Define: Civilization-

- A complex culture with these characteristics:
 - Stable Food Supply
 - 2. Specialized workers- artisans
 - 3. Complex institutions
 - 4. Record keeping- scribes (cuneiform)
 - 5. Advanced technology
 - 6. Art/Monument Building

Earliest Civilizations:

- 1. Cities as administrative centers
- 2. Political system based on defined territory
- 3. Significant # of people in <u>specialized</u>, non-food producing activities
- 4. Status distinctions: social classes
 - 5. Monumental building
 - 6. Record keeping
 - 7. Long-distance trade



8. Major advances in science & arts



River Valleys

- Tigris-Euphrates
 - Mesopotamia
- Nile
 - Egypt
- Indus/Ganges
 - India
- Yellow
 - China

Stable Food Supply

Move to agrarian society

- River valleys
- irrigation/dams
 - floods
- Trade
- Barriers
 - Walled cities
 - Natural, rivers, mountains, deserts, etc...

Specialized Workers - Artisans

- Surplus of food allowed workers to specialize
- Move from farming to other jobs
 - Government
 - Religion
 - Trades, cobbler, blacksmith, etc...
- Excess food led to greater trade and exposure to new materials and occupations

Complex Institutions

- Religion
 - Polytheistic
 - Temples (ziggurat, pyramid,)
 - Priests often controlled govt.

Government

Ziggurat at Ur



Mesopotamian Society

4 classes

- 1) priests & kings
- 2) wealthy merchants (artisans)
- 3) ordinary laborers (tenant farmers, sharecroppers)
- 4) slaves
 - captured in war
 - sold to pay debts
 - could earn their freedom
- * women allowed most occupations & many rights
- * Lack of records suggest no higher education allowed
 - No female scribes

Egyptian Social Hierarchy

- Kings/Queens
- **Upper Class**
 - Wealthy landowners, govt. officials, priests, army commanders
- Middle Class
 - Artisans, merchants
- **Lower Class**
 - Peasant farmers,



Slaves

Egyptian Nobility

Theocracy – rulers are divine beings = literally gods

Pharaoh – center of religion & govt.

Responsible for the kingdom's well being

Eternal spirit ruled forever = creation of the pyramids

Pyramid building showed economic & govt. strength

Shang Dynasty

- Emergence of a civilization
 - 1st family of rulers with a written record
 - Elaborate palaces and tombs
 - Earthen walls surrounded cities
- Social Classes
 - 1. King
 - 2. Warrior Nobles (land owners)
 - 3. Peasants
 - Used sticks & stones, bronze was too precious for tools, used only for weapons & ceremonial items
- Origins of Chinese Culture

Family

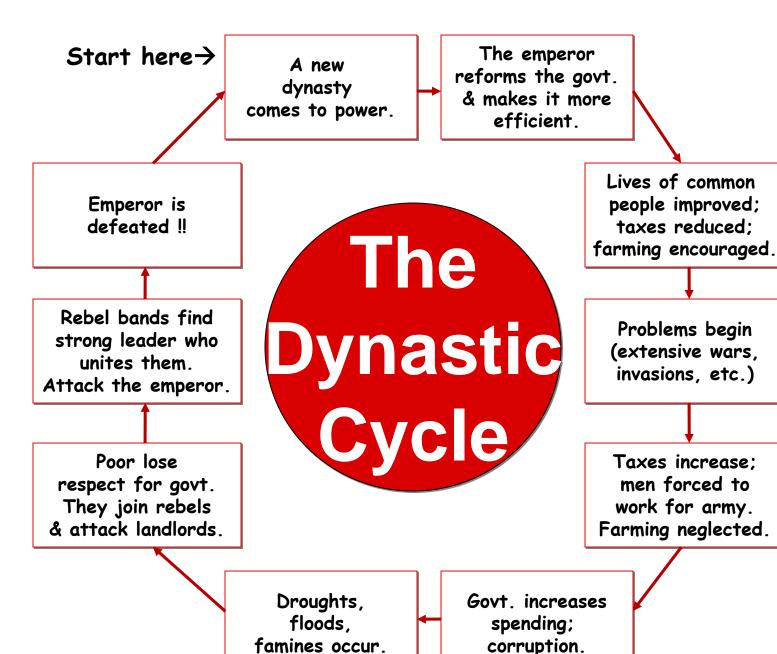
- Central to Society
- Women are inferior
 - Must answer to father/husband/grown sons
 - Duty to provide a male heir

Religion

- Spirit of family ancestors bring good/bad fortune
- Given respect & sacrifices
- Supreme god
 - Shang Di, used oracle bones to interpret questions asked of the gods

The Mandate of Heaven

- 1. The gods gave the right to rule.
- 1. Bad things happened as a sign that ancestral spirits were unhappy with the current ruler
- 1. The leader must lead by ability and virtue.
- 1. The dynasty's leadership must be justified by succeeding generations.
- 1. The mandate could be revoked by negligence and abuse; the will of the people was important.



