

SWBAT- Examine how early humans lived and their migration patterns

When you hear or read the term prehistory
what is the first thing that comes to your mind?

Ancient History

ARCHAEOLOGY

- the study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artifacts and other physical remains.

Scientists

- **Archaeologists-** scientists who dig for **artifacts** and traces of early settlements
- **Artifacts** are human-made objects
- **Anthropologists-** scientists who study people's cultural behavior
- **Culture-**people's unique way of life including customs, family life, and social relationships



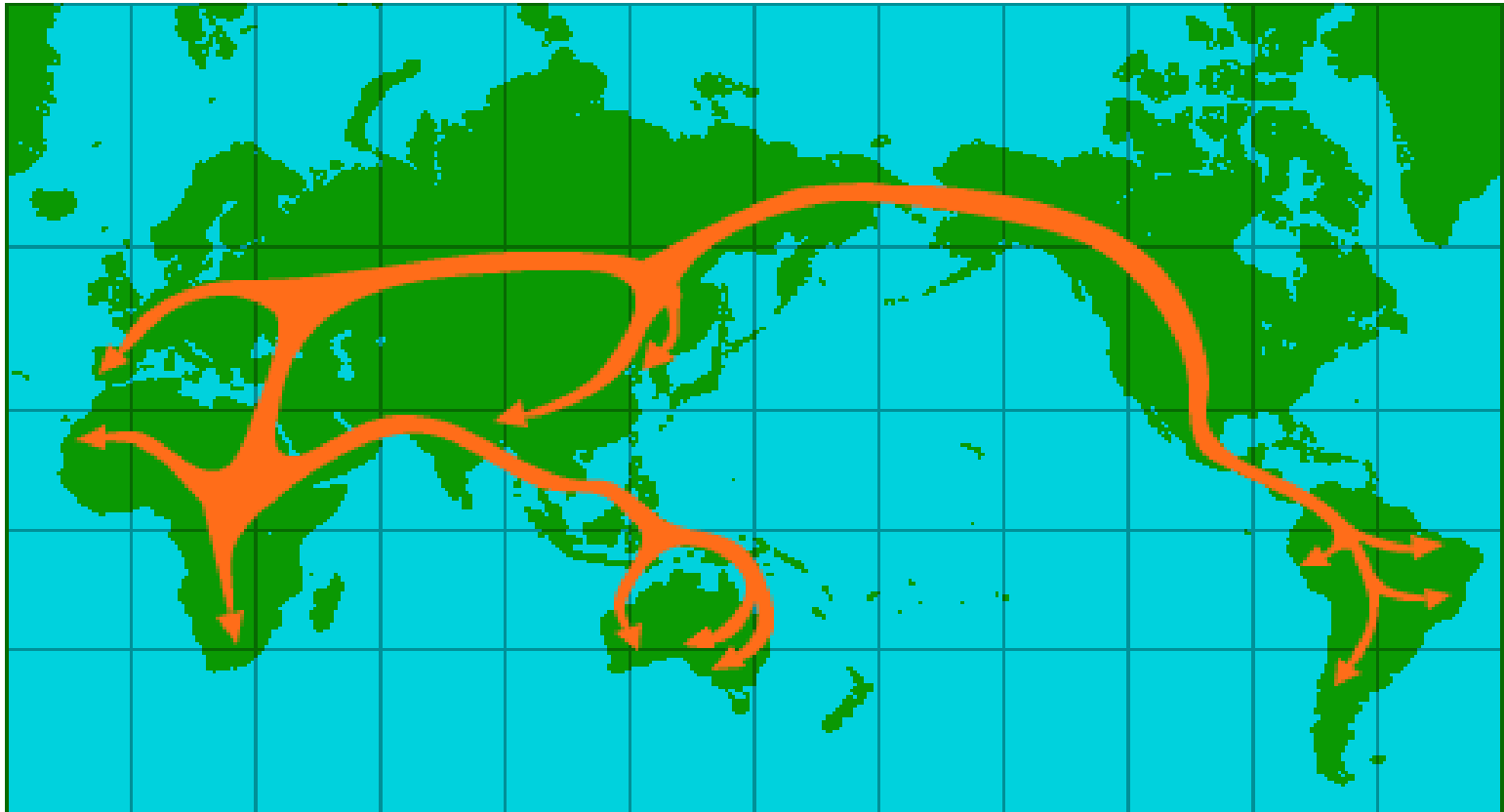
Prehistory

- is the time before the development of writing



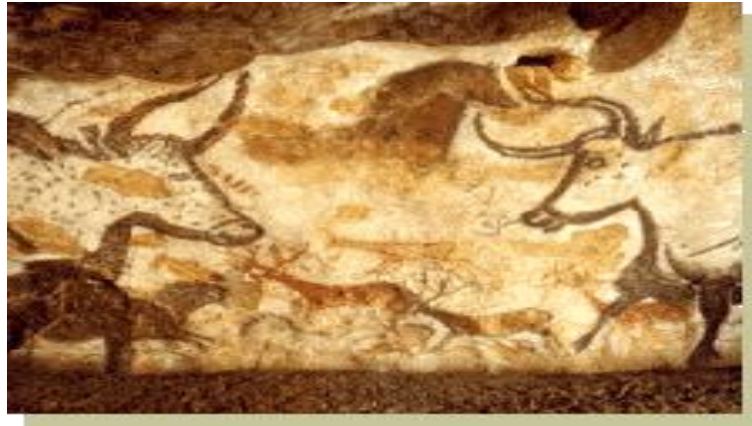
Out of Africa

- **Origin of man is Africa and man migrated out**



Cave Paintings

- The first works of art



Stone Age

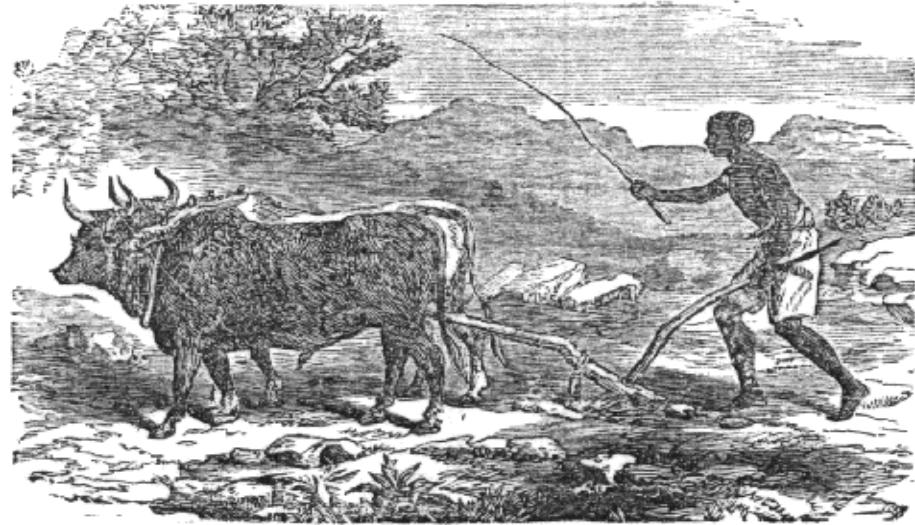
- **Paleolithic Age** (Early Stone Age)-
mastered fire, development of language,
and invented stone tools

Nomads

- People who move place to place to search for food
- They were hunter-gatherers
