Section 1a Warm-up

Hunter-Gatherers/Farmers & Herders

Primary Source Document 1

The Granger Collection, New York
Who lived in this home? (Part 1)

In small groups examine the contents of your bag and answer the following questions:

1. How many people live in this home?
2. How old are they?
3. What are their genders?
4. What are their professions?
5. What are their interests?

Justify your conclusions with specific evidence.
Section 1b Warm-up

Hunter-Gatherers/Farmers & Herders

Primary Source Document 2

The Granger Collection, New York
Who lived in this home? (Part 2)

Yesterday your groups analyzed human artifacts from one household. In your groups write a one to two page profile of your family. It should answer all the questions addressed yesterday and include the evidence. Each group will have 5 minutes max to present their profile to the class during the last 30 minutes of class.

1. How many people live in this home?
2. How old are they?
3. What are their genders?
4. What are their professions?
5. What are their interests?
Early Humans

- Many scientists believe the earliest hominids emerged in southern and east Africa around 3 to 4 million years ago.

- Between 2 and 3 million years ago, humanity’s immediate ancestors, of the genus *Homo*, appeared also in Africa.
  - They made basic stone and wooden tools.
  - They made clothes from skins and furs.

- Between 100,000 and 200,000 years ago, true humans (*Homo sapiens* or “wise human”) appeared.
  - Neanderthals
  - Cro-Magnons (were the first modern humans)
  - Modern humans, *Homo sapiens sapiens* (possibly as early as 200,000 years ago)
Hominids Compared

Cro-Magnon Man

Neanderthal Man
Theories for Early Human Migration

- "Out of Africa theory" – all hominids emerged in Africa and migrated outward and modern humans may have co-existed with earlier hominids.

- "Multiregional thesis" – proposes that modern humans descending from earlier hominid groups that had already left Africa, emerged simultaneously throughout the world (held by few scholars).
The Stone Age

Early people during the Paleolithic period, or Old Stone Age, were nomads, living in small hunting & food gathering groups. These people:

- Made simple tools/weapons of stone, bone, and wood
- Learned to build fires for warmth and shelter
- Used caves & rocky overhangs for shelter
- Developed spoken languages

Photograph courtesy the Center for the Study of the First Americans, Texas A&M University/Science
Early Religious Beliefs

Early people left evidence of their belief in a spiritual world.

Stone statues are believed to have had religious meaning. Statues of pregnant women suggest that early people worshiped earth-mother goddesses.

Animism is the belief that the world is full of spirits and forces that might reside in animals, objects, or dreams. Cave paintings may have been part of animist religious rituals.

Early people began burying their dead with care, suggesting a belief in life after death. They provided the dead with tools and weapons for the afterlife.
What do these pictures tell you about the people who made them and their culture?
Section 2 Warm-up

Hunter-Gatherers/Farmers & Herders
Primary Source Document 3

The Granger Collection, New York
The Neolithic Revolution: Pastoralism and Agriculture

- The end of the Pleistocene, or Great Ice Age, around 10,000 to 12,000 years ago, gradually brought milder conditions, warmer temperatures, and higher ocean levels.

- Human populations increased from less than 2 million people during the ice age to at least 10 million by 5,000 B.C.E. and to between 50 million and 100 million by 1,000 B.C.E.

- Although people continued hunting and gathering, by around 12,000 years ago, they also began to produce their own food through the domestication of animals (pastoralism or herding) and plants (agriculture).
The Neolithic Agricultural Revolution

Compare the way people lived before the Agricultural Revolution and the way they lived afterwards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEOPLE BEFORE</th>
<th>PEOPLE AFTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relied on hunting and gathering.</td>
<td>Learned to farm and were able to produce their own food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nomads</strong> lived in small hunting and food-gathering groups.</td>
<td>Settled into permanent villages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waited for migrating animals to return each year.</td>
<td>Learned to <strong>domesticate</strong>, or tame, animals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Stone Age (cont.)

During the **Neolithic** period, or New Stone Age, people learned to farm, dramatically transforming the way they lived and leading to the emergence of civilizations.

Ötzi, the Iceman, discovered in September 1991, frozen in the Alps.
Why is Ötzi, the Iceman important?

