

ORANGE UNIT

FOUNDATIONS & TRANSFORMATIONS (8000 B.C.E. – 600 B.C.E.)



What I am supposed to do?

- In the previous years I have spent the first couple of weeks of the school year going over world history from 8000 B.C.E to 600 B.C.E
- However this year in order to save time for a lengthy review before the AP exam, I gave you the summer assignment where you read chapters 1-3 and took down notes.
- As you read through the slides, you will review what you read during summer and cross check your notes.
- Some of this information will be familiar to you if you have read the *Bullet Train* .
- This PowerPoint gets into the specifics of how human beings went from nomadic hunter gatherers to living in civilizations, and then eventually to constructing regional empires.

- These notes are broken down into six mini-lessons. I recommend you reading one at a time so that you do not get confused going from topic to topic.

Toward Civilization

FOUNDATIONS & TRANSFORMATIONS (8000 B.C.E. – 600 B.C.E.)



Egypt & Indus

FOUNDATIONS & TRANSFORMATIONS (8000 B.C.E. – 600 B.C.E.)



Early China

FOUNDATIONS & TRANSFORMATIONS (8000 B.C.E. – 600 B.C.E.)



Africa, Europe, & the Americas

FOUNDATIONS & TRANSFORMATIONS (8000 B.C.E. – 600 B.C.E.)



The Middle East & Israel

FOUNDATIONS & TRANSFORMATIONS (8000 B.C.E. – 600 B.C.E.)



The Aegean, Assyrian, & Phoenician Worlds

FOUNDATIONS & TRANSFORMATIONS (8000 B.C.E. – 600 B.C.E.)

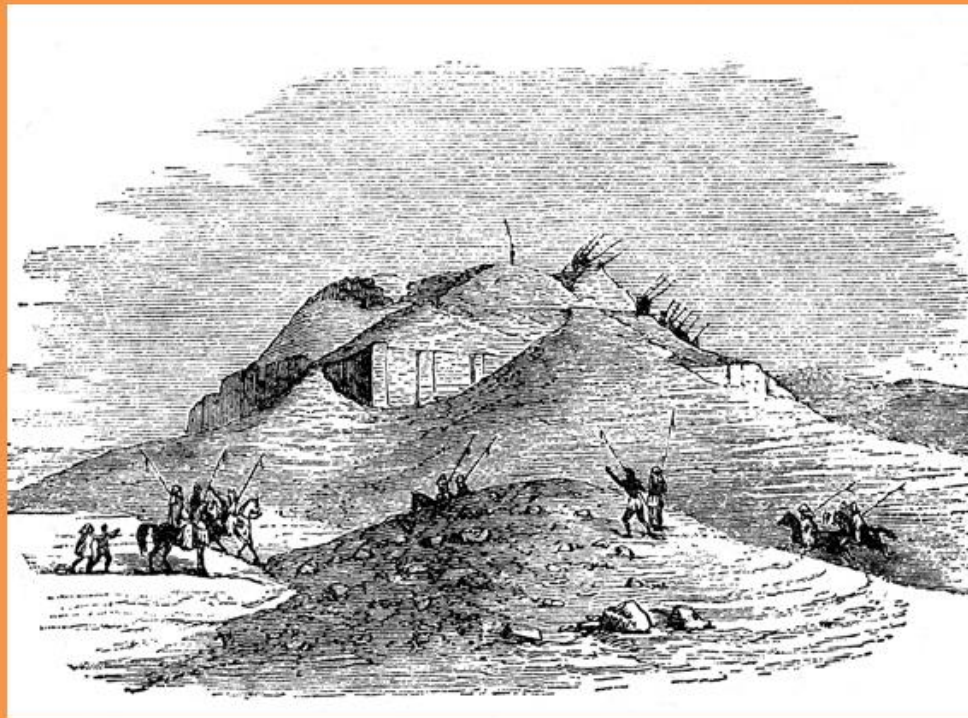


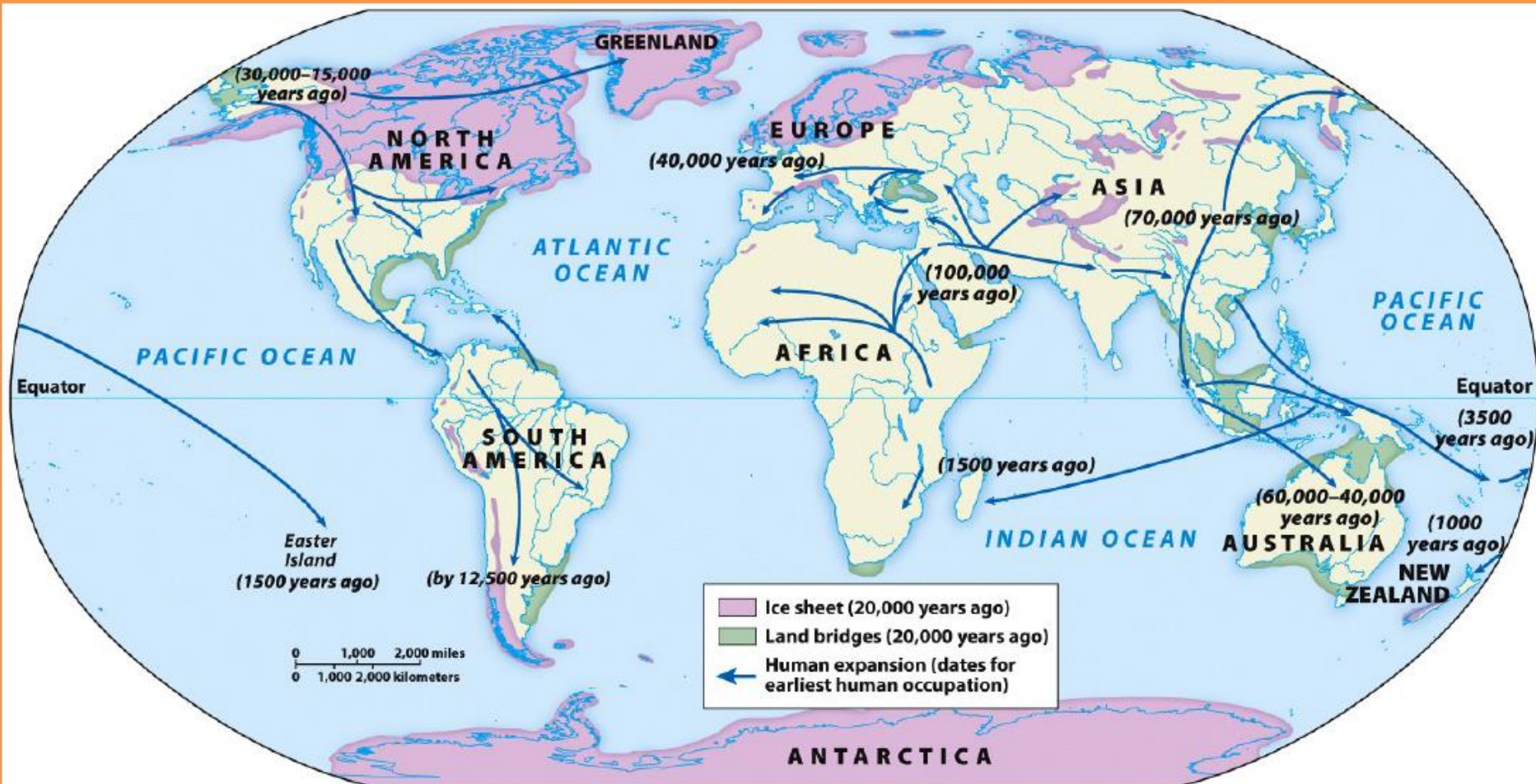
- You will see slides that will direct you to watch a short video clip. No you don't have to take notes from the videos, however you will have to pay attention to what is being discussed.
- Lastly you will read the webpage on www.khanlearning.weebly.com as a final wrap up of the study of Unit 1/Period 1 which I will remind you at the end of these slides.



Toward Civilization

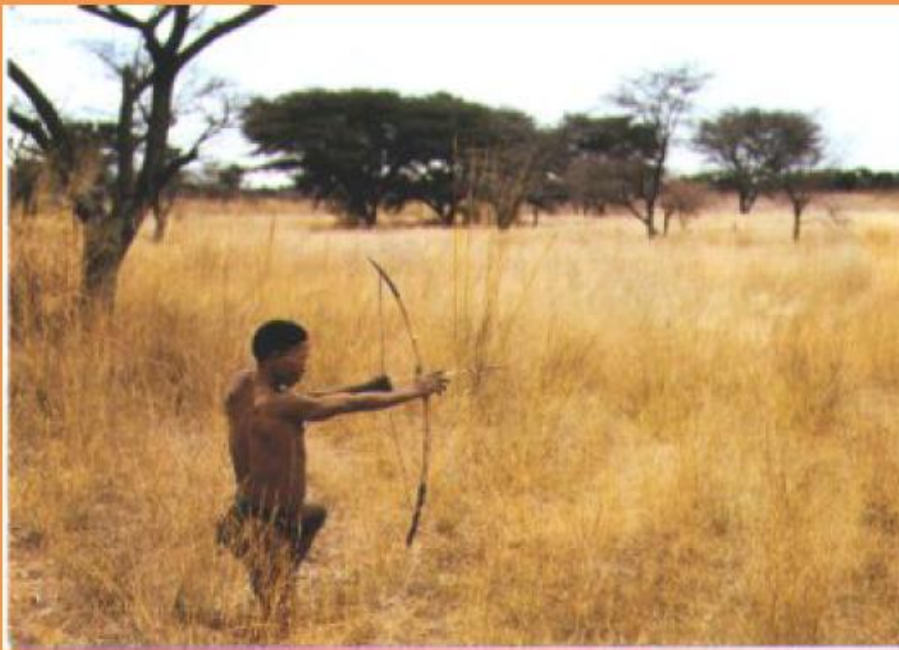
FOUNDATIONS & TRANSFORMATIONS (8000 B.C.E. – 600 B.C.E.)