 - Males hunted
 - Females gathered
 - Small groups and small bodies

Neolithic Age

- During the Neolithic Revolution, people developed agriculture at different times in different parts of the world
- Plow invented
- Hunters domesticated animals
- Wheel invented



Growth of Cities

- Agriculture will lead to development of villages
- Why?



SWBAT- Take a quick review assessment over yesterdays lecture over Paleo/Neolithic Era's.

SWBAT- continue to examine the leap's that early man made regarding, features of a civilization and Early River Valley settlements

Civilization

- Advanced cities
- Well-organized central governments
- Complex religions
- Job specialization
- Social classes
- Arts and Architecture
- Public works
- Writing
- Equals= 8 features of Civilization

River Valley

- All early civilizations developed in river valleys
- Why?



Sumer

- Oldest civilization developed in the **Fertile Crescent** between 2 rivers: Tigris and Euphrates
- Between 2 rivers is called **Mesopotamia**

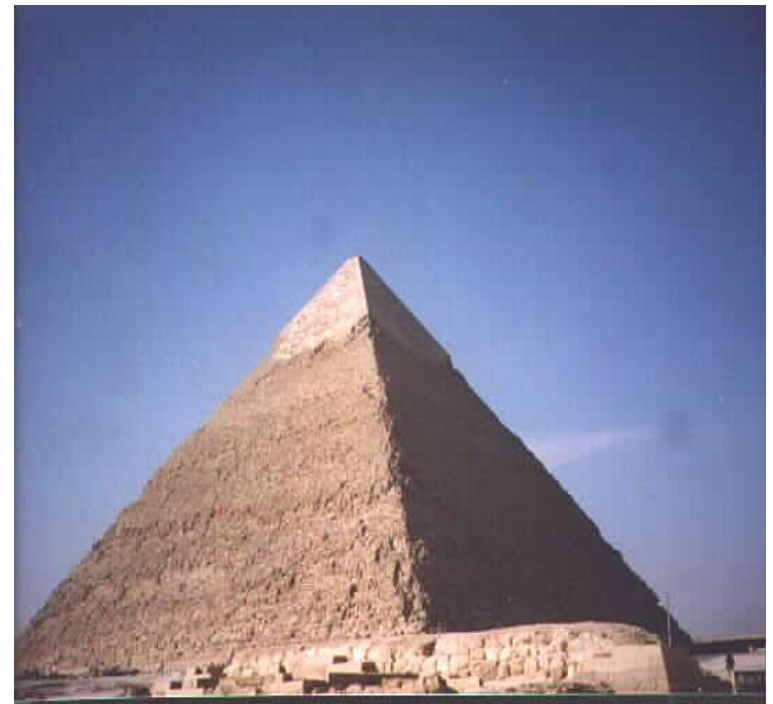
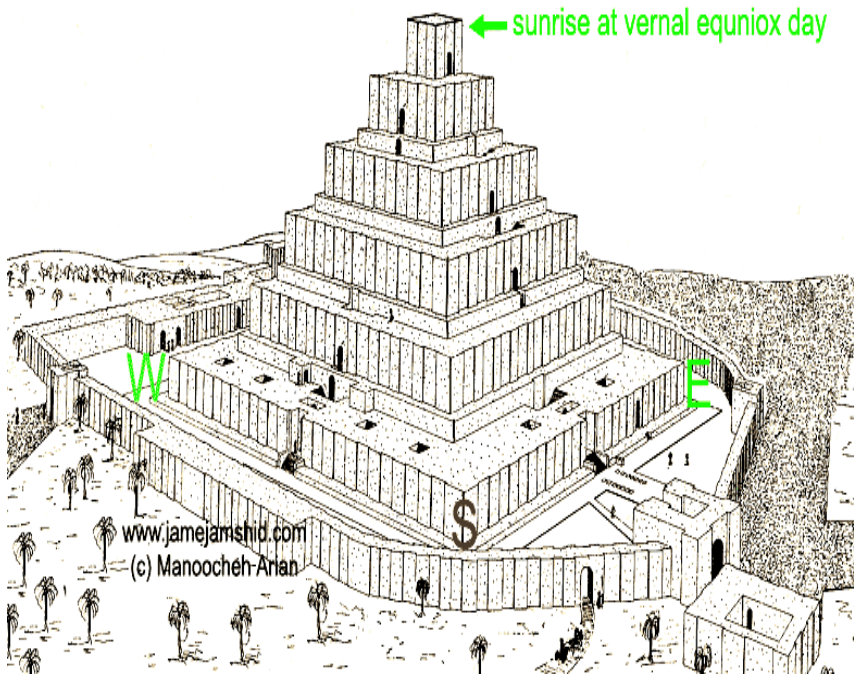


