

# Interactive Notebook Setup

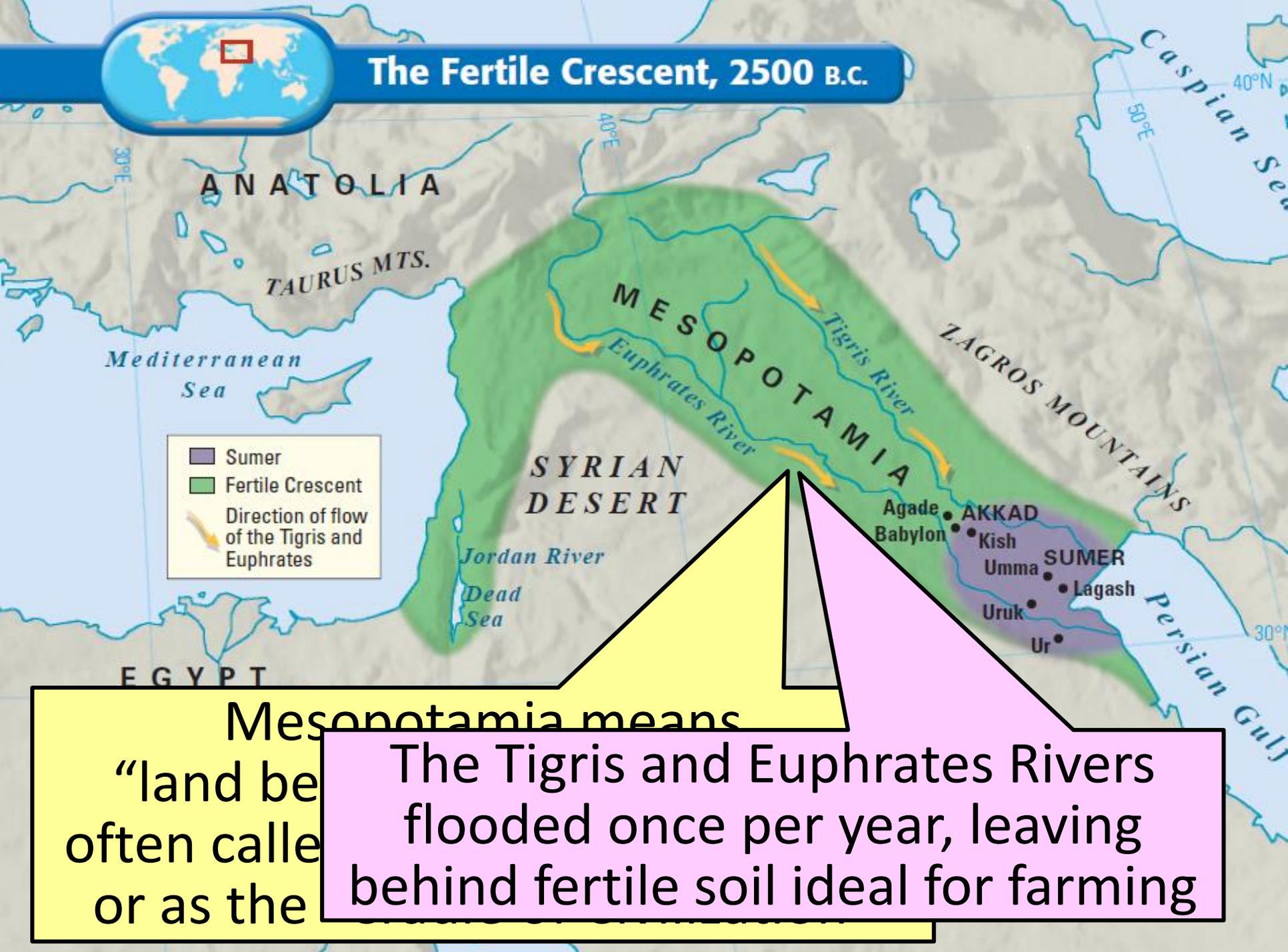
- 8/13/2018
- Mesopotamia and Ancient Egypt
- This will be one page

Mesopotamia/Sumer

Ancient Egypt



# The Fertile Crescent, 2500 B.C.



Legend:

- Sumer (Purple)
- Fertile Crescent (Green)
- Direction of flow of the Tigris and Euphrates (Yellow arrow)

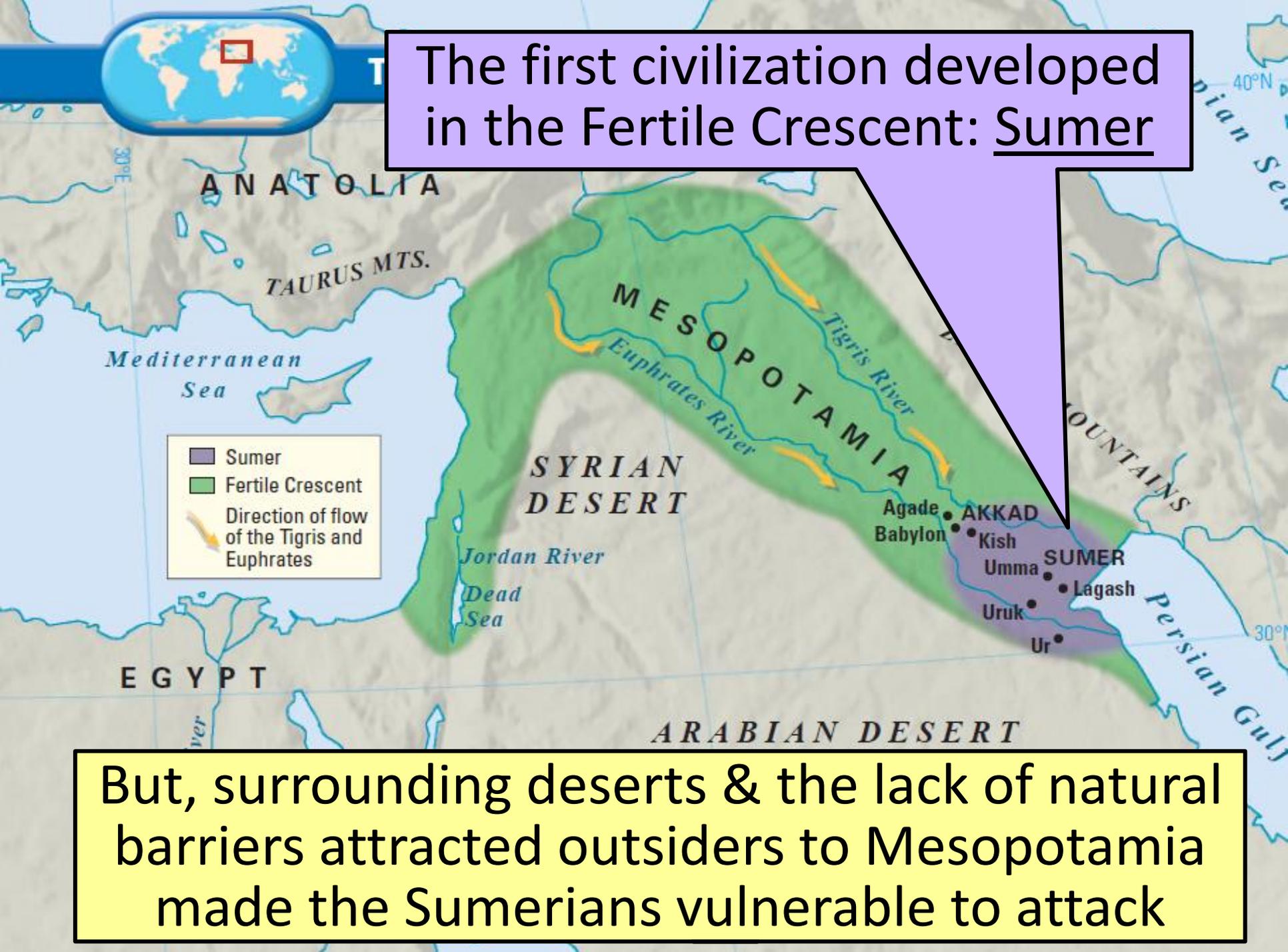
Mesopotamia means  
“land between rivers”  
often called the  
cradle of civilization  
or as the

The Tigris and Euphrates Rivers  
flooded once per year, leaving  
behind fertile soil ideal for farming



## The Four Old-World River Valley Cultures



A map of the Fertile Crescent and Mesopotamia. The Fertile Crescent is shaded in green, and the Tigris and Euphrates rivers are shown with yellow arrows indicating their flow direction. The Sumer region is shaded in purple. The map includes labels for Anatolia, Taurus Mountains, Syrian Desert, Arabian Desert, Mediterranean Sea, Persian Gulf, and various cities like Agade, Babylon, Kish, Umma, Uruk, and Ur. A legend in the bottom left identifies the colors and river flow directions. An inset map in the top left shows the location of the Fertile Crescent on a world map.

