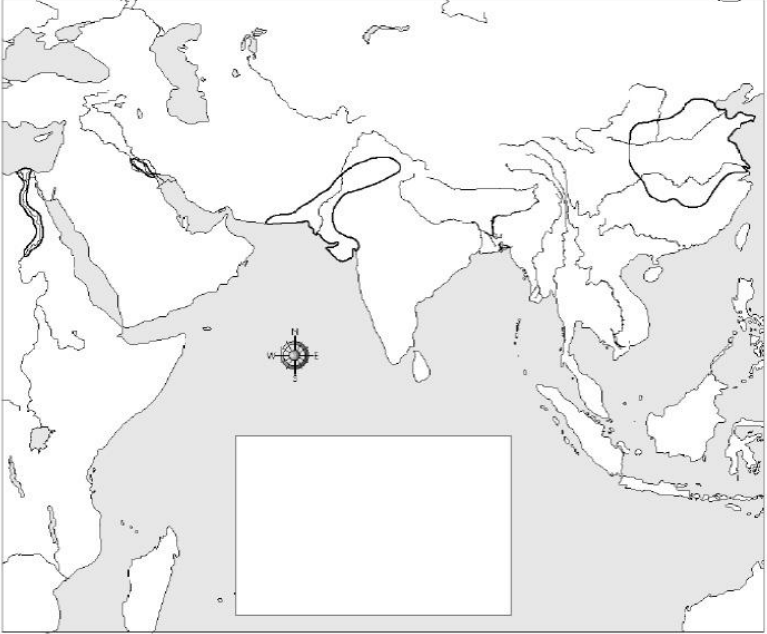


4 River Valley Civilizations/Mesopotamia Notes

Development of Civilization	What have a learned?
<p>The Neolithic Age will be replaced by the Bronze Age around 3000 BCE.</p> <p>What nickname is given to the earliest civilizations? "Cradles of Civilization"</p> <p>The 4 earliest civilizations were located near Rivers because... crops needed water to grow</p> <p>The 4 "cradles of civilization" were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mesopotamia <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Tigris River b. Euphrates River 2. Egypt <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Nile River 3. India <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Indus River 4. China <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Huang He (Yellow) River 	<p>Which of the following was a river valley civilization in Africa about 3500 to 500 BCE?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Phoenicia B. Mesopotamia C. Egypt D. Indus <p><u>Label</u> the 4 River Valley Civilizations on the map</p> 
Mesopotamian Civilizations	What have I learned?
<p>The 1st Mesopotamian Civilization was Sumer. Rather than a unified country, Mesopotamia was made up of several city - states.</p> <p>A succession of rulers from the same family is called a dynasty.</p>	<p>What is the translation for MESOPOTAMIA?</p> <p>Meso = Middle Po = River Tamia = Land (part of the Fertile Crescent)</p> <p>What problems might occur from a dynastic succession of rulers?</p>

Because of the significance of their **religion**, who ranked at the top of the social class with Sumerian Rulers? **Priests**

Ziggurats were Sumerian temples which also housed their priests and stored their grain.

Besides creating the world's 1st Cities, Sumerians were also the 1st to create:

- **Wheels**
- **Sails**
- **Plows**
- **Cities**
- **Umbrellas!**

Sumerians created the world's 1st written language called **cuneiform** which was written on **clay tablets** using a wedge-shaped tool called a **stylus**.

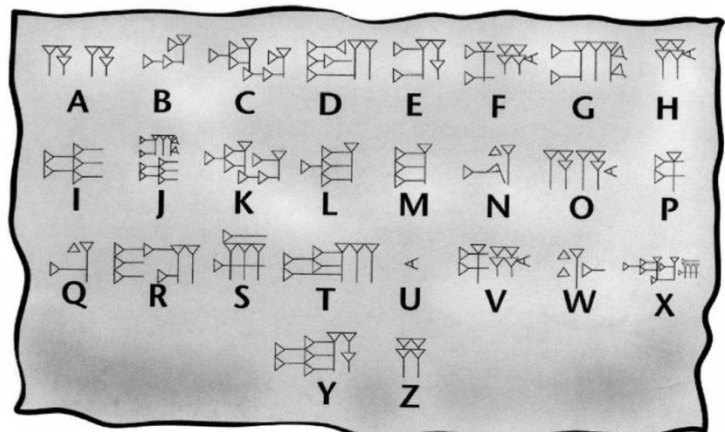
The world's first **epic story/poem** was also written in Sumer. **Epic of Gilgamesh** tells the story of a hero, the king of the city-state of Uruk, & his many adventures.