Sumer continued...

- Governed by **theocracy** (led by religious leaders or a divine leader)
- **Barter**- exchange goods for other goods
- Sumer started Bronze Age.

Ziggurat

- Pyramid shaped temples of Sumer society
- Compare to a pyramid.

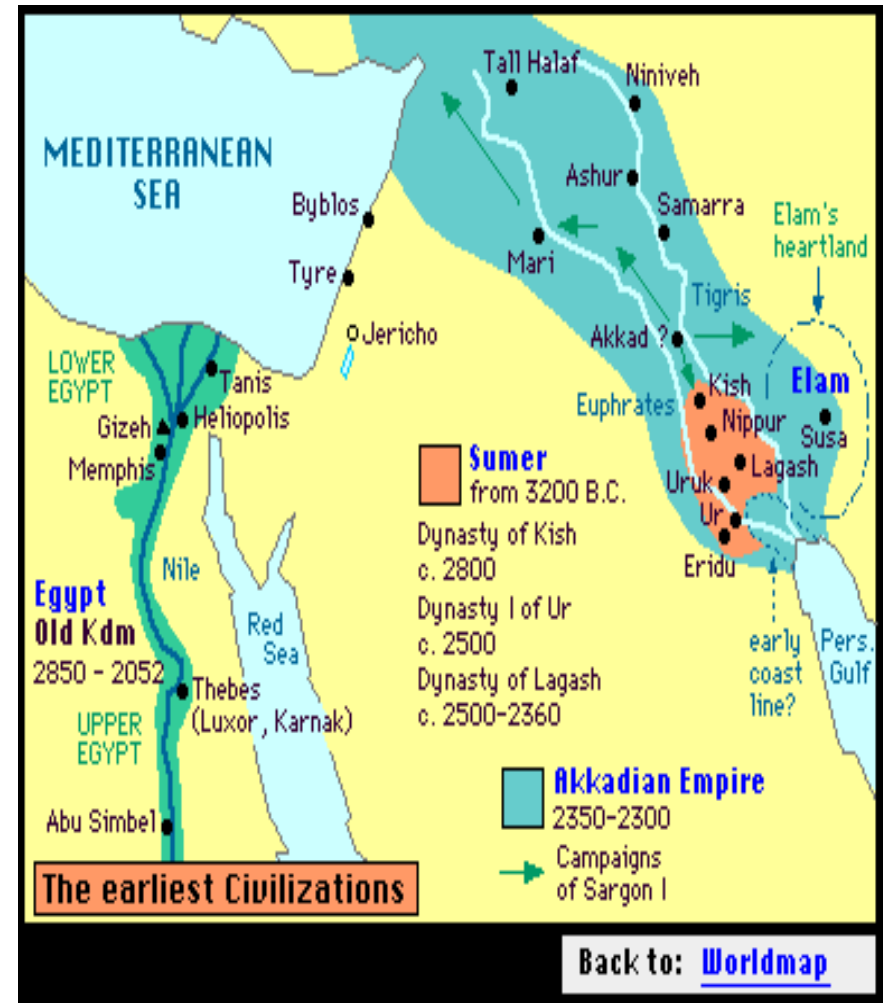


CULTURAL DIFFUSION

- Borrowing or exchanging of goods and ideas between peoples

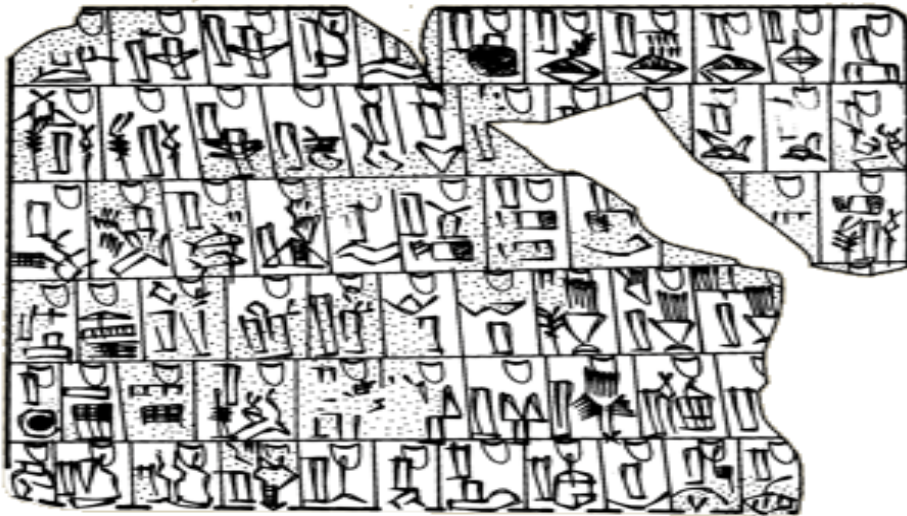
Sumerians later

- Created **irrigation**-bringing of water to crops by using canals and ditches
- City State was formed where a city controls the area around the city
- Kings started dynasties (kids inherit)



