code of Law

   • he wisely took all the laws of the region’s city-states and unified them into one code. This helped unify the region.

   • Engraved in stone, erected all over the empire.

   And why do you think he believed it important to place the laws in prominent locations so the people could visibly see them?

A total of 282 laws are etched on this 7 ft. 5 in. tall black basalt pillar (stele). The top portion, shown here, depicts Hammurabi with Shamash, the sun god. Shamash is presenting to Hammurabi a staff and ring, which symbolize the power to administer the law. Although Hammurabi’s Code is not the first code of laws (the first records date four centuries earlier), it is the best preserved legal document reflecting the social structure of Babylon during Hammurabi’s rule. This amazing find was discovered in 1901 and today is in the famous Louvre Museum in Paris, France.
3. Babylonian Reign of Hammurabi
   a. Famous Code of Law

   • he wisely took all the laws of the region’s city-states and unified them into one code. This helped unify the region.
   • Engraved in stone, erected all over the empire.
   • Strict in nature – “the punishment fits the crime” / “eye for an eye”
     Such laws were adopted by neighbors – many similar found in Hebrew scriptures (Old Testament)
   • His act set an important precedent – idea that the government was responsible for what occurred in society.

A total of 282 laws are etched on this 7 ft. 5 in. tall black basalt pillar (stele). The top portion, shown here, depicts Hammurabi with Shamash, the sun god. Shamash is presenting to Hammurabi a staff and ring, which symbolize the power to administer the law. Although Hammurabi’s Code is not the first code of laws (the first records date four centuries earlier), it is the best preserved legal document reflecting the social structure of Babylon during Hammurabi's rule. This amazing find was discovered in 1901 and today is in the famous Louvre Museum in Paris, France.
**Teacher’s Notes:**

1. **Discuss** (review) with the students what life was like for people when they were hunters and gatherers. Then, **discuss** changes that took place in society to bring early people into the Neolithic Age. The five characteristics of civilization – including government & Laws

2. **To the Board** Next, ask the students to brainstorm with you as you come up with positive and negative aspects of people starting to live in villages, towns, and large communities. Write these ideas on the board or on an overhead projector. A possible list may include the following:

   **Positive Aspects**
   - protection from danger
   - greater supplies of food
   - opportunity for commerce
   - new job opportunities

   **Negative Aspects**
   - army, taxes, slavery
   - waste disposal
   - governing large groups of citizens

The list could go on and on. It may take a bit of leading, but eventually, the students will come up with the problems governing large groups of people. People have been killing, stealing, and maiming for quite a long time. How did the earliest civilizations handle these situations? Have we made any progress in four thousand years?

Hammurabi wasn’t the first ruler to establish a code of laws. Earlier records date back four hundred years. Many of Hammurabi’s laws, as it turns out, were exact copies of earlier Sumerian laws. His code, however, is the best preserved legal document giving us an idea of the life and social structure of the people during Hammurabi’s reign.

It is now time for your students to determine if he was an enlightened, benevolent ruler, or a cruel, demanding tyrant.
Primary Source Document Analysis: “Hammurabi’s Code” (see handout)

Cute website
http://www.phillipmartin.info/hammurabi/hammurabi_situation_index.htm
Hammurabi, the king of righteousness. 
On whom Shamash has conferred the Law. 
am I.

When Marduk sent me to rule over men, 
to give the protection of right to the land, 
I did right and in righteousness brought about 
the well-being of the oppressed.

Below are situations Hammurabi faced.

You and your partner decide what you think to be a fair way to deal with the problem.

Then together we’ll view what Hammurabi actually declared.

We’ll find out if Marduk, the supreme god, will be pleased with your decisions?

1. What should be done to the carpenter who builds a house that falls and kills the owner?
2. What should be done about a wife who ignores her duties and belittles her husband?
3. What should be done when a "sister of god" (or nun) enters the wine shop for a drink?
4. What should be done if a son is adopted and then the birth-parents want him back?
5. What happens if a man is unable to pay his debts?
6. What should happen to a boy who slaps his father?
7. What happens to the wine seller who fails to arrest bad characters gathered at her shop?
8. How is the truth determined when one man brings an accusation against another?

http://www.phillipmartin.info/hammurabi/hammurabi_situation_index.htm
Compiled and Illustrated by Phillip Martin
copyright 1998
Two centuries after Hammurabi’s reign, the Babylonian Empire fell to nomadic raiders. New groups would rule over the Fertile Crescent in the future. However, the innovative ideas of the Sumerians and their descendants in the region would be adopted by the later peoples – including the Assyrians, the Persians, Phoenicians and the Hebrews (Jews). We’ll discuss these folks in CH 3 and 4.