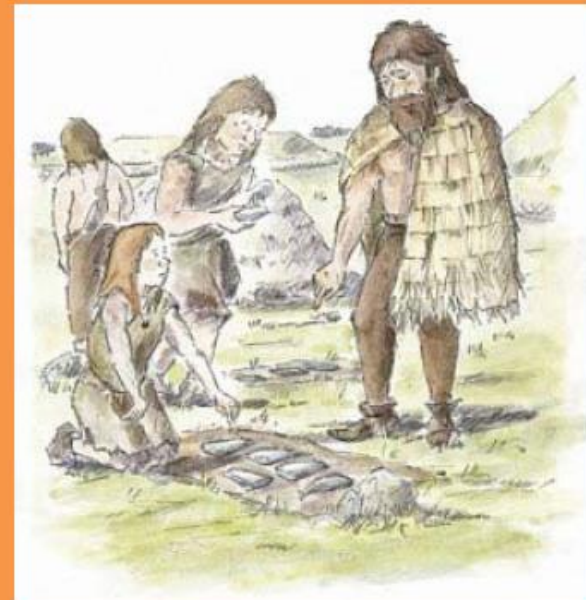


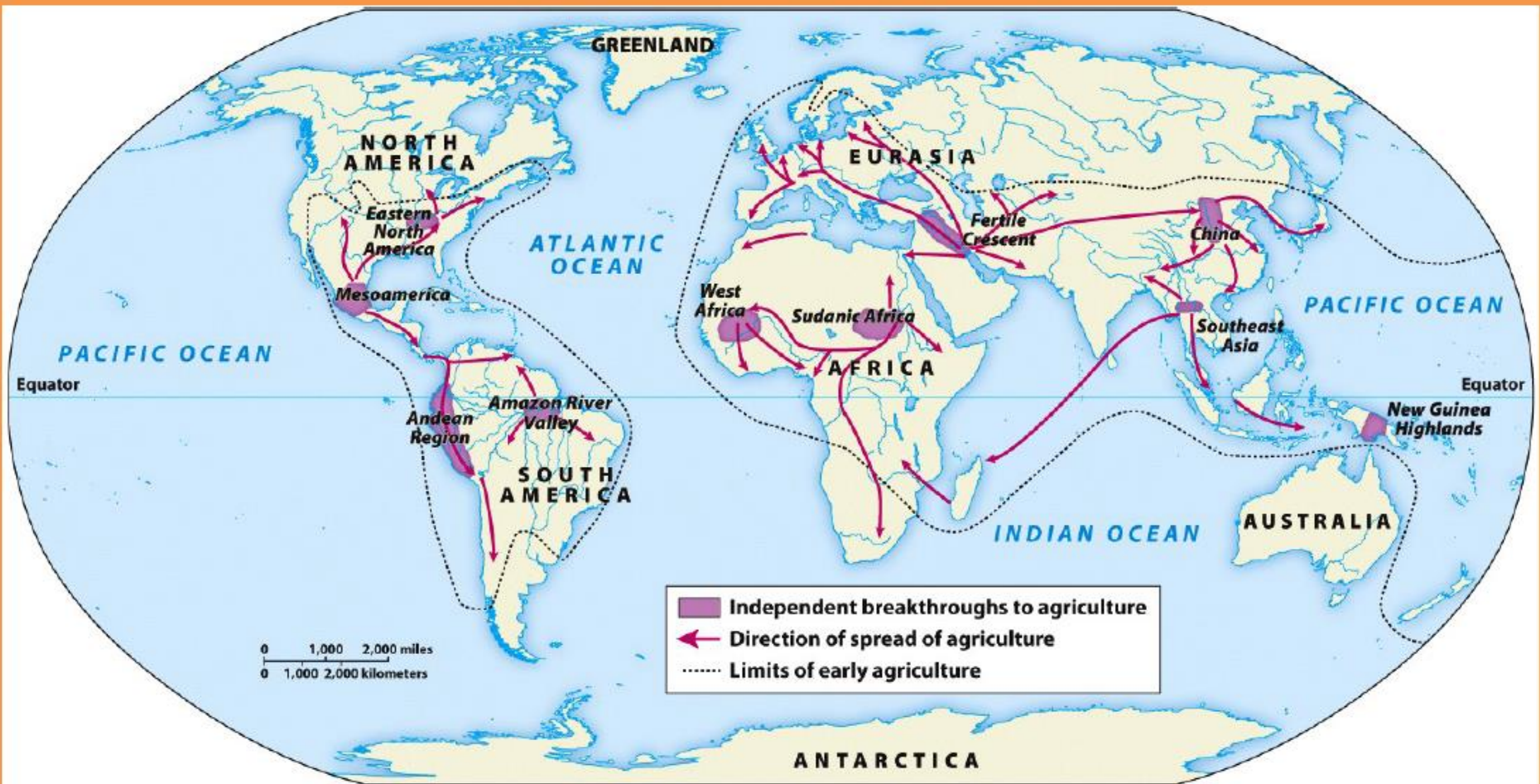
Map 1-1
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- Early humans were nomadic hunter gatherers.
 - Women probably did most of the gathering and cooking, which could have been done while caring for small children
 - Men because of their stronger arms were more suited for hunting



- Around 10,000 years ago people began to cultivate plants and domesticate animals.
- However, farming began at different times around the world:
 - Middle East, 8000 B.C.E.
 - Greece, 6000 B.C.E.
 - Northern India, 5000 B.C.E.
 - Mexico, 3000 B.C.E.





Map 2-2
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- This “Neolithic Revolution” led to settlements, and eventually the rise of civilizations.
- Traits of a civilization:
 - Cities as administrative centers
 - A political system based on defined territory
 - Many people engaged in specialized labor
 - Monumental building
 - Record keeping
 - Long distance trade
 - Interest in science & art

- The earliest of these civilizations was Mesopotamia located between the Tigris & Euphrates rivers near modern day Iraq.

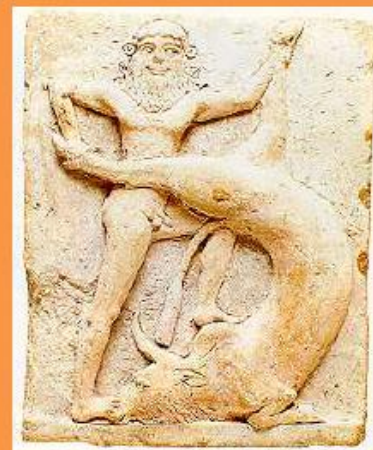


Map 2-1
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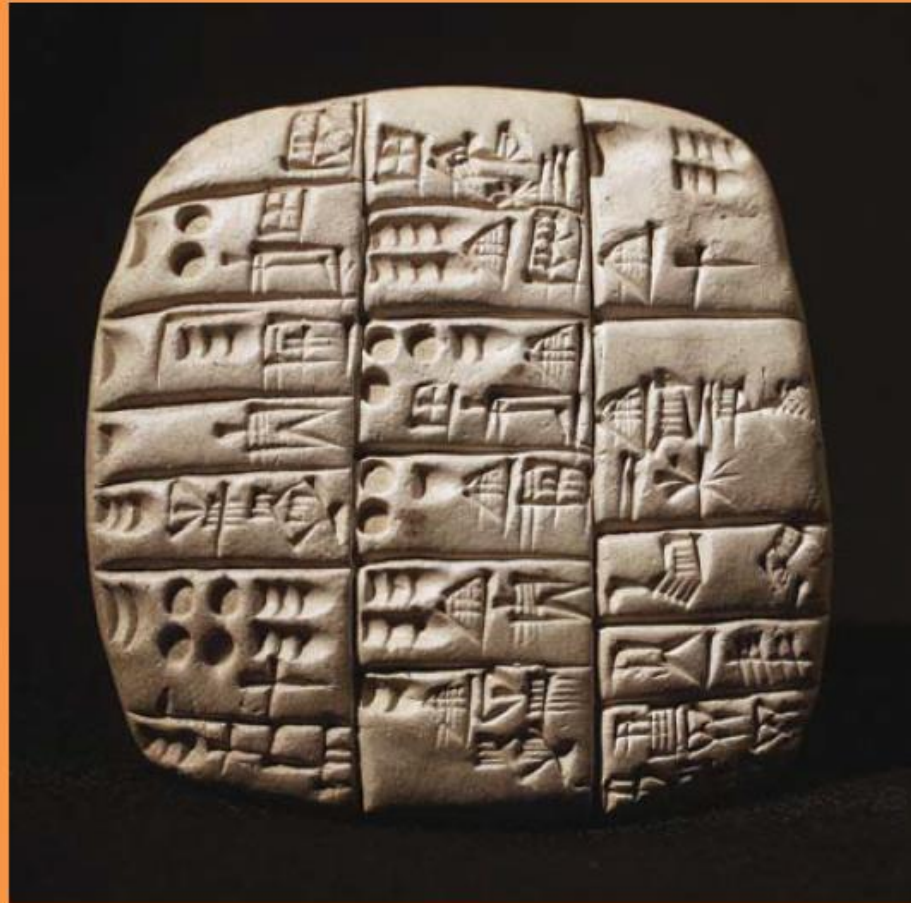
- The Sumerians are credited with creating the Mesopotamian civilization around 3000 B.C.E.
- Various city-states (self-governing urban areas and the agricultural territories they controlled) separated by either deserts or swamps made up “Mesopotamia.”



- It is believed a “big man” or a king became a necessity in order to encourage cooperation on community projects (ex: irrigation), and to lead armies in times of war.
- The early literary work, the *Epic of Gilgamesh* reflects the communal reverence people had for their wise, strong, and courageous kings.



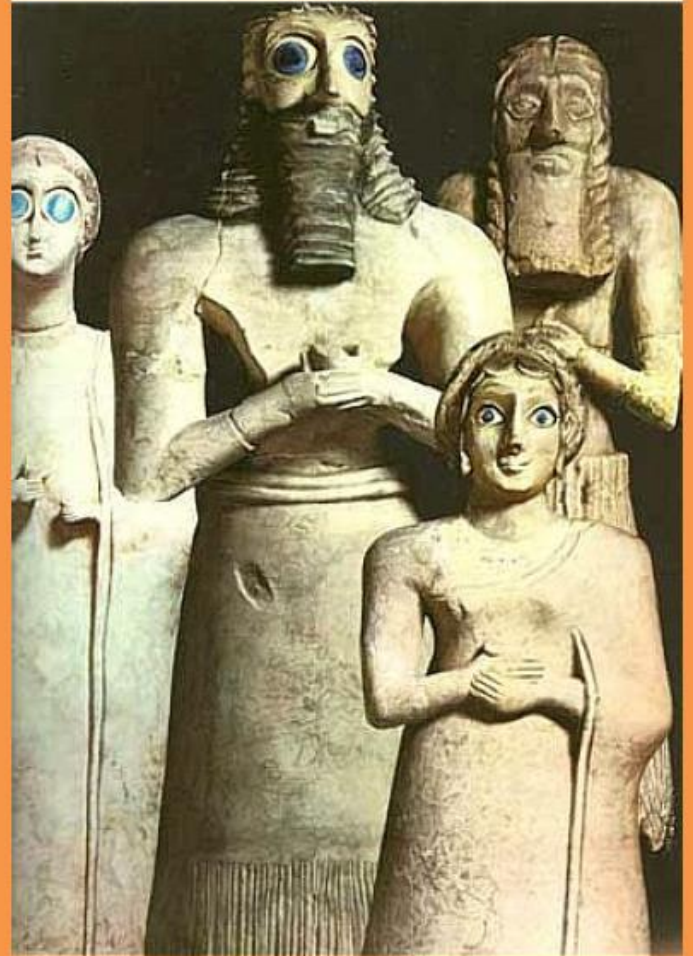
- The Sumerians used a writing form known as cuneiform.



- Around 2,000 B.C.E. a group of nomadic invaders began to occupy Mesopotamia. They founded a new city called Babylon.
- A Babylonian leader named Hammurabi created a “Law Code” as means of establishing a uniform legal system throughout the civilization (the code reflects the presence of a class system because punishment varied for different classes of people).