1. He is the oldest human mummy ever found preserved by freezing.
2. His possessions and clothing have given scientists a better look at what life was like during the Neolithic Age in Europe.

What does the following evidence found on the Iceman tell you about what his life was like? What did he eat? What can you infer about his social interactions? His level of sophistication?
Clues to the Iceman’s Culture

- A longbow made of yew
- A chamois (antelope) hide quiver
- Fourteen arrows (2 finished)
- A copper ax
- A flint-bladed dagger with woven sheath
- Refinishing tool for re-sharpening flint
- A large wood frame & cords of a backpack
- Ibex bones
- 2 birch-bark cylinders
- A calf-leather belt pouch
- A tassel made with white marble bead & twisted hide strips
- 2 pieces of birch fungus (probably used as medicine)
- Other tools
The Iceman’s Clothing

- His hair was short, proving that people began cutting their hair much earlier than previously thought.
- He had several tattoos. Scientists had thought tattooing began 2,500 years later.
- His fur coat was a patchwork of the skins of different animals.
- His shoes were stuffed with grass for warmth.
- A woven mat used for rain or snow protection, once be a cape, was worn over his head.
The Beginning of Civilization

- By about 5,000 years ago, the advances made by early farming communities led to the rise of civilizations.
- Cities first rose in river valleys where conditions favored farming and a surplus of food could be grown.
What led to the rise of civilizations?

Farmers began cultivating lands along river valleys and producing **surplus**, or extra, food.

Surpluses helped populations expand.

As populations grew, some villages swelled into cities.
Basic Features Common to Early Civilizations

A civilization is a complex, highly organized social order. Historians distinguish eight basic features found in most early civilizations:

1. Cities
2. Well-organized central governments
3. Complex religions or moral code
4. Job specialization (goods)
5. Social classes
6. Arts and architecture
7. Public works & services
8. Writing & learning
## Civilizations Spread and Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>They Spread …</th>
<th>They Change …</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Civilizations spread when ancient rulers gained more power and conquered territories beyond the boundaries of their cities.</td>
<td>• Civilizations change when the physical environment changes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Powerful rulers created <strong>city-states</strong> and <strong>empires</strong>.</td>
<td>• Example: A tremendous volcano may have wiped out Minoan civilization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• A <strong>city-state</strong> included a city and its surrounding lands and villages.</td>
<td>• Interactions among people also cause cultures to change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• An <strong>empire</strong> is a group of states or territories controlled by one ruler.</td>
<td>• <strong>Cultural diffusion</strong> is the spread of ideas, customs, and technologies from one people to another. Cultural diffusion occurred through migration, trade, and warfare.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Explain which features of civilization these pyramids reflect.

- Great Pyramid of Giza
- Nubian Pyramids in Sudan
- Ziggurat in Ur, Sumer (Iraq)
- Zangkunchong in Ziban, China
- Maya pyramid in Mexico
First Civilizations: Africa and Asia
(3200 B.C. – 500 B.C.)
Section 2 Warm-up

Rivers and Civilizations Visual Primary Source Documents 1 - 3

The Granger Collection, New York

Documents 2 & 3, © David A. Burack
Geography of the Ancient Nile Valley

- “Egypt is wholly the gift of the Nile.” – Herodotus
- People settled and established farming villages along the Nile.
- Egyptians depended on annual floods to soak the land and deposit a layer of silt, or rich soil.
- Egyptians had to cooperate to control the Nile, building dikes, reservoirs, and irrigation ditches.
- Rulers used the Nile to link and unite Upper and Lower Egypt.
- The Nile served as a trade route connecting Egypt to Africa, the Middle East, and the Mediterranean world.
- The history of Egypt as a civilization begins in 3100 B.C.E., when king Menes united Upper and Lower Egypt.
Egyptian Timeline

