

# Chapter 1 – the first civilizations



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## Chapter 1 - The First Civilizations The Earliest Humans Essential Question

How did humans become food producers rather than food gatherers? \*

Domestication of animals \* There was fertile soil to grow crops \* Hunting

animals was harder \* Agriculture was a failure for a long time I can

statements Explain why the development of agriculture was so crucial for the

establishment of civilization. \* Hunting wasn't reliable \* You may not get

enough food for the day by hunting/gathering \* People didn't have to chase

their food \* With agriculture people had more free time \* People could begin

to trade goods Describe the advantages & disadvantages of food producers

over food gatherers. Negatives \* Worse diets-less variety lacking protein \*

Bigger populations-more demand \* Social and sexual inequality \* Disease \*

Famine \* People began to shrink \* Wars over land Positives \* Agriculture was

easier than hunting/gathering \* Settlements \* Domestication of animals \*

Variety of grown foods Analyze the gender roles during the Paleolithic &

Neolithic Ages \* Men were hunters \* Women were gatherers \* Women

tended to children \* Men were dominant Concepts Paleolithic vs. Neolithic

Age Paleolithic: \* No permanent settlement-always on the move for food

(nomads) \* Hunter-gatherers \* Beginning of human beings-11, 000 B. C. \*

Sophisticated kind of cave painting \* Religious?-shown through cave

paintings Neolithic: \* " New Stone Age" \* 11, 000 B. C. \* Discovered

agriculture \* Produced food \* Larger populations \* More food supply \* First

settlements Gender Roles \* Men were hunters \* Women were gatherers \*

Women tended to children \* Men were dominant Eight Features of

Civilization \* Eight Features include: a. Cities b. Well-organized central

government c. Complex religions d. Job specialization e. Social classes f. Arts

and architecture g. Public works h. Writing \* Specialization developed in

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civilizations \* Sumer was the first civilization Terms/Events Paleolithic Age \* The Old Stone Age \* Nomadic people \* Religious cave paintings \* Hunters/gatherers \* Beginning of human beings-11, 000 B. C. Nomadic \* Nomad: " A member of a people who have no permanent abode and travel from place to place to find fresh pasture for their livestock. "- Dictionary. com \* Moved around \* Not settled \* In the Paleolithic Age mostly Neolithic Age \* The " New Stone Age" \* First settlements-due to agriculture \* 11, 000 B. C. \* Larger population Homo Sapiens \* 250, 000 years ago 2 types: 1. Homo Sapiens Neanderthalensis \* 100, 000-30, 000 B. C. \* Relied on varied stone tools and were first to bury their dead \* Afterlife? \* Made clothes from animal skin 2. Homo Sapiens Sapiens \* 200, 000 B. C. \* Spread outside of Africa 100, 000 years ago \* Replaced Neanderthal 30, 000 years ago The First Civilizations in Mesopotamia Essential Question Why was agriculture an essential step in the creation of river valley civilizations of Sumer and Babylon? \* It supplied food for a large population \* The land there has rich soil for growing crops \* It allowed people to settle down and not have to migrate to their food \* It gave people more free time- essentially why architecture could be built I can statements Describe the characteristics of the Sumerian civilization as a significant development in Western history. \* Developed cuneiform \* Was the first civilization \* Created the city of Uruk which had an estimated population of 50, 000 people \* Developed the sexagesimal system- based off the number 60 (still used today) \* Created the " Epic of Gilgamesh" Analyze how cuneiform inscriptions and codes revealed much about Babylonian politics, society, and culture. \* The Hammurabi Code described the laws and punishments in Babylonia \* It showed inequality in sexes in some documents \* There were three social

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classes \* Showed how they were obedient to Marduk Concepts

Positives/Negatives of Geographic Area Positives \* Transportation \* Many water sources \* Good for trade routes \* Floods- positive for farming \* Rich soil Negatives \* Susceptible to invasion \* Floods- negative because it could destroy crops, cities, homes, etc... \* Isolated because of deserts Relationship with Gods \* Believed gods controlled nature \* Polytheistic- believed in many gods \* Epic of Gilgamesh \* Pessimistic views towards gods linked to nature \* Longed for immortality \* No afterlife? \* Built ziggurats Trade, Math, and Writing Trade \* Geography forced Sumerians to devise the art of trading \* Essential for the growth of Sumerian cities-lacked some resources such as timber and stone Mathematics \* Sexagesimal system \* Based on the number 60 \* Factors of 3, 10, and 12 \* One of the longest lasting legacies of Mesopotamia \* Still used today, ex: 12 inches in a foot, 60 seconds in a minute, 60 minutes in an hour, and the circle is 360 degrees. Writing \* Developed cuneiform \* Allowed them to keep records, codify laws, and transmit knowledge \* Pictographic script \* Made by pressing the end of a reed or bone stylus on a clay tablet \* Cuneiform means "wedge" Epic of Gilgamesh vs. Enuma Elish Gilgamesh \* 2/3 god 1/3 human \* Journey to find immortality \* Pessimistic view \* Gods control everything \* Focused on humans and their conflicts with gods \* Gods are the reason for life and death \* Flood Enuma Elish \* Based off Sumerian story \* People haven't been created until the end \* Only gods \* Tells the creation of gods \* Tells the creation of Earth \* Doesn't mention a flood \* Gods fight each other- not humans \* Marduk kills Tiamat Importance of Hammurabi's Code \* Created order \* People obeyed higher authority \* Protected women in some laws \* Protected children in some laws \* First law code ever written and displayed