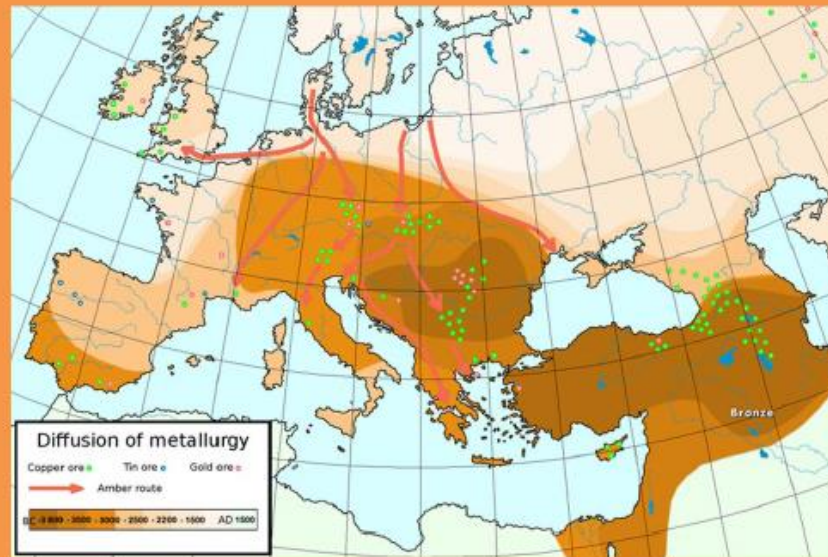
- Furthermore, anthropologists suggest the status of women was hurt by the rise of agriculture because farming was mostly done by men, and gathering played a much minor role than it did in previous societies (raising children became their major occupation, thus they had little time to acquire skills for other forms of work).



- Religion played a vital role in Mesopotamian society. The people were polytheistic and built numerous temples for their gods.



- In regards to technology, the people of Mesopotamia are credited with inventing the wheel and the construction of dikes to prevent unwanted flooding.



- An improvement to stone tools, they made bronze. They also used chariots in war.

- Mesopotamia may be considered the first civilization, but it was not the only one in ancient times.
- Over time river civilizations sprouted up in Egypt, India, and in China.



Quick video 1



Early civilizations

Below is a link to a short YouTube video on early civilizations.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vnc1PVPgela>

Early civilizations around the world



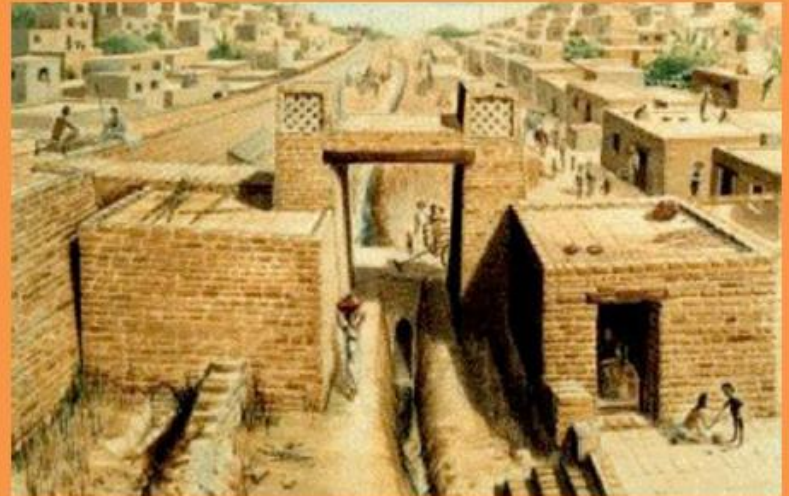
Map 3-1

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Egypt & Indus

FOUNDATIONS & TRANSFORMATIONS (8000 B.C.E. – 600 B.C.E.)





- In contrast to Mesopotamia, Egypt's surroundings provided it with isolation, therefore less susceptible to invasion, but also cultural interaction.

- The Nile River was the source of life for early Egyptians. For most of the country is composed of deserts of dunes and mountains.
- The Nile flows south to north and divides Egypt into “Upper” and “Lower” regions.



- Due to a number of resources (papyrus for rope, fish, birds, copper) Egypt was more self-sufficient than Mesopotamia.



- Upper and Lower Egypt was unified through a king (who wore two crowns to symbolize this unification).
- Kings or pharaohs were considered a god on earth who served as a link between people and the other gods.



- It was assumed pharaohs would also rule in the afterlife, therefore great care went into preparing for their journey to rejoin the gods (i.e. mummification, pyramids).



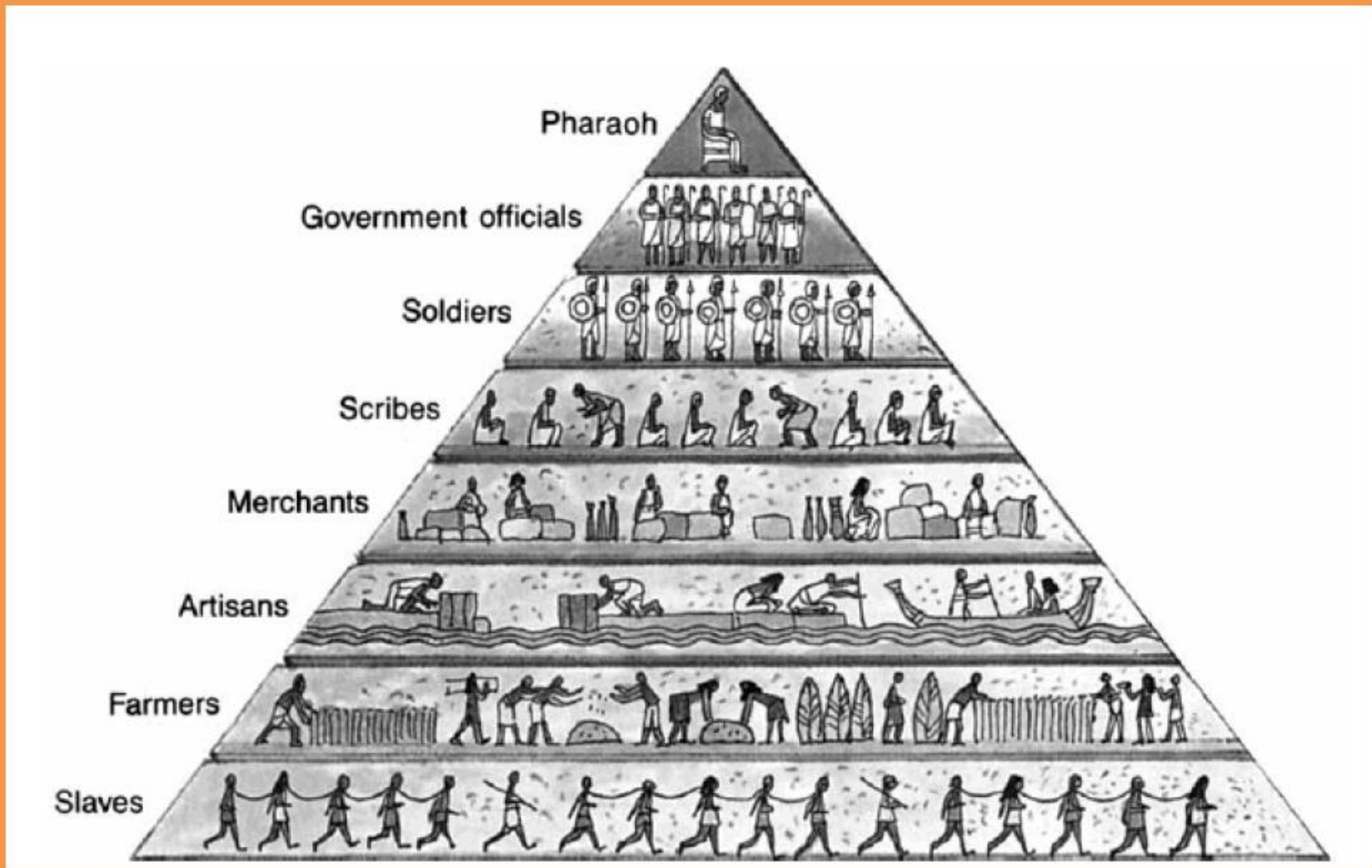
- The construction of the great pyramids is a testimony of Egyptian religious beliefs, and their use of tools such as pulleys, simple levers, and rollers.



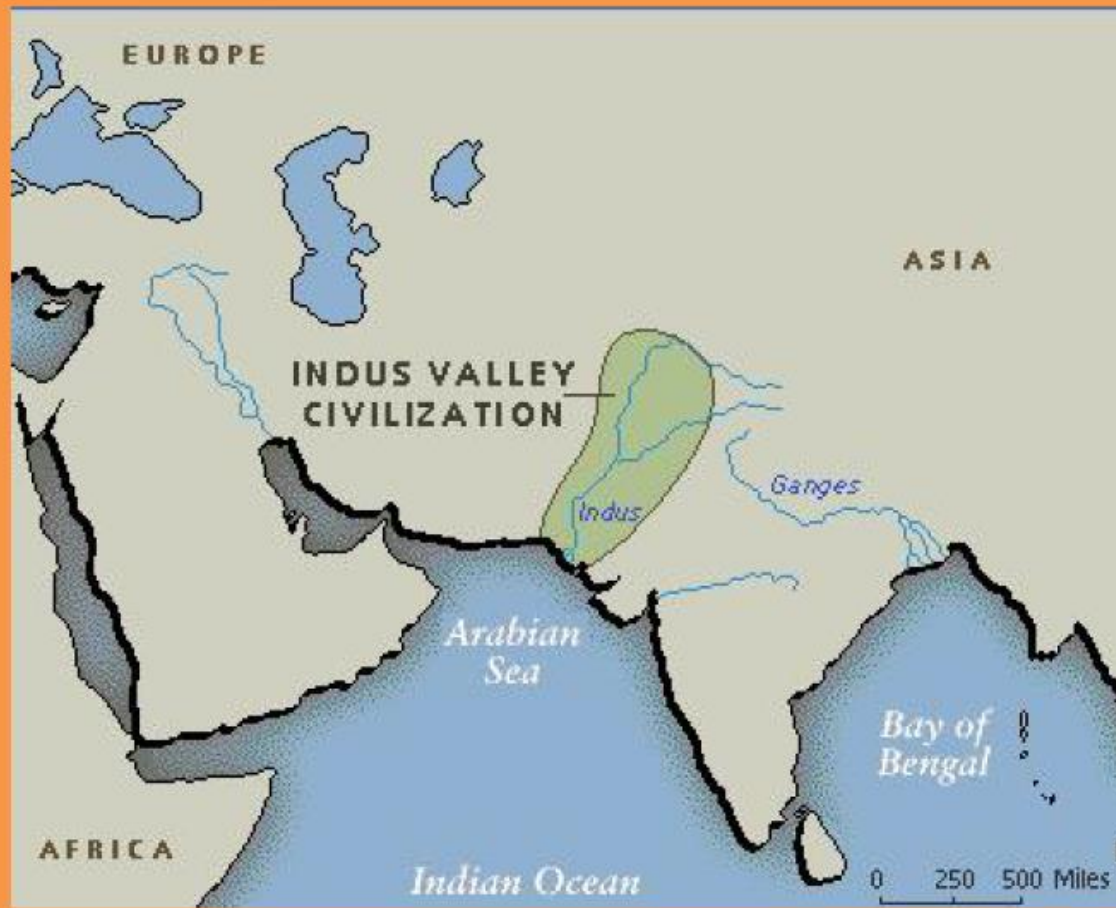
- Early Egyptians used hieroglyphics (picture symbols standing for words and sounds).
- Eventually paper from papyrus was made and used for writing.