- 3100 B.C.E. king Menes unites Upper and Lower Egypt
- ca. 3100-2575 B.C.E. – Early Dynastic
- 2575-2134 B.C.E. – **Old Kingdom**
- ca. 2134-2040 B.C.E. Civil War – First Intermediate Period
- 2040-1640 B.C.E. – **Middle Kingdom**
- ca. 1640-1532 B.C.E. Hyksos conquered Egypt – Second Intermediate Period
- 1532-1070 B.C.E. – **New Kingdom**
- 750-650 B.C.E. – Nubians control Egypt
- 650 B.C.E. – Assyrians invade Egypt
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OLD KINGDOM</th>
<th>MIDDLE KINGDOM</th>
<th>NEW KINGDOM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pharaohs organized a strong central state, were absolute rulers, and were considered gods.</td>
<td>Large drainage project created arable farmland.</td>
<td>Powerful pharaohs created a large empire that reached the Euphrates River.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egyptians built pyramids at Giza.</td>
<td>Traders had contacts with Middle East and Crete.</td>
<td>Hatshepsut encouraged trade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power struggles, crop failures, and cost of pyramids contributed to the collapse of the Old Kingdom.</td>
<td>Corruption and rebellions were common.</td>
<td>Ramses II expanded Egyptian rule to Syria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hyksos invaded and occupied the delta region.</td>
<td>Egyptian power declined.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Pyramids were built during the Old Kingdom.
During the New Kingdom powerful and ambitious pharaohs, such as, Hatshepsut & Ramses II created a large empire.
Pharaoh Hatshepsut

After a few years of ruling as Queen dowager for her nephew, Tuthmose III, she was able to take control as pharaoh. She ruled for about 15 years until her death.

She dressed in the traditional garb of male rulers, including the false beard, to garner respect.

There were no wars during her reign, though she increased trade. Egypt prospered and experienced a “golden age.” She left behind more monuments than any other queen.
Queen Nefertiti and Pharaoh Akhenaten
Ramses II

Nefartari, his favorite queen consort
Egypt and Nubia

For centuries, Egypt traded or fought with Nubia.

During the New Kingdom, Egypt conquered Nubia.
- Nubians served in Egyptian armies and influenced Egyptian culture.
- Egyptian art from this period shows Nubian soldiers, musicians, or prisoners.

When Egypt declined, Nubia conquered Egypt in 750 B.C.E.
- Nubians did not see themselves as conquerors. They respected Egyptian traditions.

About 650 B.C.E. Assyrians, armed with iron weapons, descended on Egypt and pushed the Nubians back to their original homeland.
Egyptian Religious Beliefs

- Belief that many gods and goddesses ruled the world and the afterlife.
  - Amon-Re was the sun god.
  - Osiris was the god of the underworld and of the Nile.
  - The pharaoh was believed to be a god as well as a monarch.

- Belief in eternal life after death.
  - Relied on the Book of the Dead to help them through the afterworld.
  - Practiced mummification, the preservation of the body for use in the next life.
# Ancient Egypt: A Center of Learning and Culture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advances in Learning</th>
<th>Advances in the Arts &amp; Technology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Developed a form of picture writing called <strong>hieroglyphics</strong> and papermaking using fiber reeds called papyrus.</td>
<td>Statues, paintings, and writings tell us about ancient Egyptian values and attitudes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctors diagnosed and cured illnesses, performed surgery, and developed medicines still used today.</td>
<td>Developed painting style that remained unchanged for thousands of years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developed 12-month calendar on which modern calendar is based. Astronomers mapped constellations and charted movement of the planets.</td>
<td>Wrote hymns and prayers to the gods, proverbs, love poems, stories of victory in battle, and folk tales.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developed practical geometry. Skilled in design and engineering.</td>
<td>Built pyramids and other great buildings, such as temple of Ramses II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They were talented makers of bronze tools/weapons and possessed great knowledge of medicine, mathematics, &amp; astronomy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Class System in Ancient Egypt

PHARAOH
Earthly leader; considered a god

HIGH PRIESTS AND PRIESTESSES
Served gods and goddesses

NOBLES
Fought pharaoh’s wars

MERCHANTS, SCRIBES, AND ARTISANS
Made furniture, jewelry, and fabrics for pharaohs and nobles, and provided for other needs

PEASANT FARMERS AND SLAVES
Worked in the fields and served the pharaoh
1. What generalizations can you make about the importance of the Nile to the people of Egypt?

2. Do you agree or disagree with Herodotus? Why or why not?

“If the Nile smiles, the Earth is joyous
Every stomach is full of rejoicing
Every spine is happy,
Every jawbone crushes its food.”