The first civilization developed in the Fertile Crescent: Sumer

But, surrounding deserts & the lack of natural barriers attracted outsiders to Mesopotamia made the Sumerians vulnerable to attack

# Tigris River



# Euphrates River



# Mesopotamia/Sumer

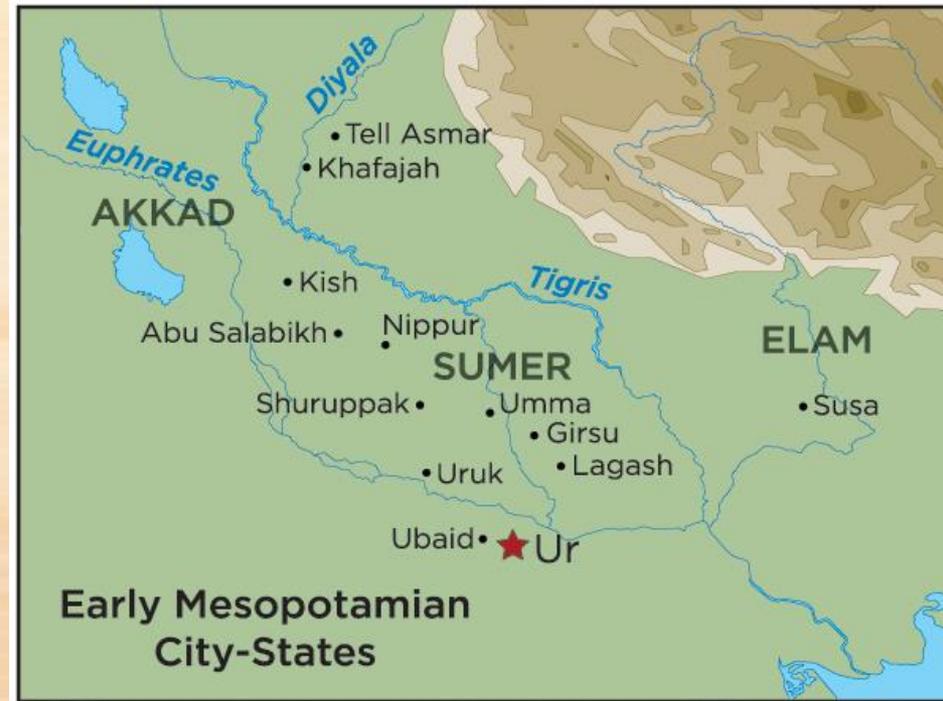
- People from Asia arrived in Mesopotamia
- 3,500-1,900 BCE
- Formed 12 city-states = the city and the land surrounding it
  - Considered the world's 1<sup>st</sup> cities



# Mesopotamia/Sumer

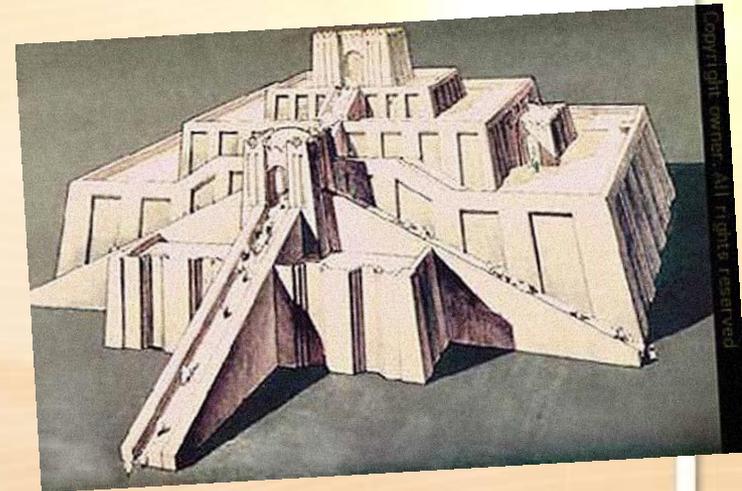
■ Sumerians shared common culture, language, and religion

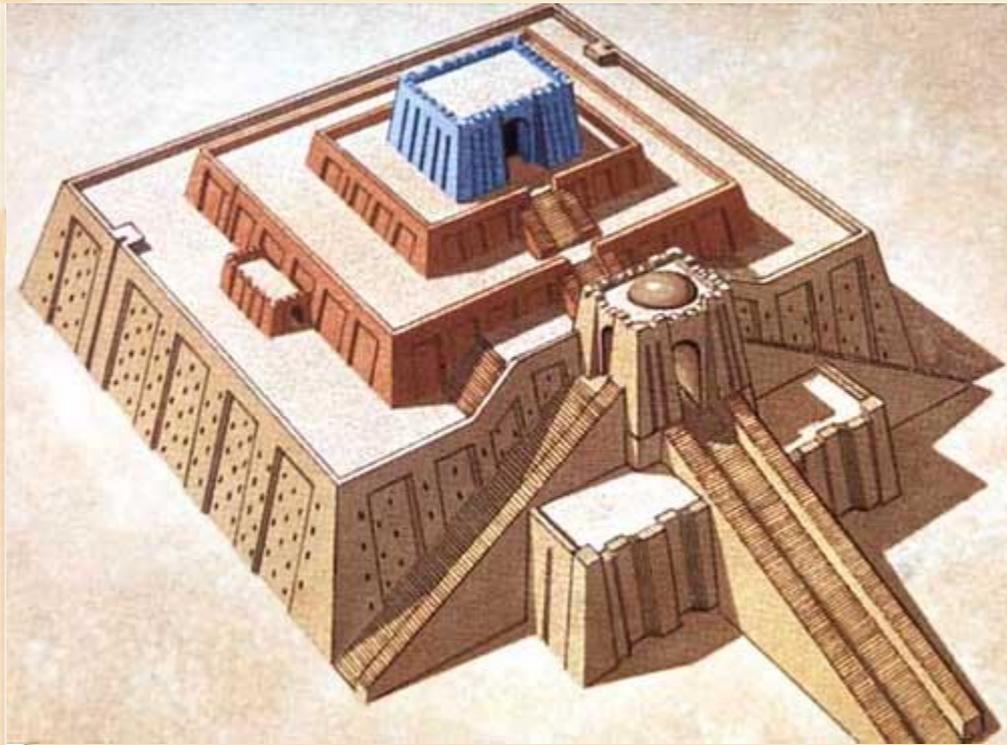
■ City-states governed themselves



# Mesopotamia/Sumer

- Created ziggurats
  - Unified people/demonstrate power of state
  - An example of monumental architecture





# The Great Ziggurat of Ur



# Mesopotamia/Sumer

- City-states were theocracies
  - Kings served as both government leaders AND high priests
- Laws regulated the roles of women & men
- Men had far more rights
- Patriarchal Society

# Mesopotamia/Sumer

- Practiced polytheism belief in more than one god

- Each city-state had its own god

- Negative outlook on life and the afterlife

- Believed gods were selfish and had no regard for humans



# Mesopotamia/Sumer

–At the top of society were priests, and then kings



–In the middle were skilled workers, like merchants

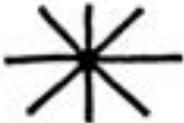
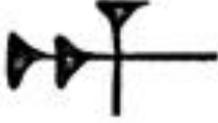
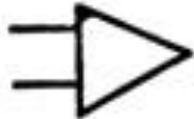
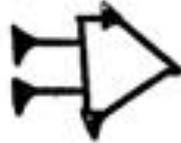


–At the bottom, were common farmers & slaves



# Mesopotamia/Sumer

- Cuneiform was Sumerian system of writing
  - The symbols represented complex ideas
- Developed to document trade and record taxes

| MEANING |             | OUTLINE CHARACTER,<br>B. C. 3500  | ARCHAIC CUNEIFORM,<br>B. C. 2500   | ASSYRIAN,<br>B. C. 700  | LATE BABYLONIAN,<br>B. C. 500   |
|---------|-------------|---|--|---|---|
| 1.      | The sun     |    |    |    |    |
| 2.      | God, heaven |    |    |    |    |
| 3.      | Mountain    |    |    |    |    |
| 4.      | Man         |    |    |    |    |
| 5.      | Ox          |  |  |  |  |
| 6.      | Fish        |  |  |  |  |

