

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

Learning Targets and INTENTIONS OF THE LESSON

I Want Students To:

1. KNOW how to complete a P.E.R.S.I.A.N. Charts for the 4 River Valley Civilizations. **2. UNDERSTAND** the process to compare and contrast two or more civilizations **3. Describe** at least two characteristics from each of the River Valley Civilizations (**SKILL**).

DO NOW:

What is a City-State? What are some of the necessary features that all city states possess.

Ancient Egypt

Gift of the Nile

Ancient Egypt was considered one of the longest civilizations in Africa

- Ancient Egypt lasted over 3000 years because they were surrounded by many _____ that include the eastern and western _____.

Why was _____ civilization able to last thousands of years, relatively unchanged when Mesopotamian civilization did not last so long.

- Egypt had even better natural borders, so no natural _____.
- The common _____ of the Nile.
- The early _____ of Upper and Lower Egypt.

Politics

- Ruled by _____ (ruling families)
- King was call " _____ ", (monarchy)
 - Controlled army and defended Egypt from invasion
 - Owned all the land and made all the laws
- Eventually created _____ by uniting sections of Egypt.
- There were even some _____ pharaohs. (Hatshepsut was the 1st woman ruler in the world)

EGYPTIAN FRAMEWORK

- The _____ was at the top of the social hierarchy.
- Next to him, the most powerful officers were the _____, the executive heads of the bureaucracy.
- Under them were the _____, followed by _____ (administrators) who ensured that the 42 _____ carried out the pharaoh's orders.
- At the bottom of the hierarchy were the _____, _____, _____, and laborers.

Military

- The Ancient Egyptian army was divided into two forces
 - _____
 - _____

The Old Kingdom (2575-2134 BCE)

- Pharaohs organized a strong _____ state, were absolute rulers, and were considered gods.
- Khufu and others built pyramids at Giza
- Power struggles, crop failures, and cost of pyramids contributed to the _____ of the Old Kingdom.

The Middle Kingdom (2040-1640 BCE)

- New capital Thebes in _____ (southern) Egypt
- -1600 BC ruler became known as the pharaoh
- Came to an end when the Hyksos, a people from western Asia, invaded. The Hyksos and _____ Weapons and Horse Drawn Chariots
- The Hyksos ruled Egypt for 110 years.

New Kingdom (1532-1070 BCE)

- Early _____ ruler Hatshepsut (1473-1458 BCE)
 - Had a tomb built as part of a major building project
 - Succeeded by stepson, Thutmose III
 - Thutmose established Egypt as an empire, gains wealth
- Through _____ and _____, Egyptians learned other ideas and blend cultures (movement)

Economy

- The pharaoh controlled the economy
- Nearly everyone was involved in _____
- Some were _____ and _____
- Trade was prominent throughout the kingdom and with other civilizations
- Based on farming and fishing
- _____, barley, lettuce and beans
- In addition to farming there was an extensive trade along the _____.
- _____ system was prevalent though there was a unit of currency, Deben, half an ounce of copper
- Everything was owned by the Pharaoh

Religion

- _____-around 2000 god and goddesses
- Believed in a specific afterlife
- _____ bodies
- Believed pharaoh was a “ _____ - _____ ”

Egyptian Gods

- _____
- Osiris
- Isis
- Anubis

Pharaoh, Priests, and Temples

- Pharaoh – chief priest
- _____-record keepers
- Temples

Society

- Pharaoh was at the center of Egyptian society
- Social classes

- Ruling family and _____ (including priests and scribes)
- Farmers, merchants, artisans, _____
- Peasants and _____
- _____ had some legal rights, but were still considered less than equal to men

Social Structure

There were class discriminations; all led different life



Innovations

- Number system based on _____, as well as geometry
- Great _____-calendar
- Excellent _____ systems
- Mummification
- Paper
- Hieroglyphic writing

The Arts

- Built huge temples and pyramids
- Sphinx, obelisks
- Decorated tombs and temples with drawings and hieroglyphics that _____ history and depicted everyday life, as well as the pharaohs and their families.