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Terms/Events Mesopotamia \* " Land between two rivers" \* Had the fertile crescent \* Agriculture was invented here \* In between the Euphrates and Tigris river \* Prone to flooding \* Home to Babylon and Sumer Ziggurat \* Ziggurat: a terraced tower built of baked brick and culminating in a temple, probably for the patron god of the city \* 36 feet thick wall surrounding it \* Was built in the center of the city \* Tower of Babel was ultimately based on the memory of a ziggurat Cuneiform \* Written by pressing the end of a reed or bone stylus into a clay tablet \* Sumerian writing language \* Developed about 3000 B. C. \* Able to keep records now \* In Latin cuneus means wedge Sexagesimal \* Sumerian math system based on the number 60 \* Factors of 3, 10, and 12 \* Still used today in some cases Code of Hammurabi \* 280 sections of written law \* Created by King Hammurabi \* It is a stone column that stands 8ft tall and is written in cuneiform \* Begins with a preamble \* Most people could not read it so they feared it \* Laid out laws and punishments \* Sometimes was unfair or cruel Lex talionis \* " An eye for an eye" \* Shown in the Code of Hammurabi \* Ex: if a man breaks another man's bone, they shall break his bone. People Gilgamesh \* 2/3 god, 1/3 human \* In the Epic of Gilgamesh \* Wanted immortality \* Protagonist in the story Sargon \* Was of the area called Akkad \* Ruled from 2371 to 2316 B. C. and conquered all of Mesopotamia \* Through Sargon we meet the Semites Hammurabi \* Reigned Babylonia from 1792-1750 B. C. \* Created the Hammurabi Code Egypt Essential Question How did the Egyptians develop a prosperous, long-lasting, religious society along the Nile River from 3000 B. C. E. - 300 B. C. E.? \* The Nile was believed to be a god \* Their rulers (pharaohs) were directly linked to gods \* They believed in afterlife so they were more optimistic \* They built pyramids based on religious reasons to

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bury dead pharaohs \* Their art reflected the gods \* If you lived a good life you were granted eternal life after death I can statements Compare the Egyptian civilization to Mesopotamia in regards to the role their geography played in their development. \* Egypt was protected better than Mesopotamia \* Egypt was less susceptible to invasion \* Egypt was surrounded by a desert \* In Egypt the civilizations were on the Nile River \* Mesopotamia was in the open \* Mesopotamia was always flooding \* In Mesopotamia cities were built between the two rivers in the fertile crescent Connect Egyptian attitudes towards life after death to their religion and attitudes towards life in general. \* To have eternal life you must live a good life on earth \* They would mummify the dead so that they could stay intact to go to the afterlife \* They were considered to be servants of god \* They buried pharaohs in pyramids

Terms/Events Pharaoh \* Ruler of New Kingdom Egypt \* Directly linked to gods \* Had dynasties \* Reigned for many years at a time \* When they died they were buried in pyramids Nile River \* Essential for life in Egypt \* Had cataracts \* Cities are located along it \* Good water source \* Considered to be a god \* "The creator of everything good" Mummification \* After death bodies were embalmed \* Brain was removed \* Bodies were wrapped \* Kept intact over thousands of years Maat \* An abstract quality \* "right order" \* Maat existed if everything was in the order that the gods had ordained Hieroglyphics \* Egyptian form of writing \* Means "sacred carvings" \* Written on many things, but one of the most important was the Rosetta Stone \* Pictographic Rosetta Stone \* Found by French soldiers \* Was divided into 3 sections (Greek, Demotic, and Hieroglyphs) \* Helped to translate hieroglyphs \* Discovered 1798 \* Dates back to 196 B. C. \* Praises a pharaoh Tale of Isis and Osiris \* Creation story \* Osiris was the protagonist \* Set, his brother was