Record Keeping

- Cuneiform (Mesopotamia)
- Hieroglyphics (Egyptian)
- Indus
 - No translation available, less known about this civilization
- Characters in Chinese
 - No correlation between written/spoken dialects

Cuneiform: "Wedge-Shaped" Writing

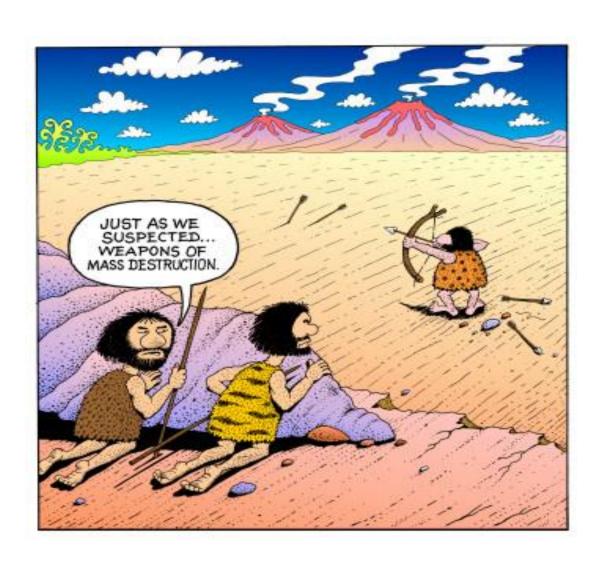








Advanced Technology



Science & Technology (Mesopotamia)

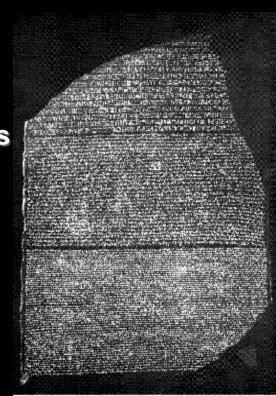
- Wheel, plow, sail, bronze
- Astronomy, chemistry, knowledge of disease treatment
- Arithmetic, geometry
 - Base 60 (60 sec = 1 minute, 360 degrees)
- Architecture influenced civilization
 - Arches, columns, ramps, pyramid shapes

Egyptian Contributions

- Architecture: temples, statues, pyramids
- Engineering: dams, irrigation canals
- Art: metallurgy, stone carving, jewelry
- Hieroglyphic writing:

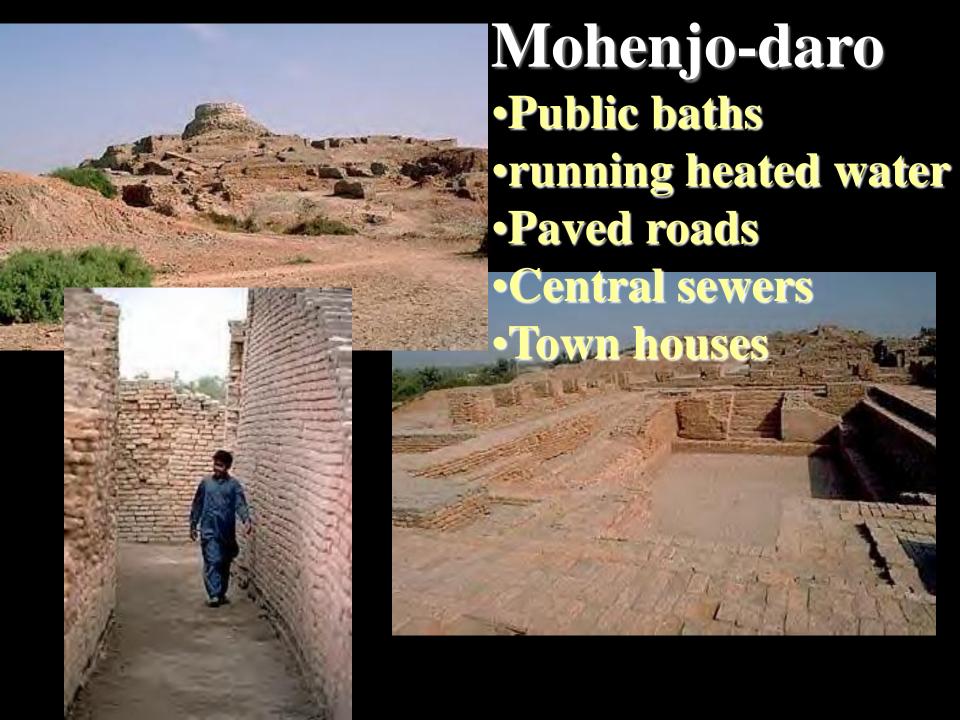
-Rosetta Stone

- Science: Solar calendar 365 days, 12 months
- Geometry (survey floods)
- Medicine, surgery, pulse, splints, fever
- Embalming
- Math, accounting



Indus

- Cities laid on precise grid
 Sophisticated planning
- Fortified citadel
- Oven baked bricks of standard size
- Plumbing & Sewage systems
- Archaeological evidence: stable society, prosperous, little conflict, extensive longdistance trade
- Mysterious end Natural disaster? change of river? land wore out? Attacked?