Geography-Near

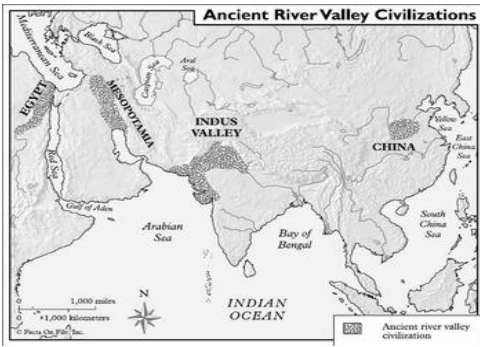
- Located in the Nile River Valley in North Africa
- _____ soil
- _____ floods
- Building resources
- Natural protection from invasion

Egypt on the Nile

B. Upper and Lower Egypt

1. Most of Egypt's history focused around _____, around the Nile delta which flows into the Mediterranean Sea.
2. _____ developed later upstream
3. Nile provided reliable transportation
 - a. To go north, drift with the current toward the sea
 - b. To go south, sail catching the Mediterranean breeze
 - c. Environment
4. Unlike Mesopotamia, the Nile was _____
5. _____ on both sides of Nile
 - a. Provided natural protections against invaders
 - b. Also reduced interaction with other people

INDUS RIVER VALLEY – THE HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION



Political Structure

- The center of government was the citadel
- The Harrapan’s had a strong and well-organized _____ government
- We are unsure of the exact political structure
- There were “_____” capitals at Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro
- Eventually, the _____ took control

Economy

- People who lived in the towns and cities were mostly merchants and craftsmen
- People who lived in areas outside the cities were farmers and herders: wheat, _____, peas, melons, and sesame.
- The Harappans invented the first system of _____ and _____ for trade. They were also the first to cultivate cotton for the production of cloth.
- They traded as far away as ancient _____ where they imported textiles and food in exchange for copper, lumber, precious stones, cotton, and luxury goods.

Religion

- Polytheistic
- Originally, probably an _____ religion
- Rulers probably ruled by _____ right
- Eventually developed the _____ religion when the Aryans brought their ideas.

Society

- More people involved in trade and craftsmanship than other civilizations
- Little _____ to suggest what their class system was like
- Women had _____ legal rights and were considered the property of their husbands
- As the Aryan influence spread, a caste system developed.

Innovations

- Well-planned cities (streets at 90` angles)
- _____ systems and garbage bins
- Private and _____ baths
- Kilns for baking bricks
- Public wells provided water
- Written language (mostly pictographic) [The Aryans brought the Sanskrit language when they took over]

Arts

- The Indus (or Harrapan) people used a pictographic script-not yet _____.
- Medicine
- They used large architectural structures as temples for the _____.
- Made: pottery, buildings, chariots, weapons, and stone artifacts.

Geography-Near

- Located in the Indus River Valley on the Indian _____-water on east and west, mountain ranges to the north.
- Yearly floods deposit fertile soil in the region
- Weather is influenced by yearly _____

- Mountain Ranges – The _____ Pass thru the Hindu Kush mountains allow people to cross into the Indus River Valley

The End of Harappan Civilization

- No one really knows what happened to the Harappans
- Theories
 - Natural disaster (earthquake, floods) destroyed the cities and the people migrated to other areas
 - They were _____ by other people
 - They moved from the region for some other reason

The Aryans FYI

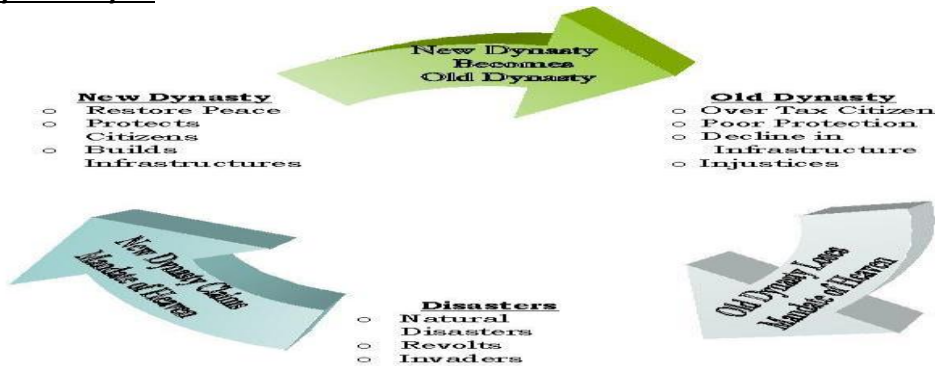
- _____ people from the Caspian and Black Sea region
- Patriarchal tribes of herders
- Did not _____ with the natives of India which they conquered
- Did not build large cities or permanent settlements
- Influenced modern social structures and religion of India