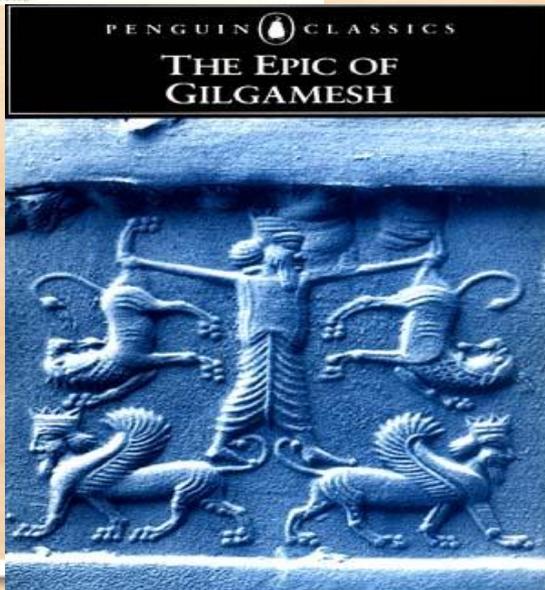
# The Sumerian Civilization

- Scribes were trained to read & write documents and stories
- Epic of Gilgamesh = oldest story in the world

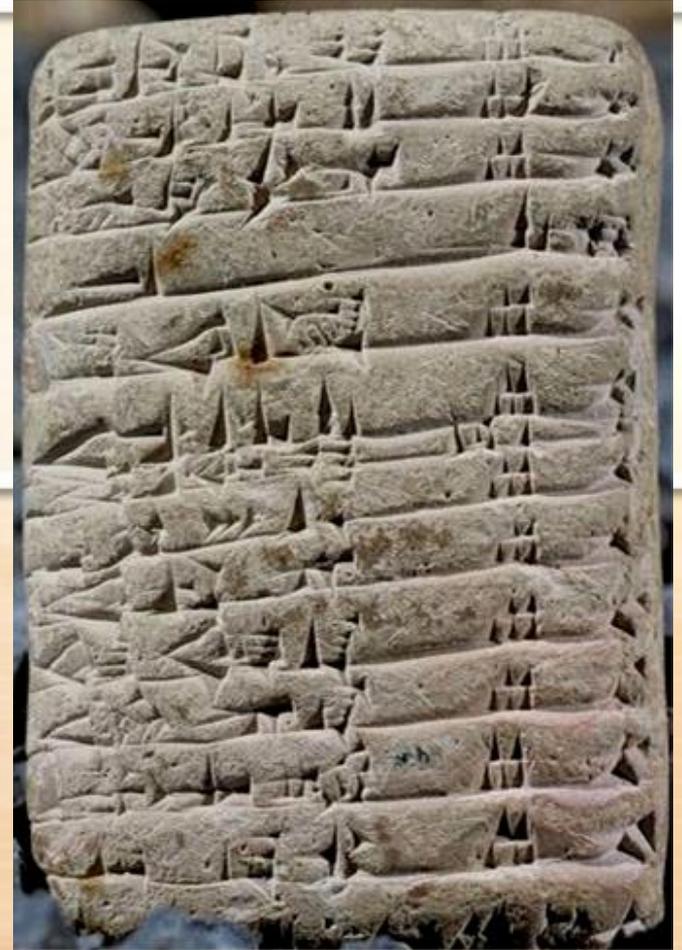
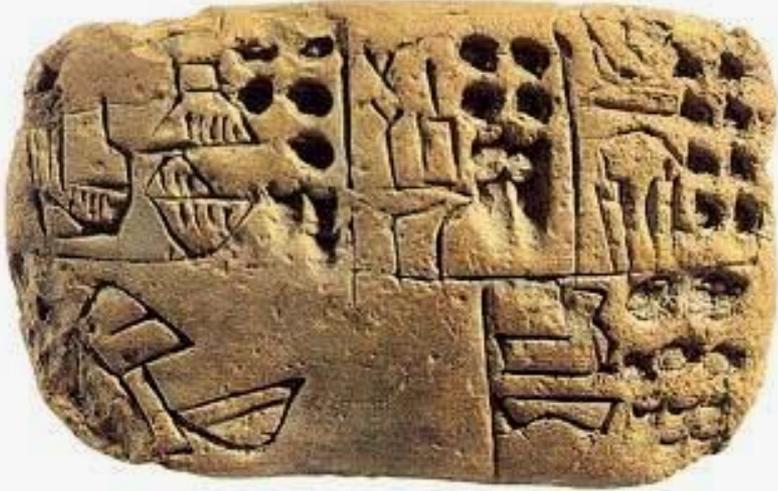