Writing

- Sumer developed the first writing system called **cuneiform**
- Created **Gilgamesh** hero of the world's oldest epic



Sumer's Religion

- **Polytheistic-**
believed in many
gods
 - Believed in roughly
3000 gods



Sumer Culture

- Agriculture economy
- Hierarchy-highest class=ruling family, high priests,
- Middle Class=scribes, merchants, and artisans
- Lower class=peasant farmers, majority of society
- Invented number system with a base of 60

Art of Sumer



Seated statue of Gudea: Architect with plan
Diorite
Girsu (modern Tello), Mesopotamia, ca. 2090 B.C.
H. 93 cm (36 5/8 in.); W. 46.5 cm (18 1/4 in.);
Th. 61.5 cm (24 1/4 in.) Musée du Louvre,
Département des Antiquités Orientales, Paris
Photo: Bruce White,
Courtesy Musée du Louvre, Paris



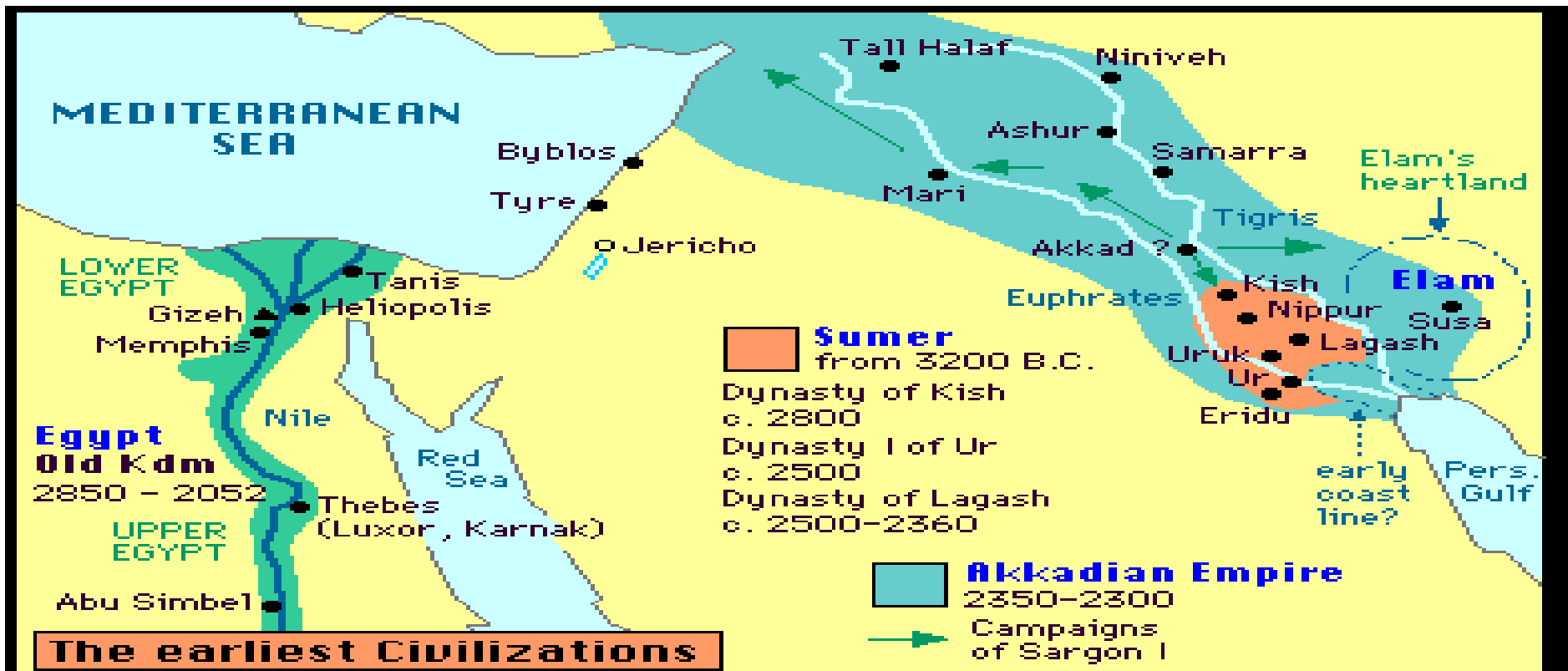
Bull's head and inlaid front panel from a lyre (detail)
Gold, silver, lapis lazuli, shell, bitumen, and wood
Ur, Mesopotamia, ca. 2550-2400 B.C.
H. of head 35.6 cm (14 in.); H. of plaque 33 cm (13 in.)
The University of Pennsylvania Museum of
Archaeology and Anthropology, Philadelphia



"Standard of Ur" (detail)
Shell, lapis lazuli, and red limestone
Ur, Mesopotamia, ca. 2550-2400 B.C.
20 x 47 cm (7-7/8 x 18-1/2 in.)
The Trustees of the British Museum, London
Photo: © The Trustees of the British Museum, London