China

- Technology & Trade
 - Roads & canals stimulated trade & agriculture
 - Coined money
 - New class of educated civil servants to run the govt.
 - Cast iron, IRON AGE, used for weapons & tools

Art/Monument Building

- Ziggurat (Mesopotamia)
- Pyramid (Egypt)
- Mohenjo-daro city (Indus)
- Great Wall (China)

Gilgamesh

Epic of Gilgamesh

- one of earliest works of literature
- Sumerian king's quest for immortality
- Influenced other ancient cultures (Hebrews, Greeks)



Gilgamesh Epic Tablet: Flood Story



7 Wonder of the Ancient World

Can you name the 7 Wonders of the Ancient World?

- 1. Pyramids
- 2. Hanging Gardens of Babylon
- 3. Statue of Zeus @ Olympia
- 4. Temple of Artemis @ Ephesus
- 5. Mausoleum at Halicarnassus
- 6. Colossus of Rhodes
- 7. Lighthouse of Alexandria



⊗ M. Larrinaga

⊚ M. Larrinaga

Hanging Gardens

Statue of Zeus

Temple of Artemis



Mausoleum



Colossus



Lighthouse



Zhou Coins – Bronze

Age





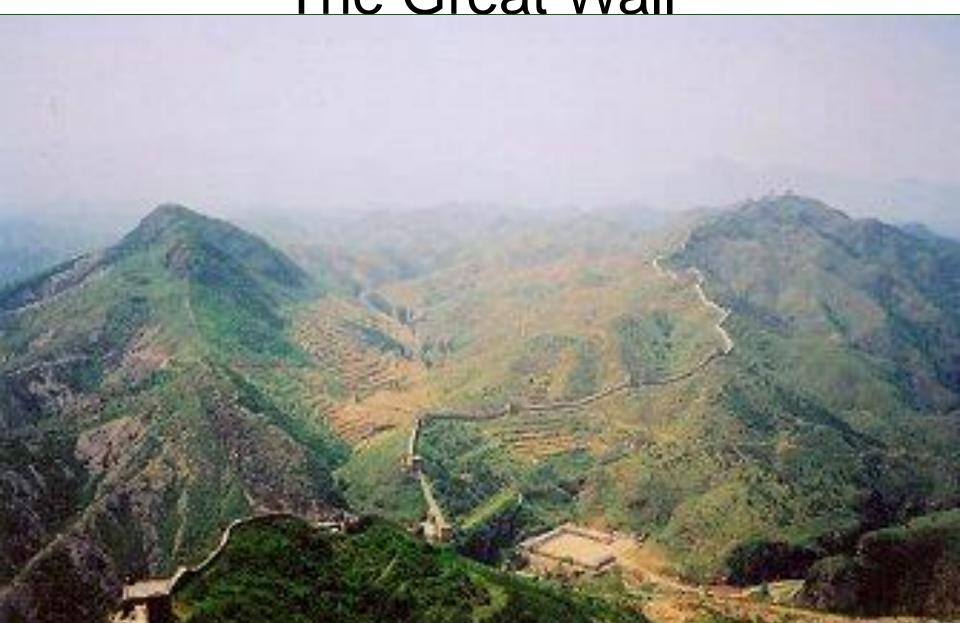






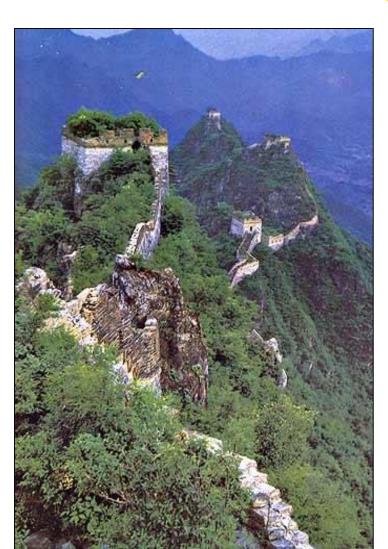


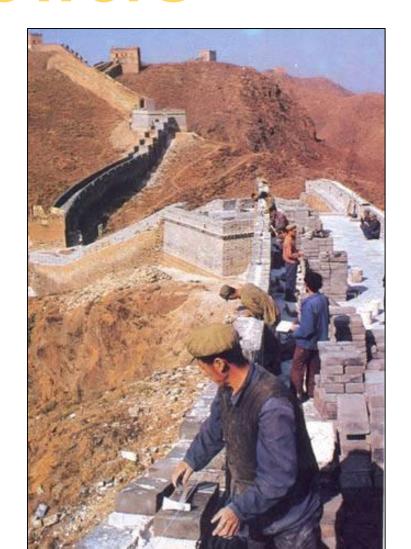
The Great Wall





The Great Wall with Towers





Hammurabi's Code

- Single code of laws to unify the diverse people of the empire
- Engraved in stone & placed throughout the empire
- -282 specific laws
- -Sharp division of classes in punishment
- –Rigorous system of justice "eye for an eye"
- -Fair treatment of women

Hammurabi's Code





Hammurabi's Code

Why is a posted legal code innovative?

How did Hammurabi know that his code would be known by those traveling in his kingdom?

Why would westerners later consider this to be a foundation document of democracy?