PAY-ROLL OF WOMEN WHO WERE CONNECTED WITH THE TEMPLE-SERVICE FOR TWO-MONTHS

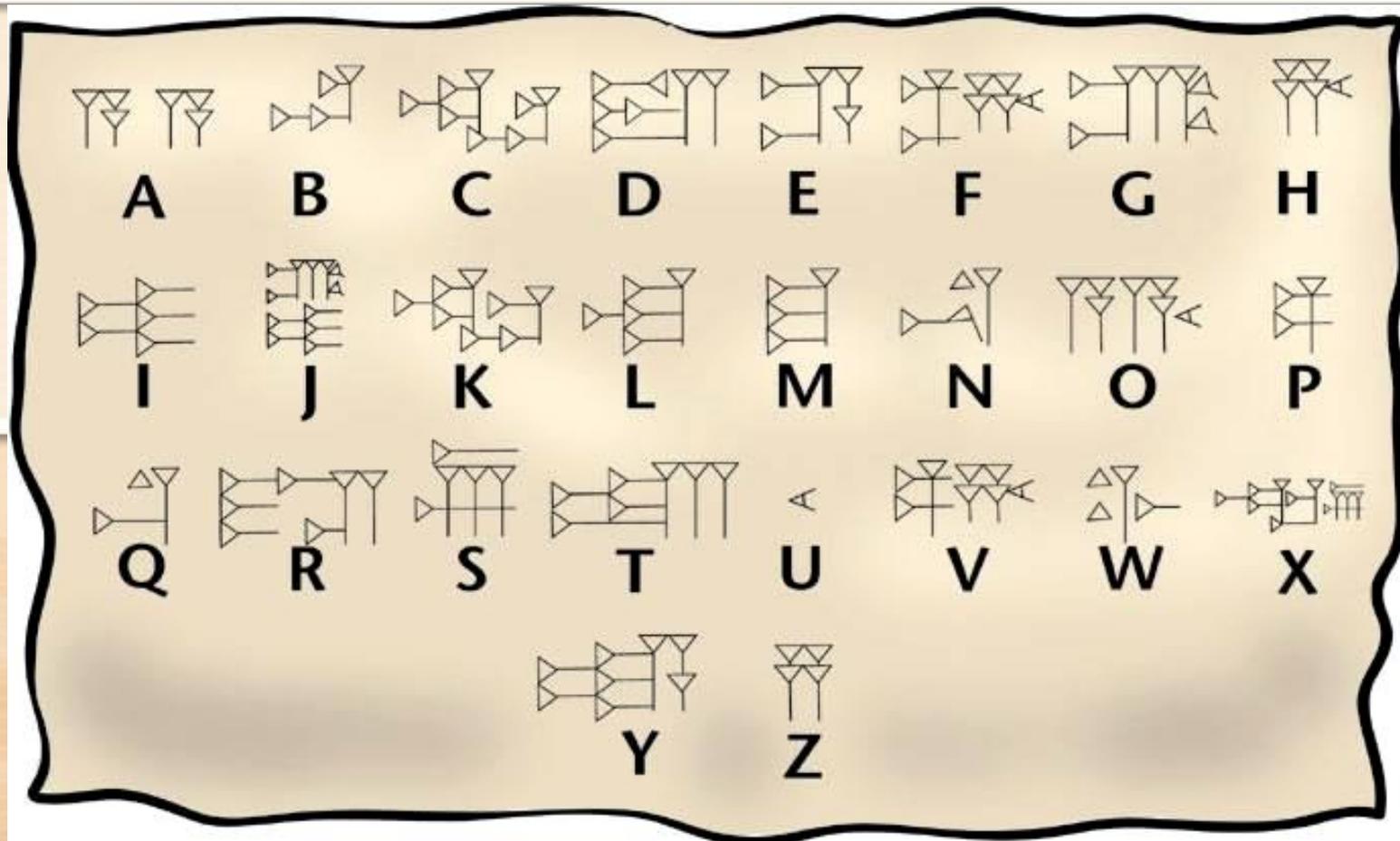
Photograph from Prof. Albert T. Clay



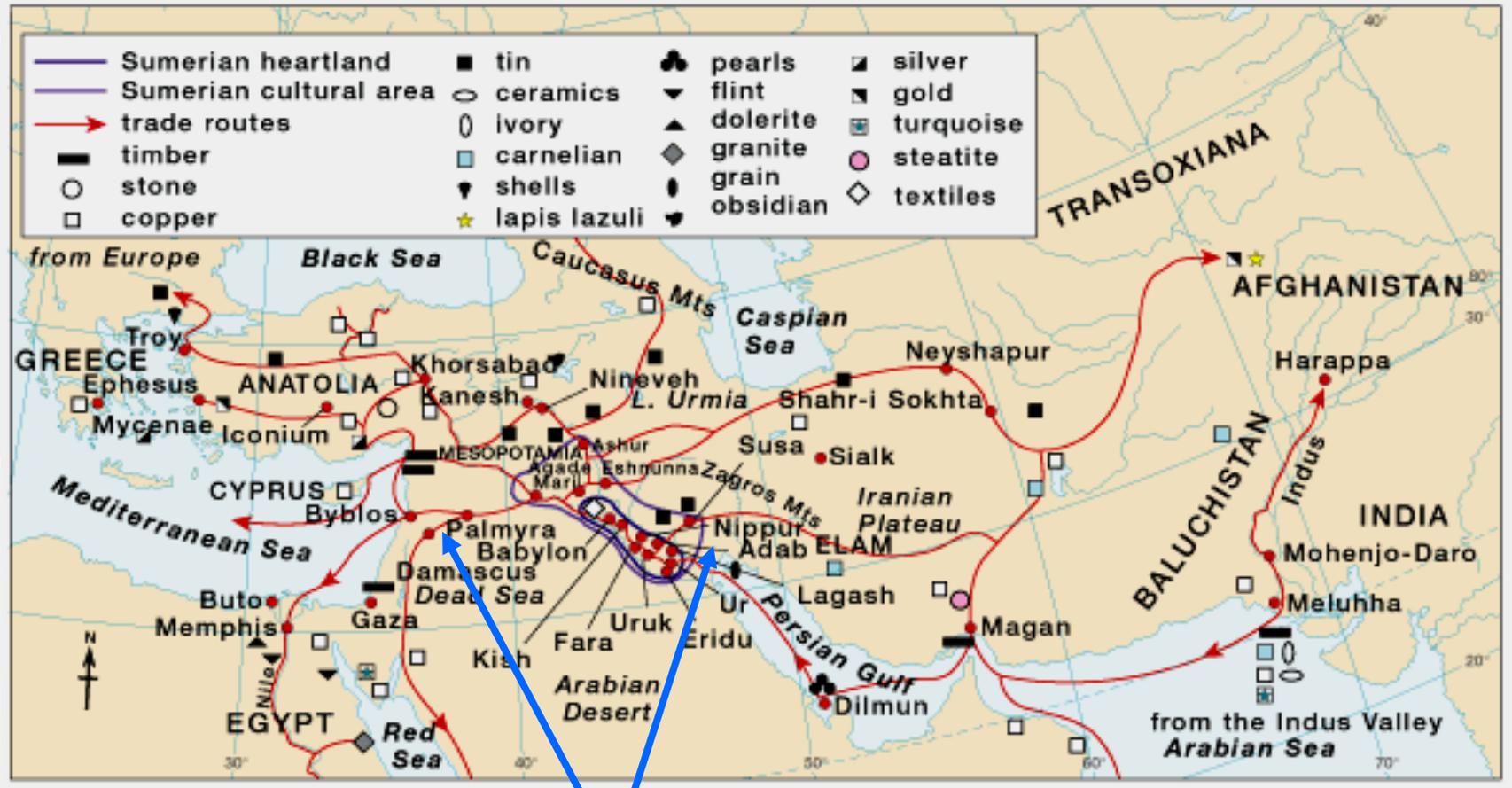
# CUNEIFORM: “WEDGE-SHAPED” WRITING



# DECIPHERING CUNEIFORM



# MESOPOTAMIAN TRADE

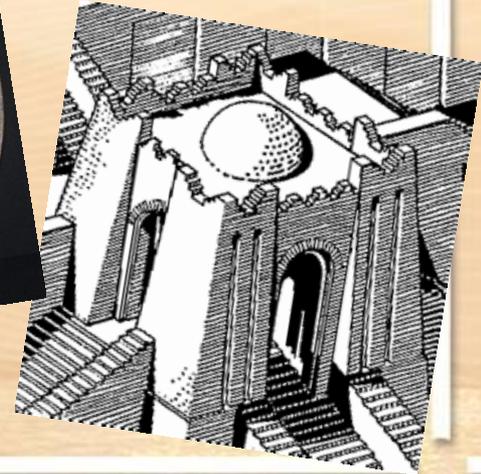
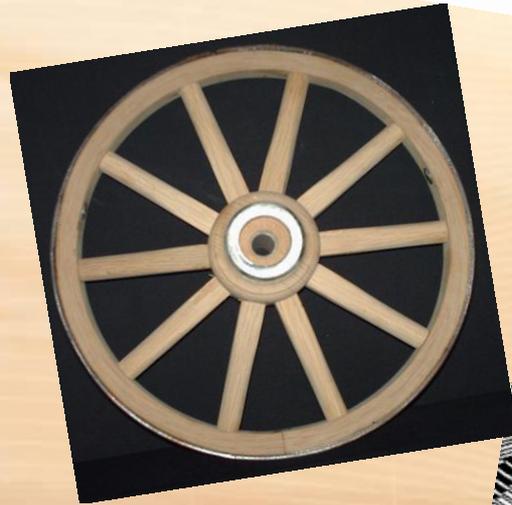


“The Cuneiform World”



# Sumerian Inventions

1. Wagon Wheel
2. Arch
3. Potter's Wheel
4. Sundial
5. 12-month Calendar
6. Metal Plow



# Ancient Egypt

- Major Egyptian history lasted from about 3,100 BCE - 323 BCE
- Egyptian history is broken into three major time periods
  - Old Kingdom
  - Middle King
  - New Kingdom

# Ancient Egypt

- The Nile River is the best river in the ancient world
- Nile River Advantages:
  - Rich soil
  - Water
  - Transportation
  - Reliable flooding
  - Nile flows towards Mediterranean Sea





# Ancient Egypt

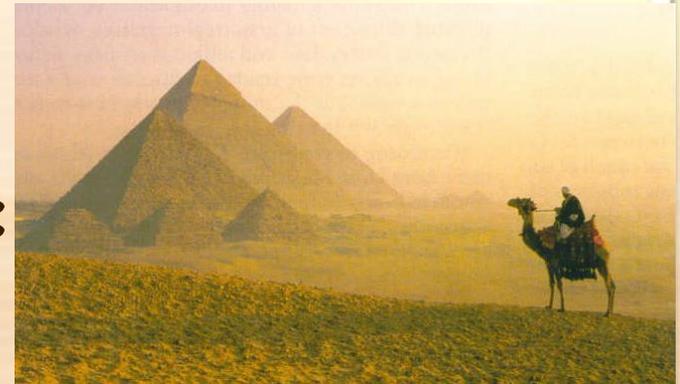
- Natural Boundaries=easily defensible
- Protected on all sides



# Egyptian History

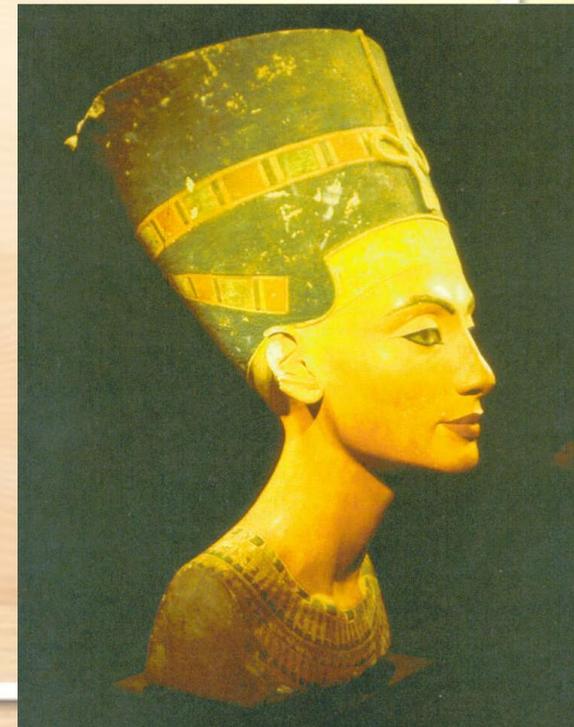
- Early gov'ts were able to control Nile