- Although Egypt did not experience migrations or invasions on the same scale as the Mesopotamians, dark skinned people from sub-Saharan Africa and light skinned people from North Africa did live there.
- A class system also developed (pharaoh, local leaders, artisans, peasants).
- Women were considered subordinate, but had more legal rights and social freedoms than those in Mesopotamia.



- The Indian subcontinent also developed an early civilization along a fertile floodplain (Pakistan, India).



- Archeologists have discovered hundreds of past communities along the Indus, Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro being two large urban areas.
- Both cities were well-planned, with grid like streets, drainage pipes for sewage, and a uniform use of mud bricks.





- People used a hieroglyphic writing system similar to those found in other ancient civilizations.



- Archeological finds indicate that people of the Indus valley conducted a great deal of trading with villages in the region.
- However, the lack of weapons found suggests they were most likely peaceful and not aggressive towards other groups.

Early China

FOUNDATIONS & TRANSFORMATIONS (8000 B.C.E. – 600 B.C.E.)



- Neolithic (farming) cultures emerged in Central Asia as early as 8000 B.C.E., however it was not until about 2000 B.C.E. do we see the rise of civilizations with the Shang and Zhou dynasties in China.





- Similar to other early civilizations, the Chinese depended upon a river system (Yellow or Huang He).

- Due to its isolation (Himalaya Mts. To the SW, more mts. to the N, the Gobi Desert to the NW, and the Pacific Ocean to the E) its development became distinctive (unique).
- Although there may have been limited contact to people in the West, the Chinese viewed themselves as the center of the world.



- The North China Plain contained timber, deposits of metal, and potentially productive land; however the cultivation of rice to the south in the Yangzi River Valley caused the population to shift southward.





- Clan societies existed in China, and slowly the Shang clans (with their emphasis on a “warrior aristocracy”) were able to extend their control throughout the river valleys.

- Common people lived in agricultural villages outside the Shang urban centers where administrative buildings and religious shrines were located.





- A key factor in administering the area was the use of a common written language. Although people had spoken Mandarin or Cantonese, they all used the same text (it should be noted only elites was able to master the language).



- Even in these ancient times, the Chinese worshipped their ancestors (male). They believed their ancestors had influence with the gods over them.
- Ritual sacrifices to their gods and ancestors took place in order to win divine favor.



- The Shang mastered the art of bronze (copper & tin) making, and bronze has been frequently found in artifacts relating to war, religion, and art.

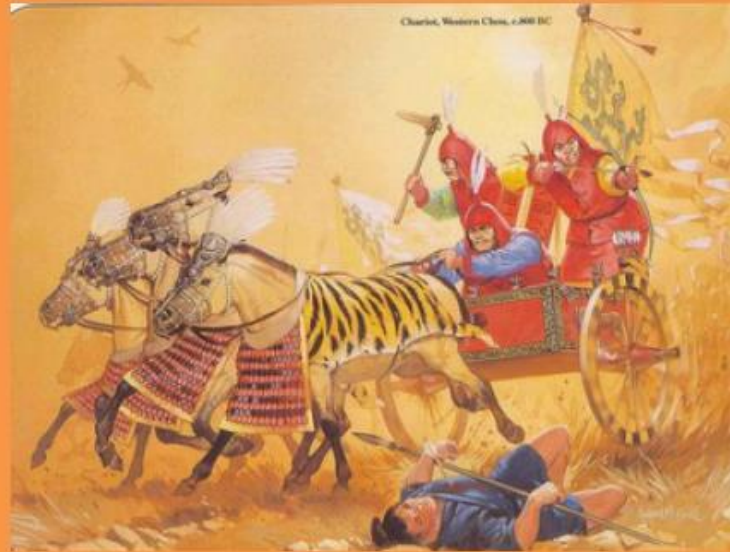
- The Shang Dynasty lasted for more six centuries, until they were defeated by Wu, the ruler of the Zhou.
- In order to justify their takeover, the Zhou preserved the essentials of Shang culture and they implemented the “Mandate of Heaven.”



Mandate of Heaven

- The chief deity (god) was referred to as Heaven, and the monarch was called the Son of Heaven.
- Therefore, the ruler had been “chosen” by the chief god and as long as he remained wise, principled, and a guardian of the people, citizens needed to back him (If he misbehaved his right to rule could be withdrawn).

- Nevertheless, around 800 B.C.E., Zhou power began to wane as distant local leaders operated with more independence and nomadic invaders attacked from the northwest.
- Small states within China also began to go to war with one another. (China was entering a period of chaos).



- As a reaction in some states power became more centralized (laws were written down, standardized money, taxes were collected).
- A political philosophy developed known as “legalism.” Legalist thinkers believed that every aspect of human society ought to be controlled and personal freedom sacrificed for the good of the state.



- Competing with legalism was Confucianism.
- Confucius argued for a return to traditional practices, (folk religion, respect for ancestors and elders).
- He emphasized the ideal of benevolence toward all humanity (as well as dignity, justice, and the avoidance of violence).



Quick Video 2



Confucianism

- Below is quick YouTube video on Confucianism.
- One key thing to notice is how much of an impact Confucianism has had and continues to have on Chinese society.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OT4uvY5K17k>

- A third school of thought was Daoism. Laozi urged humanity to follow the “path” of nature and avoid useless struggles.
- Daoists believed the world lacks any absolute morality or meaning, therefore just “go with the flow.”



Ways of thought

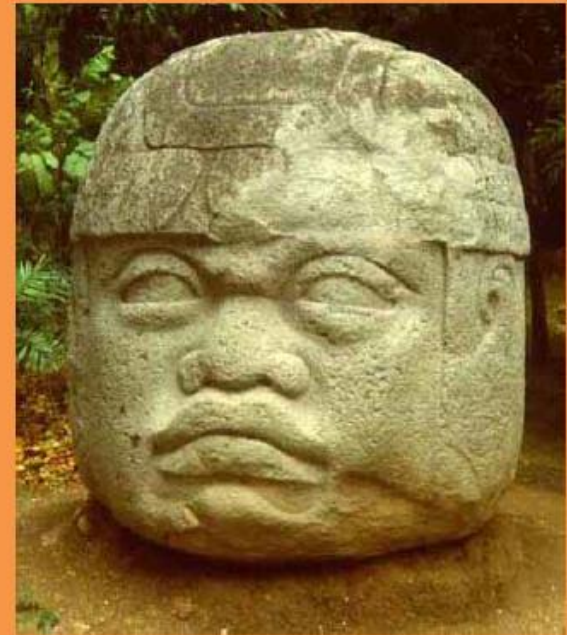
- **Legalism:** pessimistic view of human nature, often resulting in strict and abusive rule.
- **Confucianism:** optimistic view of human nature, a philosophy based on traditional values of family respect.
- **Daoism:** in contrast to legalism (approval of force) and Confucianism (respect for hierarchy) individuals need to find their own path.



- Social changes took place in China toward the end of the Zhou.
- Emphasis was no longer put on clans (large group of related families), but rather the three-generation family (grandpa, dad, son).

Africa, Europe, & the Americas

FOUNDATIONS & TRANSFORMATIONS (8000 B.C.E. – 600 B.C.E.)



AFRICA *(well really just Egypt and some lands to the south)*



- Nubia is the name given to a stretch of land along the Nile south of Egypt.
- It served as a connection between sub-Saharan and North Africa societies.

- Egyptian noblemen would negotiate with Nubian chiefs as they ventured south in search of slaves, ivory, and exotic animals in tropical Africa.

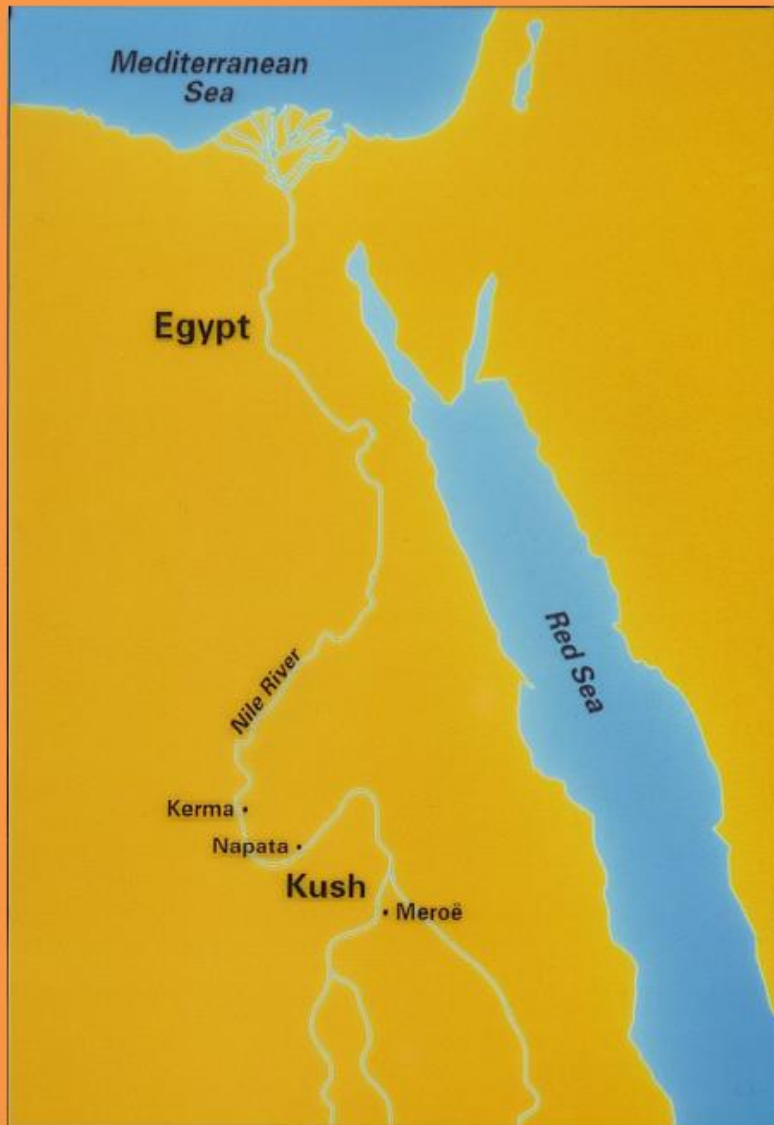


- Egyptians became increasingly aggressive to Nubian “middlemen” who drove up to cost of luxury goods from the tropics (Egyptians attempted to control deserts east of the Nile to avoid the middlemen).
- Egyptians also built fortifications to protect themselves against Nubian raiders.



- Further south, the Kingdom of Kush developed. It was one of the first urban areas in tropical Africa.
- Around 1750 B.C.E. Kush society was skilled in metalworking and pottery, and was comparatively wealthy to surrounding areas.





- However, the Egyptians began to penetrate further south, ultimately ruling Nubia and destroying Kush.
- Egyptians exploited local goldmines, as a result a massive number of fatalities occurred.

