

# Birth of Civilization

Agriculture Revolution

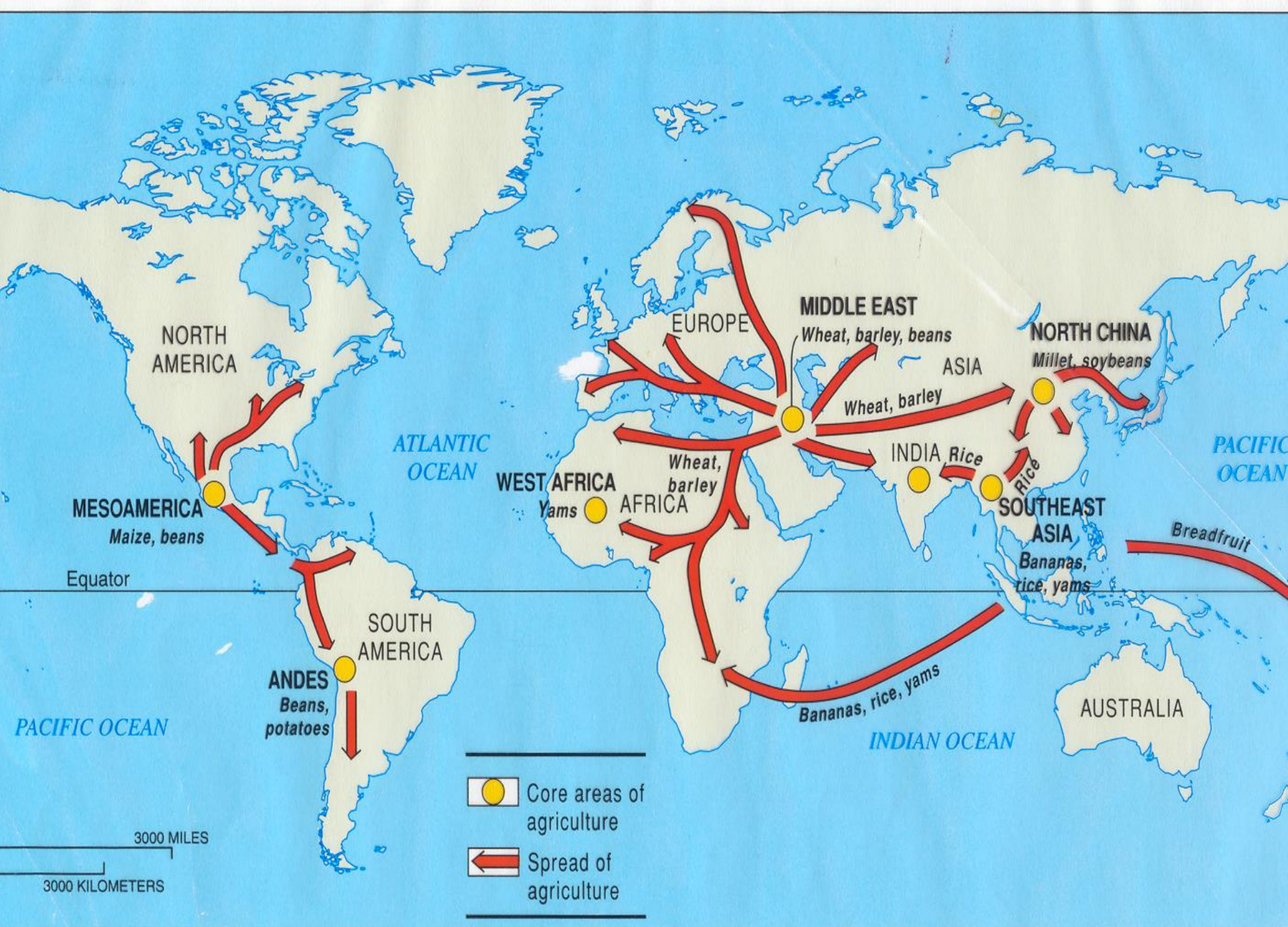
Sumeria

Indus Valley

Egypt

Middle East Kingdoms