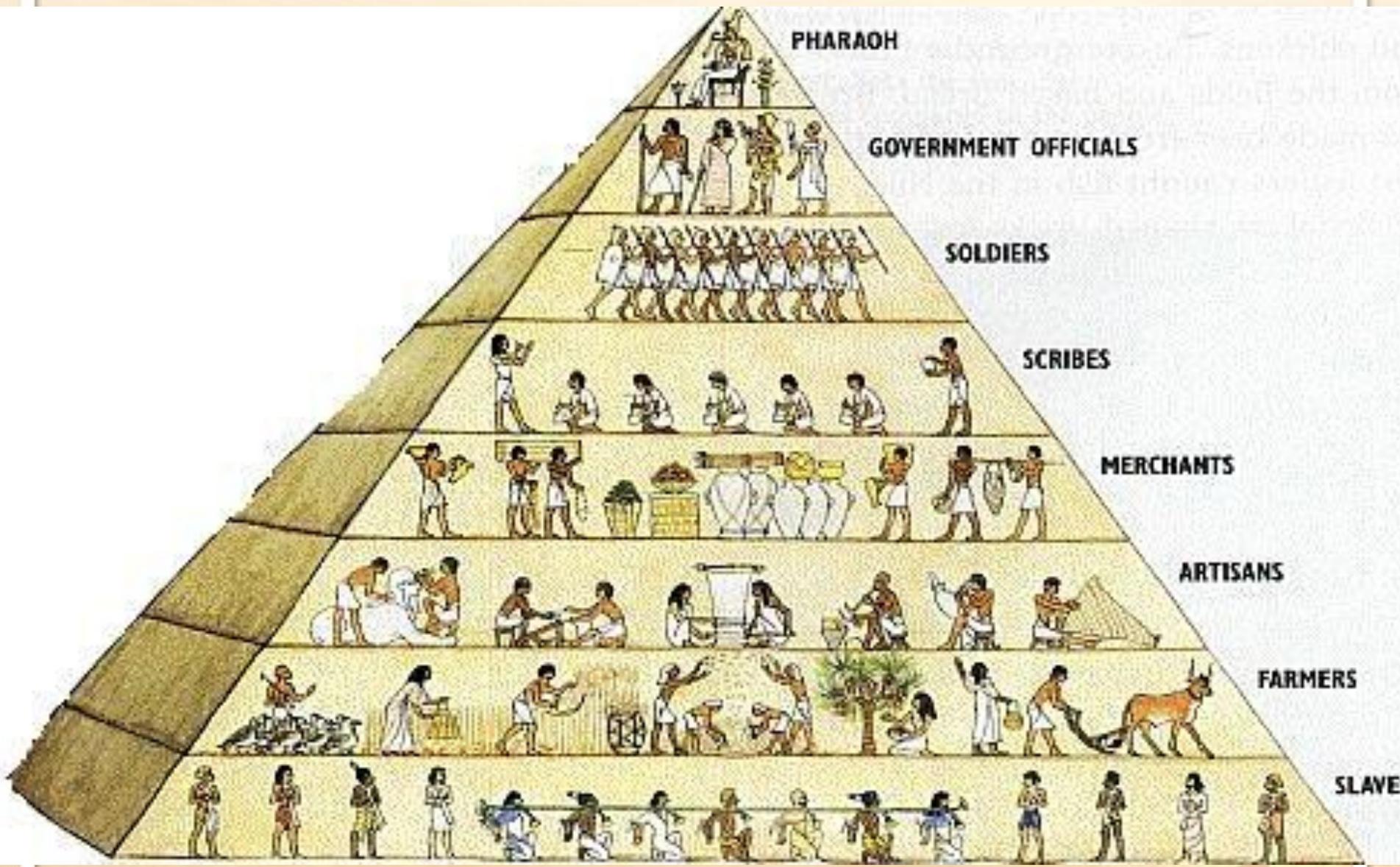
- Eventually combined:
  - Lower Egypt (north)
  - Upper Egypt (south)



# Ancient Egypt

- Pharaoh was theocratic absolute monarch
- Aristocracy consisted of
  - Pharaoh & their family
  - Nobles
  - Priests
- Unprivileged masses
  - Peasants (Majority of ppl)
  - Slaves

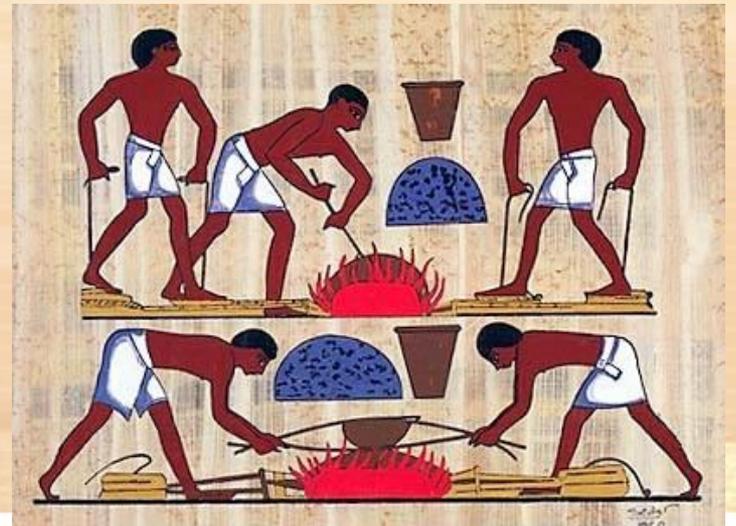




# Ancient Egypt

- Religious beliefs
  - Polytheistic faith
  - Gods directly impacted and interacted with the physical worlds
- Mummification as way to achieve an afterlife