Why would grain be stored in the structure below?

Big, secure, easy to distribute it from here



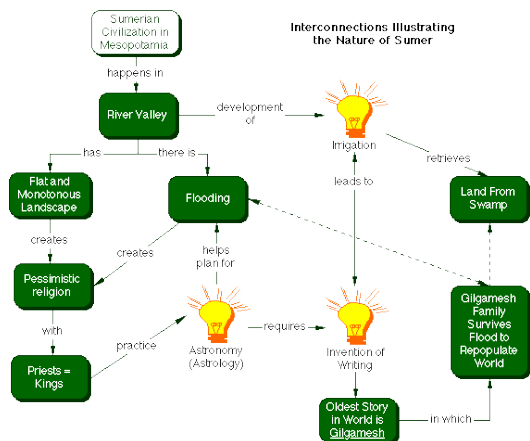
What type of pyramid is this called? In what other civilization would we find a similar type? **Step Pyramid - Mayan civ in SA**






Write your name using the Cuneiform script. Why do you think so few people were literate during this time?

What story in the **Epic of Gilgamesh** can also be found in the **Old Testament**? **A world flood**

Looking at the graphic, why would the story of a great flood be included in the **Epic of Gilgamesh**?



Meso Civs: Akkadians & Babylonians	What have I learned?
<p>An empire is created when one civilization takes over & rules another civilization.</p> <p>Sargon was the name of the Akkadian leader who created the world's first empire. He accomplished this by taking over the Sumerian city-states.</p> <p>The Babylonians' greatest leader was a man named Hammurabi.</p> <p>Hammurabi was known for creating the world's 1st set of written laws. Characteristics of Hammurabi's Code include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specific punishments for specific actions • law concerning property issues • harsh punishments for violators • social classes punished or rewarded differently 	<p>Looking at the map, why would Sargon want to control the Sumerian city-states?</p> <p>Because they controlled the Tigris Euphrates Valley and access to the sea.</p>  <p>Hammurabi's Code of Laws promoted the idea that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Worship of leaders will maintain the power of an empire B. An informed citizenry will help maintain peace & prosperity C. Equality of the people is the most important goal of government D. Harsh punishments for crimes will lead to a more orderly society. <p><i>If a man has stolen an ox, sheep, or pig, or a boat that belonged to a temple or palace, he shall repay thirty times its cost. If it belonged to a private citizen, he shall repay ten times. If the thief cannot pay, he shall be put to death.</i> —Code of Hammurabi</p> <p>The document excerpted is an example of a <i>primary source</i> for the study of the Babylonian empire because</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. It contains language & ideas that were familiar to the ancient Babylonians B. The author reflects back on ancient Babylonian times. C. It is useful in understanding how Babylonians thought & lived D. It was written during the time being studied <p>Explain how the passage above expresses the differences in social classes in Babylonia as well as their view on capital punishment.</p> <p>The differences in punishment depending on who the stolen animal belonged to is indicative of a double standard based on class. Babylonians were all for capital punishment.</p>