Ancient China

Political Structure

- Known for its _____ cycle (see diagram)
- The first known dynasty was the Shang
 - Built China's first cities
 - Established a capital at Anyang
- Emperors were _____ leader who ruled with the help of powerful nobles
- Principle of government was the _____ of _____ (god's approval of the emperor)
- When an emperor lost "Mandate of Heaven" there was an _____ and often a new dynasty would take control.

Dynastic Cycle

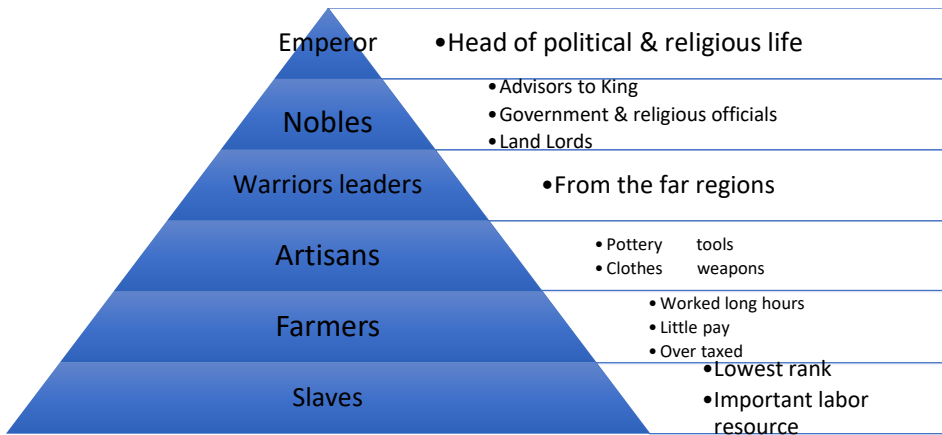


Mandate of Heaven

- After the Zhou overtook the Shang Dynasty-they had to get the people to accept them as the new kings.
- They claimed that _____ granted the emperors the right to rule based on their ability to govern well and fairly.
- The Son of Heaven gives the right to a just ruler
- The overthrow of a ruler meant he had lost the Mandate of Heaven because he was no longer _____ of it.

Shang Dynasty

- Took over China in 1600 BC
- Ruled China for about 700 years
- Took over _____ city-states..... America has 50 states
- They divided their government into little bits controlled by _____
_____ (Nobles appointed by the king to perform certain duties and land lords)



The Zhou Dynasty

- The longest lasting Dynasty in Chinese history – 900 years
- Nomadic farmers settled near the Shang Dynasty’s kingdom
- They were skilled _____ and _____
- They used _____ weapons (stronger than Shang’s bronze weapons)



Zhou Accomplishments

- Huge _____, new dikes, dams and _____, better agriculture, transportation, and communication.
- Civilization grew, more people than anywhere else

Economy

- Based on _____
- Used mostly _____ system of trade
- Though skilled at many crafts, trade was discouraged _____ the empire
- They farmed millet, wheat, barley, and rice
- They grew _____, dogs, pigs, and sheep
- They had accomplished _____ workers and craftsmen (bronze containers for cooking and religious ceremonies, axes, knives, jade ornaments)
- _____ developed bronze body armor, powerful bows, and wat chariots