# ? Civilized ?

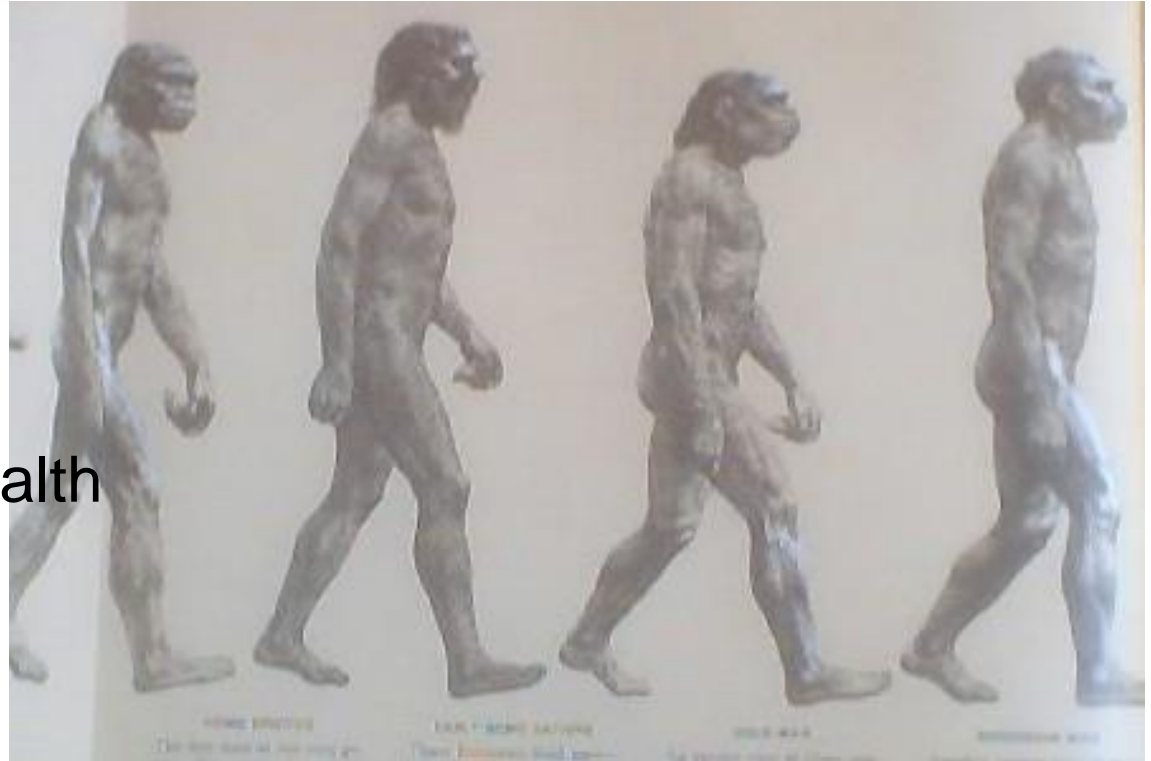
Identify a society you consider to be civilized.

What criteria did you use to determine that it was civilized?