Sargon of Akkad

- Created world's first **empire** (many different people, cultures, and nations under one ruler)



Akkad

- **Borrower Empire**-takes over a country and adopts their culture
- Lasted only 200yrs

Babylon

- Height of civilization was during the reign of Hammurabi



Code of Hammurabi

- First written code of laws
- The principal was “eye for an eye”
 - Give examples



Egypt

- Civilization started on the Nile River



Egypt continued

- **Menes** unites upper and lower Egypt and started the Old Kingdom
- Egypt was ruled by **pharaohs** (god-kings). They led the religion and government.
- **Pyramids** built as a tomb for the dead pharaohs



Egyptian Culture

- Polytheistic
 - More than 2000 gods
 - High God is Ra
 - Death God is Osiris and his wife Issis
- Egyptians could move up in society
- Slavery was used
- Women were almost equal
 - Could own property
 - Could divorce and receive 1/3 of property



Mummies



- Pull brain out of nostrils with iron hook
- With sharp stone they would cut you on the side and take out your bowels
- They would remove your organs and put them in jars
- Fill you up with spices and perfume and sew you up.
- Leave you in a preserver for 70 days then wrap you

Writing

- Egyptians used **hieroglyphics** where pictures were used to show ideas and sound



Rosetta Stone

- The way to read hieroglyphics was lost for 1000's of years until Napoleon found the Rosetta Stone which allowed us to decipher the pictures



TWEDYADWTS

- SWBAT-
Examine the fall and rise of different empires in Mesopotamia.
- 1. “Civilization and sedentary life led to gender inequality.”

The Fall of Egypt

- Group of Asians called **Hyksos** came with chariots and took over the Egyptian Civilization.

Egyptian Empire

- Pharaohs overthrew the Hyksos
- The **New Kingdom** (rulers after the Hyksos) started to expand Egypt

Great Egyptian Pharaohs

- **Hatshepsut**: First Women ruler
- **Rames II** expanded Egypt through war



Ramses II

- Ramses II was the last great pharaoh
 - Great builder

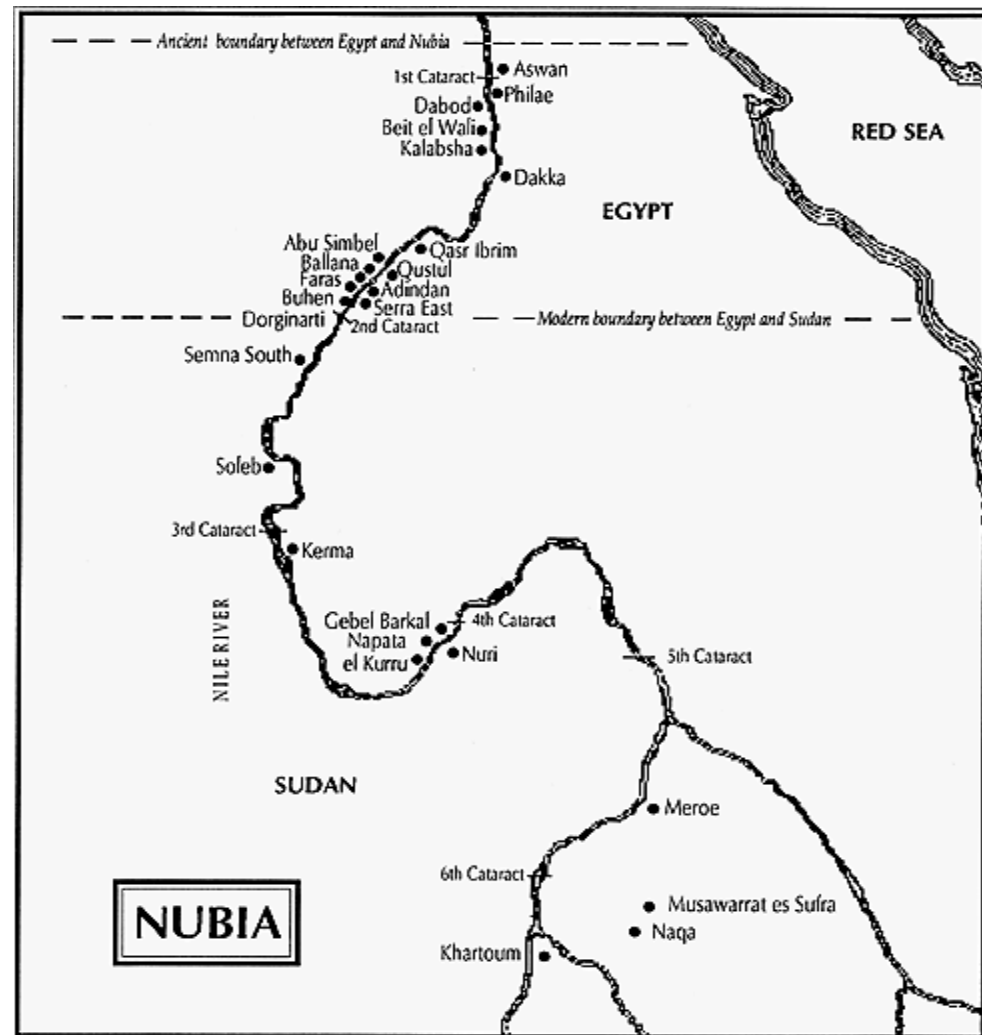


Egypt Declines

- Unknown group called “People of the Sea” attacked Egypt and the Hittites weakening them further
- Egypt eventually faded