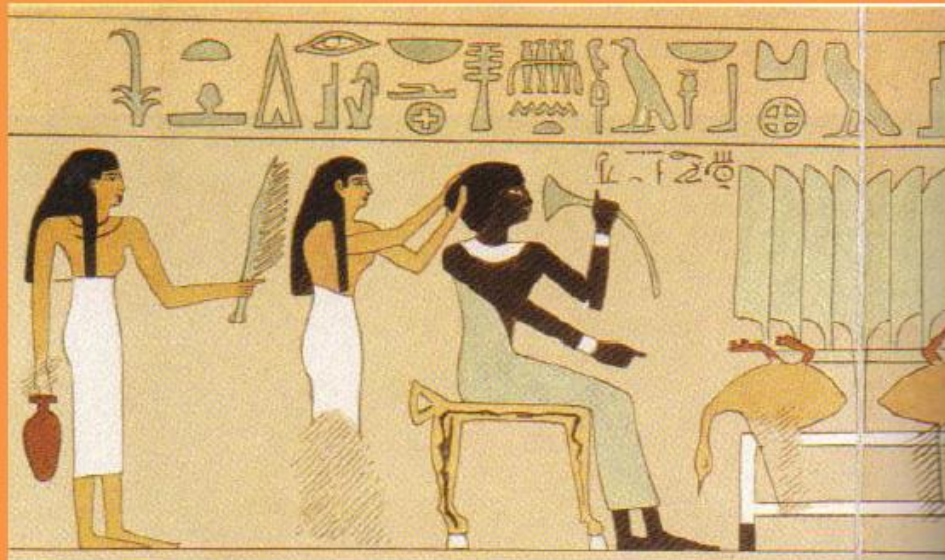


- For 500 years Egypt would dominate the region imposing its government and culture on the region (Nubian children were brought to the Egyptian royal court to ensure “good behavior” of their relatives back home).

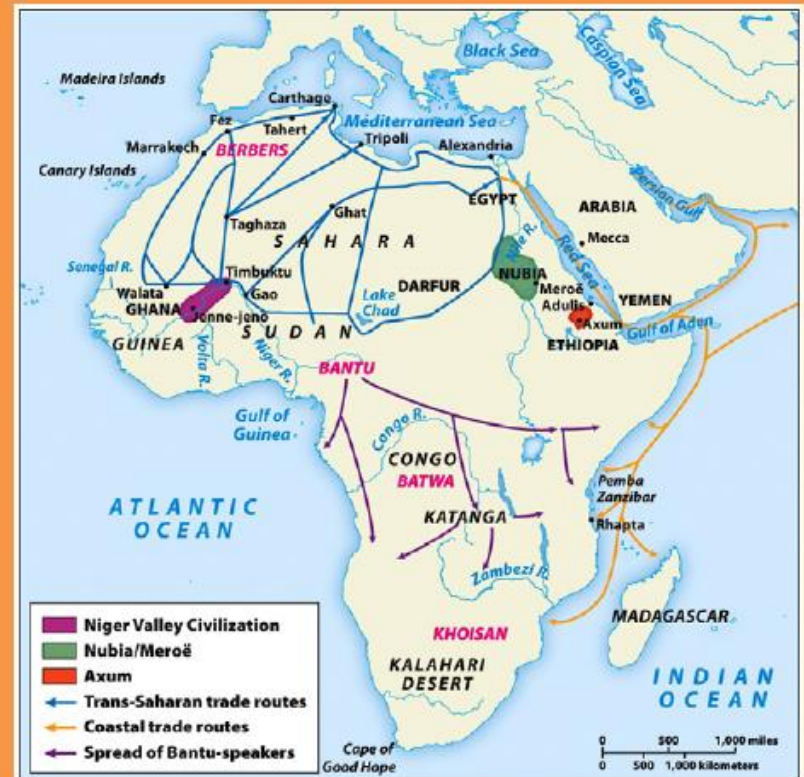


- Egypt's weakness after 1200 B.C.E. led to the collapse of its authority in Nubia. As a result, a new "native" kingdom arose in the South called Meroe.
- Society in Meroe was a blending of Egyptian and homegrown culture (some Egyptian gods were worshipped, art was similar).

- In contrast to other cultures at this time, women played a more prominent role in society (According to their matrilineal system the king was succeeded by the son of his sister).
- Furthermore, Nubian queens would sometimes rule by themselves, and played a part in warfare and the building of temples.



- Meroe's collapse was probably due to nomadic invaders. However, economic competition with the rising Roman Empire and the Kingdom of Aksum would have also played a part.

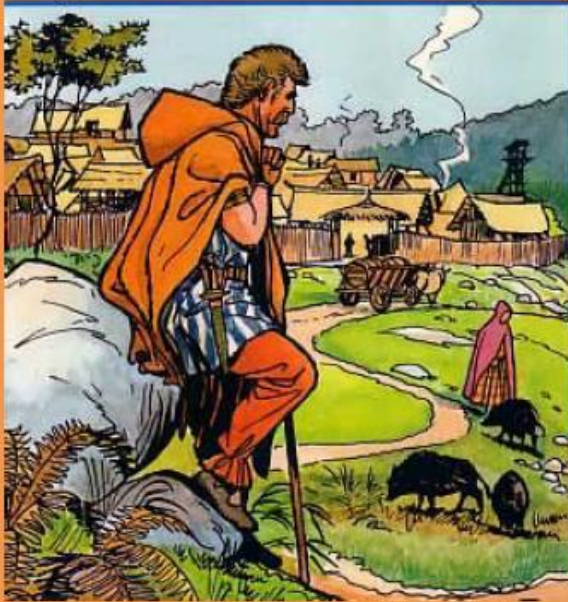


Map 7-1
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EUROPE

- The early inhabitants of western Europe are known as the Celts. Instead of living in a unified civilization, the Celts were divided into hundreds of small, loosely organized kinship groups.

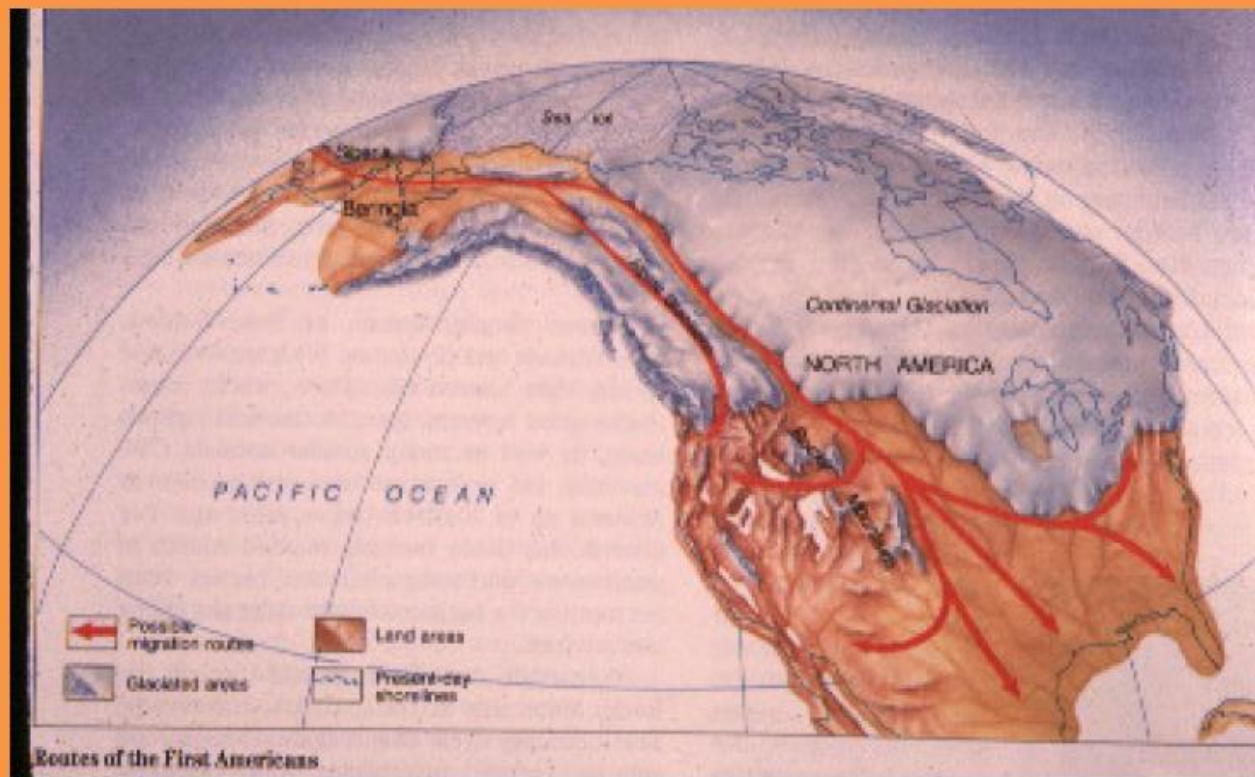




- Societal & Cultural features:
 - Class system (the elites were either warriors or priests, both owned land and livestock, commoners worked the land).
 - Wattle and Daub construction (with thatched roofs)
 - Polytheistic
 - Celtic priests were known as Druids
 - Women focused on childrearing (although considered inferior – a female was better off at this time in Europe than in the Greek or Roman times)

AMERICAS

- Civilizations began to sprout up in the Americas around 1200 B.C.E. (Humans began migrating from Asia across a frozen land bridge nearly 20,000 years ago. They learned how to farm and eventually settled.)



- The Olmec are considered to be the first civilization in the Americas (located in Mesoamerica) flourishing between 1200 and 400 B.C.E.
- Although most remembered for their giant head sculptures (rulers, warriors, ballplayers), culturally they developed a class system and carried out elaborate polytheistic religious rituals (human sacrifice, jaguars).



- The Chavin (900 – 250 B.C.E.) existed in the South American Andes.
- The use of llamas decreased the labor needed to transport goods, as a result Chavin culture could spread and would consequently influence the Andean region for centuries.



- There were other “Amerindian” groups living in the Americas at this time, but had not developed the level of civilization as the Olmec and the Chavin.



The Middle East & Israel

FOUNDATIONS & TRANSFORMATIONS (8000 B.C.E. – 600 B.C.E.)

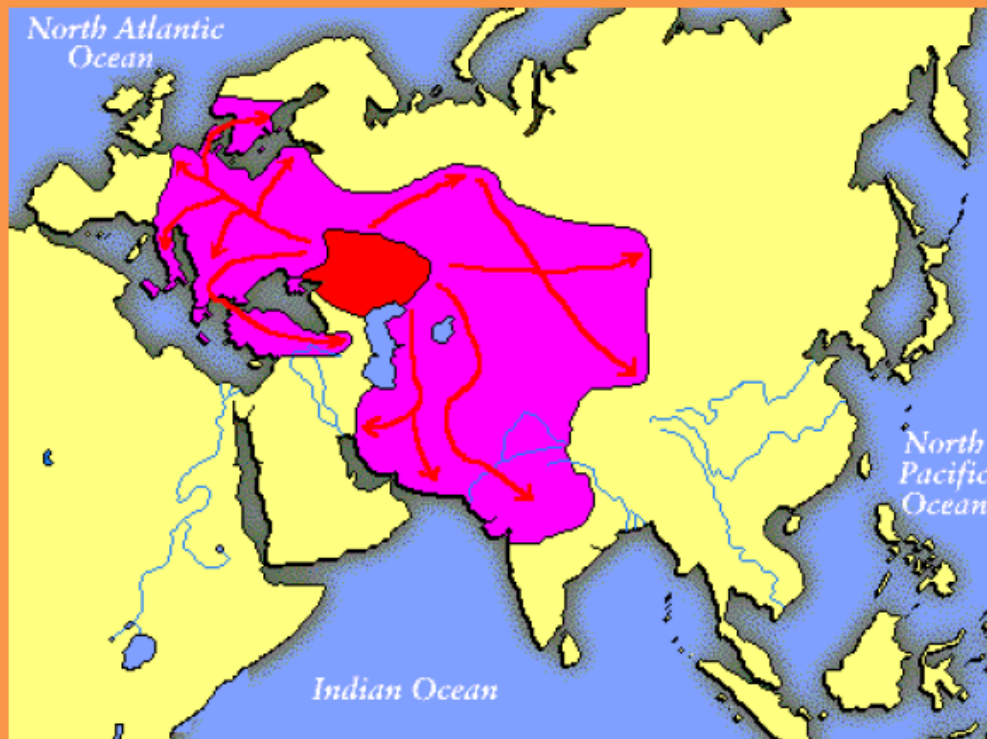


- Migration movements around the early Mideast civilizations allowed trade, diplomatic contacts, military conquests, and the spread of knowledge, beliefs, and technologies to reach new areas.
- Whereas before city-states were mostly concerned with immediate neighbors, by the second millennium B.C.E. they were interacting with almost all of western Asia.