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the antagonist \* Osiris is the king of the Nile River \* Explains the 5 extra days in the year (365 days in a year) People Menes (Narmer) \* Unified Upper & Lower Egypt \* Founder of the first dynasty \* Created the capital of Memphis \* Reigned for 62 years \* Apparently killed by a hippo Hatshepsut \* 1437-1458 B. C. \* Most powerful female ruler of all ancient times \* Portrayed as a sphinx with a beard \* Focused on architecture \* Throne name Maat-ka-re \* Daughter of Thutmose I \* After death many of her reliefs sustained damage to erase her name from history Thutmose III \* " Napoleon" of Ancient Egypt \* Throne name Men-Kheper-Re \* Reigned after Hatshepsut (his mother) \* Famous for his military campaigns Amenhotep IV (Akhnaton) \* 1352-1336 B. C. \* Son of Amenhotep III and Queen Tiy \* Changed art and religion in Egypt \* Introduced the monotheistic cult of worship to the sun-disc Aten \* Changed his name to Akhnaton Ramses II \* 1279-1213 B. C. \* Throne name User-maat-re Setep-en-re \* Military and cultural actions \* Confrontation with the Hittites \* Established a new capital called Pi-Ramesse Palestine Essential Question What did the Phoenicians and Israelites contribute to urban, religious, and cultural traditions? \* Phoenicians had a 22 letter alphabet which is the ancestor of western alphabets \* Israelites made the Bible \* Phoenicians were expert traders, sailors, and explorers I can statements Explain the extraordinary influence of the Canaanites and Phoenicians \* The Phoenicians were expert traders and influenced other cultures \* They established many trading posts \* They controlled parts of North Africa and Spain \* They are known for their articles of trade which were a reddish dye that ancients called purple \* They had developed a high urban civilization Decide how useful the Old Testament is as a historical document \* It talks about times when Hebrew people were enslaved multiple times \* Parts of the <https://assignbuster.com/chapter-1-the-first-civilizations/>

bible have been proven \* It talks about the Assyrians \* It talks about certain geography \* It talks about past events in history Describe the major innovations of the Hebrew religion and why they exert such an impact on Western civilization \* First monotheistic religion \* It deals with real people \* They had free will \* The people were in control, but god wanted things done a certain way Terms/Events Phoenicians \* Settled along Mediterranean coast in Phoenicia \* Lacked military for empire \* Expert sailors/explorers \* "Carriers of civilization" \* Expert traders Indo-European \* Languages mostly spoken in Europe \* Greek \* Latin \* Slavic \* German \* Italian \* French \* English..... etc Semitic \* Languages \* Arabic and Hebrew Exodus \* Covenant= Responsibility \* Ten commandments \* Story of Moses leading his people Covenant \* God's promise \* Contract between god and his people Babylonian Captivity \* Jews were captured by Neo-Babylonians \* Bible was written here \* Cyrus allowed Jews back into Palestine Yahweh \* Name for god \* Gave his people free will \* Created 10 commandments Ten Commandments \* Yahweh's rules for his people \* Major one was to not have any gods before him \* People could chose whether or not to follow them \* You will get judged once you die on how well you followed them People Saul \* The first King of the Israelite Monarchy Moses \* Received the 10 commandments from god \* Led Israelites from Egypt \* Parted the Red Sea Abraham \* Led his people into Palestine David \* Second king \* Captured Jerusalem Solomon \* David's son \* Builder of the First Temple in Jerusalem The Near Eastern Empires Essential Question How did the Assyrians and Persians establish powerful unifying empires in the Near East? \* The Assyrian's army was feared and powerful \* They were a military based city \* They had good rulers I can statements Explain how Assyrians, Persian and

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other Near Eastern kings were able to hold their empires together. \* They had good military \* Powerful rulers \* Many refugees \* Good battle plans List the tenets of Zoroastrianism and how it contributed to the Christian religion. \* Ahura Mazda created the world and directed the heavens and seasons \* Persian god was influenced by the Hebrew religion \* Zoroaster was the prophet \* It is monotheistic \* Creator of humankind Terms/Events Assyrians \* Military based city \* Magnificent works of art \* Gave way to the Neo-Babylonian Kingdom and the Kingdom of the Medes Neo-Babylonians \* Hammurabi was its capital \* Notorious as a center of luxury and wealth \* Dominant tribe in the kingdom was the Chaldeans \* Most famous Neo-Babylonian king was Nebuchadnezzar Persians \* Formed the largest, most efficient state down to their time \* Founder was King Cyrus \* Conquered many civilizations Zoroastrianism \* The prophet who formed the Persian faith was Zoroaster \* Lived about 600 B. C. \* Formed the belief in the Persian god Ahura Mazda Dualism \* Much like Christianity, perceived a God and a devil \* Demanded the recognition of the one good spirit and a life of devotion to Ahura's ideals \* Persian faith taught that Ahura was opposed by Ahriman, a wholly evil spirit \* One with two divine forces People Ashurbanipal \* Assyrian King \* Built the Library at Nineveh \* The library contained 1, 000s of cuneiform texts Nebuchadnezzar \* Neo-Babylonian King \* 586 B. C.-conquers south of Israel (Jerusalem) and exiles Hebrews to Babylon \* Hanging gardens of Babylon Cyrus \* 559-530 B. C. \* Formed the largest, most efficient state down to their time \* Determined imperialist \* First conquest was his victory over Media Darius \* Height of the Persian Empire \* Darius was source of law: " As was said by me, thus it was done" \* Devotion to Justice: " I punish him according to the damage he has done" Zoroaster \* Prophet who formed the

Persian faith \* Lived about 600 B. C. Ahura Mazda \* Persian god \* Created the world and directed the heavens and seasons