# Scenes of Ancient Egyptian Daily Life







# Ancient Egypt

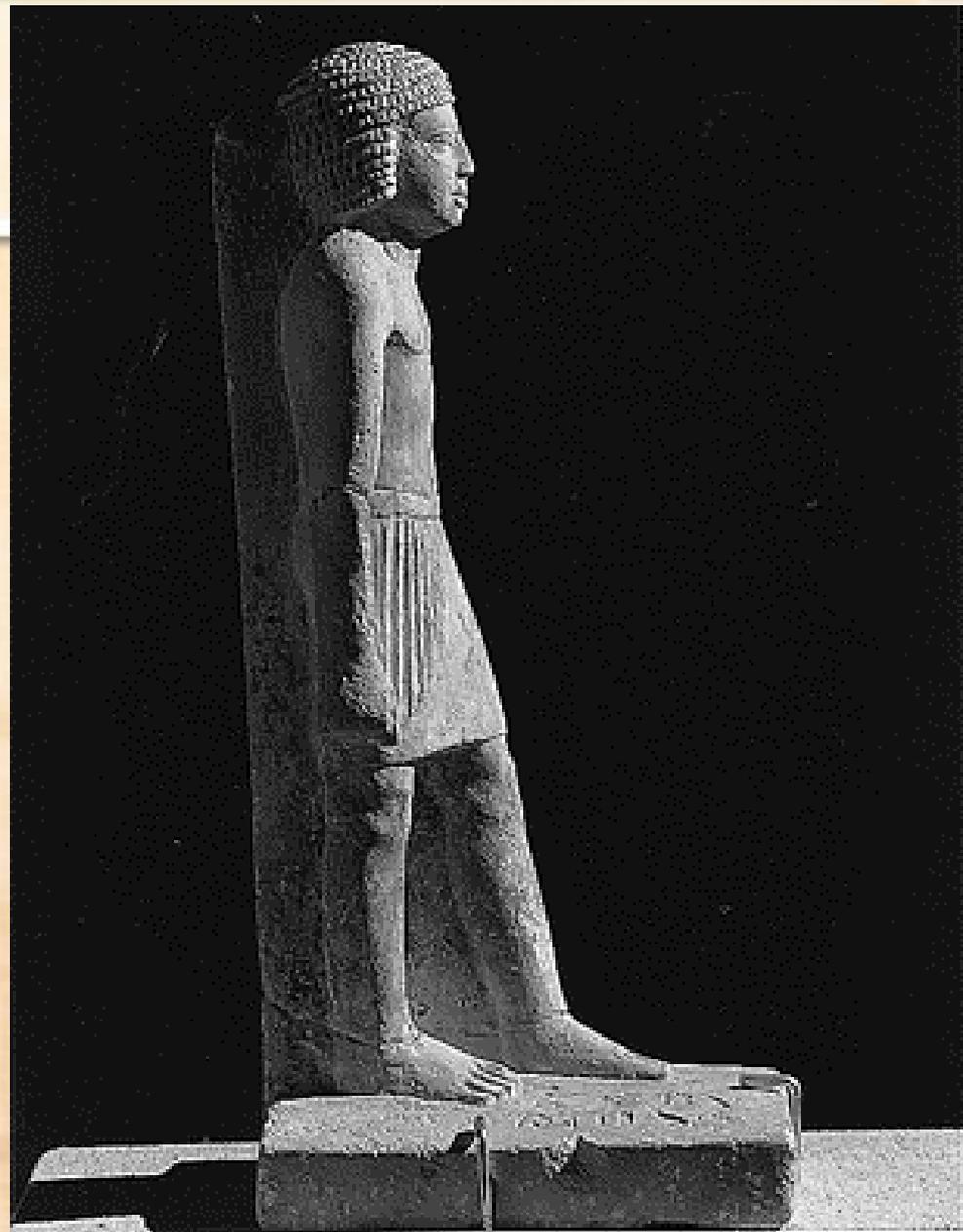
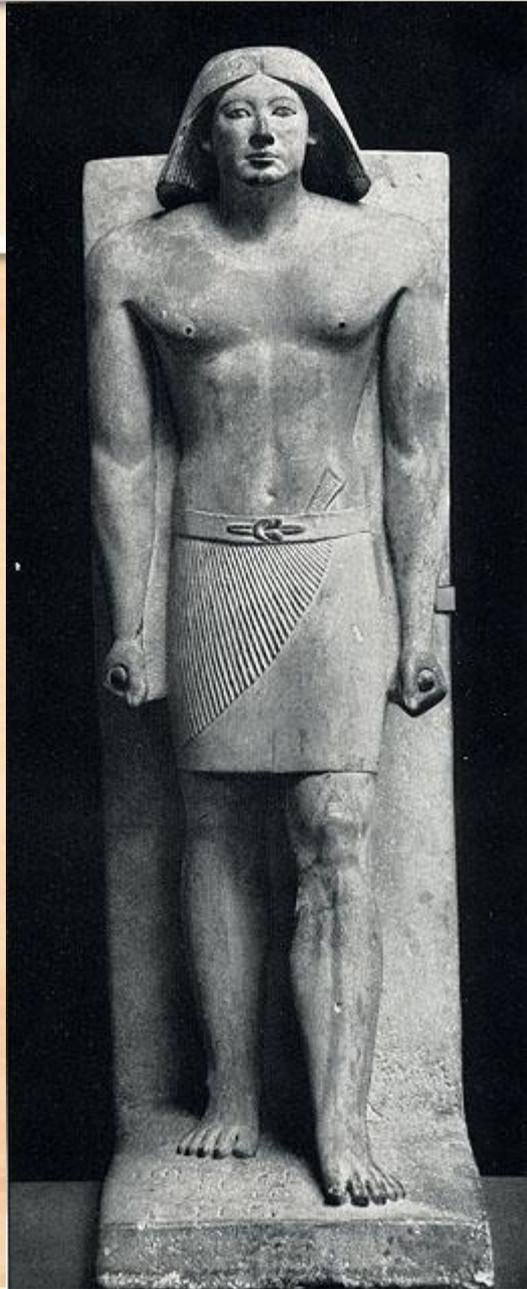
- Geometric Math
  - Surveyed land
- Art
  - Huge stone statues
  - Carved/painted various scenes
- Massive architecture & engineering achievements
  - Pyramids and temples
  - Dams and irrigation canals

# Ancient Egypt

- Scientific/Math knowledge
- Government/Business records
- Science
  - Solar-year calendar (365 days)
  - Prepared mummies
  - Recognized/Treated diseases

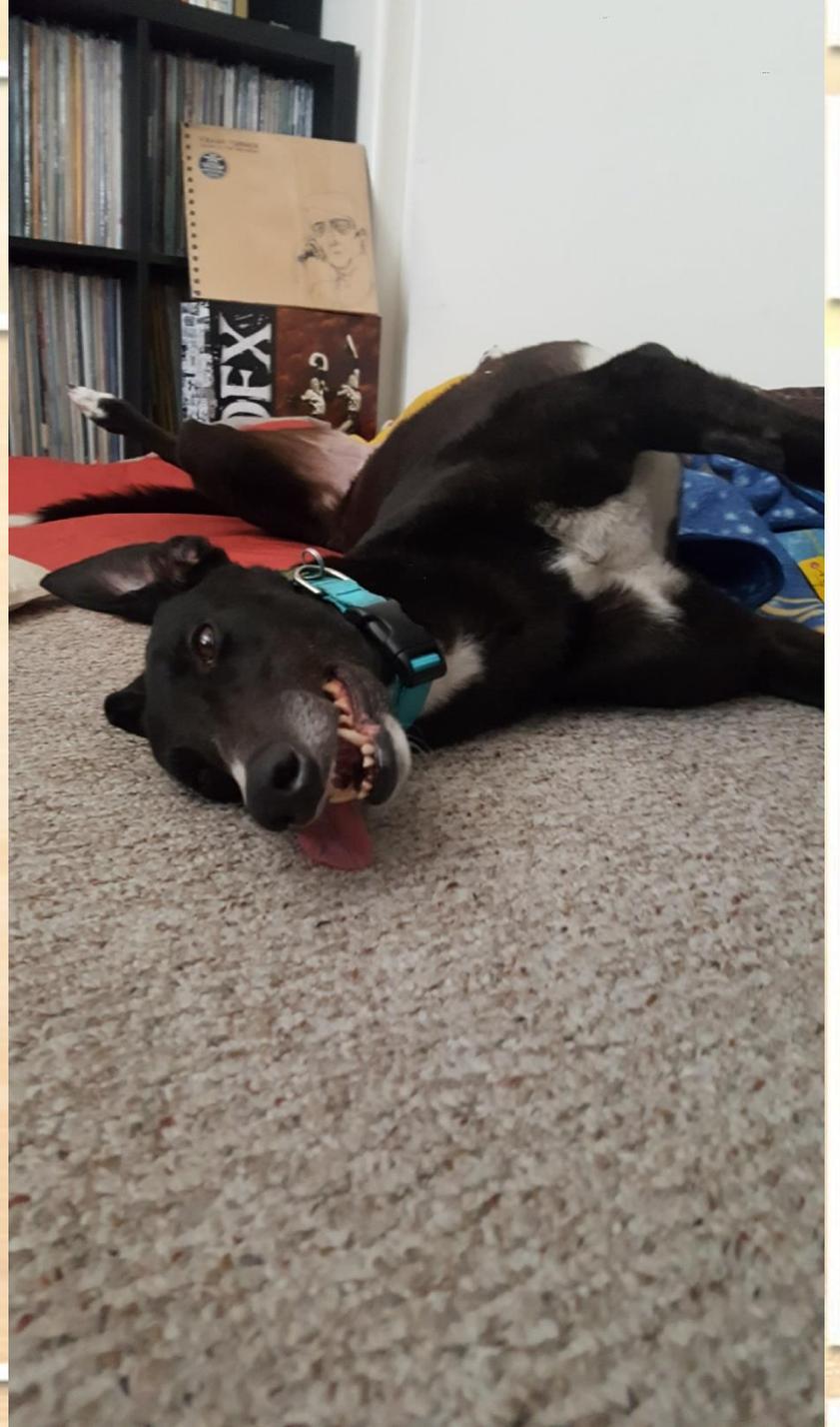
# Block Statue













# Ancient Egypt

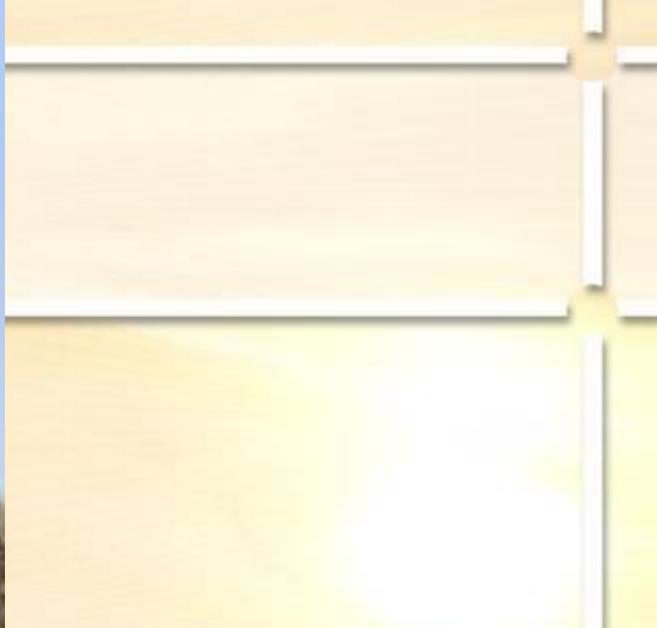
- Built Pyramids as display power of the state
- Served as tombs for dead pharaohs