- The Indo-European group the Hittites took over Anatolia (modern day Turkey). They used chariots in war and may have been the first to use weapons made of iron.

- Both Mesopotamia and Egypt succumbed to outside invaders, but the influx of new people and ideas ushered in a “cosmopolitan” era where for many people (especially elites) standard of living increased.



- This map shows the migrations of these “new people” called the Indo-Europeans.
- Collectively they would have a long-lasting impact on modern languages.

Quick Video 3



The Indo-European Language Family

- This YouTube video is short with no narration. However, it does show the numerous modern languages that can be traced back to the early Indo-European groups that originated in Eastern Europe / Western Asia.
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m7IGF_QeXe

- In Egypt a group known as the Hyksos used chariots to take over the area.
- The Hyksos intermarried with the Egyptians and assimilated to native ways and maintained the local culture (Nevertheless, the Egyptians were not happy about the outsiders).



- After about a 100 years, the Egyptians retook control of their lands. This era of the “New Kingdom” (1532 – 1072 B.C.E.) showed a more aggressive Egypt.
- They went on the offensive and created “buffer” territories as a way of preventing direct attacks.





- More contact with the world beyond the Nile exposed Egyptians to new exotic foods and technologies.
- This more “cosmopolitan” era even saw the rule of an Egyptian queen, Hatshepsut.

- The ruler Akhenaten attempted to bring about monotheism (However, its likely he was just trying to decrease the power of priests for his own benefit).
- Ramses II undertook monumental building projects.



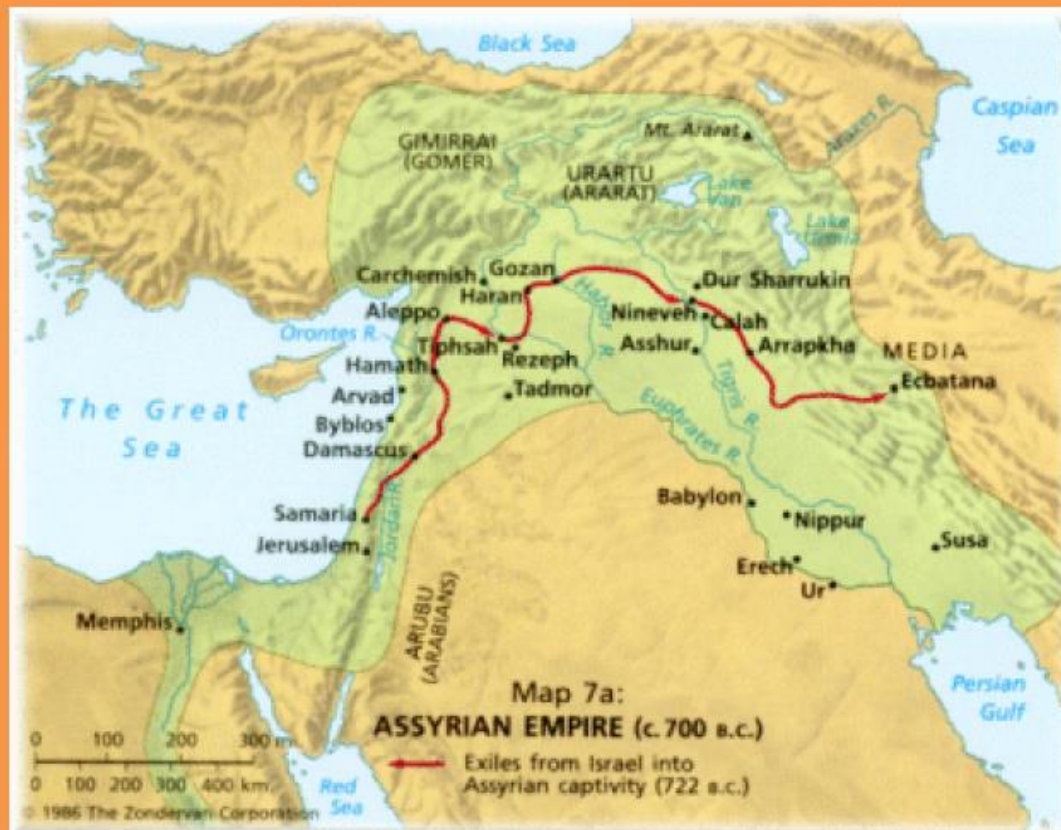
Quick Video 4



Ramses II Biography

- This YouTube video is a short biography of Ramses II. However, a few other societies and individuals discussed in this video have also been noted in our PowerPoint.
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=axttkV4Gs8>

- In old Mesopotamia existed the Assyrian Empire. To the west of that lived the Israelites (also referred to as the Jews, Hebrews, and Palestinians).
- Israel was at a crossroads between Anatolia, Egypt, Arabia, and Mesopotamia.



- The Israelites were a monotheistic group (according to the Hebrew Bible god made a covenant with the Israelites that if they worshipped him exclusively they would be his exclusive people).
- According to the Hebrew Bible, the Israelites were enslaved in Egypt, until Moses led them (exodus) out. They wandered around the deserts for forty years.



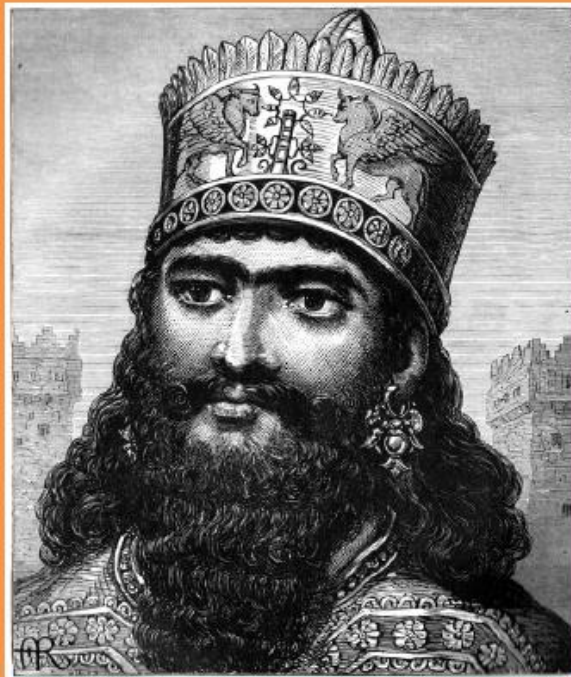


- The Israelites took advantage of disorder in what is now modern day Palestine and became more of a unified people.
- King Solomon strengthened the new monarchy (importation of new products brought wealth, an intimidating army made them a regional empire).

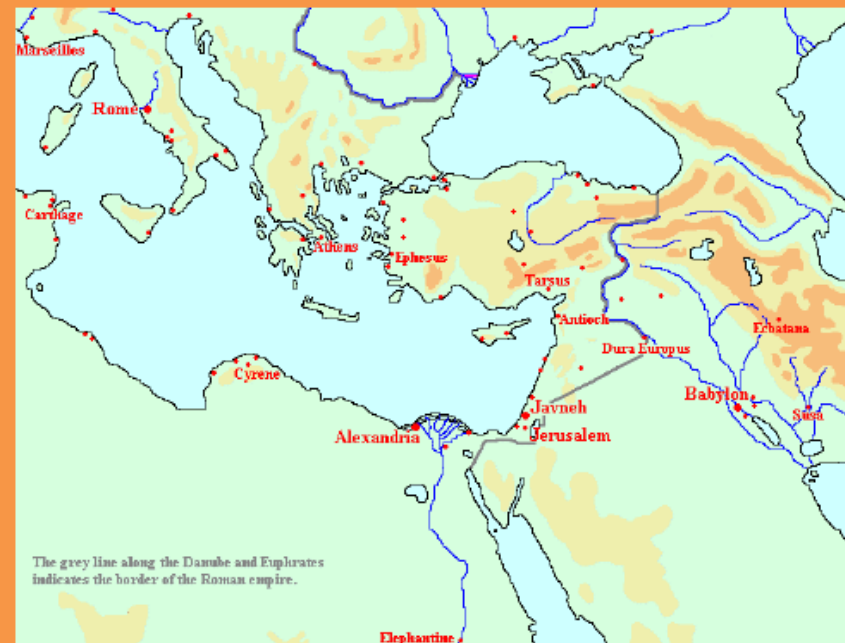
- Israelites lived in extended families, led by the eldest male. Marriages were usually arranged.
- Women enjoyed a sense of equality with men (some women worked outside the home). However, the more urbanized society became their status decreased.



- Eventually the Assyrians destroyed much of the Israelite kingdom and many of the Hebrews were forced out.
- After the Assyrians, the Neo-Babylonians and their monarch Nebuchadnezzar took over Jerusalem.



- The Jews had “dispersed” throughout the region and unexpectedly prospered in their new locations.
- The “Diaspora” is still existent today.

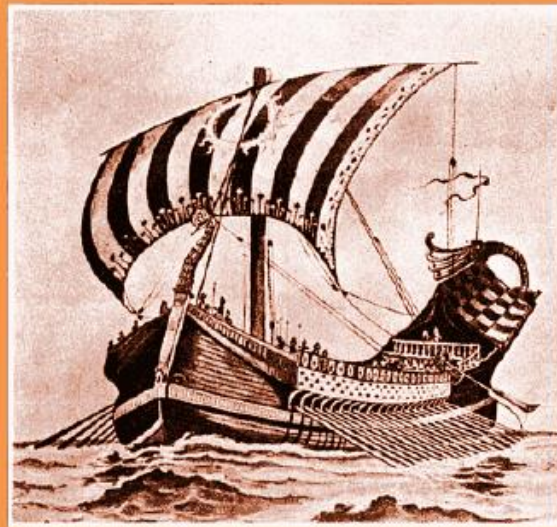


- Life in the Middle East was changing. The arrival of horses from central Asia (2000 B.C.E.) sped up travel and communication.
- Soldiers and government agents could quickly cover great distances, as a result the creation of larger states and empires were forming (the use of new technology in warfare also helped societies take over less sophisticated societies).



The Aegean, Assyrian, & Phoenician Worlds

FOUNDATIONS & TRANSFORMATIONS (8000 B.C.E. – 600 B.C.E.)