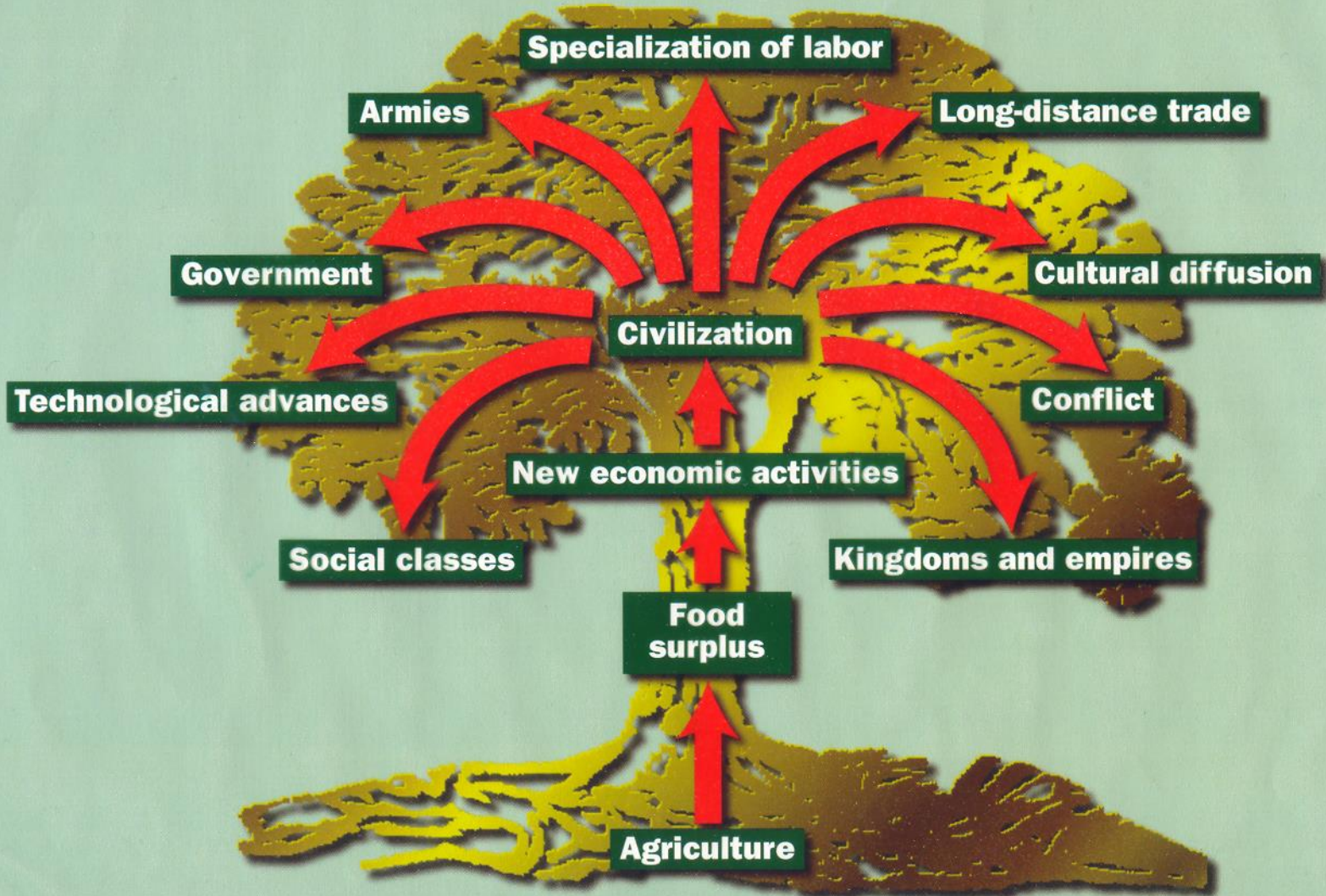
Is your criteria universal? Can you apply them to other societies?

## Indicators of Civilization

- Cities
- Defined territory
- Specialization