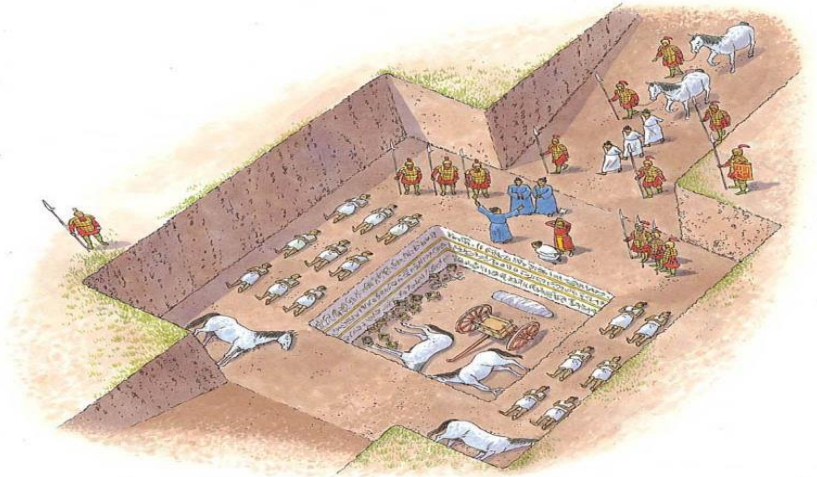
The Legend of Silk

- A 14-year-old queen of China supposedly saw a worm spin its cocoon. She then took the cocoon, dropped it in hot water and watched it break up to threads. The thread was used to sew and create _____ garments.
- What is silk?
 - It is _____ from the silk worm’s _____ to make the cocoons.
 - This “_____ - _____” hardens upon contact with the air.

Religion

- Polytheistic (animistic)
- Believed in _____ worship (think Mulan)

- Shang emperors also served as high _____ and often offered sacrifices to their royal ancestors
- Top god was Shang Ti-the Founder of the Shang Dynasty
- Ancestor worship began in this period, as did the _____ to the gods.
- When Kings died, thousands of slaves were executed to serve him in the afterlife.
- The kings tomb would be filled with _____ and _____ that he would need in the afterlife-like Egyptians.



“Kung Fu-Tzu” or Confucius

- Believed society should be like a _____ with everyone having roles and responsibilities
 - Wanted a return to _____ - moral values of the ancients
- Lords ignored Confucius
- _____ was a traveling teacher with great respect, sharing his ideas with all
- After Confucius’ death-his students wrote down his proverbs or _____.

Confucianism

- Kung Fu-Tzu lived 551-479 BC
- It is not a _____, but an _____ of morals for individuals, society, and government,
- Primary goals: order, harmony, peace, and happiness on earth
- Achieved through education, self-effort, and self-reflection

Confucianism Impact

- Initially spread through the Analects after his death by his students
- Later, his students to positions within the government
- Ideals formed the basis for the _____ exam in China
- Became foundation of Chinese _____
- Teachings spread to Korea and Japan

Society

- Social structure was based on agricultural society
- Three social classes
 - _____/Royal Family/Nobility
 - Warriors
 - Farmers/merchants/craftsmen
- _____ was key social unit
- Women had _____ legal rights
- _____ marriages
- Extended families lived together

Innovations

- Skilled metal workers
 - Weapons made of _____

- Bronze ceremonial vessels
- _____
- Mirrors
- Fireworks/ _____ (later dynasties)

Arts

- Unique architecture
- Decorated _____
- Pictographic writing (_____ characters)
- Astrologers created a calendar based on the cycles of the _____.

Chinese Writing System

- More than _____ symbols to express words or ideas
- Today's Chinese symbols are still based on the _____ Dynasty symbols
- Archeologist have found these symbols on cattle bones and turtle shells
- Priests carved questions about the future on the bones and shells, heated them up till they cracked, and then read the _____ or predictions from the cracks.

Geography-Near

- Located in the Huang He River Valley
 - Also called the Yellow River (Silt yellowish color)
 - Also called China's _____ (devastating floods)
 - Contained by a system of dikes
- Relatively _____
 - Surrounded by mountains, _____, and water
 - Little _____ from other civilizations

Road to Chaos

- Invasions from central Asia (Warring States)
- _____ began fighting against each other
- They lacked loyalty to anyone but themselves
- Chaos began to reign
- Ruling system crumbled as the Lords began declaring themselves _____

Other Ancient Peoples

The Phoenicians

- Seafaring people along the eastern Mediterranean coast
- Traded a number of goods with other people
 - Purple dye
 - Cedar lumber
 - glass
- Established colonies throughout the Mediterranean
- Developed an alphabet of 22 characters

The Hebrews (Israelites) 1200 B.C.E.

- Mostly nomadic herders
- Influenced both Mesopotamia and Egypt due to its geographic location near the eastern Mediterranean
- Developed the first monotheistic religion
 - Ten Commandments
 - Forefathers, Abraham and Moses entered into covenants with God (Yahweh)