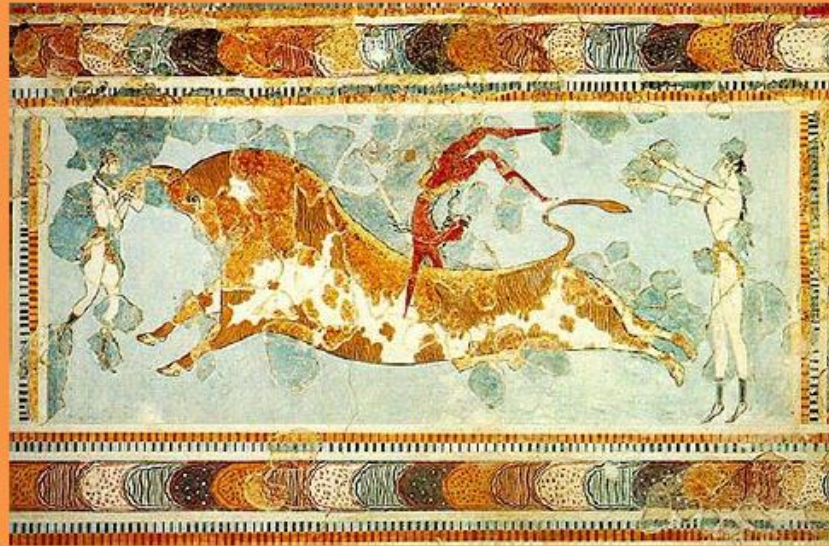


- The Aegean world with its numerous rocky islands permitted some land for olives and grains, but in general timber and metals had to be imported.
- The success and failure of early Greek civilizations depended upon their interaction with other peoples in the region.



- On the island of Crete, the Minoans were the first Europeans to develop a scale of civilization found in the Middle East (centralized government, monumental building, recordkeeping, etc).
- The archeological finds of their pottery throughout the Mediterranean and Middle East attest to their widespread trading connections.



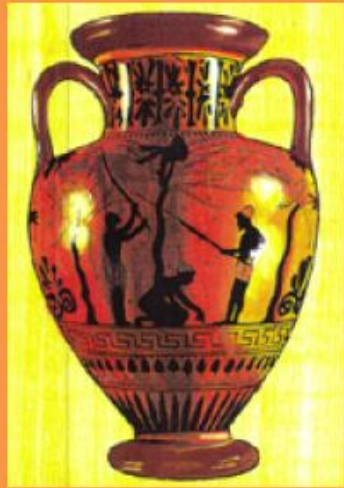


- Their art reveals what life may have been like for the Minoans (we haven't been able to cipher their writings).
- For example, there are depictions of “acrobats” leaping over bulls and fisherman throwing nets.

- The arrival of Indo-European speaking people (2000 B.C.E.) brought the end of Minoan control.
- The Mycenaean Greeks blended their culture with Minoan traditions (bureaucracy, writing, fresco painting, etc.)



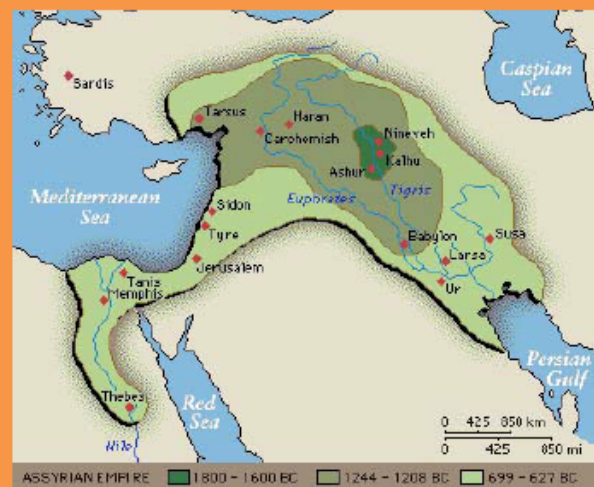
- Historians assume that the Mycenaeans were able to expand their power in the region through profits from trade and also piracy. They were highly dependent upon trade.



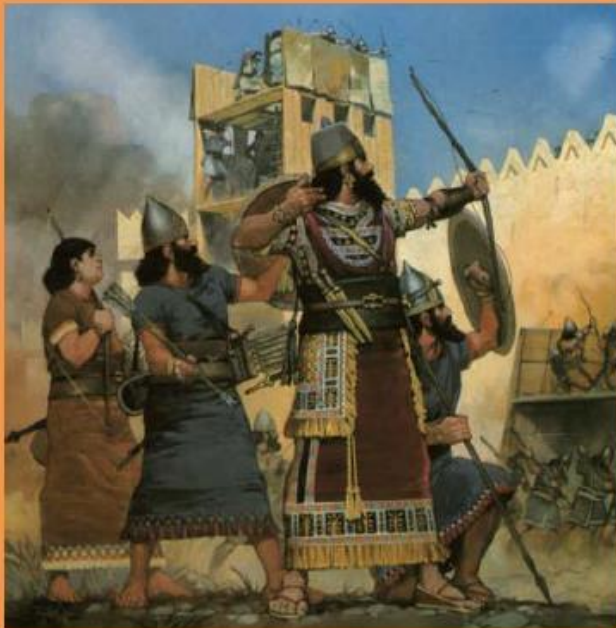
- Clay tablets reveal information about religion, Greek ships, and that the government coordinated grain production and the wool industry.
- However, the arrival of “new peoples” brought about their collapse and the cultural uniformity of the Greek region gave way.

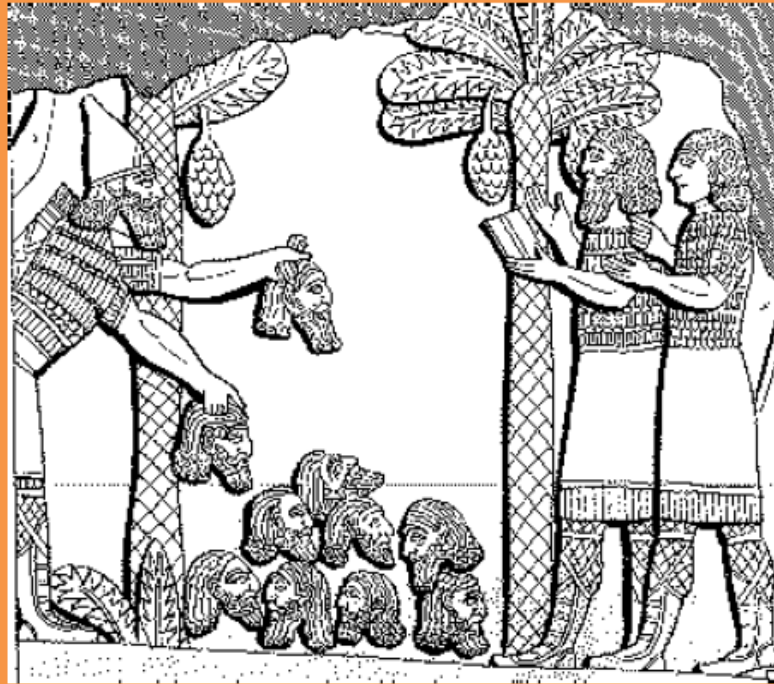


- In the old Mesopotamia region, the Assyrian Empire rose. (Assyria started out with an aggressive program of self-defense and reestablishment of old claims, but it became far more ambitious, 911 – 612 B.C.E.).
- The Assyrians created an empire larger than anything seen before dedicated to the enrichment of the imperial center with the expense being to its subjugated lands.



- The king was the center of Assyrian life (all of the land belonged to him, all of the people were his servants, and he supervised the state religion).
- The Assyrians had an unprecedented military capabilities (they could mobilize a half-million troops, utilized chariots, bowmen, iron weapons, and cavalry).

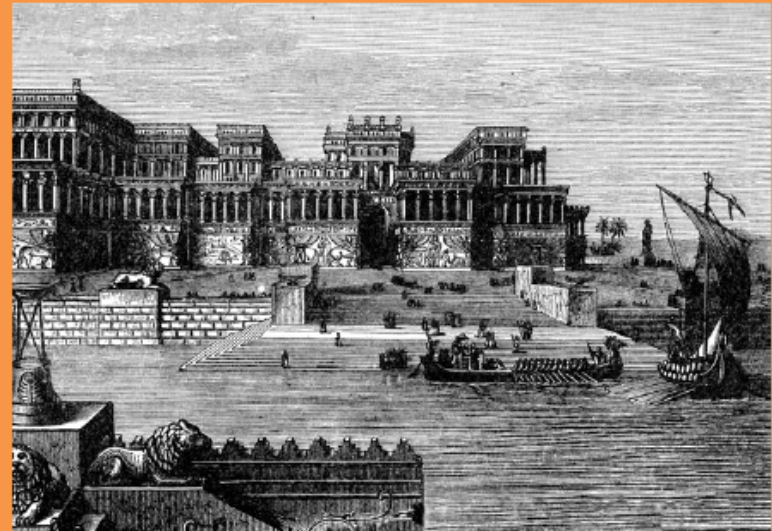




- The Assyrians destroyed cities throughout the Middle East (they often dug tunnels under city walls and battered them down) and used terror to suppress conquered populations (skinned people alive, mass deportation of entire communities).

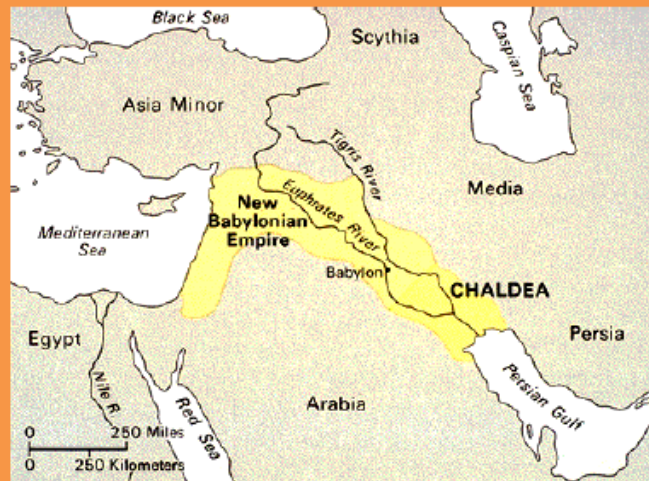
- Society and classes were still fashioned on the Hammurabi model:

- Free landowning citizens
- Farmers and artisans
- Slaves

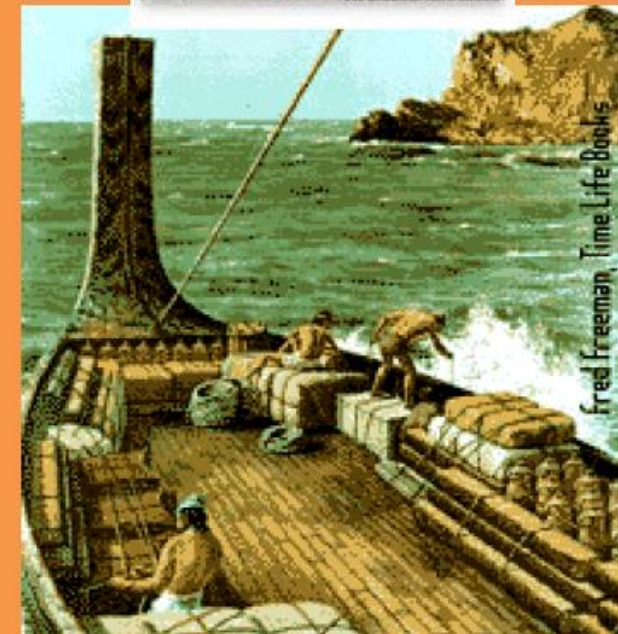


- The government did not distinguish between native Assyrians and other subjects (all were entitled to the same legal protections, and responsibilities).