- “Hymn to the Nile,” quoted in *The Literature of the Ancient Egyptians* (Erman)

“Egypt is wholly the gift of the Nile.”
- Herodotus
Section 2
Warm-up

Rivers and Civilizations
Visual Primary Source Documents 4 & 5

Document 4
The Granger Collection, New York

Document 5
The **Fertile Crescent** is the fertile land between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers and stretching to the Mediterranean Sea.

The first civilization in the Fertile Crescent was discovered in **Mesopotamia** (a Greek word meaning “land between the waters”).

As in Egypt, these fertile lands supported the development of civilization.

Villages along the Tigris and Euphrates rivers had to work together.

The first Sumerian **city-states** emerged in southern Mesopotamia around 3200 B.C.
The Sumerians

Worshipper (ca. 2500 B.C.E.)

Great Ziggurat in Ur
# Sumerian Civilization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOVERNMENT</th>
<th>SOCIAL STRUCTURE</th>
<th>RELIGION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City-states with hereditary rulers.</td>
<td>Each state had distinct social <strong>hierarchy</strong>, or system of ranks.</td>
<td>Worshiped many gods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruler led army in war and enforced laws.</td>
<td>Most people were peasant farmers.</td>
<td>Believed gods controlled every aspect of life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complex government with scribes to collect taxes and keep records.</td>
<td>Women had legal rights; some engaged in trade and owned property.</td>
<td>Saw afterlife as a grim place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To keep the gods happy, each city built a ziggurat, or pyramid temple.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sumerian Advances in Learning

- Developed **cuneiform**, believed to be the earliest form of writing.
- Developed a **base-60 number system**, basic algebra and geometry.
- Made accurate calendars, essential to a farming society.
- Made the first wheeled vehicles.
- The **Epic of Gilgamesh** is the oldest myth.
Ancient Mesopotamia

- Many groups – including the Babylonians, the Assyrians, and the Persians – invaded Mesopotamia and built great empires.

- Warfare and trade in Mesopotamia helped to spread ideas and technology around the Mediterranean.
Invaders, Traders, and Empire Builders

- A series of strong rulers, called lugal (literally, “big man”), united the lands of the Fertile Crescent into well organized empires.

- Again and again, nomadic warriors invaded the rich cities of the Fertile Crescent. Some looted and burned the cities. Others stayed to rule them.
  
  - 2300 B.C. – **Sargon**, the ruler of Akkad, conquered Sumer and built the first known empire.
  
  - 1790 B.C. – **Hammurabi**, King of Babylon, united the Babylonian empire.
The Code of Hammurabi

To establish respect for his laws, Hammurabi began his code with a statement of his authority and principals:

“The [the gods] Anu and Bel called by name me, Hammurabi, the exalted prince, who feared God, to bring about the rule of righteousness in the land, to doers; so that the strong should not harm the weak; so that I should rule over the [people] and enlighten the land, to further the well-being of mankind. Hammurabi, the prince, called of Bel am I, making riches and increase . . . Who conquered the four corners of the world [and] made great the name of Babylon. . . . When [the god] Marduk sent me to rule over men, to give the protection of right to the land, I did right and righteousness. . . .”

-- Connections to Today,

page 38

By what authority does Hammurabi claim to issue his legal code?

By the authority of the gods
The Code of Hammurabi

- Hammurabi’s code was the first attempt by a ruler to codify, or arrange and set down in writing, all of the laws that would govern a state.

- One section codified criminal law, the branch of law that deals with offenses against others, such as robbery and murder.

- Another section codified civil law, the branch that deals with private rights and matters, such as business contracts, taxes, and property inheritance.

Hammurabi receiving laws from the Sun-God
Babylonian Religion

- To encourage religious unity across his empire, Hammurabi promoted the chief Babylonian god, Marduk, over older Sumerian gods.