Kush

- Area around Nubia
- The New Kingdom pharaohs of Egypt conquered Kush
- After Ramses II, Kush conquered Egypt



Kush continued

- Kush was a borrower empire (it kept all Egyptian traditions and culture)



Phoenicia

- Great seafarers of the Mediterranean that founded many city-states like Byblos, Tyre, Sidon, and Carthage



 *Greek and Phoenician Colonies and Trade. The Western Mediterranean was first colonized by Phoenicians and Greeks who together controlled trade throughout the region.*

Phoenicia continued

- First sailors that sailed all the way around Africa
- Also, they were the makers of purple dye

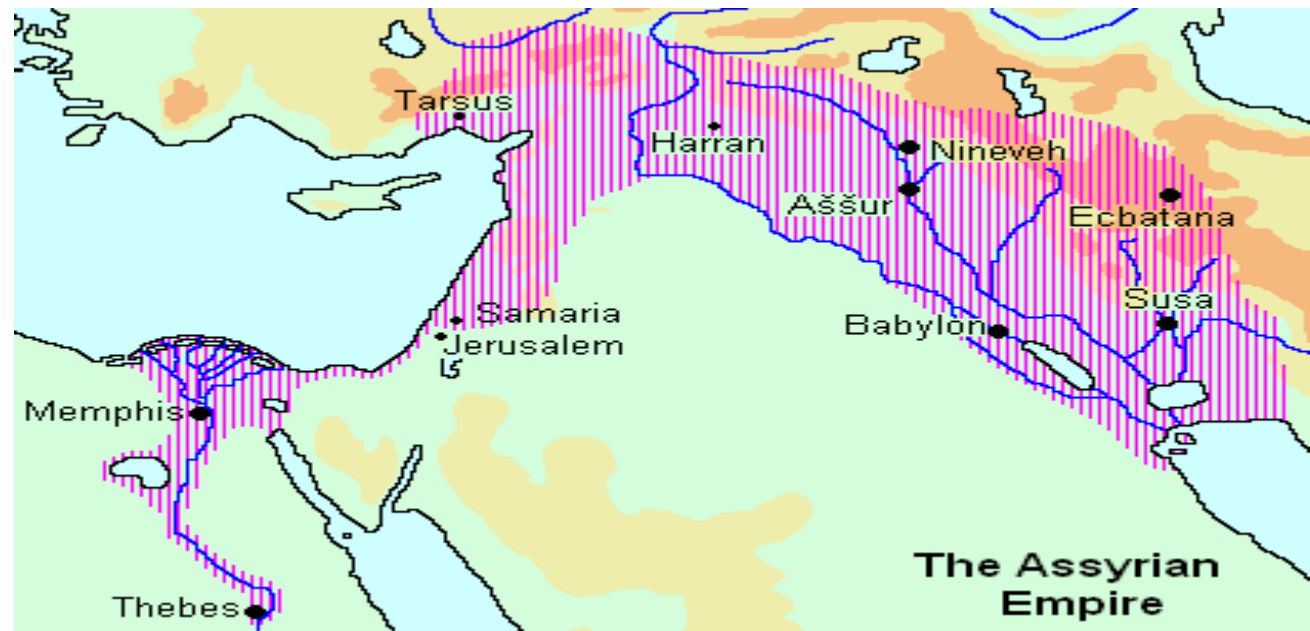
Phoenicia Alphabet

- Most famous for their alphabet
- Trading in all ports of the Mediterranean, they spread the use of their alphabet to the ancient world

𐤀 𐤁	𐤂	𐤃	𐤄 𐤅	𐤆	𐤇 𐤈	𐤉 𐤊	𐤋 𐤌	𐤍 𐤎	𐤏 𐤐
aleph	beth	gimel	daleth	he	waw	zayin	heth	teth	
'	b	g	d	h	w	z	h	t	
𐤑 𐤒	𐤓 𐤔 𐤕	𐤖 𐤗	𐤘 𐤙	𐤚 𐤛 𐤜 𐤝	𐤞 𐤟	𐤠 𐤡 𐤢 𐤣	𐤤	𐤥 𐤦	
yod	kaph	lamed	mem	nun	samekh				
y	k	l	m	n	s				
𐤧 𐤨	𐤩	𐤪 𐤫	𐤬 𐤭	𐤮	𐤯 𐤰 𐤱	𐤲 𐤳 𐤴	𐤵 𐤶 𐤷		
ayin	pe	sade	qoph	resh	shin	taw			
'	p	s	q	r	sh/s	t			

Assyria

- With a large and organized military, Assyria conquered the Fertile Crescent and Egypt
- Kings boasted sacking 89 cities and 820 villages, burned Babylon, and killed all its inhabitants