But right now... let’s leave our discussion of these civilizations on the Tigris and Euphrates in Mesopotamia and move on to discuss our second Early River Valley Civilization – this one, on the Nile River.
Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: (See your Packet, p. 15)

4 early River Valley Civilizations

- Sumerian Civilization - Tigris & Euphrates Rivers (Mesopotamia)
  - Egyptian Civilization - Nile River
  - Harappan Civilization - Indus River
  - Ancient China - Huang He (Yellow) River
Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: *(See your Packet, p. 15)*

“The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

- Sumerian Civilization - Tigris & Euphrates Rivers (Mesopotamia)
- Egyptian Civilization - Nile River
Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations” (See your Packet, p. 15b)

Egypt on the Nile

I. GEOGRAPHY
   A. The Nile
      1. Egypt’s settlements arose along narrow strip of land made fertile by the river
      2. Yearly flooding, but predictable
         Regular cycle: flood, plant, harvest, flood, plant, harvest...
      3. Intricate network of irrigation ditches
      4. Worshiped as a god – giver of life and benevolent

Irrigating scene painted on tomb at Thebes
Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”  *(See your Packet, p. 15b)*

**Egypt on the Nile**

I. GEOGRAPHY

A. The Nile

1. Egypt’s settlements arose along narrow strip of land made fertile by the river
2. Yearly flooding, but predictable
   - Regular cycle: flood, plant, harvest, flood, plant, harvest...
3. Intricate network of irrigation ditches
4. Worshiped as a god – giver of life and benevolent

*Compare and Contrast…*

Earlier we discussed the Sumerians and the effect their particular environment may have had on the way they viewed their gods.

Compare the Sumerian view to the Egyptian view and explain why the Egyptian view may have been so different.
Examine this quote:

“Egypt, the gift of the Nile.”
~ Herodotus, Greek historian (484-432 B.C.E.)

What do you infer from this quote, what did Herodotus mean by it?
Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

Egypt on the Nile

I. GEOGRAPHY

B. Upper and Lower Egypt
   1. Most of Egypt’s history focused around **Lower Egypt**, around the Nile delta which flows into the Mediterranean Sea.
   2. **Upper Egypt** developed later upstream
   3. Nile provided reliable transportation
      - to go north, drift with the current toward the sea
      - to go south, sail catching the Mediterranean breeze

C. Environment
   1. Unlike Mesopotamia, the Nile was predictable
   2. **Deserts** on both sides of Nile
      - provided natural protection against invaders
      - also reduced interaction with other people

Egypt would develop mostly in isolation and therefore, a culture that was quite unique.
Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

**Egypt on the Nile**

II. UNITED EGYPT’S GOVERNMENT
   A. Unlike Sumeria, no independent city-states in Egypt
   B. **Menes**, the king of Upper Egypt,
      1. united the two regions – Upper and Lower – in 3,100 B.C.E.
      2. Capital: Memphis
      3. Creates first Egyptian *dynasty*
   C. The **Pharaoh** [means, *royal house*] – the ruler of Egypt
      1. were considered gods; served both political and religious roles
         Type of government where the political rulers are thought to be
         divinely-guided, or even divine themselves is a **theocracy**.

Before 3000 B.C., there was the white crown of Upper Egypt
and the red crown of Lower Egypt. When Egypt was united,
these two crowns were combined into the Double Crown of
Upper and Lower Egypt.
II. UNITED EGYPT’S GOVERNMENT

C. The **Pharaoh** \(\text{[means, royal house]}\) – the ruler of Egypt

1. were considered gods; served both political and religious roles

   Type of government where the political rulers are thought to be
divinely-guided, or even divine themselves is a **theocracy**.

2. Believed each pharaoh ruled even after death, because

   they all possessed the same eternal spirit = \(ka\);

   and being gods, they naturally bore full responsibility for Egypt’s well-being.