- Status distinctions – wealth
- Monumental building
- Keeping records
- Trade
- Interest in science and art



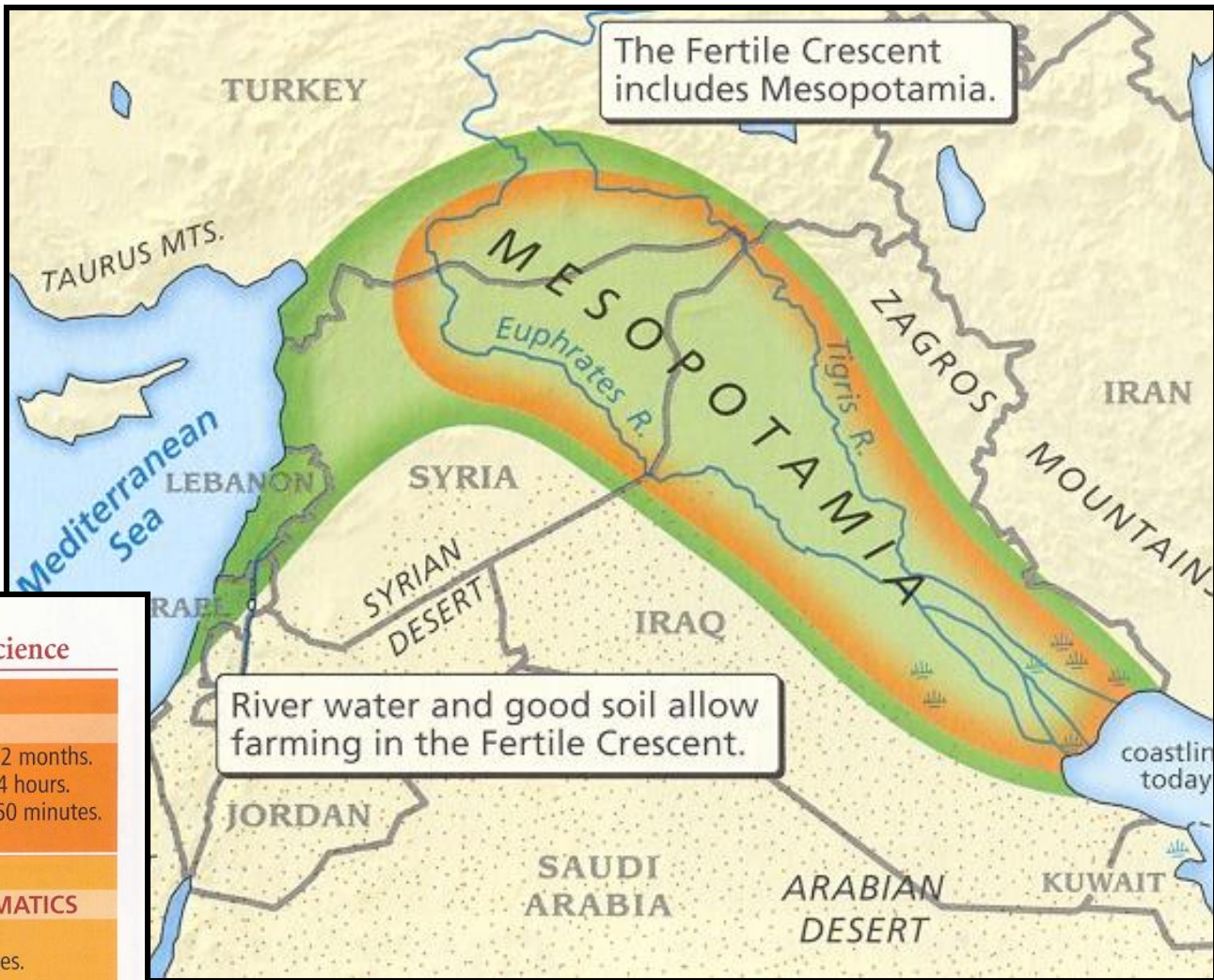
# Rise of Civilizations: Causes and Effects