- By 650 B.C.E. Assyrian power was unchallenged in western Asia, but its brutal rule fueled resistance.
- Within a few decades the Chaldeans were taking over Babylon and an Iranian people were causing disruption in the east.



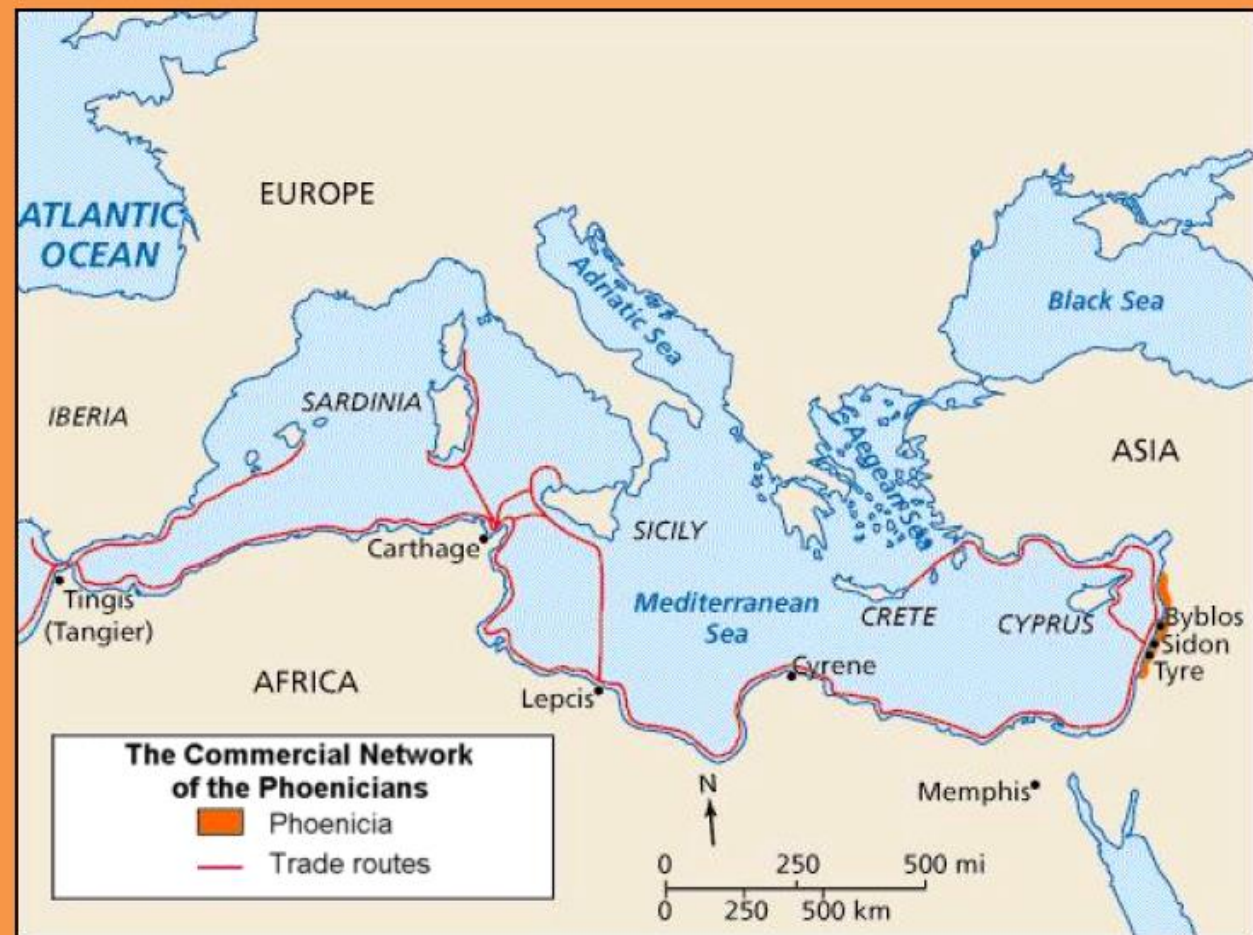
- The Phoenicians (similar to the Israelites) took advantage of periods of upheaval (around 1200 B.C.E., this is before the rise of the Assyrians) to adopt new political forms and an economy based on seaborne commerce as a means of survival.



- They effectively established a trade network of raw materials (timber, metals, spices, and textiles, purple dye) in the Eastern Mediterranean.



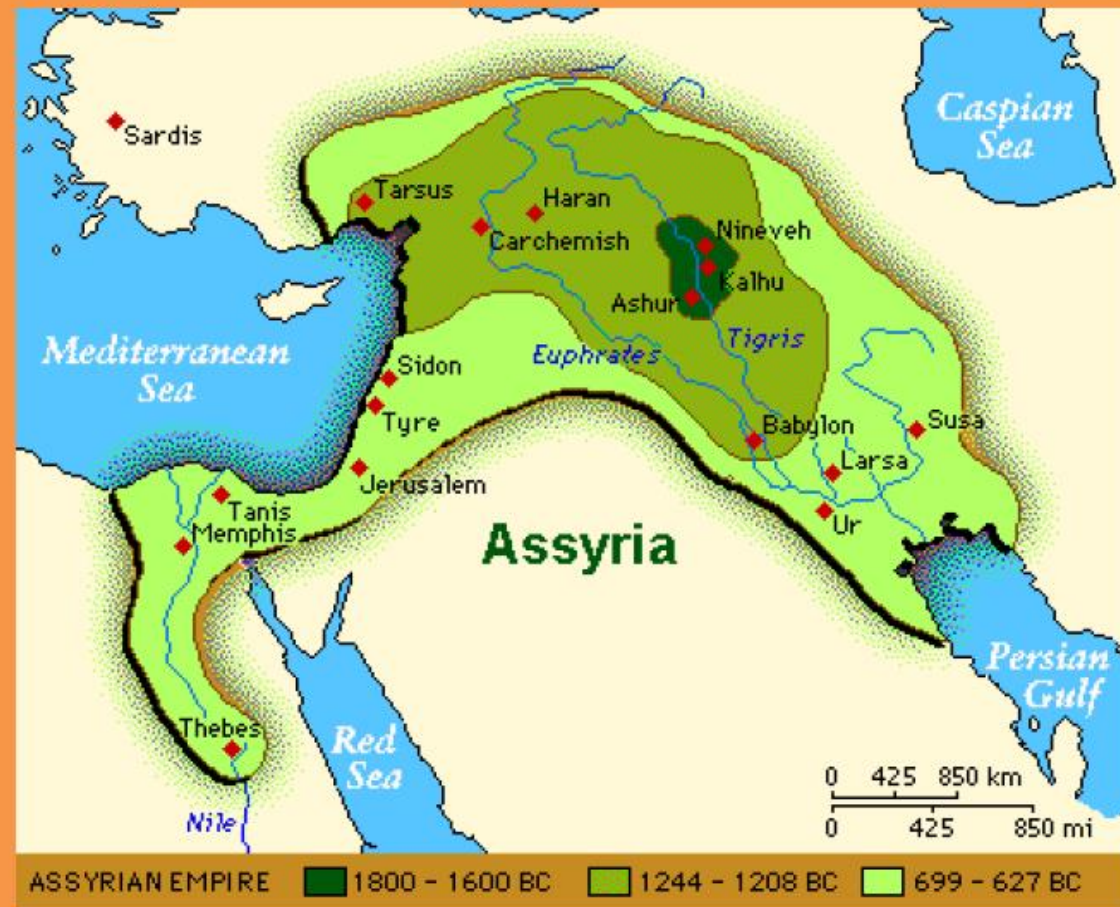
- As time passed the Phoenicians expanded their network of trade throughout the Mediterranean establishing numerous wealthy city-states.





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

- The Phoenician homeland near Tyre was able to remain “independent” during the expansion of the Assyrian Empire by paying tribute.



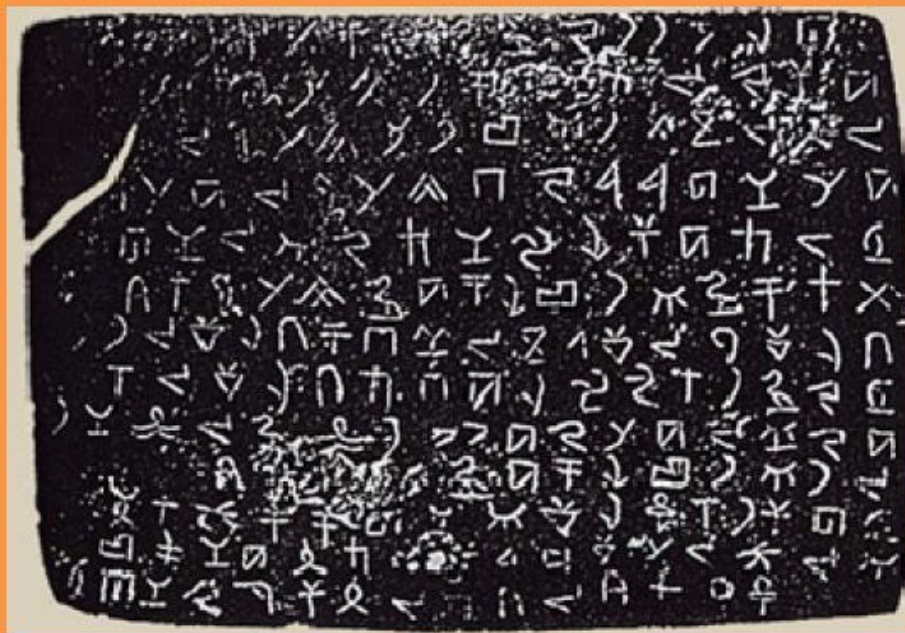
- However, as they expanded into the Med. they often came into conflict with the Greeks (who were also expanding trade), mostly over Sicily.
- Due to these conflicts (and Greek records) we know a great deal about the Phoenician city-state of Carthage.



- It may not have been the most important Phoenician city at first (i.e. Tyre), but by 500 B.C.E. Carthage had 400,000 people and was one of the largest cities in the world.
- The city was diverse (people from Italian the peninsula, North Africa, and Sub-Saharan Africa living there), limited democracy was present, and its foreign policy (reflecting its economic interest) was backed by a strong navy.



- Few samples of Phoenician writing still exist (they used papyrus), however they are credited with being the first to construct an alphabetic system of writing – each symbol representing a sound.



Quick Video 5



Phoenicians

- Below is yet another YouTube video. I believe this was created by a world history teacher from New Jersey.
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hLHNh4caX4Y>

All Done!

- You have completed the **Orange Unit PowerPoint!**
You are ready to take the **Unit 1 exam** anytime soon.
- For the wrap up, read this web page (see below link) and all other documents as instructed by me over the next few days.

<http://khanlearning.weebly.com/foundations.html>