The pharaoh Akenaton and his wife-sister Nefertiti
worshiping the sun god, Ra.
II. UNITED EGYPT’S GOVERNMENT
   
   C. The **Pharaoh** [means, royal house] – the ruler of Egypt
      1. were considered gods; served both political and religious roles
         Type of government where the political rulers are thought to be
         divinely-guided, or even divine themselves is a **theocracy**.
      2. Believed each pharaoh ruled even after death, because
         they all possessed the same eternal spirit = *ka*;
         and being god, naturally bore full responsibility for Egypt’s well-being.
      3. Therefore, Pharaoh’s tomb very important, because it was still a place of rule.
         Built **massive tombs** called **pyramids**.
      4. The pyramids were built
         mainly in the
         Old Kingdom Period.

   **What do we mean by...**
   
   the “Old Kingdom” period?

   The Great Pyramids at Giza.
EARLY DYNASTIC PERIOD 2920-2575 BCE
• Unification of Upper and Lower Egypt by Menes.
• Foundation of the capital Memphis.
• Early Step Pyramid is built at Saqqara.

OLD KINGDOM - 2660-2180 BCE
• The Great Pyramids of Khufu (Cheops), Khafre are built at Giza.

MIDDLE KINGDOM 2180-1550 BCE
• Fragmentation of centralized power.
• Kings in Thebes establish control over all Egypt.
• Chaos leads central administration in Lower Egypt to disappear following infiltration by Hyksos, an Asiatic people in the Nile Delta.
• Upper Egypt dominated by kings in Thebes.

NEW KINGDOM 1550-1070 BCE
• Theban king Ahmose expels the Hyksos and reunites Egypt.
• Reigns of such kings as Amenhotep and Thutmose (Thutmosis). Memphis now main residential city.
• Ramses II (1290-1224 BC) divides power in Middle East with the Hittites; Qantir capital of Egypt.
• Invasions of mysterious sea peoples wreck havoc throughout Mediterranean region.

Future history….
• Alexander the Great of Macedonia / Greece conquers and the Ptolemy dynasty governs; 332 – 30 BC
• After the defeat of Cleopatra, the last Ptolemy ruler, the Roman emperors exploit Egypt as the main production center of wheat, papyrus and textiles for the vast Roman Empire; 30 BC – 394 AD
II. UNITED EGYPT’S GOVERNMENT

C. The **Pharaoh** [means, *royal house*] – the ruler of Egypt

1. were considered gods; served both political and religious roles
   Type of government where the political rulers are thought to be divinely-guided, or even divine themselves is a **theocracy**.
2. Believed each pharaoh ruled even after death, because they all possessed the same eternal spirit = *ka*;
   and being god, naturally bore full responsibility for Egypt’s well-being.
3. Therefore, Pharaoh’s tomb very important, because it was still a place of rule.
   Built massive tombs called **pyramids**.
4. The pyramids were built mainly in the Old Kingdom Period.

What do you know?

What are some leading theories about how the enormous pyramids were constructed by the Egyptians over 4,000 years ago?

The Great Pyramids at Giza.
The pyramid at Saqqara is believed by archaeologists to be one of the earliest.

What is unusual about it? What clues does it offer to how the pyramids were built?
A modern-day Egyptian guide uses his Coleman lantern to illuminate the amazing hieroglyphic text covering the walls deep within the tunnels below the Saqqara pyramid.
What details do you notice and what can you infer about how this artist thinks the pyramids were built? Does this match the theory supported by the Saqqara pyramid?

An artist’s conception of the building of the great Khufu pyramid at Giza, Sphinx in foreground.
The Sphinx and Pyramid of Khafre at Giza.
Take a panoramic view of the Sphinx at
http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/lostempires/obelisk/explore/sphinx.html
1 Which is the tallest pyramid?

Khufu
Height: 481' (147 m)
Width: 756' (230 m)

Khafre
Height: 458' (140 m)
Width: 706' (215 m)

2 Which is taller, Khufu or the Washington Monument?

Washington Monument
Height: 555' (169 m)

3 What is the length of a side of the Menkaure pyramid at its base?

Menkaure
Height: 215' (66 m)
Width: 346' (105 m)
Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

Egypt on the Nile

III. EGYPTIAN CULTURE
A. RELIGION
1. Polytheistic
   a. Over 2,000
      Ra, the sun god; Horus, sky god; Isis, mother goddess “giver of life”
      associated with Nile

Right: Images of household gods were often displayed on altars in Egyptian homes. This is the goddess Taweret one of the most popular. Taweret protected mothers and their children against the risks during pregnancy and birth. The goddess was usually depicted as a pregnant hippopotamus with the limbs and paws of a lion and a mane in the form of a crocodile's tail. Her frightening appearance was probably meant to scare away evil spirits.