- List of some of the other important Babylonian gods:
  - Anu: the god of the highest heaven
  - Tiamat: dragon goddess
  - Kingu: husband of Tiamat
  - Enlil: god of weather and storms
  - Nabu: god of the scribal arts
  - Ishtar: goddess of love
  - Ea: god of wisdom
  - Enurta: god of war
  - Anshar: father of heaven
  - Shamash: god of the sun and of justice
  - Ashur: national god of the Assyrians
  - Kishar: father of earth
Warfare and the Spread of Ideas

- The Hittites held the secret of ironworking.
- Assyrians then learned to forge iron weapons.
- They were fierce warriors with a well organized army armed with spears and daggers, bows and arrows.
- They were also the first to use a cavalry.
- They has a well-organized society.
- They became wealthy from trade and conquest and build elaborate palaces in well-planned cities.
Babylon Revived

- In 612 B.C.E. the Assyrians were conquered by an alliance of other Mesopotamian people.
- **Nebuchadnezzar**, rebuilt the canals, temples, walls, and palaces of Babylon.
- He built the **Hanging Gardens** of Babylon for his wife. These gardens were considered to be one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.
- He later conquered the Hebrew people in Judah in 586 B.C.E., taking them into captivity in Babylon.

An engraving inside an onyx-stone-eye in a Marduk statue that depicts Nebuchadnezzar II.
Hanging Gardens of Babylon
The Ishtar Gate was the main entrance to Ancient Babylon.
Assyrian Empire
C.a. 671 B.C.E.

Persian Empire
C.a. 500 B.C.E.
Cyrus the Great and his successors conquered the largest empire yet seen, from Asia Minor to India.

Emperor Darius unified the Persian empire.

- Divided empire into provinces, each headed by a governor, called a satrap. This form of government became a model for later rulers.
- Drew up single code of laws for empire.
- Had hundreds of miles of roads built or repaired to aid communication and encourage unity.
- Set up common set of weights and measures to improve trade.
- King Darius, Introduced a uniform system of coinage and encouraged a money economy.

Religious ideas of Zoroaster, known as Zoroastrianism, also helped to unite the empire.
Zoroastrianism

- The Creator **Ahura Mazda** is all good, and no evil originates from him.
- Good and evil have distinct sources and evil is always trying to destroy the creation of Mazda, while good is trying to sustain it.
- Mazda is not present in the world, though his creation is represented by the Amesha Spentas ("Divine Sparks"): Good Purpose, Best Truth/Righteousness, Desirable Dominion, Holy Devotion, Wholeness, Immortality.
- It was a **monolatric** religion because it worshipped a single god while acknowledging the existence of others, rather than **monotheistic** (believing there is only one God).
The Phoenicians

- The Phoenicians were sea traders crossing the Mediterranean Sea and around to England and Western Africa.
- They set up many colonies in North Africa, Sicily, and Spain.
- Called “Carriers of Civilization”, because they spread Middle Eastern civilization around the Mediterranean.
- Their economy was based on the exportation of timber (cedar) and purple dye.
- Developed an alphabet, containing letters that represent spoken sounds, which became the basis for Greek and Hebrew alphabets, in turn influencing many others, including English.
Early History of the Israelites

- 2000 B.C.—Abraham migrates from Mesopotamia to Canaan, where he founds the Israelite nation.
- Famine forces Israelites to migrate to Egypt, where they are enslaved.
- Moses leads the Israelites out of Egypt.
- Israelites enter Canaan, the promised land.
- 1000 B.C.—David unites Israelites into kingdom of Israel.
- Solomon builds capital at Jerusalem, but his rule inspires revolts.
- 922 B.C.—Kingdom weakens after splitting into Israel and Judah.
- 722 B.C.—Assyrians conquer Israel.
- 586 B.C.—Babylonians capture Judah – Babylonian Captivity.
- Persians conquer Babylon and free the Jews from captivity.
Judaism

- The Israelites were **monotheistic**, believing in one true God. At the time, most other people worshiped many gods.

- The Israelites believed God to be all-knowing, all-powerful, and present everywhere.

- The Israelites believed that they were God’s “chosen people.”

- They believed that God would lead them to the “promised land.”
Teachings on Law and Morality

The laws of the Torah address all aspects of life, from cleanliness and food preparation to criminal matters.

Jews believe that God gave them a set of laws called the Ten Commandments.

Jewish prophets, or spiritual leaders, preached a code of ethics, or moral standards of behavior. The Talmud (“Instruction”), is the main collection of Jewish laws and commentaries upon them.

Examples:

- The rich and powerful must protect the poor and weak.
- All people are equal under God.

Unlike many ancient people, the Jews believed their leaders were fully human and bound by God’s law.

These laws have influenced the rule of law in the western world down to modern times.