# Sumeria



# Mesopotamia

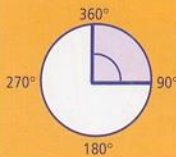


### Babylonian Contributions to Science



#### TIME

Year has 12 months.  
Day has 24 hours.  
Hour has 60 minutes.



#### MATHEMATICS

Circle has 360 degrees.



#### ASTRONOMY

Dates of eclipses can be calculated.

# Mesopotamia –first civilization

- Earliest people the **Sumerians**
- One of the oldest works of literature **“Epic of Gilgamesh”**
- Mesopotamia lies between the Tigris and Euphrates **“Land between the Rivers”** (Remember This!)
- Oldest form of writing **cuneiform**
- Large building - pyramid-temples - **Ziggurats**
- Warm climate, little rainfall
- **Draft animals** – cattle, donkeys, camels and horses



Cuneiform- first writing















PAST



# Geographic Influences

Lack of resources

bricks, long-distance trade

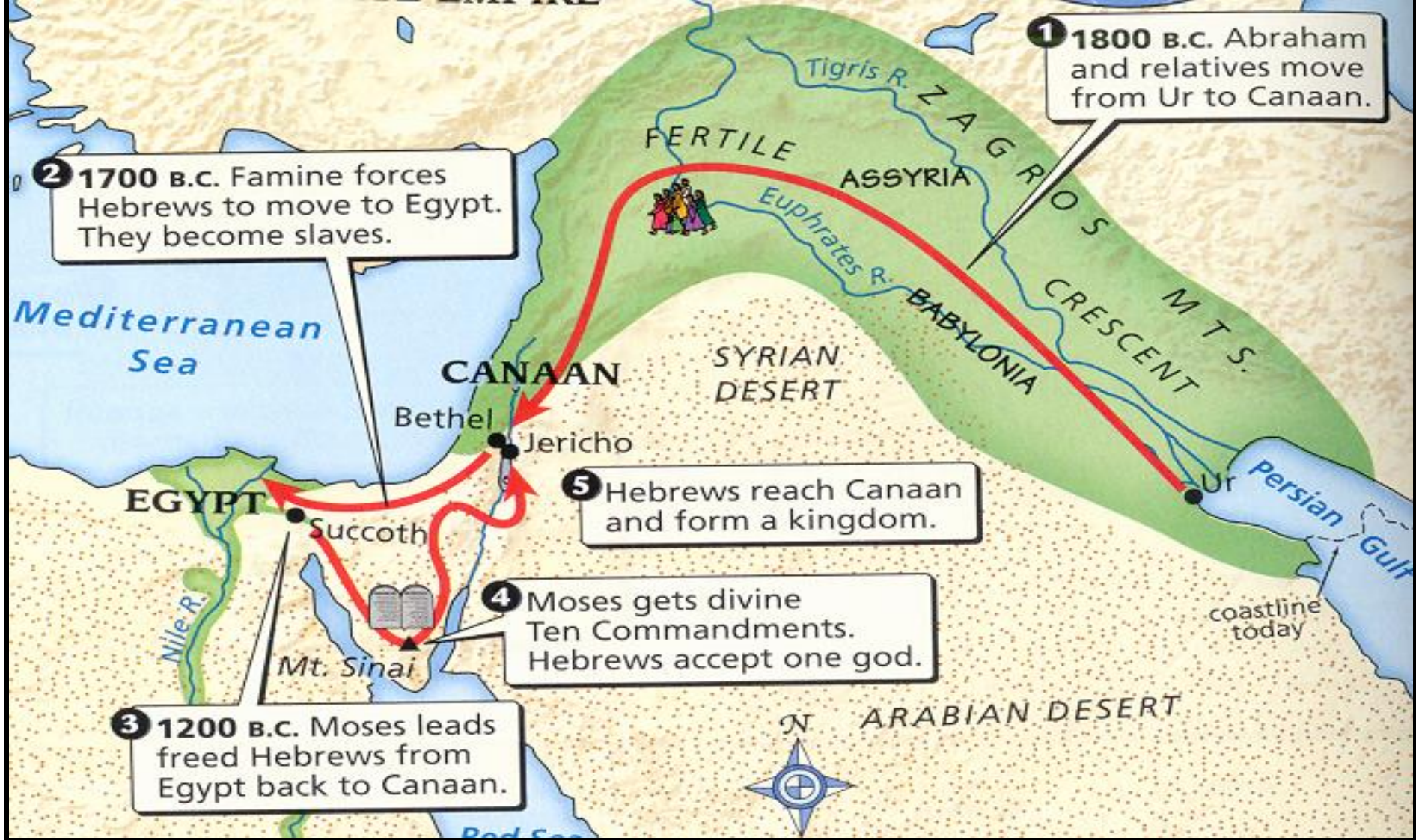
Few barriers

frequently conquered, no empire, diffusion

Irregular floods

dikes & irrigation—govt need to regulate

All of these factors affected their religion and view of afterlife



**1** 1800 B.C. Abraham and relatives move from Ur to Canaan.

**2** 1700 B.C. Famine forces Hebrews to move to Egypt. They become slaves.

**5** Hebrews reach Canaan and form a kingdom.

**4** Moses gets divine Ten Commandments. Hebrews accept one god.

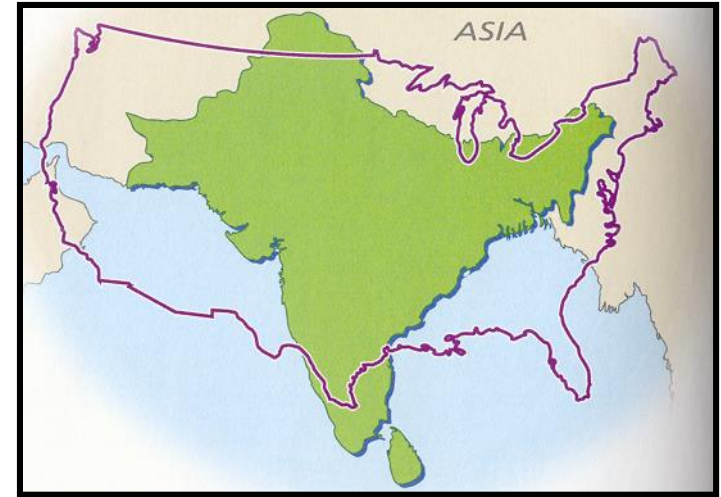
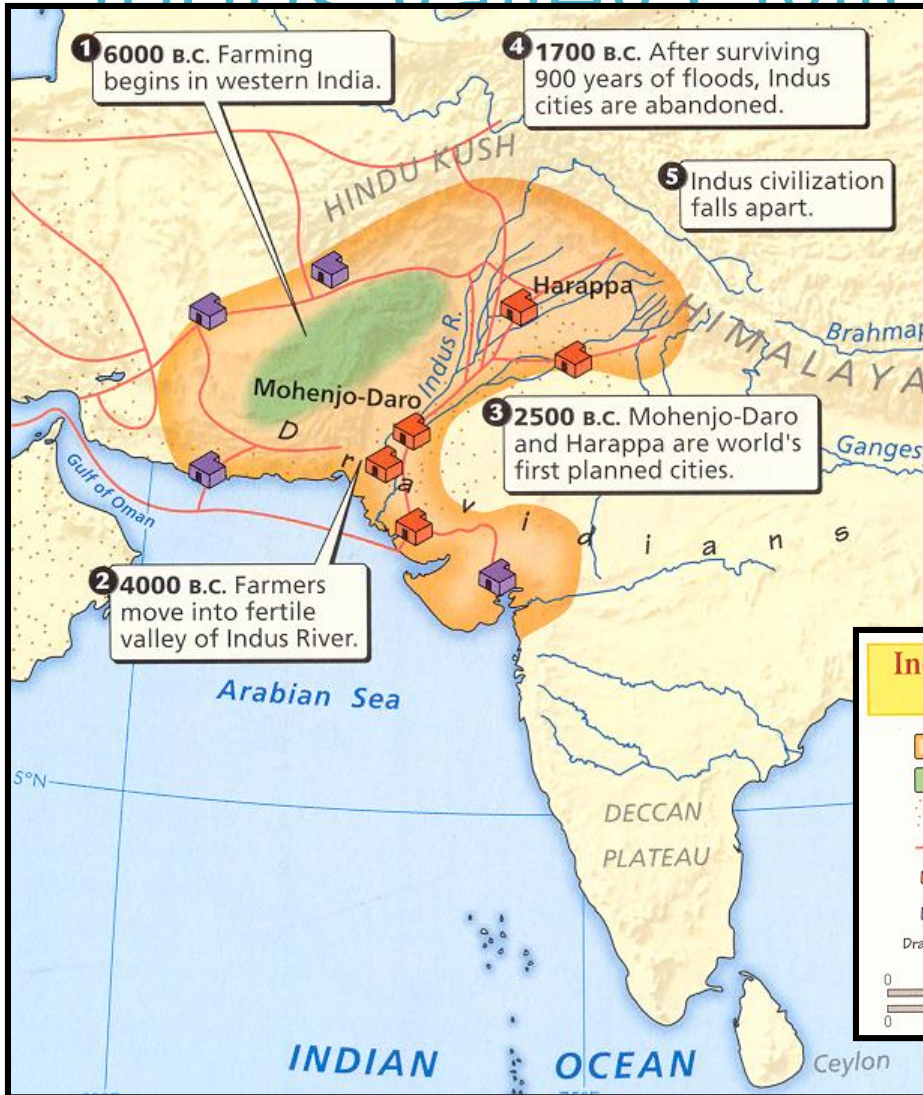
**3** 1200 B.C. Moses leads freed Hebrews from Egypt back to Canaan.

Oldest Monotheistic Religion  
 (Zoroastrianism)  
 Jewish; Semitic  
 Old Testament; Torah  
 Rabbi