Above: The pantheon of Egyptian gods*

ca. 712 - 332 B.C.
Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

Egypt on the Nile

III. EGYPTIAN CULTURE
A. RELIGION
1. Polytheistic
   a. Over 2,000
      Ra, Sun god; Horus, sky god; Isis, goddess of fertility (associated with Nile – mother “giver of life”)
   b. Belief in afterlife!

The Funerary Scene
This scene depicts what occurs after a person has died, according to the ancient Egyptians. The Egyptians had an elaborate and complex belief in the afterlife.
III. EGYPTIAN CULTURE

A. RELIGION

1. Polytheistic
   a. Over 2,000
      
      **Ra**, Sun god; **Horus**, sky god; **Isis**, goddess of fertility (associated with Nile – mother “giver of life”)

   b. Belief in afterlife! The dead were judged by **Osiris**, god of the dead.

   Osiris would weigh each person’s heart on a scale against the weight of a feather.
   If the heart tipped the scale, heavy with sin, the Devourer of Souls would pounce on the heart.
   If not, the soul would live forever in the Other World.
Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

Egypt on the Nile

III. EGYPTIAN CULTURE

A. RELIGION

1. Polytheistic
   a. Over 2,000

   Ra, Sun god; Horus, sky god; Isis, goddess of fertility (associated with Nile – mother “giver of life”)

   b. Belief in afterlife! The dead were judged by Osiris, god of the dead.

Desiring to make it to the Other World safely, Egyptians of all classes made special preparations for their burials, including mummification – embalming and preserving the corpse to prevent it from decaying.

(See text, p. 40 “Something In Common”)

Above: Canopic jars for the body’s various organs.
Right: Coffin of a Middle Kingdom government official.

PP Design of T. Loessin; Akins H.S.
The mummy of Ramses II (1304 - 1237 BC) still preserved today, 3,200 years later, at the Cairo Museum.
Annubis, god of embalming
Young males educated as scribes paint the walls of a tomb in preparation for a burial.
BURIAL MASKS
Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

**Egypt on the Nile**

III. EGYPTIAN CULTURE

B. SOCIAL STRUCTURE

- Royal Family
- Upper class
  - Landowners (*become familiar with other terms for this class – i.e., aristocracy or nobility*)
  - Priests
  - Army commanders
  - Government officials

Wealthy man’s house at Amarna.

PP Design of T. Loessin; Akins H.S.
Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

Egypt on the Nile

III. EGYPTIAN CULTURE
   B. SOCIAL STRUCTURE
   - Royal Family
   - Upper class
     Landowners (also known as aristocracy or nobility)
     Priests
     Army commanders
     Government officials
   - Middle Class
     (merchants / artisans)
   - Lower class
     (peasant farmers, unskilled laborers)

   Socially Mobile classes
   Not “locked in”, lower and middle classes could rise up through marriage or through merit (success).

A. Harvesting grain; B. Musicians play for the workers in the fields; C. Women winnowing the grain; D. Scribes tally the farmer’s taxes; E. The farmer’s son tending the livestock / cattle.
III. EGYPTIAN CULTURE
   B. SOCIETY STRUCTURE

- Royal Family
- Upper class
  Landowners (also known as aristocracy or nobility)
  Priests
  Army commanders
  Government officials
- Middle Class
  (merchants / artisans)
- Lower class
  (peasant farmers, unskilled laborers)

*Socially Mobile classes*
Not “locked in”,
lower and middle classes
could rise up through marriage
or through merit (success).

2. **Women** had many of the
   same rights as men,
   could own property,
   could seek divorce.

   Later we’ll discover
   a couple of women
   who actually ruled Egypt!

- Did you know…
  Men and women wore makeup in Egypt.
  The dark-lined eyes that look out at us from the artwork of ancient Egypt was the height of fashion and was called kohl – powdered minerals mixed with water and applied with a small stick. Both genders also wore lipstick – crushed red ocher (iron oxide) mixed with oil.
  *Read text p. 37 for more cool info. about Egyptian cosmetics.*
Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

Egypt on the Nile

IV. EGYPTIAN WRITING
   A. Pictographs developed into **hieroglyphics**
   B. Written on Papyrus, unfurled reed from the Nile, dried into strips
   C. Deciphering hieroglyphics
      **The Rosetta Stone**, discovered in 1799 A.D.
Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

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Why was the knowledge of reading hieroglyphics LOST in the first place?