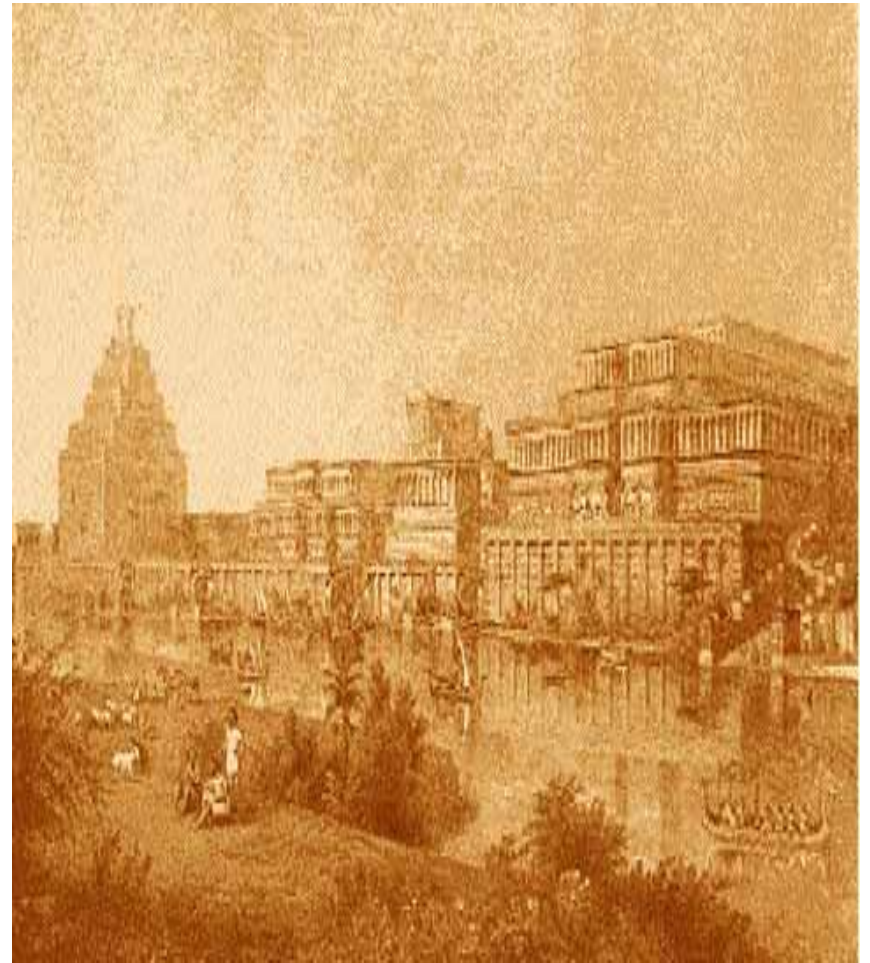


Assyria continued

- They moved people away from their homeland to stop rebellions
- Another Assyrian king bragged of burning 3000 captives to death and flaying people alive.
- There was a bounty for severed heads so warriors beheaded as many as possible