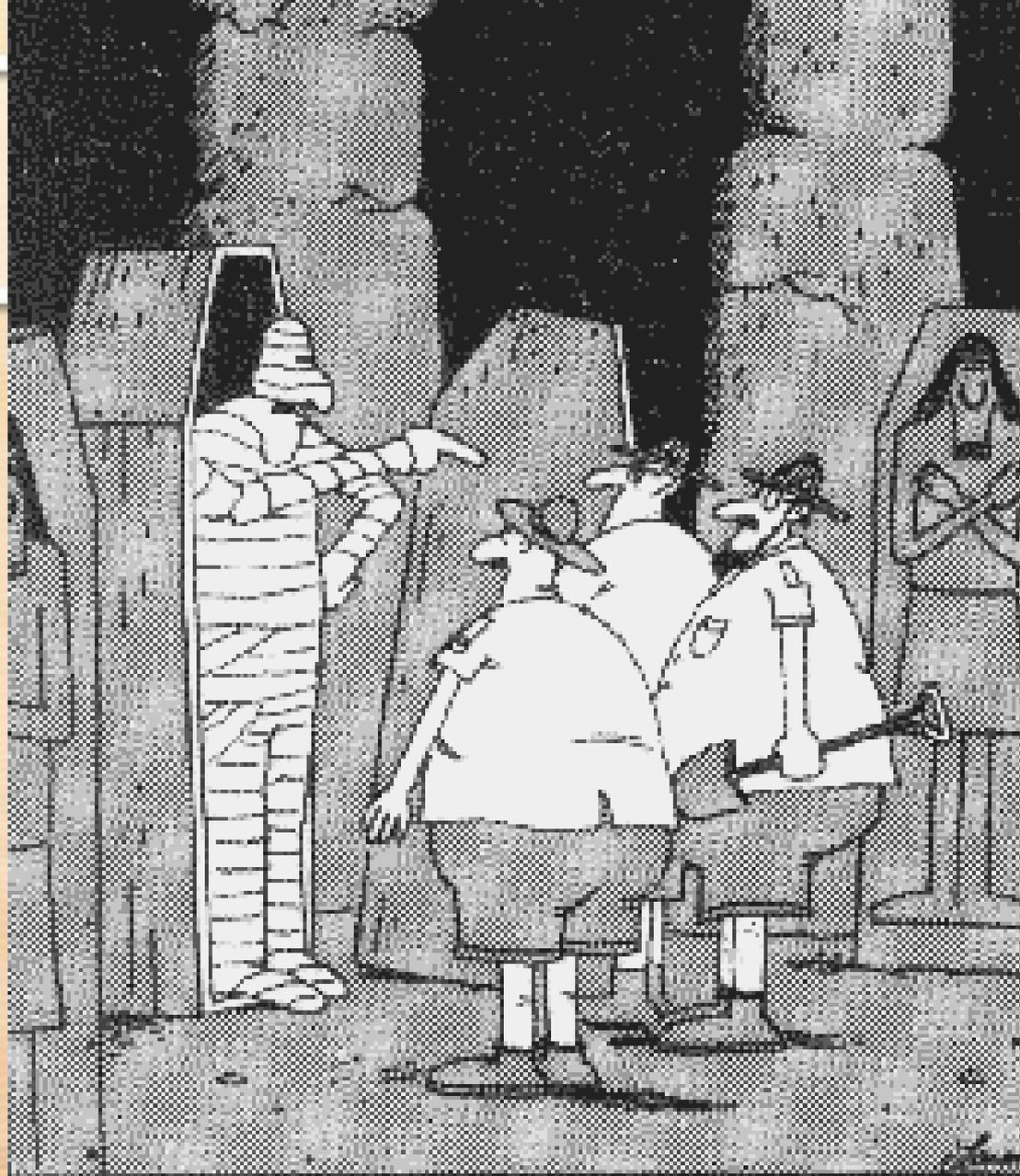








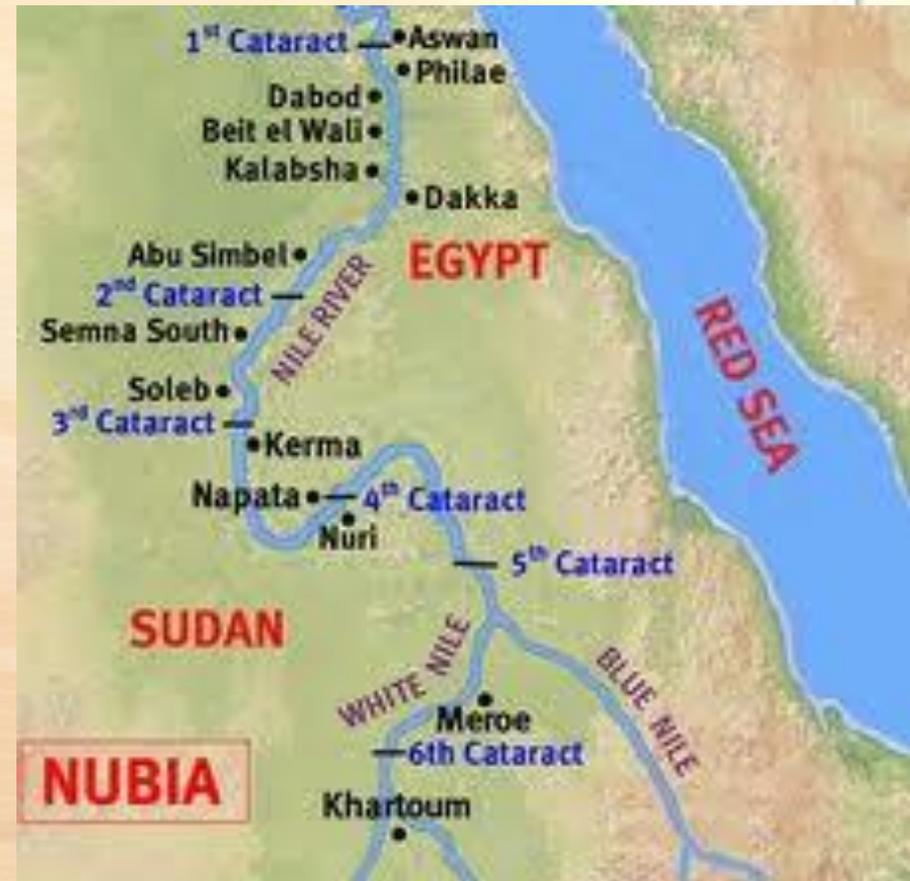


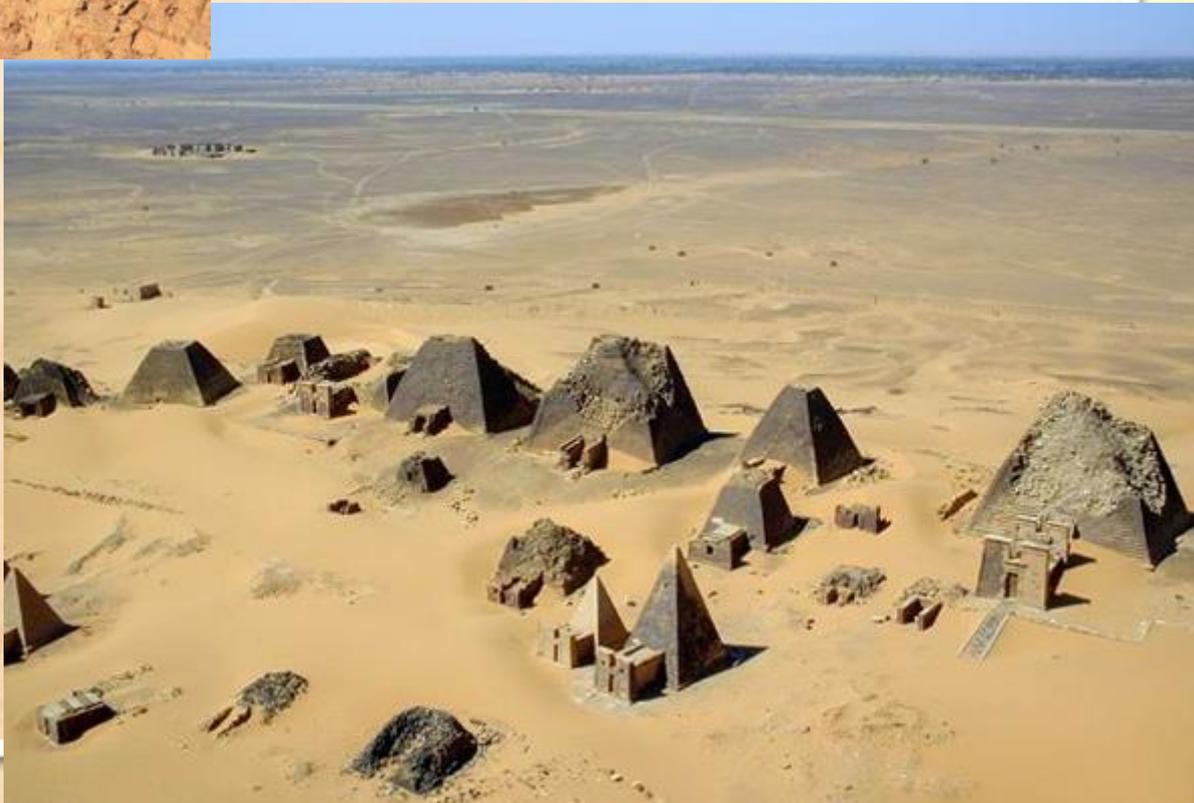


"OK, let's see. ... That's a curse on you,  
a curse on you, and a curse on you."

# Ancient Egypt

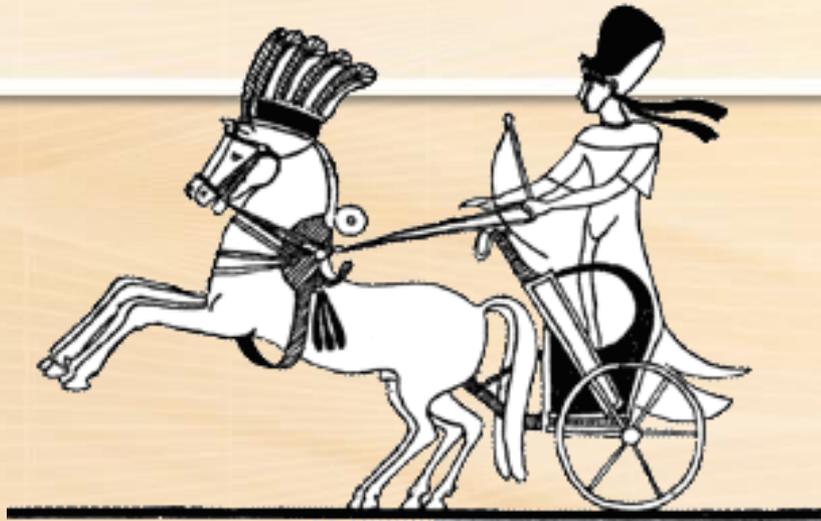
- The Nile River was used to trade with Nubia to the south
- Received slaves, ivory, & gold





# Ancient Egypt

- Pharaohs also dug canals which made trade and transportation easier
- Canal from Nile to Red Sea
- Ended by Hyksos invasion with horses/chariots



# Ancient Egypt

- The Middle Kingdom is characterized by more involved and caring pharaohs
- Pharaohs (STATE) drained swamplands to increase farmland

# The Collapse of The Empire

- Egypt had a string of weak pharaohs at the end of the New Kingdom
- These pharaohs had their rules questioned, lead unsuccessful military campaigns, and face droughts and weaks floods