In the first century A.D. when Christianity arrived in Egypt, it was common for the Christian movement to remove / destroy the religious images, writings, and priesthood of the former religion in the region. During this chaotic time of transition, the literate priests and scribes were mostly killed off and the knowledge of hieroglyphics was lost for almost 1,500 years.
The Rosetta Stone, discovered in 1799 A.D.

The Rosetta Stone can be viewed by tourists today in the British Museum.

PP Design of T. Loessin; Akins H.S.
Chapter 2 Lecture Outline: “The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

Egypt on the Nile

V. SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
   A. Geometry, numeric system on base 10 (decimal), engineers and architects, first to use stone columns
   B. Calendar
   C. Amazing advancements in medicine
VI. INVASIONS

A. Old Kingdom begins to decline, ca. 2180 B.C.E.
   After about a century of fragmented and weak rulers,

B. Middle Kingdom period rises [2080-1640 B.C.E.]
   - Center of power is now in Thebes in Upper Egypt rather than Lower Egypt’s old Memphis capital.
   - This is a prosperous period.
     Massive building projects around Thebes.

Unfortunately the Egyptians took their years of well-protected geographic isolation for granted and made little real defensive preparations should the unthinkable happen.

*The unthinkable happened.*

C. Invaded by the **Hyksos**, an Asiatic people, great chariot-riders – which they introduced in Egypt for the first time. These foreigners bring the Middle Kingdom period to an end and will rule Egypt for 70 years.
The Indus Valley civilization is sometimes referred to as the Harappan civilization because of the first city (Harappa) discovered here in the 1920s.

TODAY’s OBJECTIVES:
• Locate the Indus Valley culture and examine the impact of its geography.
• List theories about the decline of the Indus Valley civilization.
• Describe the social and religious structure of the Shang Dynasty.
• Summarize the rise and fall of the Zhou Dynasty in China.
4 early River Valley Civilizations

- Sumerian Civilization - Tigris & Euphrates Rivers (Mesopotamia)
- Egyptian Civilization - Nile River
- Harappan Civilization - Indus River
- Ancient China - Huang He River
Chapter 2: (See your Packet, p.)

“The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

• Sumerian Civilization - Tigris & Euphrates Rivers (Mesopotamia)
  • Egypt (Nile River)
  • Harappan Civilization - Indus River

http://www.fsmitha.com/h1/map06ind.htm
The **Indus Valley civilization** flourished around 2,500 B.C. in the western part of South Asia, in what today is Pakistan and western India.

It is often referred to as Harappan Civilization after its first discovered city, Harappa.

The nearby city of MohenjoDaro is the largest and most familiar archaeological dig in this region.

The Indus Valley was home to the largest of the four ancient urban civilizations of Egypt, Mesopotamia, India and China.

This ancient civilization was not discovered until the 1920's. Most of its ruins, including major cities, remain to be excavated.

*Left:* The excavated ruins of Mohenjo-daro.
1. What challenges did the people along the Indus River face?

- unpredictable rivers (similar situation to Mesopotamia region)
- strong winds / monsoons
2. Name conclusions that have been drawn about Indus River culture?

- Began farming along Indus about 3,200 B.C.
- Size of settled region larger than Egypt or Mesopotamia.
- Careful city planners; laid out in grid with a defendable citadel.
- Engineered sophisticated plumbing and sewage systems.
- Peaceful people – few weapons found.
- Similarity in housing indicates little differences between social classes.
- Religious objects and symbols clearly linked to Hinduism.

Did you know?

Hinduism is considered to be the world’s oldest religion.

Yet it’s origins have long been a mystery.

Above: Terracota household statues such as this female goddess are found frequently in the region. Is this religious icon an early Shiva? Does modern Hinduism have its origins in Harappan civilization?

Left: The excavated ruins of Mohenjodaro – one of several planned cities laid out on a grid system in the Indus region.

Right: The citadel at Mohenjodaro.
What happened to the Harappan civilization on the Indus River?

Above: The Great Bath at Mohenjo-Daro.

*Surrounding pics:* various Harappan artifacts.
3. Name three theories about why the Indus Valley civilization ended around 1500 BCE?

- The river may have changed course, natural disaster (caused by heavy monsoons)

- The people may have overworked the land (overcutting trees, overgrazed, overfarmed land depleting nutrients)

- Invaders (What is the disputed (A.I.T.) Aryan Invasion Theory?)

