

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

### **INTENTIONS OF THE LESSON**

#### **I WANT STUDENTS TO:**

1. **KNOW** how to complete a P.E.R.S.I.A.N. Chart 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?**

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### **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 1<sup>st</sup> 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**

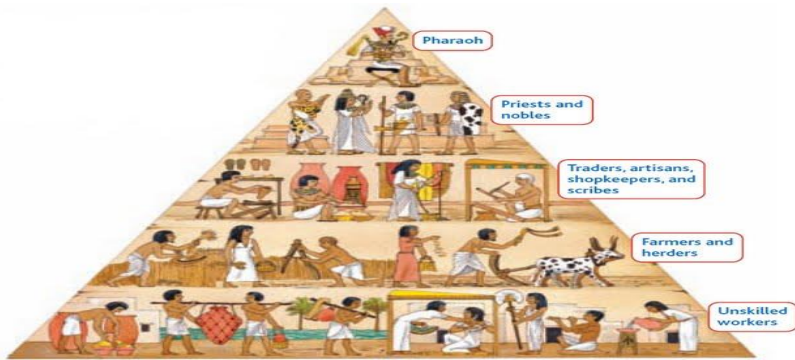
- Pharaoh – chief priest
- \_\_\_\_\_ -record keepers
- Temples

### **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

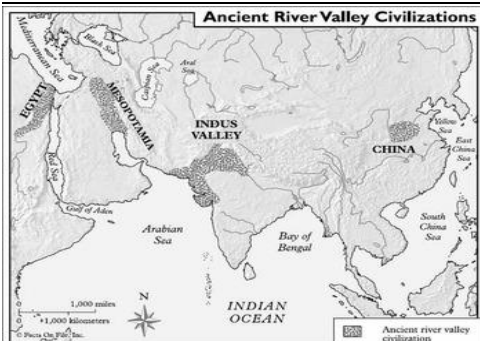
- Located in the Nile River Valley in North Africa
- \_\_\_\_\_ soil
- \_\_\_\_\_ floods
- Building resources
- Natural protection from invasion

### 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 Harappan'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 Harappan) 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

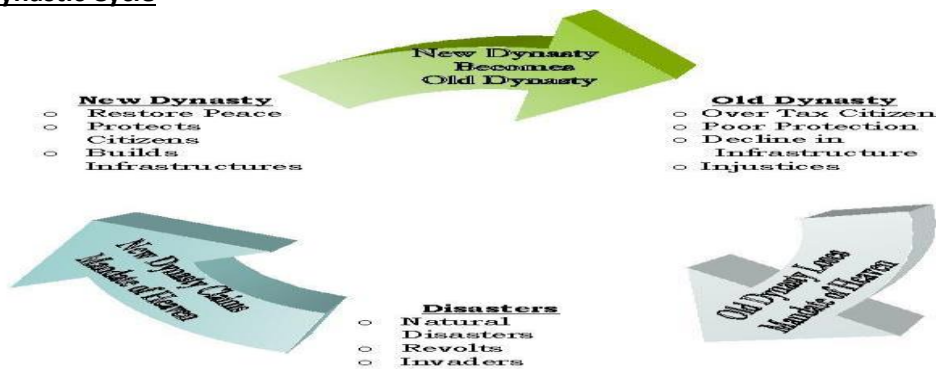
- Did not \_\_\_\_\_ with the natives of India which they conquered
- Did not build large cities or permanent settlements
- Influenced modern social structures and religion of India

## 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

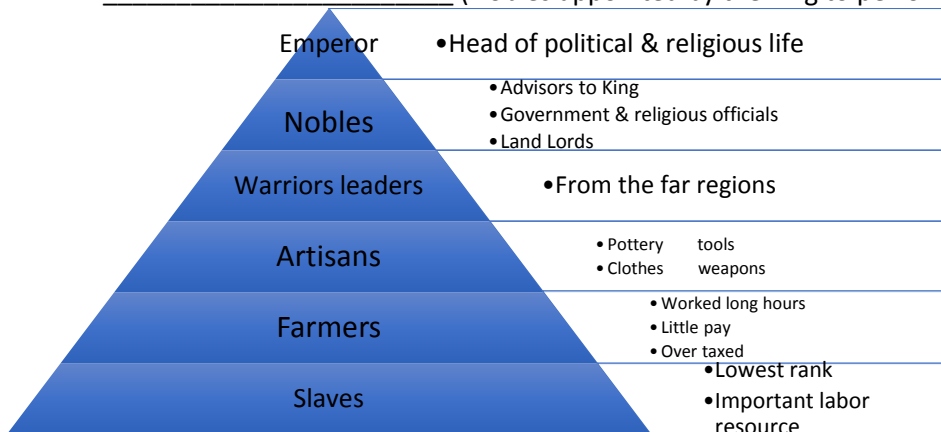


### Mandate of Heaven

- 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

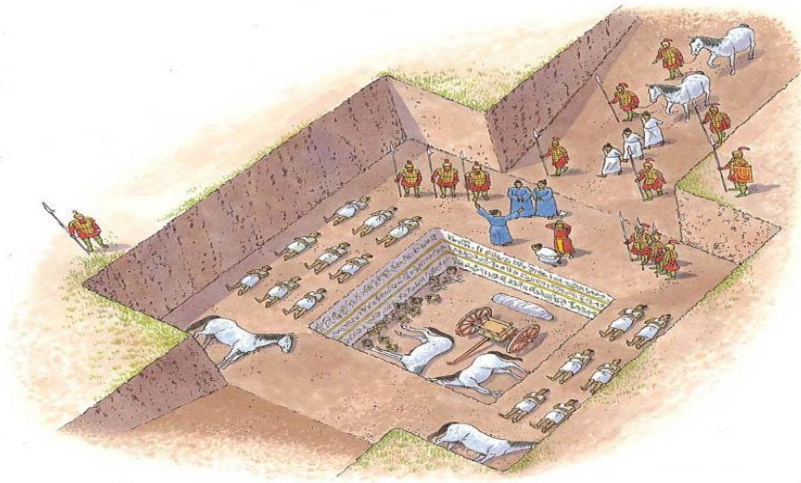
- Based on \_\_\_\_\_
- Used mostly \_\_\_\_\_ system of trade
- Though skilled at many crafts, trade was discouraged \_\_\_\_\_ the empire
- They farmed millet, wheat, barley, and rice
- They grew \_\_\_\_\_, dogs, pigs, and sheep
- They had accomplished \_\_\_\_\_ workers and craftsmen (bronze containers 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
- Archeologists 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)