Hebrew Kingdoms



# Indus Valley Civilization

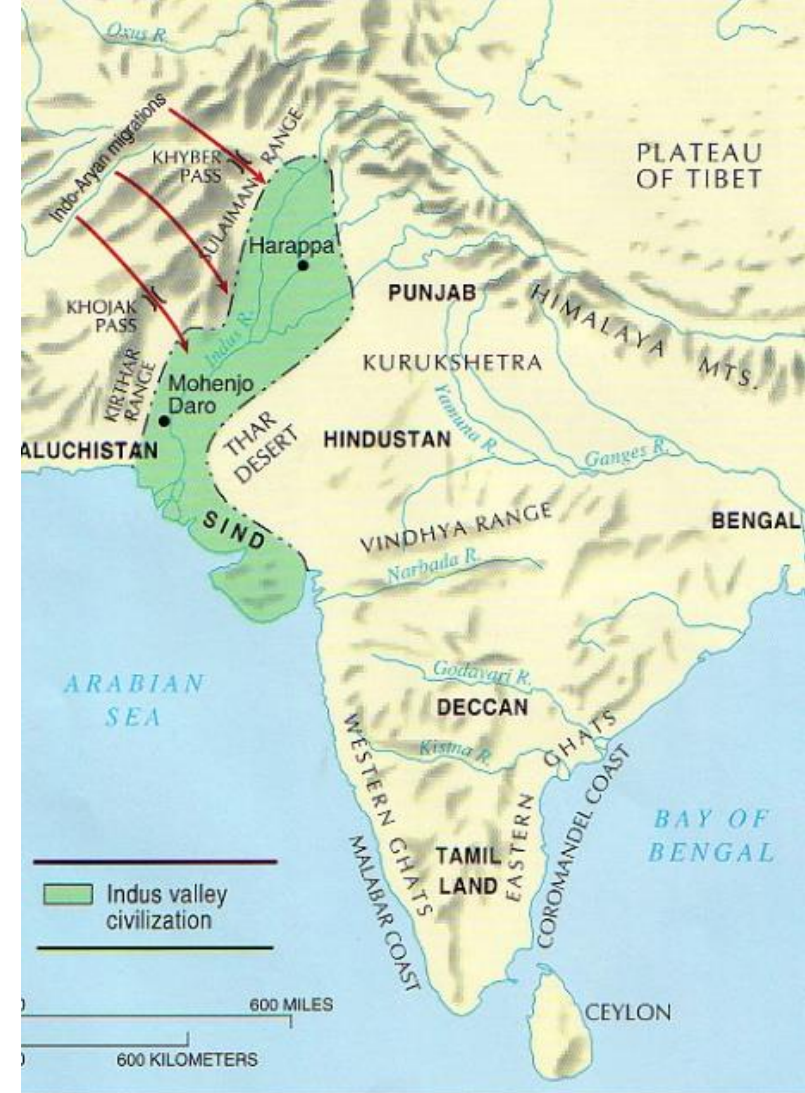


**Indus Valley Civilization**  
6000–1700 B.C.

- Indus Valley civilization
- Farming, 6000 B.C.
- Desert
- Trade route
- Indus Valley city
- Other city
- Dravidians Early inhabitants of India

0 400 800 miles  
0 400 800 kilometers

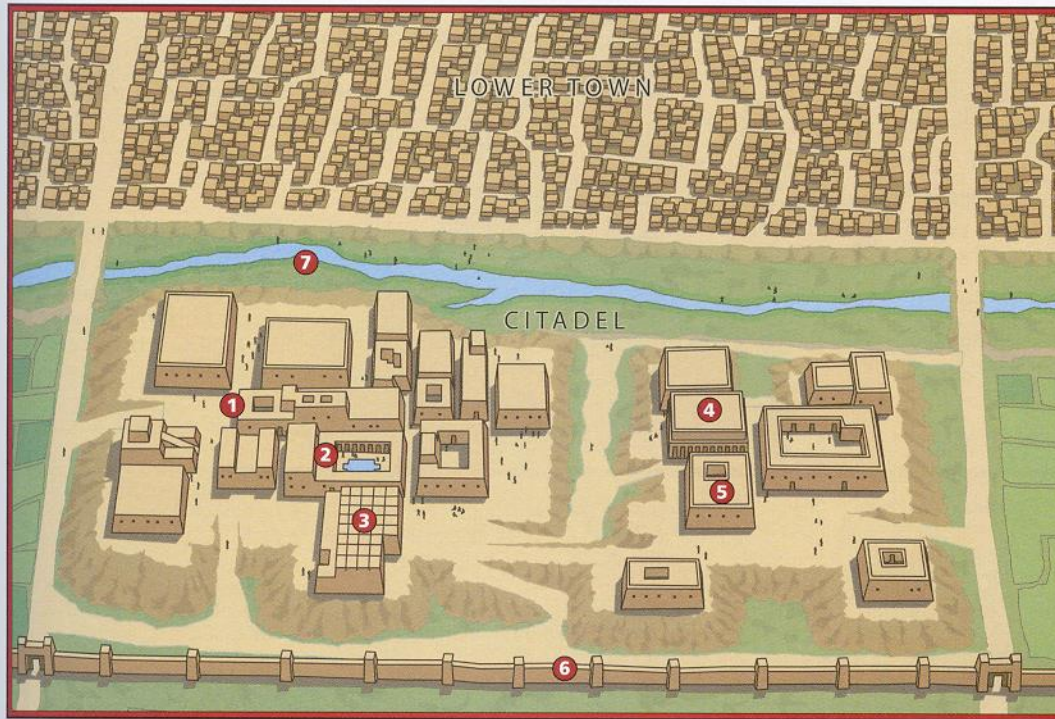
- Natural Environment - Indus River – irrigation – farming
- Culture – largest sites – **Harappa and Mohenjo Daro**
- Technological – irrigation, potter's wheel, bronze metallurgy, writing
- **Trade** – with areas in Iran and Afghanistan and even Mesopotamia
- **Indus Valley cities** were abandoned around 1900 – invasion or natural disaster and ecological change