Harappans abandoning their city.
4 early River Valley Civilizations

- Sumerian Civilization - Tigris & Euphrates Rivers (Mesopotamia)
- Egyptian Civilization - Nile River
- Harappan Civilization - Indus River
- Ancient China - Huang He River
Chapter 2:  

“The Four Early River Valley Civilizations”

- Mesopotamia [Sumer] (Tigris & Euphrates Rivers)
- Egypt (Nile River)
- Indus Valley (Indus River)
- **Ancient China (Huang He River)**

An artist visualizes what the ancient Chinese village of Banpo on the Huang He may have looked like over 4,000 years ago.
CH 2: “River Dynasties in China” [Packet, p. ]

1. Why did China develop apart from other cultures?

• China’s geography ocean, desert, high mountains, isolated China.

Isolated geographically, cut off from trade, there would be little opportunity for cultural diffusion in China’s case. Developing in a vacuum, China’s civilization would stand out as the most unique of our world’s early civilizations.
Ancient China

Neolithic ca. 12,000 - 2000 B.C.

Xia ca. 2100-1800 B.C.

Shang 1700-1027 B.C.

Western Zhou 1027-771 B.C.

Eastern Zhou 770-221 B.C.

Warring States period 475-221 B.C.

Center of Xia Dynasty

Ancient China

Shang Dynasty

Zhou Dynasty at its greatest extent

black lines represent Great Walls built by the Zhou

PP Design of T. Loessin; Akins H.S.
2. What were three features of Shang culture?

- First written records
  - calligraphy writing and paper making
- Sharp division between king’s nobles and the peasants
- Wood used as building material
  (not mud-dried bricks as in other regions)
- Peasants used wooden tools
- Shang made magnificent bronze weapons and ceremonial vessels

Pics: Bronze work of the Shang period (1700-1027 B.C.).
A toilet, an ax, and a cooking cauldron.

PP Design of T. Loessin; Akins H.S.
3. **Name three important values of Shang culture.**
   
   - From very early on, the idea of the “group” / community more important than the idea of “individual”/ or any single person.
   - Emphasis on family, respect of parents
   - Family emphasized in religion too – ancestor worship.
   - Oracle bones used to consult the gods
   - Chinese writing unique to others.

   Symbols stood for ideas, not sounds. This allowed the many different groups who spoke different languages to all understand the same writing system.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eras</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Warring States period</strong></td>
<td>475-221 B.C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Name two important changes brought about by the Zhou.

While the Zhou did simply adopt much of old Shang culture, they also did introduce new things:

- A new idea of royalty that claimed rulers got their authority from heaven. This was known as the Mandate from Heaven. From this time on the Chinese would believe in divine rule. This meant disasters could be blamed on the rulers and they would frequently be replaced. This led to a pattern of rise and fall of dynasties in China known as the dynastic cycle.

- The Zhou gave large regions of land and privileges to a select few nobles who then owed loyalty to the king in return. This type of political system the Zhou introduced is called feudalism.

- Zhou introduced the first coined money; improved transportation with roads and canals; improved the efficiency of government with trained workers called civil servants; and introduced the first iron-making.
Ancient China

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**Eastern Zhou**
770-221 B.C.

**Warring States period**
475-221 B.C.

Center of Xia Dynasty

Shang Dynasty

Zhou Dynasty at its greatest extent

black lines represent Great Walls built by the Zhou

PP Design of T. Loessin; Akins H.S.
The first 300 years of Zhou rule were relatively peaceful and stable.

But that changed around 771 B.C.E. as nomadic tribes invaded from the north and as the noble families began to fight for power against one another.

The crossbow is introduced in China during this time of great conflict and chaos known as the Period of Warring States.

Chinese values collapsed during this period of arrogance, chaos, and defiance.

Will China be saved?

By who?

…..stay tuned.
CHAPTER 1-2 TEST is today.

• Pick up your Test Answer Sheet on the front table and your new CH 3-4 Packet.
• You may use Pencil or Blue/Black Ink on the Test Answer Sheet. Do NOT write on the Test document.
• When you are finished with Test,
  • Place the Test Document in the TOP tray,
  • the Test Answer Sheet with your name on it in BOTTOM tray.
  • Return to your seat and begin your homework assignment for tomorrow:
    Read CH 3, Sections 1 and 2 in the textbook.

Thanks,
have a great Monday!

To learn without thinking is fruitless;
To think without learning is dangerous.
Confucius – “Lun Yu” Chap. 2