Assyria

- **Destroyer Empire-**
They destroyed all cultures of other peoples



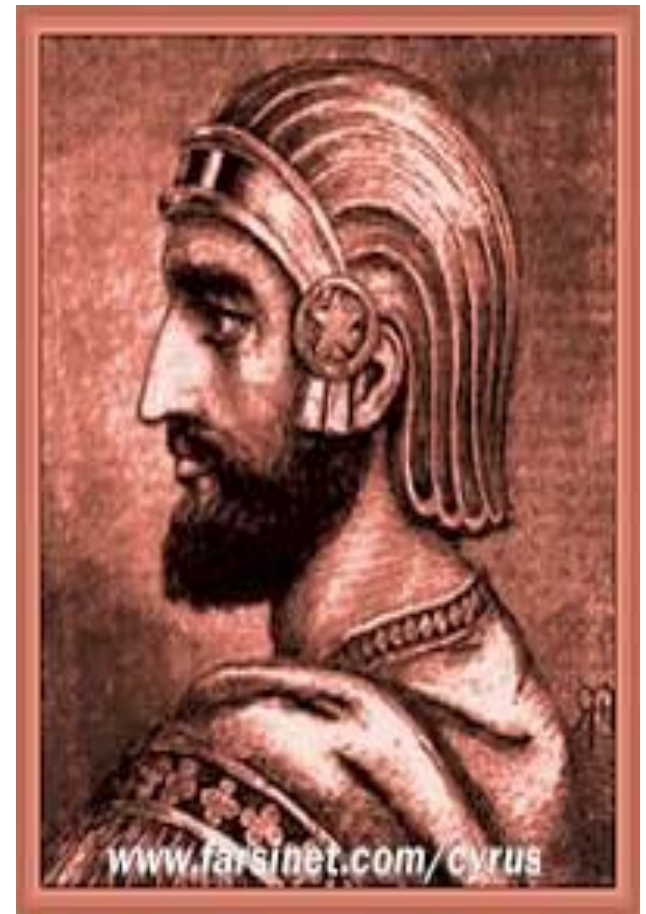
Persia

- Cyrus created the Persian Empire

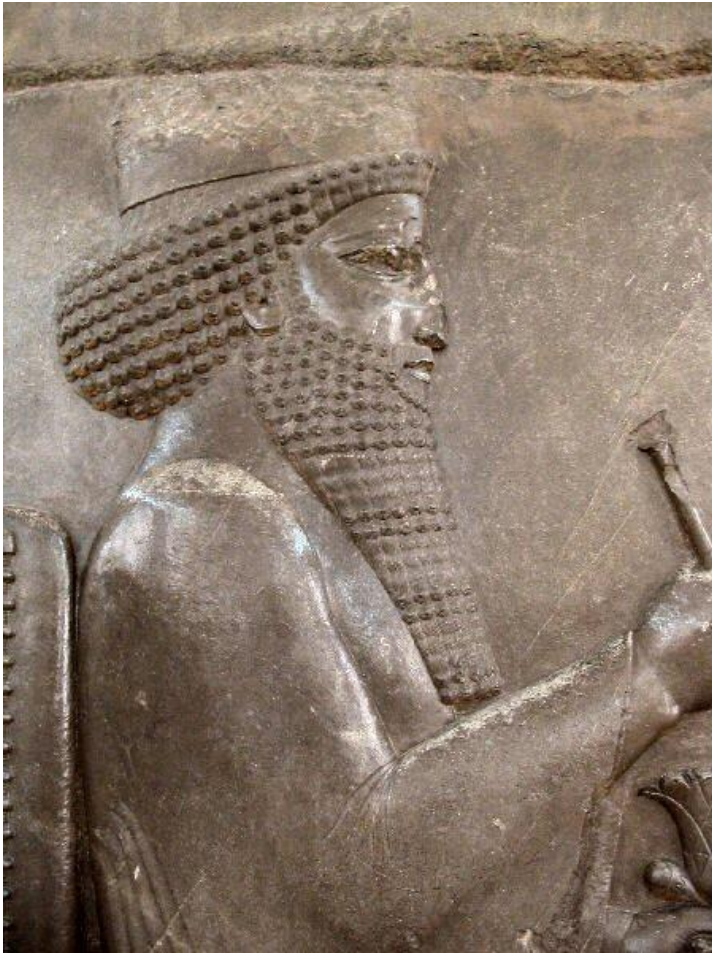


Persia continued

- Cyrus had a different way of governing
 - He was kind and tolerant
 - Very little looting or burning of conquered cities
 - Honoring local customs and religions



After Cyrus



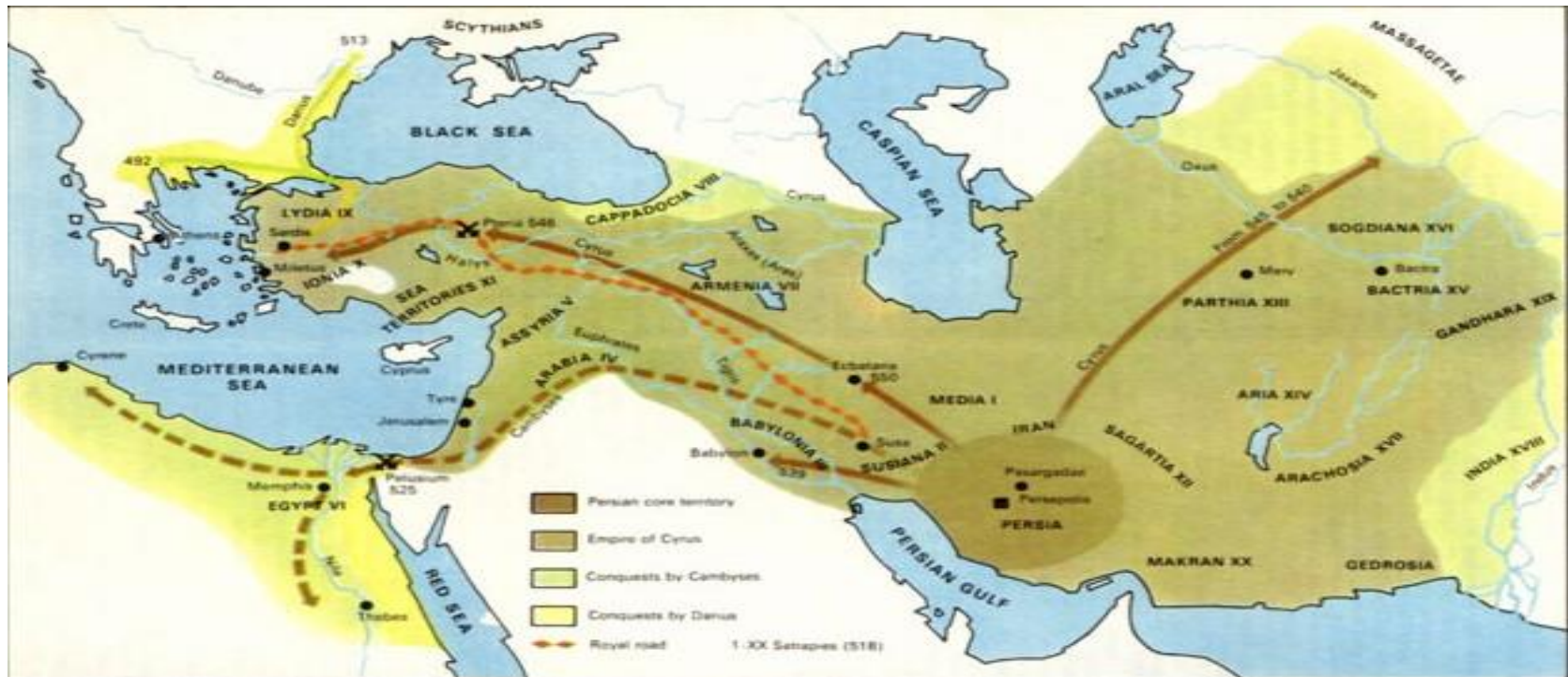
- Eventually, Darius would take over and enlarge the Persian Empire

Government

- Darius divided Empire into 20 provinces
- A **satrap**, governor, would rule a province under Darius
- Darius sent out inspectors (King's Eyes and Ears) to watch the satraps

Royal Road

- An excellent road system was built
- The Royal Road was the longest and help unite the Empire



Persian Religion

- Zoroaster created a religion called Zoroastrianism
- Gods of good and evil fight for a person's soul
- All souls would be judged on which side they chose