Assyrians, Chaldeans, Phoenicians, Hittites	What have I learned?
<p>Ninevah was the capital city of the Assyrian Empire. List the characteristics that made it the most important city of its day:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • walled for protection • largest city of its time • world's first and largest library <p>List the elements which made the Assyrian military so <i>formidable</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ladders • superior weapons • tactics • tunnels <p>Known best for his cruelty, Sennacherib became the Assyrians' greatest ruler.</p> <p>The Assyrians eventually fell to 2 competing groups, the Medes & the Chaldeans.</p> <p>The Chaldeans were also known as Neo-Babylonia.</p> <p>The Chaldeans greatest ruler was King Nebuchadnezzar, known for the construction of the Hanging Garden of Babylon.</p> <p>Nebuchadnezzar captured & enslaved another Mesopotamian group known as the Jews.</p> <p>The Chaldeans eventually fell to the most powerful & largest of the Mesopotamian Empires, the Persians.</p>	<p>Why were the Assyrians unable to maintain their empire?</p> <p>Because of the cruelty they exhibited towards captured peoples.</p>  <p>If this was the only image of the Assyrians discovered, what would it say about their civilization? Use specific examples.</p> <p>They had superior military equipment and tactics</p> <p>What legacy did the Chaldeans leave for future generations?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Hanging Gardens of Babylon, which still exist. Records of changes in the night sky which helped later astronomers. A form of government that preserved the cultural diversity of the region. All of the above. <p>How does this image express the importance of the Chaldeans in history?</p> <p>They were the first to study astronomy and astrology.</p> 

The Phoenicians

Unlike many of their fellow Mesopotamian civilizations, the **Phoenicians** were known as great **shipbuilders & sailors**, enabling them to explore areas of the Mediterranean Sea.

Like the **Sumerian** civilization, the **Phoenicians** established a **city-state** form of government.

One of the **Phoenicians'** greatest accomplishments was to be the first to venture beyond the **Strait of Gibraltar**.

Of the colonies established by the **Phoenicians**, **Carthage** in North Africa became the most famous because... **it becomes a major power in its own right, fights 3 wars with Rome for control of the Mediterranean and its trade routes.**

The **Phoenicians** lasting impact was their creation of the World's first **alphabet** forever changing written communication.

What have I learned?



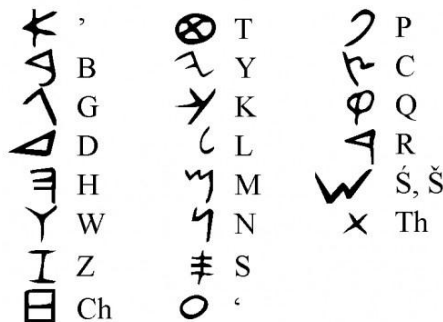
Suppose you knew nothing about the Phoenicians before viewing the map above. How would you complete the statement, ***“The Phoenicians were a great civilization because...”***

Of the mobility their seagoing expertise gave them in the Mediterranean.


The Phoenicians are often referred to as the **“carriers of civilization”** because they

- Introduced Islam & Christianity to Central Africa
- Established colonies throughout northern Europe
- Developed the first carts with wheels
- Traded goods and spread ideas throughout the Mediterranean region.**

Name a type of writing we have already studied. Looking at the Phoenician alphabet, describe the reasons this form of writing would be considered superior.



No ambiguity about the meaning of the letters they designed, as opposed to cuneiform or pictographs.

Lydians & Hittites	What have I learned?
<p>Both the Lydians & the Hittites came from an area known as.....Asia Minor (Turkey)</p> <p>The Lydians changed the economic patterns of the Ancient World by introducing the use of the first coin system which replaced the barter system.</p> <p>The Hittites were part of a larger group of migrating nomads known as the Indo-Europeans .</p> <p>The Hittites did not have central government, rather they were linked together by a system of city-states.</p> <p>The Hittites aided in preserving Mesopotamian culture by adopting....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Akkadian language • Hammurabi's Law Code (a less harsh version) • other Mesopotamian art, lit, and political ideas <p>Like the Assyrians, the Hittites were known to be great warriors primarily because of their use of iron in making weapons & tools.</p>	<p>Locate/Label Asia Minor(Anatolia Peninsula) on the Map.</p>  <p>Asia Minor will be occupied by many different civilizations in history. Looking at the map, explain why this area would be considered significant by many?</p> <p>Because geographically it is at the crossroads of at least three continents.</p> <p>Describe how life was made easier by the economic system developed by the Lydians.</p> <p>Coin based monetary system provided a uniform value for trade, which stabilized economies.</p> <p>Look back on your notes covering the Mesopotamian civilizations. List each civilization and an important contribution made by each.</p>