# The Collapse of The Empire

- While Egypt had a series of weak rulers, other empires in the area were growing ever stronger
- Egypt faced a number of major invasions, further weakening the empire

# The Collapse of The Empire

- After the New Kingdom era came to an end Egypt never reestablished as the superpower it had been
- Egypt was conquered and ruled by people such as the Persians, The Macedonians, and the Romans

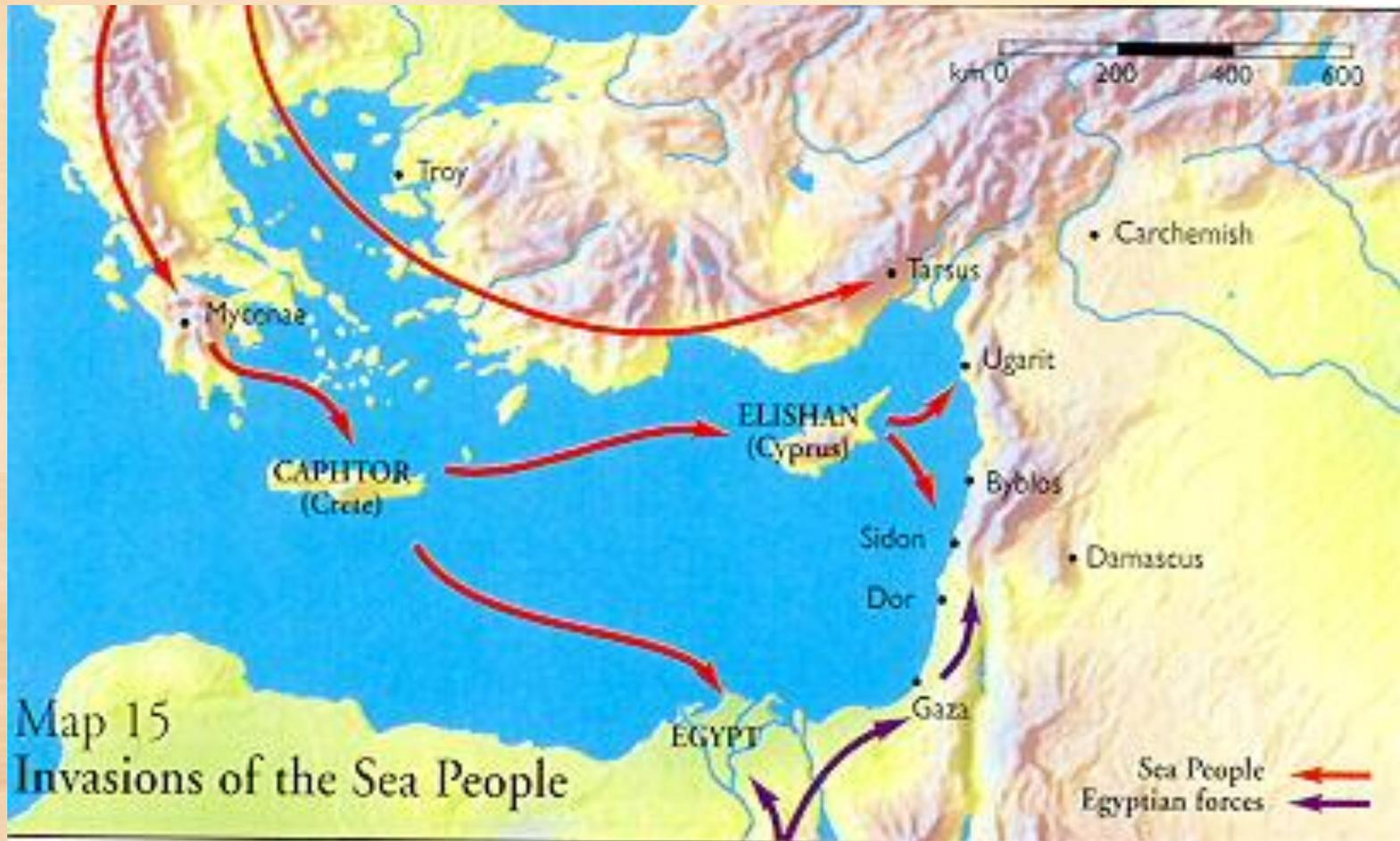
# Just For Fun!

- One very interesting theory of something that set off the collapse of Egypt was the emergence of the Sea People
- These are a mysterious people whose

# The Sea People!



# Invasion of the Sea People



# The Sea People

- The Sea People attacked numerous cities on the Mediterranean Coast
- They made many different Empire unstable
- However, eventually they were said to have been defeated by Ramesess III