India in the Age of Harappa and the Early Aryan Migration

# Harappan society and its neighbors, ca. 2000 B.C.E.





### Mohenjo-Daro 2500 B.C.

- 1 School
- 2 Bath
- 3 Granary
- 4 Assembly hall
- 5 Temple
- 6 City wall
- 7 Canal

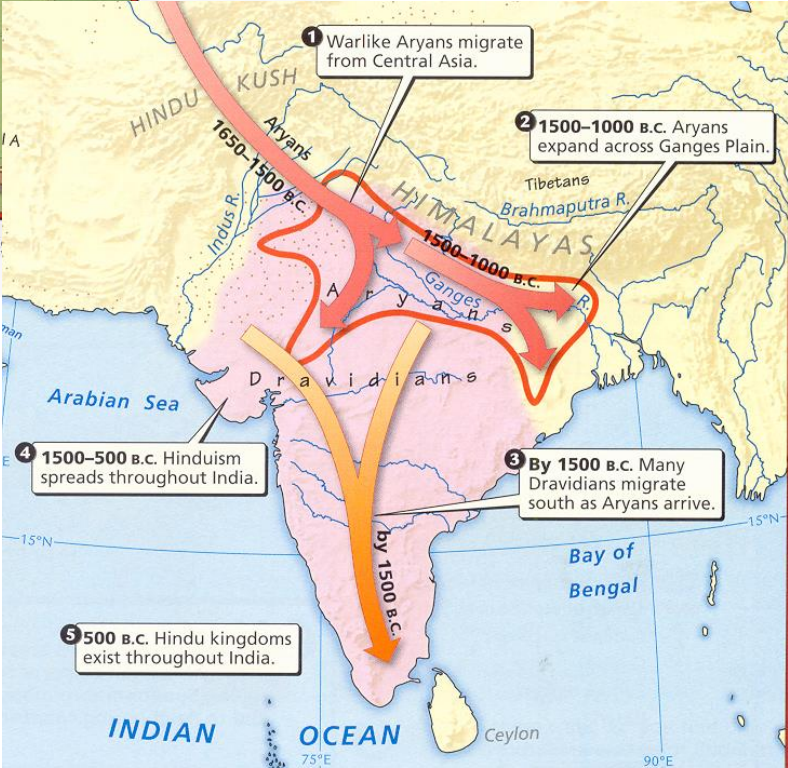
Houses are in Lower Town.

### Aryans and Hinduism 1650-500 B.C.

- ➔ Aryan migration
- ➔ Aryan settlement region
- ➔ Dravidian migration
- ◻ Extent of Hinduism in 500 B.C.

0 400 800 miles  
0 400 800 kilometers

**C** Mohenjo-Daro had straight streets and large public buildings and meeting places. Its two houses were built of baked bricks, and many included rooms for bathing.



Also South America



## Harappan seal

The Bronze Age urban culture of the Indus Valley is known today, alternatively, as the Harappan civilization, from the modern name of a major city.

Archaeologists have discovered some three hundred Harappan cities in both Pakistan and India. It was a literate civilization, but no one has been able to decipher the more than four hundred symbols inscribed on stone seals and copper tablets. The Indus civilization extended over nearly 500,000 square miles in the Indus Valley, making it more than twice as large as the territories of the ancient Egyptian and Sumerian civilizations. This molded tablet, discovered among the many small objects at Harappan sites, depicts a female deity battling two tigers. It provides a glimpse of early Indian religious imagination and daily life. (*J.M. Kenoyer/Courtesy Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Pakistan*)

# Mohenjo Daro

Mohenjo-daro, in southern Pakistan, was one of the best-known cities of the Harappan--or Indus--civilization. It was a planned city, built of fired mud bricks. Its streets were straight, and covered drainpipes were installed to carry away waste. From sites like this we know that the early Indian political elite had the power and technical expertise to organize large, coordinated building projects. (*Josephine Powell*)



# Hammurabi's Code

Eye for an Eye?...

First Codification of laws

Hammurabi's Code Mini Q

Hammurabi's Code Court Cases